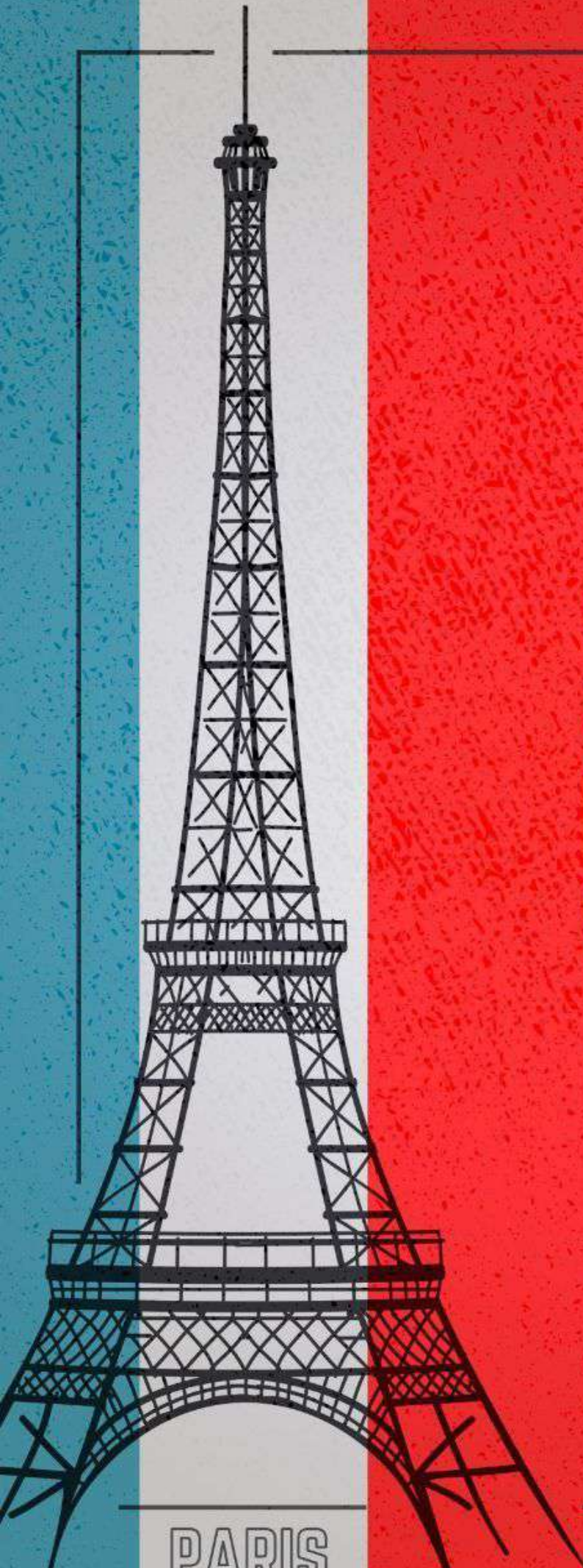




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INTERNETDAN ORTIQCHA FOYDALANISH SHAXSNING IJTIMOY MOSLASHUVIGA TA'SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada internetdan ortiqcha foydalanishning shaxsning ijtimoiy moslashuviga ko'rsatadigan salbiy psixologik ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Ijtimoiy moslashuv insonning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy rollarni o'zlashtirishini anglatadi. Internetga haddan ziyod bog'lanish esa bu jarayonni sekinlashtiradi yoki buzadi. Maqolada yaqinlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishni kamaytirish, haqiqiy muloqotdan qochish, emotsional befarqlik va shaxslararo sovuqlik kabi muammolar yoritilgan

Kalit so'zlar: Internetga qaramlik, ijtimoiy moslashuv, ortiqcha foydalanish, haqiqiy muloqot, shaxslararo sovuqlik, psixologik ta'sir, raqamli detoks, empatiya, izolyatsiya, trening, psixoedukatsiya.

Kirish. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar inson hayotining deyarli barcha sohalariga chuqur kirib kelgan. Internet aloqadorlik, axborot almashinuvi va o'yin-kulgi vositasi bo'lish bilan birga, ayrim hollarda ortiqcha foydalanishga, hattoki qaramlikka olib keladi. Shu sababli, internetdan foydalanish intensivligi bilan shaxsning ijtimoiy moslashuvi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik psixologiya fanida dolzarb tadqiqot yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan.

Internetdan ortiqcha foydalanish – bu shaxsning internetdan doimiy, nazoratdan chetda qolgan va hayotining boshqa sohalariga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan darajadagi foydalanishini anglatadi (Young, 1998). Bu holat:

- a) vaqtni noto'g'ri taqsimlash;
- b) real hayotdagi munosabatlardan uzoqlashish;
- c) akademik yoki professional faoliyatga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi bilan tavsiflanadi;

Vaqtni noto'g'ri taqsimlash — bu shaxsning kundalik vazifalari va majburiyatlari uchun zarur bo'lgan vaqtni internetga, ayniqsa ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, o'yinlar yoki maqsadsiz “sayrlar”ga sarflab qo'yishi bilan bog'liq muammo bo'lib, bu holat quyidagi yo'nalishlarda yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi:

Akademik faoliyatda: Uy vazifalarini kechiktirish yoki bajarmaslik, imtihonlarga tayyorlanish vaqtining qisqarishi, mashg'ulotlarda chalg'ish (dars payti telefon

ko'tarish, parallel ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga kirish), darsga kechikish yoki umuman qatnashmaslik bilan tavsiflanadi va shaxsning kundalik raja va maqsadlarini izdan chiqarishga sababchi omil sifatida qaraladi.

Uyqu tartibining buzilishi: Kechasi soatlab telefon yoki kompyuterdan foydalanish, Uyqu vaqti qisqarib, charchoq, diqqatning susayishi yuzaga keladi, Ertalab uyg'onishda qiynalish, ertalabgi vazifalarga ulgurmaslik. Bu sabablar esa shaxsda biologik va fiziologik holatiga jiddiy salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Chet el tadqiqotchilari uyqu ratsioni buzulgan ishchi xodimlarning ish kunidagi samaradorligida juda ko'plab kamchilik kuzatilishini aniqlashgan.

Internetdan o'rinli foydalana olmaslik oqibatida shaxs ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni ham sezilarli darajada izdan chiqishiga guvoh bo'lyapmiz. Bunga sabab qilib shaxsda shaxslararo munosabatlarda yaqinlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishni kamaytirish, haqiqiy muloqotdan ko'ra onlayn muloqotni afzal ko'rish, oila a'zolari yoki do'stlar bilan sovuqlik paydo bo'lishini aniq ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Yaqinlar bilan vaqt o'tkazishni kamaytirish: Mazkur holatda shaxs o'zining erkin vaqtining katta qismini ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda, onlayn o'yinlarda yoki boshqa virtual faoliyatlarda o'tkazadi. Bu esa ota-ona, opa-uka, turmush o'rtog'i yoki do'stlar bilan bo'ladigan bevosita muloqotni cheklaydi. Masalan, birgalikda ovqatlanish paytida ham telefonni qo'lidan tushirmaslik, suhbatga chalg'imaslik, jismoniy yaqin bo'lsa-da, emotsional aloqaning sustlashuvi bunga misol bo'la oladi.

Haqiqiy muloqotdan ko'ra onlayn muloqotni afzal ko'rish: Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi odamlar o'rtasidagi muloqot shaklini tubdan o'zgartirdi. Ayniqsa yoshlar orasida onlayn muloqot (xabar almashish, videoqo'ng'iroq, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali suhbat) real hayotdagi bevosita muloqotga nisbatan ko'proq afzal ko'rilmogda. Bu holat — haqiqiy, ya'ni bevosita, jonli muloqotning ikkinchi darajaga tushib qolishi deb qaraladi.

Oila a'zolari yoki do'stlar bilan sovuqlik paydo bo'lishi: Internetdan ortiqcha foydalanish shaxsning real ijtimoiy hayotidan uzoqlashuviga olib keladi. Buning eng ko'zga ko'rinadigan oqibatlaridan biri — yaqin insonlar, ya'ni oila a'zolari yoki do'stlar bilan munosabatlardagi sovuqlikdir. Bu holat shaxsning atrofdagilarga nisbatan befarq, sust va masofali munosabatda bo'lishi bilan ifodalanadi.

Axborot olish, ta'lim, muloqot, ko'ngilochar xizmatlar, shaxsiy rivojlanish va kasbiy o'sishda internetdan foydalanish odatiy holga aylangan. Ammo internetdan foydalanishning ortiqcha darajaga yetishi ijtimoiy muammolarni yuzaga keltirmogda. Ayniqsa, insonning jamiyat bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqada bo'lishiga, ijtimoiy rollarni o'zlashtirishiga va o'zini jamiyat a'zosi sifatida anglashiga salbiy ta'sir qilmogda.

Shu bois, ijtimoiylashuv jarayoniga internetning salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish zamonaviy psixologiya oldida turgan muhim muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiylashuv – bu insonning jamiyatdagi turli rollarini egallashi, ijtimoiy me'yor va qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirishi, shuningdek, muloqot qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishi orqali amalga oshadigan jarayondir. Ushbu jarayonning sog'lom kechishi shaxsiy barqarorlik, psixologik moslashuv va jamiyatga integratsiyalashuvda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ijtimoiylashuv jarayoniga internetning salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish uchun psixologik yondashuv asosida tuzilgan muayyan usullardan foydalanish muhimdir. Quyida bunday samarali yondashuvlarning asosiy turlari keltirilgan:

Raqamli detoks (digital detox). Shaxs ma'lum vaqt davomida internet, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, smartfonlardan foydalanishni cheklaydi yoki to'xtatadi. Bu orqali ongli ravishda real hayotga qaytish, emotsional barqarorlikni tiklash va real muloqotga bo'lgan ehtiyojni uyg'otish mumkin. Bunday cheklovlar vaqtincha bo'lishi mumkin (masalan, har kuni 2 soat "off time") yoki doimiy jadval asosida tashkil etiladi.

Shaxslararo muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish

- a) Maxsus psixologik treninglar yordamida:
- b) Faol tinglash,
- c) Emotsional javob qaytarish,
- d) O'z fikrini ochiq va samimiy ifoda etish,
- e) Konfliktlarni tinch yo'l bilan hal qilish ko'nikmalari rivojlantiriladi.

Bu shaxsning ijtimoiy muhitda faol va ishonchli ishtirokchiga aylanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa. Ijtimoiylashuv jarayonining to'laqonli amalga oshishi shaxsning psixologik barqarorligi va jamiyatda muvaffaqiyatli integratsiyasi uchun muhimdir. Internetdan ortiqcha foydalanish bu jarayonni buzishi mumkin, ayniqsa real muloqotning o'rnini virtual aloqa egallab olsa. Shu boisdan, bu ta'sirni kamaytirish uchun zamonaviy psixologik yondashuvlar zarur bo'ladi. Raqamli detoks, muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, ijtimoiy faollikni rag'batlantirish, vaqtni boshqarish va ongli foydalanishni targ'ib qilish orqali internetning ijtimoiylashuvga salbiy ta'siri sezilarli darajada kamaytiriladi. Bu esa sog'lom, faol va moslashuvchan shaxslarning shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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QUTISIMON DETALLARNI “RDB” DASTGOHLARIDA TAYYORLASHNI NAZARIY TAHLILI VA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования технологии обработки коробчатых деталей на станках с ЧПУ (числовым программным управлением). Проанализированы пути получения высокоточной и эффективной обработки с использованием возможностей станков RDB. Приведены практические рекомендации по настройке станка, выбору режимов резания, типов инструментов и программированию. Особое внимание уделено технологической последовательности и точности обработки сложных коробчатых форм.

Ключевые слова: Станки с ЧПУ, коробчатые детали, технологическая последовательность, точность, обработка.

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada qutisimon (korobkali) detallarni RDB (raqamli dastur boshqaruvli) dastgohlarida ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. RDB dastgohlarining imkoniyatlaridan foydalanib, yuqori aniqlikdagi, samarador va sifatli detallarni olish yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Dastgoh sozlash jarayoni, ishlov berish parametrlarini tanlash, kesuvchi asboblarning turlari va texnologik rejimlarni optimallashtirish masalalari asosida amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan. Qutisimon detallar geometrik murakkablikka ega bo‘lganligi sababli, ularni qayta ishlashda texnologik ketma-ketlik va dasturlash aniqligiga alohida e‘tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Raqamli dastur boshqaruvi, qutisimon detallar, texnologik ketma-ketlik, aniqlik, ishlov berish.

Abstract: This article discusses the improvement methods of manufacturing box-shaped parts using CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machines. It analyzes ways to achieve high-precision and efficient production through the use of RDB machines. Practical recommendations are provided based on optimization of machining parameters, tool selection, machine setup, and programming accuracy. Special attention is paid to the technological sequence required for processing complex geometrical shapes of box-type parts.

Keywords: CNC machines, box-shaped parts, technological sequence, accuracy, machining process.

Kirish

Mashinasozlik sanoatining rivojlanishi bilan bir qatorda, murakkab shakldagi detallarni yuqori aniqlikda, qisqa muddatda va past tannarxda tayyorlash talablari ham ortib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, qutisimon (korobkali) detallar konstruktiv jihatdan ko‘p yuzali, ichi bo‘sh, murakkab shakldagi qismlar bo‘lib, mexanizmlarning asosi sifatida keng qo‘llaniladi. Ular ko‘p hollarda dvigatellar, reduktorlar, nasoslar va gidravlik bloklar korpuslari sifatida xizmat qiladi. Mazkur detallarni an’anaviy dastgoh uskunalarda ishlov berish katta mehnat va vaqt talab qiladi, shuningdek aniqlik va sifat ko‘rsatkichlari ham doimiy kafolatlanmaydi.

Shu bois, ushbu muammoning samarali yechimi sifatida raqamli dastur boshqaruvli (RDB, ya’ni CNC) dastgohlarni qo‘llash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. RDB dastgohlar yordamida ishlov berish texnologiyasi ishlab chiqarish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish, inson omilini kamaytirish va ishlab chiqarish sifatini barqaror saqlash imkonini beradi. Aynan qutisimon detallar kabi murakkab konstruksiyali mahsulotlarga ishlov berishda RDB dastgohlarining ahamiyati yanada ortadi.

Prezidentning sanoat modernizatsiyasi va raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish bo‘yicha qabul qilgan qarorlari (xususan, 2020-yildagi PK-4427-sonli qarori) asosida yurtimiz sanoat korxonalarida ilg‘or texnologiyalar, jumladan, CNC dastgohlari faol joriy etilmoqda. Biroq, bu dastgohlardan maksimal samaradorlikda foydalanish uchun detallarning konstruktiv xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda, texnologik jarayonlarni chuqur tahlil qilish va doimiy takomillashtirib borish talab etiladi.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, ushbu maqolada qutisimon detallarni RDB dastgohlarida ishlab chiqarish jarayonini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha metodik yondashuvlar, texnologik ketma-ketlikni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish, ishlov berish rejimlarini optimallashtirish va kesuvchi asboblarni tanlashga oid masalalar ilmiy-nazariy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Maqola natijalari asosida amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha xulosalar beriladi.

Nazariy asos

Qutisimon detallar mashinasozlikda turli xil mexanik, gidravlik va energetik tizimlar uchun tayyorlanadigan asosiy elementlardan biri bo‘lib, ular asosan dvigatel, reduktor, nasos, kompressor, gidravlik blok kabi murakkab texnologik qurilmalar tarkibida uchraydi. Ushbu detallarni ishlab chiqarishda yuqori aniqlik, o‘lcham barqarorligi, sirt tozaligi va texnologik ketma-ketlikning to‘g‘ri tashkil etilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. An’anaviy usullar yordamida ushbu detallarni ishlab chiqarishda ko‘p vaqt va mehnat sarflanishi, texnologik jarayonlarda inson omiliga bog‘liqlik, nuqsonlar sonining ortishi kabi kamchiliklar kuzatiladi. Bunday muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun zamonaviy texnologik echimlardan biri bu — raqamli dastur boshqaruvli (RDB)

dastgohlar hisoblanadi. CNC dastgohlarining asosiy afzalligi shundaki, ular dasturiy boshqaruv asosida ishlaydi va aniqlik, takrorlanuvchanlik, samaradorlik hamda resurs tejash imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi.

RDB dastgohlar CAM (Computer-Aided Manufacturing) tizimlari bilan integratsiyalashgan holda ishlaydi. Ushbu tizimlarda oldindan yaratilgan 3D modelga asoslangan holda avtomatik tarzda kesish traektoriyasi va ishlov berish parametrlarini belgilovchi NC-kodlar tuziladi. Bu esa murakkab shakldagi (ayniqsa, qutisimon) detallarni yuqori aniqlikda va minimal xatolik bilan qayta ishlash imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, kesuvchi asboblarning tanlovi, ishlov berish rejimlari (tezlik, ozuqa, chuqurlik), silliqlik darajasi, termik deformatsiyalarni hisobga olish kabi ko'plab omillar ishlab chiqarish sifatiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Qutisimon detallar ichki va tashqi sirtlarining murakkab shakli tufayli ko'p bosqichli ishlov berishni talab qiladi: frezalash, burg'ulash, ichki va tashqi parmalash, silliqlash va yakuniy nazorat bosqichlarida aniqlik yuqori bo'lishi lozim.

Ilmiy manbalarda (Rasulov M., 2020; Abdurahmonov I., 2021) qayd etilishicha, CNC dastgohlarida qutisimon detallarni qayta ishlashda dastlabki tayyorlov bosqichi, dasturlashning to'g'riligini ta'minlash, optimal texnologik ketma-ketlikni ishlab chiqish va ishlov berish parametrlarini moslashtirish — samarali ishlab chiqarishning muhim shartlaridandir.

Shuningdek, aniqlikni ta'minlashda dastgoh sozlamalari (kalibrovka), o'lchash asboblarning aniqligi va ishlab chiqarish muhitining harorat sharoiti ham hisobga olinishi kerak. Aynan shu omillar yig'indisi sifatli, aniq va ishonchli qutisimon detallarni ishlab chiqarishga zamin yaratadi.

Tadqiqot natijalari yoki amaliy tahlil

Amaliy tadqiqotlar Toshkent shahridagi mashinasozlik korxonasida joylashgan "HAAS VF-4" markali vertikal RDB dastgohda olib borildi. Tajriba uchun alyuminiy va 45-markali konstrukcion po'latdan yasalgan ikki turdagi qutisimon detallar tanlandi. Detaillar quyidagi o'lchamlarga ega edi: 250×200×150 mm. CAM dasturi yordamida 3D modelga asoslangan NC-kodlar ishlab chiqildi va quyidagi ishlov berish ketma-ketligi tanlandi:

Yuzalash va tekislash

Tashqi konturlarni frezalash

Ichki bo'shliqlarni frezalash va burg'ulash

Teshiklarni kengaytirish va parmalash

So'nggi silliqlash va yakuniy nazorat

Natijalar quyidagicha bo'ldi:

Sirt silliqligi: **Ra = 1.0–1.2 mkm**

O'lcham aniqligi: ± 0.01 mm

Ishlov berish vaqti an'anaviy dastgohlarga nisbatan **30–40% qisqardi**

Detalga ishlov berish paytida asbobning isish darajasi $15–18^{\circ}\text{C}$ ni tashkil qildi (stabil holat)

CAM dasturida o'zgartirilgan traektoriya orqali asboblarning almashinuvi soni 5 ta kam bo'ldi

Ushbu dalillar RDB dastgohlari orqali ishlov berishda yuqori samaradorlik va aniqlikka erishish mumkinligini ko'rsatdi.

Tahlil

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, qutisimon detallarni ishlab chiqarishda ishlov berish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish, aniq rejalashtirish va optimallashtirish muhim rol o'ynaydi. CAM tizimida tayyorlangan NC-kodlar asbob harakatlarining silliq, doimiy va zararsiz bajarilishini ta'minlaydi.

Bundan tashqari, tajriba jarayonida aniqlikning yuqori darajada saqlanishi kesuvchi asboblarning to'g'ri tanlangani, ishlov berish parametrlarining optimal holatga keltirilgani va termik deformatsiyalarning minimalligi bilan bog'liqdir. An'anaviy dastgohlarda esa detallarni qayta ishlashda asosan operator malakasi va ko'z bilan baholashga asoslangan nazorat usullari mavjud bo'lib, bu ishlab chiqarishda noaniqliklar va xatoliklar ehtimolini oshiradi.

RDB dastgohlarining afzalliklaridan biri — takrorlanuvchanlikdir. Har bir detalga bir xil sifatda ishlov berilishi mahsulot sifatining barqarorligini ta'minlaydi. Bu, ayniqsa, eksportbop mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Asosiy xulosa

Yuqoridagi tahlillar asosida qutisimon detallarni RDB dastgohlarida tayyorlash quyidagi afzalliklarga ega ekanligi isbotlandi:

Ishlab chiqarish aniqligi oshadi: ± 0.01 mm gacha

Sirt sifatini nazorat qilish osonlashadi: $Ra \leq 1.2$ mkm

Ishlab chiqarish jarayoni avtomatlashtiriladi va inson omili kamayadi

Detalga ishlov berish vaqti qisqaradi

CAM tizimlarida dasturlash orqali tajribali operatorga ehtiyoj kamayadi

Nuqsonlar soni keskin kamayadi

Muallif taklifi

Muallif tomonidan taklif etilgan yondashuv — bu **qutisimon detallarni ishlov berishda asboblarning traektoriyasini CAM dasturida optimallashtirish, ish tartibini modellashtirish va ishlov berish bosqichlarini avtomatik tahlil asosida sozlash** hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek, quyidagi usullar taklif etiladi:

Detal modellari asosida ilg'or "Adaptive Clearing" strategiyasidan foydalanish
Asboblari o'zgarish sonini minimallashtirish orqali ish siklini qisqartirish
Dastgohga integratsiyalashgan onlayn o'lchov tizimi (touch probe) orqali real vaqtda nazorat o'rnatish

Mazkur yondashuvlar RDB dastgohlardan maksimal samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda Qutisimon detallarni "RDB" dastgohlarida tayyorlash bo'yicha olib borilgan ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli dastur boshqaruvli texnologiyalardan foydalanish nafaqat ishlab chiqarish jarayonining sifatini oshiradi, balki texnologik resurslardan samarali foydalanish, inson omilining ta'sirini kamaytirish, mahsulot tannarxini pasaytirish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonini avtomatlashtirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

RDB dastgohlarining imkoniyatlari qutisimon murakkab detallarni ishlab chiqarishda ayniqsa samarali ekanligi amaliy tajribalar orqali isbotlandi. Frezalash, burg'ulash, ichki bo'shliqlarga ishlov berish, silliqlash va parmalash kabi texnologik operatsiyalar yuqori aniqlikda, minimal xatolik bilan va takrorlanuvchi sifatda bajarildi. CAM tizimlari asosida oldindan modellashtirilgan ishlov berish traektoriyalari, kesuvchi asboblari tanlovining optimallashtirilishi, termik deformatsiyalarning oldini olish — bularning barchasi sifatni oshirishning asosiy omillari bo'ldi.

Maqolada ta'kidlanganidek, CNC dastgohlaridan to'g'ri foydalanish uchun operatorlarning malakasi, dasturlash bilimlari va texnologik jarayonlarni chuqur tushinishi talab etiladi. Shu bois, bu texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqarishga tatbiq etish bilan birga, kadrlar tayyorlash, amaliyotga yo'naltirilgan o'quv kurslari, CAM/CAD tizimlaridan foydalanish ko'nikmalarini kengaytirish dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Umuman olganda, qutisimon detallarni RDB dastgohlarda tayyorlashni takomillashtirish orqali quyidagi natijalarga erishish mumkin:

Detal sifati va aniqligini oshirish;

Ishlab chiqarish jarayonini tezlashtirish va mehnat unumdorligini ko'paytirish;

Material va vaqt resurslarini tejash;

Sifat nazoratini raqamli asosda tashkil etish;

Mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, RDB dastgohlarida ishlov berish texnologiyasini doimiy takomillashtirish, zamonaviy CAM tizimlari bilan integratsiyani kuchaytirish va har bir detalga individual yondashuvni joriy etish mashinasozlik sanoatining raqamli transformatsiyasida muhim strategik yo'nalish hisoblanadi.

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TEXNIKA OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TALABALARNING KASBIY KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK VA PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya Texnik oliy ta'lim muassasalari hozirgi globallashtirilgan jamiyatda faqat ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, o'z faoliyatini “uchinchi missiya” – ya'ni jamiyatga xizmat qilish, innovatsion va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotda ishtirok etishga qaratmoqda. Bunday transformatsiya sharoitida talabalar nafaqat nazariy bilimga ega, balki amaliy, kommunikativ va reflektiv kompetensiyalarga ega bo'lishi lozim. Ushbu maqolada texnik universitetlarda kasbiy kompetensiyani shakllantirishning pedagogik va psixologik jihatlari o'rganilib, zamonaviy yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Empirik va nazariy manbalarga asoslangan holda integratsiyalashgan model taqdim etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: texnik ta'lim, kasbiy kompetensiya, uchinchi missiya, psixologik rivojlanish, faol o'qitish, universitet transformatsiyasi

1. Kirish

So'nggi yillarda oliy ta'lim tizimini tubdan isloh qilish, zamon talablariga mos ravishda transformatsiya qilish jarayoni jadal amalga oshirilmoqda. Universitetlarning an'anaviy vazifalari — ya'ni ta'lim berish va ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish — hozirda yana bir yo'nalish, ya'ni “uchinchi missiya” bilan kengaytirilmoqda. AQSh, Yevropa davlatlarining top universitetlarida bu missiya universitetlarni jamiyat taraqqiyotida bevosita ishtirok etuvchi subyektga aylantirdi. Ushbu universitetlar talabalarni nafaqat bilim va ilmiy izlanishlarga, balki jamiyatga foydasi tegadigan iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy loyihalarni amalga oshirish, boshqarish ko'nikmalariga ham o'rgata boshladi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoev raisligida 2024-yil 20 iyun kuni muhandislik sohalarida kadrlar tayyorlash va oliy ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish masalalari yuzasidan videoselektor yig'ilishida mamkatimizda faoliyat olib borayotgan texnika universitetlari tahlil qilinganda, “oliy ta'lim muassasalari fundamental tadqiqotlar o'tkazish bilan cheklangan, iqtisodiyot uchun amaliy ishlanmalar juda kam”ligi qayd etildi (<https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/7333>). Shuni inobatga olgan holda, O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari o'quv dasturlariga “uchinchi missiya” malaka va ko'nikmalarini kengroq joriy qilish lozim. Texnik universitetlarda bu vazifa juda muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki ular muhandislar, texnologlar, dasturchilar kabi

jamiyat rivojida strategik ahamiyat kasb etuvchi mutaxassislarni tayyorlaydi. Shu sababli, talabalarda kasbiy kompetensiyani shakllantirish nafaqat bilim berish bilan cheklanmasligi, balki psixologik tayyorgarlik, ijodiy fikrlash va ijtimoiy ongning rivojlantirishini ham qamrab olishi lozim (Makhashova et al., 2016).

2. Metodlar

Ushbu maqola nazariy xarakterga ega bo'lib, mavzuga oid ilgari chop etilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar, monografiyalar, maqolalar va amaliy hisobotlar tahliliga asoslangan. Maqolada taqqoslash (komparativ) va SWOT tahlil uslublari qo'llanilgan. Asosiy e'tibor mavzuga oid turli yondashuvlar va nazariy konsepsiyalarni o'rganish, ularni o'zaro solishtirish, ustuvor jihatlarini aniqlash hamda muammoga yangi nazariy qarashlarni taklif etishga qaratildi. Adabiyotlar ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillaridagi ilmiy manbalarni o'z ichiga oladi, ularning tanlanishi mavzuga dolzarbligi va ilmiy baholanganligiga qarab amalga oshirildi.

3. Adabiyotlar tahlili

Hozirgi kunda ko'plab olimlar tomonidan texnika yo'nalishidagi talabalarda kasbiy kompetensiyani shakllantirishning pedagogik-psixologik jihatlarini umumiy va ma'lum turlarlarga ajratilgan holda tadqiq qilingan. Bu mavzuning dolzarbligi jihatidan o'rganilganda mamlakatimizda universitetlar, sanoat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning juda sust darajada ekanligi, mehnat bozori talablari va yetishib chiqayotgan kadrlarning kasbiy kompetensiyasidagi tafovutlar mavjudligi aniqlandi. Kasbiy kompetensiya malaka va ko'nikmalari kengayib bormoqda. Zaitseva va boshq.ning (2017) ta'kidlashicha, Kasbiy kompetensiya, shaxsning professional faoliyatda muammoli vaziyatlarni hal qilishga, mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilishga va doimiy o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan integrallashgan sifatlardan iboratdir. Zaitseva et al. (2017) tomonidan taqdim etilgan model texnik universitetlarda kasbiy tayyorgarlikni strategik rejalashtirishga asoslangan. Modelda ta'lim mazmuni ish beruvchilarning amaliy talablariga moslashtiriladi, va bu orqali o'quvchi mutaxassislikka mos kompetensiyalarni shakllantiradi. Trubitsyn va boshq. (2023) zamonaviy mutaxassisning asosiy kasbiy sifatlari sifatida Universallashtirilgan va moslashuvchan kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish modelini joriy qilishni taklif qilgan holda stressga bardoshlilik va emotsional kompetentlik, loyihaviy fikrlash uslubi, o'zini rivojlantirishga bo'lgan qobiliyat o'quv mashg'ulotlaridagi nazariy bilim berish bilan birga shakllantirilishi lozimligini qayd etadi. Maulana, Muhammad & Dewi, Silvi & Maryam, Siti. (2024) ilmiy fikriga ko'ra, qattiq ko'nikmalar, yumshoq ko'nikmalar va o'z-o'ziga ishonch har biri alohida va birgalikda inson resurslari sifatiga ijobiy va sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bu esa universitetlarda inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda kompleks inson resurslarini rivojlantirish yondashuvining muhimligini

ta'kidlaydi. Issakova (2021) texnika universitetlari talabalarining kasbiy kompetensiyasini oshirishda tizimli yondashuv muhimligini, ta'lim metodlari va ilmiy tafakkurni o'zgartirib, murakkab tizimlarni tushunish va qurishda maqsadga yo'naltirilgan, yaxlit va moslashuvchan strategiyalarni ta'kidlaydi. Makhshova et al. (2016) tadqiqotida esa kasbiy kompetensiyani shakllantirishda motivatsiya, refleksiya va shaxsiy salohiyat muhim omillar sifatida ko'riladi. Ularning yondashuvida, ayniqsa, mustaqil fikrlash va ijodiy yondashuvlar texnik yo'nalishdagi talabalarda samarali natijalarni beradi. Omarova et al. (2016) "uchinchi missiya" konsepsiyasini pedagogik modelga integratsiyalab, universitetlarning ijtimoiy hamkorlik, tadbirkorlik va innovatsion loyihalardagi faol ishtirokini kuchaytirishni tavsiya qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, bunday integratsiya nafaqat kompetensiyani oshiradi, balki talabalarda fuqarolik mas'uliyatini shakllantiradi.

Mazkur tadqiqotlarda ishlatilgan empirik ma'lumotlar, diagnostik natijalar va metodologik konsepsiyalar kontekstida texnik universitetlar uchun moslashtirilgan integratsiyalashgan yondashuv ishlab chiqildi. Tahlil davomida quyidagi komponentlar alohida o'rganildi: kasbiy kompetensiyaning mohiyati va tarkibi, o'quv jarayoniga integratsiyalashgan metodlar, psixologik sharoitlar, ijtimoiy mas'uliyat va "uchinchi missiya" tamoyillari.

4. Natijalar

Tahlil qilingan ilmiy manbalar asosida texnik oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi asosiy natijalar aniqlandi:

Kasbiy kompetensiyaning integrallashgan modeli ishlab chiqildi. Bu modelda nazariy bilimlar bilan bir qatorda amaliy ko'nikmalar, kommunikativ malakalar va reflektiv fikrlash muhim komponent sifatida qaraladi. Model mehnat bozori ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan bo'lib, ish beruvchilarning talablarini inobatga olgan holda tuzilgan.

Universitetlarning faqat ta'lim va ilmiy tadqiqotlar bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, balki jamiyatga xizmat ko'rsatish, turli ijtimoiy hamda innovatsion tashabbuslarda ishtirok etishi "uchinchi missiya" kompetensiyalarining dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi. Bu kabi faoliyatlar orqali talabalar ijtimoiy ongli, fuqarolik mas'uliyatiga ega va tashabbuskor shaxs sifatida shakllanadi. Pedagogik va psixologik omillarning uyg'unlashgan holda qo'llanilishi bu jarayonda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, talabalarni kasbiy kompetensiyalarga tayyorlashda ularning motivatsiyasini oshirish, reflektiv fikrlashni rivojlantirish hamda shaxsiy salohiyatini to'liq namoyon etishga sharoit yaratish lozimligi asoslab berilgan. Universallashtirilgan va moslashuvchan kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish zarurligi ta'kidlandi. Stressga bardoshlilik, emotsional barqarorlik, loyihaviy fikrlash va doimiy o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish kabi zamonaviy ko'nikmalar o'quv jarayoniga bosqichma-bosqich kiritilishi lozim.

O‘zbekiston texnik oliy ta’lim tizimida “uchinchi missiya” elementlarini keng joriy qilish talabi mavjud. Hukumat darajasida bu boradagi chaqiriqlar mavjud bo‘lib, texnik universitetlarning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy innovatsiyalardagi ishtirokini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi kerak.

Kasbiy kompetensiyaning integrallashgan modelining kuchli va zaif tomonlari SWOT tahlil qilindi va quyidagi jadvalda ifodalangan:

Kasbiy kompetensiyaning integrallashgan modelini SWOT tahlili

Kuchli tomonlar (S)	Zaif tomonlar (W)
– Kasbiy kompetensiyaning integrallashgan modeli ishlab chiqilgan.	– “Uchinchi missiya” faoliyatlarining institutsional mexanizmlari yetarli emas.
– Model mehnat bozori ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan.	– O‘qituvchilarning zamonaviy kompetensiyalarni o‘rgatishdagi tayyorgarligi past.
– “Uchinchi missiya” kompetensiyalari talabalarda ijtimoiy ong va fuqarolik mas’uliyatini shakllantiradi.	– Nazariya va amaliyot o‘rtasidagi uzviylik ba’zan sust kechadi.
– Pedagogik va psixologik integratsiyalashgan yondashuv mavjud.	– Infratuzilma va texnik baza yetarli emas.
– Moslashuvchan, zamonaviy ko‘nikmalar (stressga bardoshlilik, emotsional barqarorlik) rivojlantirilmoqda.	– Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar uchun zamonaviy uskunalarning cheklanganligi.
Imkoniyatlar (O)	Tahdidlar (T)
– Davlat darajasida “uchinchi missiya”ni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi strategik chaqiriqlar mavjud.	– Texnologik o‘zgarishlar mavjud kompetensiyalarni tez eskirtirishi mumkin.
– Ijtimoiy-innovatsion loyihalarda ishtirok etish imkoniyati mavjud.	– Ta’lim tizimidagi byurokratik to‘siqlar tashabbuslarni cheklaydi.
– Raqamli texnologiyalar va onlayn ta’lim resurslari imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda.	– Moliyaviy va insoniy resurslarning cheklanganligi.
– Xalqaro grantlar va hamkorliklar orqali ilg‘or tajribalarni joriy etish imkoniyati mavjud.	– Yangi yondashuvlarga o‘qituvchi va talabalar tomonidan passiv munosabat.

5. Muhokama

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari texnik oliy ta'lim muassasalarida kasbiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda kompleks, tizimli va integratsiyalashgan yondashuvning zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Ma'lumotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, zamonaviy talabalar faqat texnik bilim bilan cheklanmasdan, balki psixologik tayyorgarlik, kommunikatsiya, refleksiya va ijodiy fikrlash kabi ko'nikmalarni ham egallashlari lozim. Bu esa ularning mehnat bozori talablariga moslashuvchan, ijtimoiy faol va innovatsion fikrlovchi mutaxassis sifatida shakllanishini ta'minlaydi.

“Uchinchi missiya” konsepsiyasining texnik ta'lim sohasiga qo'shilishi nafaqat o'quv dasturlarini yanada boyitadi, balki universitetlarning jamiyatdagi faol rolini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Universitetlarning faqat ilm va ta'limga emas, balki ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlarga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi institutga aylanishi – barqaror taraqqiyotning asosi sifatida qaralmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida, talabalarni jamiyatga xizmat qilish, mas'uliyatli qarorlar qabul qilish va liderlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan pedagogik strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi.

Tadqiqotda taklif etilgan integratsiyalashgan model texnik universitetlarda ta'lim jarayonini amaliy tajribaga yaqinlashtirish, ish beruvchilar bilan hamkorlikni mustahkamlash hamda zamonaviy pedagogik usullarni joriy etish zaruratini ta'kidlaydi. Shuningdek, refleksiya, motivatsiya va shaxsiy salohiyatni rivojlantirish orqali kasbiy kompetensiyaning chuqurroq shakllanishiga erishish mumkinligi aniqlangan.

Bundan tashqari, stressga bardoshlilik, emotsional intellekt, loyihaviy fikrlash kabi ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish texnik yo'nalishlardagi talabalar uchun dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. Bu jihatlarda ko'p holatlarda an'anaviy texnik ta'lim modelida e'tibordan chetda qoladi. Shunday ekan, bu ko'nikmalarni sistematik ravishda o'quv jarayoniga kiritish lozim.

Shuni ham ta'kidlash kerakki, texnik oliy ta'lim muassasalarining transformatsiyasi yagona yo'nalishda emas, balki ko'p yo'nalishli va moslashuvchan strategiyalar asosida olib borilishi lozim. Bu, o'z navbatida, o'quv dasturlari, o'qituvchilar malakasi, infratuzilma va tashkiliy madaniyatda ham muhim o'zgarishlarni talab etadi.

Integratsiyalashgan modelni amalga oshirish quyidagi ketma-ket bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

Birinchi bosqichda talabalarning kasbiy yo'nalishdagi motivatsiyasi aniqlanadi va mustahkamlanadi. Bu bosqichda shaxsiy maqsadlar va kasbiy identifikatsiya shakllanadi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda nazariy bilimlar va amaliy mashg'ulotlar orqali texnik kompetensiyalar chuqurlashtiriladi. Bu davrda muhandislik, dasturlash va boshqa ixtisosliklarga oid asosiy tushunchalar o'zlashtiriladi.

Uchinchi bosqich transformatsiya bosqichi bo'lib, bunda talabalar real sanoat muammolarini hal qilishga qaratilgan loyihalarda ishtirok etadi. Bu bosqichda loyiha asosidagi ta'lim, amaliy laboratoriyalar va startap faoliyatlari kuchaytiriladi.

To'rtinchi bosqich ijtimoiylashtirish bosqichi bo'lib, unda "uchinchi missiya" amaliyotga tatbiq etiladi: talabalar ijtimoiy innovatsiyalar, jamoaviy tadbirlar, texnoparklar va hamkorlikdagi loyihalar orqali jamiyatga hissa qo'shadi.

Mazkur model asosida talabaning nafaqat kasbiy tayyorgarligi, balki shaxsiy, ijtimoiy va reflektiv rivojlanishi ham ta'minlanadi.

5. Xulosa

Texnik oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalarning kasbiy kompetensiyasini shakllantirish uchun ta'lim jarayonini multidisiplinar va integratsiyalashgan yondashuv asosida tashkil etish lozim. Universitetlar endilikda faqat bilim beruvchi emas, balki innovatsiya va jamiyat bilan bevosita ishlovchi ijtimoiy institut sifatida qaralmoqda. "Uchinchi missiya" konsepsiyasi talabaning kasbiy rivojlanishini ijtimoiy faollik bilan uyg'unlashtirib, uni jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlarning faol ishtirokchisiga aylantiradi.

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МЕТАБОЛИК СИНДРОМ БЎЛГАН НАФАҚА ЁШИДАГИ БЕМОРЛАРДА ЎН ИККИ БАРМОҚ ЯРА КАСАЛЛИГИНИНГ МОРФОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ ВА УЧРАШ ЧАСТОТАСИ

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доцент в.в.б. ^{3.}

Мавзунинг долзарблиги: Сўнги йилларда юртимизда иқлимнинг кескин ўзгариши натижасида инсон организмидаги айрим касалликлар юзага чиқиши кескин кузатилмоқда. Натижада ёши катта нафақа ёшидаги беморларда бошқа касалликларга қараган 12 бармоқ ичак касаллиги суранкали ва ўткир тарзда учраши яққол кўринмоқда. Бунинг натижасида ёши катта беморларимиз бошқа касалликларга қараганда хамрох касаллик сифатида 12 бармоқ яра касаллигини хам даво-муолажалар орқали даволаш ишларини олиб боришмоқда.

Ишнинг мақсади: ишнинг мақсади сифатида метаболик синдром бўлган ёши катта нафақа ёшдаги беморларнинг 12 бармоқ ичакда патологик ўзгаришларини аниқлаш мақсад қилиб олинган.

Олинган натижалар: олиб борилган илмий изланишлар доирасида метаболик синдромга учраган беморларнинг аксарияти нафақа ёшдаги аёллар 60-70% ни ташкил этди ва касаллик сифатида бошқа сурункали касалликларга қараган 12 бармоқ ичак яра касаллиги борлиги аниқланди.

Изланишлар давомида патологик анатомия бюросига олиб келинган 12 бармоқ ичак яра касаллигининг макропрепаратлари гисталогик текширилганда кўпинча гистопрепаратларда шиллик қаватининг бутунлигини бузиллиши сурункали гипоксияси мавжудлиги аниқланди. Шунингдек, беморларнинг кўпчилигида амалиёт жараёнларида хамрох касаллик сифатида ошқозон гастрити борлиги аниқланди.

Хулосалар: хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, аёлларда кўп учраган 12 бармоқ ичак яра касаллигининг асоратланган ярадан ошқозоннинг пиёзча, антрал, танасида, кичик эгрилигида, кардиал қисмида яра борлиги аниқланди.

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIC
CHARACTERISTICS AMONG MEDICAL PERSONNEL CONDUCTING
ACTIVITIES IN FORENSIC MEDICAL PRACTICE**

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ANNOTATION

The goal is to propose preventive methods based on identifying the characteristics of the tuberculosis-related epidemiological process in medical personnel performing autopsies of bodies with active tuberculosis. Today, tuberculosis infection is characterized by multiple drug resistance, which complicates the treatment aspects of patients and creates tension for infecting others. The situation regarding the incidence of tuberculosis among medical workers working as proctors in Surgut city for the period from 2011 to 2018 was studied. A high level of tuberculosis morbidity among medical workers - pathologists and forensic medical examination physicians - is shown, which requires appropriate anti-epidemic measures among specialists of these categories.

Keywords: tuberculosis, medical personnel of the forensic medical examination bureau, pathologists.

Entry Tuberculosis is the most important socially significant pathology in Russia. Today, tuberculosis infection is characterized by multiple drug resistance, which complicates the treatment of patients and creates tension for the infection of others. Medical workers who have contact with tuberculosis patients are especially susceptible to tuberculosis infection and the development of this disease. Special risk groups are represented by phthisiologists, as well as medical workers who, due to their professional activities, have contact with tuberculosis patients or patients who have died from tuberculosis. High morbidity was noted among the staff of anti-tuberculosis institutions and forensic medical examination bureau employees. Scientifically based, taking into account the epidemiological characteristics of temporary tuberculosis (considering the rapid spread of multi-resistant strains of mycobacteria), and truly effective preventive measures for this disease among medical institution staff have not yet been developed. Medical workers are exposed to numerous risk factors of social, hygienic, and epidemiological nature. Studying the peculiarities of the tuberculosis epidemiological process in medical workers performing autopsies of bodies with active tuberculosis presents significant scientific and practical interest in terms of accumulating scientific

data and developing recommendations for reducing the risk of tuberculosis among them. Medical professionals carrying out prospecting activities - forensic medical experts and pathologists - are at high risk of developing tuberculosis due to professional contact with sources of tuberculosis infection. Recently, cases of tuberculosis have been registered in Surgut among representatives of the professional community engaged in prospecting activities (pathological-anatomical and forensic medical examinations).

Materials And Methods The study was conducted as a cohort retrospective analysis of cases of tuberculosis among medical workers working as proctors in Surgut city for the period from 2011 to 2018. The following were used as primary sources: accounting form No. 089/u-tub "Information about a patient with a diagnosis of active tuberculosis for the first time in life, with a recurrence of tuberculosis"; medical record of a tuberculosis patient (form No. 081/u) .

Descriptive and comparative statistics methods were used for the analysis. Microsoft Excel was used for data processing.

Results And Their Discussion During the period from 2011 to 2018, in Surgut city, out of 23 doctors who carried out prospector activities (10 pathologists and 13 forensic medical experts), during which they performed sectional examination of bodies of individuals suffering from tuberculosis, 5 people contracted tuberculosis. Of the total number of patients with tuberculosis, three (60%) were pathologists, and two (40%) were forensic medical experts. By sex, cases of detection of tuberculosis were distributed as follows: 3 cases (60%) were registered in men; 2 cases (40%) - in women.

In the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated March 21, 2003, No. 109 "On Improving Anti-Tuberculosis Measures in the Russian Federation" [11], high-risk factors for tuberculosis are listed: epidemiological: contact with a person or animal with tuberculosis;

Medical and biological: diabetes mellitus, ulcer disease, psychoneurological pathology, frequent ARVI in the anamnesis; chronic diseases of various organs and systems with a torpid, wave-like course and ineffectiveness of traditional treatment methods; long-term (more than a month) use of cytostatic, glucocorticoid drugs, immunosuppressants; HIV infection, perinatal contact in children due to HIV infection; social: alcoholism, drug addiction, being in places of deprivation of liberty, unemployment; homelessness of children and adolescents, children entering orphanages, orphanages, social centers, etc.; migration.

The epidemiological burden on people performing autopsies of deceased individuals diagnosed with tuberculosis depends on the frequency of contact with the infectious agent, the extent of bacterial contact, and the pathogen's properties, such as pathogenicity and resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs. The average annual number of

autopsies of patients with tuberculosis as a primary or comorbid disease performed by Surgut prospectors for the analyzed period was 114 per year. Of these, 98.8% of autopsies were performed by pathologists; 1.2% - by forensic medical experts. For the study, it was not possible to obtain information on the degree of dependence between the intensity of the epidemiological load and the incidence of tuberculosis among the pathoanatomists and forensic medical experts of Surgut.

Of the total number of deceased individuals, 48.3% showed drug resistance to the combination of Isoniazid [H] and Rifampicin [R], of which 30.2% showed multiple drug resistance (MDR), and 18.1% showed broad drug resistance (WDR). Thus, it can be stated that Surgut city prospectors carry out their work activities in a tense epidemiological setting characterized by contact with a large number of drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis mycobacteria (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*).

Of the 5 analyzed cases of tuberculosis, the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* pathogen was isolated from the sputum of 4 patients. The study of the obtained culture for sensitivity to anti-tuberculosis drugs was carried out in accordance with the Instruction on Unified Microbiological Research Methods for the Detection, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Tuberculosis (Appendix No. 11 to Order No. In 3 patients, the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* culture was sensitive to all first-line anti-tuberculosis drugs. In one patient [N*], resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to the combination of anti-tuberculosis drugs HRFgA/K (SHLU) was established. This patient differed from her colleagues in that her tuberculosis disease occurred against the background of taking genetically engineered biological drugs (GIBP) from the class of alpha tumor necrosis factor inhibitors (IFNO- α). IFNO- α causes various changes in the human immune system, among which it is worth distinguishing the separation of tissue macrophages (including alveolar macrophages), which are part of the antigen-presenting cell system (together with dendritic cells and B-lymphocytes), and natural killers (NK-cells). The dissociation of this link of immunity blocks the organism's further cellular response to the introduction of the infectious agent, which is normally carried out by activated NK cells that produce TNF- γ , which, in turn, activates macrophages of the bloodstream, ensuring their movement to the lesion site. Thus, in certain situations, IFNO- α can cause critical changes in the patient's immune system, which can be characterized as a drug-induced syndrome of acquired immunodeficiency.

Conclusion: Among medical workers carrying out prospector activities in Surgut city, there is a high level of tuberculosis morbidity, and they experience significant epidemic stress from the tuberculosis pathogen, including its drug-resistant forms.

The current sanitary regulations do not regulate measures to protect employees of non-tuberculosis institutions from tuberculosis, including providing special clothing, etc. For proper

protection of medical workers carrying out prospector activities from tuberculosis, it is necessary to make appropriate changes to the sanitary-epidemiological rules SP 3.1.2.3114-13 "Tuberculosis Prevention." Taking IFNO- α can increase the risk of both tuberculosis and its drug-resistant forms (MLU and SLU) in the patient. To clarify this hypothesis, it is necessary to systematize information on the tuberculosis of individuals receiving IFNO- α at the state level by making appropriate changes to accounting form No. 089/u-tub "Notification of a Patient with First-Time Diagnosis of Active Tuberculosis with Tuberculosis Recurrence" and form No. 33 "Information about Tuberculosis Patients."

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O'ZBEKISTONDA XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOHASI RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY YO'NALISHLARI

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Annotatsiya: Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi - mijozlarning ehtiyojlari, istaklari yoki intilishlarini qondiradigan xizmatlarni taqdim etish uchun mo'ljallangan texnologiya va tashkiliy tarmoqlar konfiguratsiyasi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: xizmat, iqtisodiyot, muassasa, xizmatlar sohasi, hududlar bozor xizmatlari, ishlab chiqarish.

Xizmatlar sohasi bu –korxonalar, tashkilotlar, shuningdek, jismoniy shaxslar tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan turli xil turdagi xizmatlar, ishlab chiqarishni o'z ichiga olgan holda umumlashtirilgan toifadir.

Xizmatlar sohasi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotni rivojlanishining asosiy yo'nalishlari orasida ustunlik mavqeini egallaydi. Bu murakkab ko'p qirrali mexanizm bo'lib, savdo va transportdan tortib ta'lim va sug'urta xizmatlarigacha bo'lgan keng doiradagi faoliyatni qamrab oluvchi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning istiqbolli tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Restoran va mehmonxona, sataroshxona va ta'mirlash ustaxonalari, sport klublari va ta'lim muassasalari, sayyohlik kompaniyalari, auditorlik va konsalting kompaniyalari, banklar, poliklinikalar, sanatoriylar, damnolish uylari - bularning barchasi xizmatlar sohasiga taalluqlidir.

Xizmatlar sohasining rivojlanish darajasi aholining hududiy va ijtimoiy harakatchanligini, yangi xo'jalik hududlarini o'zlashtirish, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini va moddiy mahsulotlar iste'molini oshirishni ta'minlaydi.

Xizmatlar faoliyatining xilma xilligi, shuningdek, xizmatlar sohasidagi turli faoliyatlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar ushbu sohaning jadal rivojlanishi uchun omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ichki talabni muvozanatli rag'batlantirish va mahalliy xizmat ishlab chiqaruvchilarni rivojlantirishga har tomonlama ko'maklashish bo'yicha ko'rilayotgan choralar xizmatlarga bo'lgan iste'mol talabining tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarni ta'minladi. Transport va mobil aloqa xizmatlari, oilaviy tadbirlar va dam olishni tashkil qilish, internet xizmatlari, maishiy, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'lim xizmatlariga bo'lgan talab ortdi. Deyarli barcha hududlarda ko'rsatilgan bozor xizmatlari hajmining o'sishiga

ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar tarkibida moliyaviy va transport xizmatlari, savdo, aloqa va axborotlashtirish kabi xizmatlarning ulushini ortishi ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Eng yuqori o'sish sur'atlari moliyaviy xizmatlar (140,6%), ta'lim sohasidagi xizmatlar (133,9%), sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi xizmatlar (129,5%), aloqa va axborotlashtirish xizmatlari (115,1%) qayd etildi.

Yangi O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy rivojlanish bosqichida xizmatlar sohasini jadal rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Jumladan, 2022 yilda qabul qilingan «Xizmatlar sohasini qo'llab-quvvatlashga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi Prezident qarori sohada kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalarni imtiyozli kreditlash, imtiyozli soliq stavkalarini joriy etish, yangicha xizmat turlarini tashkil etish yuzasidan infrastrukturnalarni yaxshilash hamda tadbirkorlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali xizmatlar xajmini yanada kengaytirish uchun rag'bat bo'lmoqda.

2023 yilning yanvar-iyun oylari yakunlariga ko'ra, YaIM tarkibida katta bo'lmagan o'zgarishlar kuzatilgan bo'lsada, YaIM (YaQQ) tarkibida xizmatlar sohasining ulushi 44,1% dan 47,1% ga oshganini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

YaIMning boshqa tarmoqariga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, jumladan, qishloq, o'rmon va baliqchilik xo'jaligining ulushi 20,9% dan 20,1% ga, sanoatning ulushi 28,0% dan 26,3% ga, qurilish tarmog'ining ulushi 7,0% dan 6,5% ga kamaydi.

Joriy yilning o'tgan 8 oyida tarmoqlar kesimidagi o'sish ko'rsatkichlari 2022 yilning mos davriga nisbatan o'zgarishlari quyidagicha aks etgan:

- xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi + 58,7trln.so'mga;
- qishloq, o'rmon va baliqchilik xo'jaligi + 12,9 trln.so'mga;
- sanoat sohasi + 12,6trln.so'mga;
- qurilish sohasi + 3,3 trln.so'mga oshgan.

Iqtisodiy tarmoqlarda xizmatlar sohasining o'sish sur'ati yuqori bo'lganligi sababli, ushbu sohadagi o'zgarishlar hamda rivojlanishlar kelgusida ham yanada o'sishi prognoz qilinmoqda.

Xizmatlar sohasi o'sish tendensiyasi-davlat tomonidan yaratilayotgan imkoniyat va sharoitlardan oqilona foydalanish bilan birgalikda, sohaga keng qamrovda tadbirkorlarni jalb qilish va bu orqali aholi bandligini ta'minlash kabi muhim ahamiyat kasb etuvchi omillar yotadi.

Shuningdek, joriy yilning yanvar-avgust oylarida xizmatlar sohasida 40 168 ta (2022 yilning yanvar-avgust oylariga nisbatan 2 244 taga ko'p tashkil etilgan) kichik biznes sub'yektlari tashkil etilib, 1 sentyabr holatiga ushbu sohada faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan korxonalar va tashkilotlar soni 336 613 taga yetdi.

Respublikamizda joriy yilning o'tgan 8 oyida xizmatlar hajmi 288,4 trln. so'mni tashkil etib, o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 112,5 foizga, aholi jon boshiga ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar hajmi esa 110,1 foizga o'sib, 7,9 mln. so'mga yetgan.

Bugungi kunda, mamlakatimizda faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalarining 70,4 foizi xizmatlar sohasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda hamda jami band bo'lgan aholining 55 foizidan ortig'i xizmatlar sohasida ishlab kelishmoqda.

Toshkent shahrida xizmatlar sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tegishli choralarni ko'rish maqsadida Toshkent shahar hokimligi «O'zmilliybank» AJ bilan birgalikda mas'ul etib belgilangan so'ng, amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar natijasida quyidagilarga erishildi. Jumladan, 2023 yilning 8 oyligida korxonalar va tashkilotlar tomonidan jami 116,8 trln.so'mlik xizmatlar ko'rsatildi. O'tgan yilning mos davrida ushbu ko'rsatkich 89,3 trln.so'mni, davriy o'sish esa 18,2 foizni tashkil etdi.

Jumladan, 2023 yilning 8 oyligida korxonalar va tashkilotlar tomonidan jami 116,8 trln.so'mlik xizmatlar ko'rsatildi. O'tgan yilning mos davrida ushbu ko'rsatkich 89,3 trln.so'mni, davriy o'sish esa 18,2 foizni tashkil etdi.

Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi keng qamrovliligi bilan iqtisodiyotda, aholi hayotida muhim o'rin tutadi. Bu sohada yangi ish o'rinlarini kam xarajat bilan va tez muddatda tashkil etish mumkin. Aholi daromadlarining real o'sishi ham avvalo xizmatlar rivojida seziladi.

Joylarda tadbirkorlar bilan o'tkazilgan uchrashuvlarda yangi xizmat turlarini yo'lga qo'yish bo'yicha murojaatlar, tashabbuslar ko'p bo'lmoqda. Ular asosida viloyat, tuman va shahar hokimliklari joriy yilda xizmatlar sohasida 59 trillion so'mlik 42 mingta yangi loyihani amalga oshirish, 150 mingta doimiy ish o'rni yaratish bo'yicha rejalar belgilagan.

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RESPUBLIKAMIZDA-YOSHLARNI HUQUQ VA ERKINLIKLARINI HIMOYA QILINISHI

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Rezyume: Odamlar so‘z erkinligi va e’tiqod erkinligi mavjud bo‘lgan, eng muhimi, xavotir va muhtojlikdan holi sharoitda mehnat qilishni, obod yashashni xohlaydi. Shunday ekan, har bir jamiyatda odob-axloq qoidalari millat ma’naviyatidan kelib chiqqan holda takomillashuvi o‘smir-yoshlarning ta’lim olib, biror kasb sirlarini egallashlarida muhim ahamiyatga ega

Tayanch so‘zlar: BMT,AQSH, Franklin Ruzvelt, so‘z erkinligi, vijdon erkinligi, ehtiyojdan erkinlik, Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi, “Odob-axloq Kodeksi” va “Odob-axloq qoidalari”, 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi.

1939-1945 yillar oralig‘idagi dahshatli voqealar, Ikkinchi jahon urushi vaqtida insoniyatga qarshi amalga oshirilgan qirg‘inlar insonning umume’tirof etilgan huquqlarini qayd qilish zarurligini ko‘rsatdi. 1941-yilda AQSH prezidenti Franklin Ruzvelt «Mamlakatdagi holat bo‘yicha murojaat»ida 4 ta muhim erkinlik: so‘z erkinligi, vijdon erkinligi, ehtiyojdan erkinlik va qo‘rquvdan erkinlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga chaqirdi. Ayni shu narsa, tinchlik o‘rnatish va urush tugashiga imkon beradigan inson huquqlari rivojiga yangi turtki berdi. 1948-yilning mazkur tarixiy kunida Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi qabul qilingan. Shu kungacha dunyoning 500 dan ortiq tiliga tarjima qilingan ushbu Deklaratsiya insoniyatga tegishli barcha huquqlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi – mustaqil O‘zbekiston Respublikasi imzolagan birinchi xalqaro hujjatdir. Davlatimiz 1991- yil 30-sentyabrda ushbu xalqaro hujjatni ratifikatsiya qilib, uning ustuvor talabalarini qabul qildi.

Har bir insonning jamiyatda o‘z o‘rnini topishi, ikki dunyo saodatiga erishishi, Vatan taraqqiyotiga hissa qo‘shishi, xalqiga, ota-onasiga munosib farzand bo‘lishi uning barcha huquqlari davlat tomonidan himoya qilinishi va ta’lim-tarbiyasining takomillashuvi bilan barqarorlashadi. Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasining qoidalari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi, insonning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy huquq va erkinliklarining ishonchli himoya qilinishini

ta'minlaydigan milliy qonunchilik normalarida o'z ifodasini topgan. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston tomonidan inson huquqlari va erkinliklari sohasidagi 80 dan ortiq xalqaro hujjat ratifikatsiya qilingan.

Ko'pincha hodisalar haqida gapiramiz, ammo hodisalarni vujudga keltiradigan sabablar borasida so'z demaymiz. Vaholanki, Deklaratsiyaning butun dunyo ko'lamida qabul qilinishi va mamlaktimizda ham ratifikatsiya qilinishining etarlicha sabablari bor. Gap shundaki, vayronkor Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyingi qaltis va og'ir davrda – zo'ravonlik, qulchilik, talonchilik, bolalar savdosi, ayollarga zulm o'tkazish kabi noxush voqealar to'xtamayotgan bir paytda mudhish hodisalarning oldini olishga chorlaydigan, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, odamlarni xushyorlikka chaqiradigan ana shunday hujjatlar kerak edi. Zulmga uchragan har bir inson o'zini himoya qilish maqsadida istibdodga qarshi chiqadi. Zulmga uchragan insonlarning davlat tomonidan himoyaga olinishiga erishish, ularning erkin va farovon hayot kechirishini ta'minlash ushbu xalqaro hujjatning bosh maqsadi etib belgilangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyamizning “Inson va fuqarolarning asosiy huquqlari, erkinliklari va burchlari” deb atalgan II bo'limi, 5 bob, 19-58 moddalari, Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasi talablariga to'la mos keladi. Inson huquqlarini mensimaslik va uni poymol etish insoniyatning erkin hayot kechirishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi voqealar sodir etilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Odamlar so'z erkinligi va e'tiqod erkinligi mavjud bo'lgan, eng muhimi, xavotir va muhtojlikdan holi sharoitda mehnat qilishni, obod yashashni xohlaydi. Shunday ekan, har bir jamiyatda odob-axloq qoidalari millat ma'naviyatidan kelib chiqqan holda takomillashuvi o'smir-yoshlarning ta'lim olib, biror kasb sirlarini egallashlarida muhim ahamiyatga ega. **“Agar tolibning odobi bo'lmasa, olgan ta'limidan manfaat bo'lmaydi”**. U voyaga etganda xatarli kimsaga aylanishi ehtimoldan holi emas. Aynan manashu so'zlar Jizzax politexnika institutining qoidalariga aylangan.

Jizzax politexnika institutining “Odob-axloq Kodeks” va “Odob-axloq qoidalari” ishlab chiqilgan. Ushbu Kodeks O'zbekiston Respublikasi “Ta'lim to'g'risida”gi qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Davlat oliy ta'lim muassalarining akademik va tashkiliy-boshqaruv mustaqilligini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida”gi qarori hamda boshqa gonun va gonunosti hujjatlarga muvofiq ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, Jizzax politexnika instituti professor-o'qituvchi va boshqa xodimlari (texnik, yordamchi), talaba- magistrantlari, doktorantlari (keyingi o'rinlarda - xodim, talaba va doktorant) kasbiy odob-axloqining tamoyillari, normalari, ta'lim jarayoni va xizmatdagi xulq-atvorining asosiy qoidalari bilan bog'liq munosabatlarni tartibga soladi. “Odob-axloq Kodeks” II bob. Kodeksning

prinsiplari. 3-modda. Institut xodim, talaba va doktorantlari xulq-atvorining asosiy prinsiplari “Mazkur Kodeks qonuniylik, fuqarolarning huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlarining ustuvorligi, vatanparvarlik, xizmat va o‘qish burchiga sodiqlik, adolat, halollik va xolislik, samaradorlik va tejamkorlik prinsiplariga asoslanadi”. modda. Xodim, talaba va doktorantlarning rasmiy muloqot me‘yorlari. Institut xodim, talaba va doktorantlari tashkilot va muassasalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillari hamda fuqarolar bilan o‘zaro munosabatga kirishganda quyidagi rasmiy muloqot me‘yor va qoidalariga amal qilishlari kerak: o‘z harakatlarini institut manfaatlarini ko‘zlab amalga oshirish, uning imijini saqlash va oshirish, institut, uning xodimlari, talabalari va doktorantlari nomi va manfaatlariga ziyon yetkazadigan harakatlarni amalga oshirmaslik, shuningdek, ular bilan muloqot qilganda hamda ijtimoiy tarmoq va messenjerlardagi yozishmalarida o‘zlarining namunali xulq-atvori bilan institut haqida yuksak ijobiy taassurot uyg‘otish; institut, uning xodimi, talaba va doktorantlari haqida haqiqatga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan yoki noto‘g‘ri talqin qilingan, noto‘g‘ri talqin qilish uchun imkon beradigan ma‘lumotlarni tarqatmaslik, bunday ma‘lumotlar tarqalishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik, shuningdek, jamoat oldida va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda bu mavzuda chiqishlar qilmaslik; xodim, talaba va doktorantlarning rozilgisiz ularning shaxsiy hayotiga oid ma‘lumotlarni oshkor qilmaslik; xodim, talaba va doktorantlar haqida ularning kasbiy va o‘quv faoliyatiga oid bo‘lmagan ma‘lumotlarni aniqlashtirmaslik; xizmat axborotlarini taqdim etish qoidalariga amal qilish; so‘ralgan axborotni yetarlilik (haddan tashqari qisqa, shu bilan birga o‘ta keragidan ortiq) va ishonchlilik (qayta tekshirishni talab qilmaydigan) talablariga muvofiq holda taqdim etish; o‘z xizmat vazifalarini bajarish jarayonida olingan ma‘lumotlardan maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lmagan tarzda foydalanmaslik, shuningdek, ularni institut rahbariyati ruxsatisiz tarqatmaslik; xodim, talaba va doktorantlarning ta‘lim jarayonidagi faoliyati va kasbiy harakatlarini asossiz tanqid qilmaslik, jamoat oldida chiqishlar, shuningdek, ommaviy axborot vositalari va turli xil ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari va institut faoliyati, uning xodimlari harakatlarini haqiqatga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan, asossiz va aniq dalillarga asoslanmagan holda muhokama qilmaslik va ular haqida baho berib, fikr-mulohazalar bildirmaslik.

“Odob-axloq qoidalari” O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va 2011-yil 27-iyuldagi hay‘at qarori asosida JizPI xususiyatlarini inobatga olib tayyorlangan. JizPI kengashining 2020-yil 29-avgustdagi №1 sonli majlisida muhokama qilingan va tasdiqlangan. “Odob-axloq qoidalari” 12-bo‘limdan iborat bo‘lib, bo‘limlarda “Qoidalar” keltirilgan. 1-bo‘lim. Umumiy qoidalar. Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligining Tegishli buyruqlari, institutning

Ustavi, ichki tartib qoidalari hamda umume'tirof etilgan ma'naviy va axloqiy tamoyillar asosida ishlab chiqilganligi bayon qilingan.

1.3. "Qoidalar" institutning ma'muriyati, professor-o'qituvchilari, xodimlari va talabalari (jamo'a a'zolari)ning institutga oid o'zaro munosabatlaridagi odob-axloq tamoyillari, rioya etishlari shart bo'lgan xulq-atvor qoidalari va majburiyatlarini belgilab beradi.

Yoshlarni qadr-qimmatini, uning huquq va erkinliklarini himoya qilish borasida davlat bosh islohotchi sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Zotan, jamiyatda yoshlarning huquq va manfaatlarini ifoda etish, davlat va jamiyat munosabatlarida yoshlarning o'rni va rolini yanada oshirish, ularning siyosiy, huquqiy, ijtimoiy sohalarda manfaatlarini himoya qilish masalasi Yangi O'zbekistonda Uchinchi Renessans avlodini shakllantirishning asosiy shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Yurtimizdagi har-bir o'quv yurtlari, tashkilot-u, korxonalari, odob-axloq qoidalarini ishlab chiqsa, joriy etish uchun chora-tadbirlar qabul qilsa, millat ma'naviyatidan kelib chiqqan holda takomillashtirilsa, biz ko'zlagan maqsadga albatta erishamiz.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish lozimki, bugun Yangi O'zbekistonning jahonda o'z munosib o'rnini topishi, millatimizning qadr-qimmatini joyiga qo'yish, ona zaminda yashayotgan barcha millat va elat vakillari bilan barqaror rivojlanish yo'lida do'stona faoliyat yuritish, O'zbekiston yoshlarida haqiqiy millatparvarlik ruhiyatini hamda vatanparvarlik mas'uliyatini uyg'otish uchun ularning ongi va qalbida, odob-axloq va ma'naviyat omilini rivojlantirish ma'suliyati, biz pedagoglarning majburiyatlarimizdan biri hisoblanadi.

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CLINICAL SCORE (APACHE II, SAPS II) AND IPORP IN PREDICTING COMPLICATED PERITONITIS

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Annotation. Based on the results obtained, it is advisable to recommend that all patients with widespread peritonitis undergo express immunological examination already on the first day after surgery. The use of this method in combination with traditional clinical scales (APACHE II, SAPS II) increases the accuracy of risk stratification, allows timely identification of patients with an unfavorable prognosis and provides the possibility of more targeted preventive and therapeutic measures.

Keywords: apache II, saps II, generalized peritonitis.

Relevance. Generalized peritonitis (GP) remains one of the most complex, life-threatening and urgent problems of abdominal surgery. Despite significant advances in modern surgical practice, the introduction of improved surgical techniques, intensive care, widespread use of the latest generation of antibacterial drugs and the development of resuscitation technologies, mortality rates for this disease remain high and range from 20 to 40% in different clinics [1,2,8,9,10,11,12].

The key reason for unsatisfactory outcomes is considered to be not only the severity of the inflammatory process, but also the high probability of developing a complicated course. It is usually accompanied by a pronounced systemic inflammatory reaction, the development of multiple organ failure, persistent or protracted septic process, as well as a significant frequency of postoperative complications, which aggravate the condition of patients and significantly complicate the treatment and diagnostic tactics [1,13,14,15]. Taken together, these factors determine an unfavorable prognosis, increase the risk of disability and mortality, which emphasizes the need for an in-depth study of the clinical and immunological mechanisms underlying the course of RP, and the search for more accurate criteria for predicting disease outcomes [1,2,3,4,6].

In modern scientific literature, the importance of the body's immunological reactivity as one of the key factors determining outcomes in generalized peritonitis is increasingly being discussed. It has been established that a pronounced imbalance in the cellular and humoral immunity system not only enhances the pathological process, but also directly contributes to the progression of the systemic inflammatory response, which

ultimately leads to the formation of a complicated course of the disease and a worsening prognosis. Despite numerous studies aimed at finding predictors of an unfavorable outcome, today in clinical practice there is still no single, universal and reliable method for stratifying the risk of a complicated course in patients with generalized peritonitis, which determines the relevance of searching for new approaches in this area [5,7].

Objective: To develop a comprehensive approach to predicting complicated course of disseminated peritonitis based on the assessment of the body's immunological reactivity and the use of validated clinical scales, which will improve the effectiveness of treatment tactics and reduce mortality rates.

Materials and methods of the study. The study was conducted in 2021–2025 in a surgical department and was aimed at a comprehensive assessment of the capabilities of modern prognostic scales in the treatment of widespread peritonitis of various etiologies. The analysis included 118 patients who underwent emergency surgeries for peritonitis that developed as a complication of perforation of hollow organs, destructive forms of acute appendicitis, strangulated hernias, as well as cholelithiasis and other inflammatory and destructive processes in the abdominal cavity. In accordance with the objectives, the clinical observations were divided into two groups that differed in the principles of postoperative management. The control group consisted of 58 (49.15%) patients treated in 2021–2022, who received standard intensive care without the use of additional prognostic models and immunotropic interventions. The main group consisted of 60 (50.85%) patients operated in 2023–2025, in whom the developed IPORP clinical and immunological scale was integrated into the treatment and diagnostic algorithm. All biological material was collected on the first day after surgery, strictly observing the “cold chain” principle, which excluded the degradation of protein structures and ensured high reproducibility of the results obtained.

Research results and their discussion. The most pronounced correlations were found for T-lymphocytes. The absolute number of CD4+ T-helpers showed the maximum inverse relationship ($r=-0.741$; $p<0.001$), and their percentage had similar dynamics ($r=-0.717$; $p<0.001$). This confirms their key role in inflammation control. CD3+ in absolute values also strongly correlated with the severity of the condition ($r=-0.692$; $p<0.001$), while the percentage of CD3+ demonstrated a moderate but reliable relationship ($r=-0.684$; $p<0.001$), indicating suppression of the effector link of cellular immunity. The CD4+/CD8+ ratio turned out to be a prognostic indicator ($r=-0.553$; $p<0.001$), reflecting the imbalance of regulation. CD16+CD56+ (NK cells) decreased both in absolute ($r=-0.624$; $p<0.001$) and percentage values ($r=-0.609$; $p<0.001$), confirming their importance in preventing complications. The absolute number of

CD8+ T-suppressors had a less pronounced but significant correlation ($r=-0.391$; $p=0.017$).

In general, cellular immunity indicators, especially CD4+, CD3+ and NK cells, have high prognostic significance and can be used for early stratification of the risk of complicated POP.

Thus, CD4+, CD3+ and NK cells have the greatest prognostic significance in RP.

Correlation analysis of the humoral component of immunity showed a reliable decrease in the main classes of immunoglobulins with the worsening condition of patients with RP. The dependence is most pronounced for the IgA \times IgM / IgG index ($r = -0.651$; $p < 0.001$), reflecting the balance of primary and secondary antibodies. Its decrease is associated with a complicated and especially lethal course of the disease, when the levels of IgA and IgM decrease and their ratio with IgG is disrupted, indicating the exhaustion of the humoral response. IgM ($r = -0.523$; $p = 0.001$) and IgA ($r = -0.494$; $p = 0.002$) also showed reliable negative correlations, indicating a deficiency in the formation of the primary immune response in the early stages of POP. The IgG level decreased less significantly ($r=-0.382$; $p=0.019$), which may be associated with both a decrease in production and increased consumption during massive antigen stimulation. The dynamics of CIC turned out to be interesting: their level increased proportionally to the severity of the clinical picture ($r=0.584$; $p<0.001$), which confirms the participation of immune complexes in the development of secondary inflammatory and vascular damage, including MOF.

The levels of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines are closely associated with the severity of RP. The main marker was IL-6 ($r=0.712$; $p<0.001$), confirming its role in systemic inflammation and SIRS progression. Its growth was accompanied by an increase in IL-10, which reflects compensatory inhibition of the immune response ($r=0.655$; $p<0.001$), consistent with the hypothesis of R.S. Hotchkiss on the development of "immune paralysis" in the late phases of inflammation.

A significant mediator is also TNF- α ($r=0.682$; $p<0.001$), associated with severe forms of systemic destabilization, including SS. IFN- γ showed a moderate positive correlation ($r=0.489$; $p=0.003$): its growth accompanied the aggravation of the condition, but remained below the levels of IL-6 and TNF- α , indicating an imbalance of effector and regulatory links.

In the course of the study, based on a set of identified immunological markers, clinical characteristics, as well as calculated logistic regression coefficients and ROC analysis data, an original clinical and immunological scale "IPORP" (Immunological Prediction of Risk in Peritonitis) was developed. This tool is designed to assess the likelihood of complicated course of widespread peritonitis and is based on a multi-level scoring

system. The scale structure included nine indicators, each of which was confirmed not only for statistical significance but also for pathophysiological validity. The threshold values determined using ROC analysis allowed us to establish risk stratification intervals. For quantitative variables, including the level of CD4+ T-lymphocytes, NK cell activity, concentrations of interleukins IL-6 and IL-10, the level of IgM and circulating immune complexes (CIC), ranges corresponding to clinically significant boundaries were identified. Qualitative parameters, such as the stage of peritonitis, the nature of the exudate in the abdominal cavity and the presence of a prolonged systemic inflammatory response (SIRS), were assessed by fixed values.

The final scale is presented as a table containing 9 rows with a description of the variables and 4 columns corresponding to the risk levels. The maximum possible total score is 45, which creates a wide and convenient range for individual stratification of patients and prediction of their outcomes. Based on the total number of points scored, patients were divided into three levels of risk of developing an unfavorable course. The first category included individuals with low risk (≤ 9 points), which reflected only minimal deviations in immunological parameters without signs of systemic dysfunction. The second group included patients with high risk (10-19 points), who had moderate manifestations of immunosuppression in combination with activation of the cytokine cascade. The most severe, critical category (≥ 20 points) was characterized by severe immunosuppression, hypercytokinemia and clinical signs of the terminal stage of generalized peritonitis. A comparative analysis showed that the proposed IPORP model allowed us to correctly predict complicated disease progression in 47 patients, which was 57.3%. At the same time, 7 false-positive cases (14.3%) were recorded, when patients with a favorable outcome were mistakenly included in the high-risk group. There were 11 true negative results (26.2%), and the number of false-negative ones reached 35 (42.7%). The latter fact indicates that almost half of the patients who developed complications showed signs of immunosuppression and cytokine destabilization only in a weak form or became obvious only at later stages of the disease.

Comparison of the obtained data with literary sources demonstrated that previously proposed universal prognostic scales (APACHE II, SAPS II) are significantly less informative in relation to complicated peritonitis. The main reason is that these scales are focused mainly on the general somatic condition of the patient and do not take into account his immunological status.

The inclusion of the IPORP clinical and immunological scale in practice allowed for a more differentiated assessment of the degree of immunopathological risk, the formation of personalized forecasts and, on this basis, the construction of

individualized immunoprophylaxis schemes. This approach determines both the scientific novelty and the clinical significance of the study.

Based on the obtained results, it is advisable to recommend that all patients with widespread peritonitis undergo express immunological examination already on the first day after surgery. The use of this method in combination with traditional clinical scales (APACHE II, SAPS II) increases the accuracy of risk stratification, allows for the timely identification of patients with an unfavorable prognosis and provides the possibility of more targeted preventive and therapeutic measures.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The inclusion of the IPORP clinical and immunological scale in practice has made it possible to more differentiatedly assess the degree of immunopathological risk, form personalized forecasts and, on this basis, build individualized immunoprophylaxis schemes.

2. Based on the results obtained, it is advisable to recommend that all patients with widespread peritonitis undergo express immunological examination already on the first day after surgery. The use of this method in combination with traditional clinical scales (APACHE II, SAPS II) increases the accuracy of risk stratification, allows timely identification of patients with an unfavorable prognosis and provides the possibility of more targeted preventive and therapeutic measures.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DESIGN IN FINE ARTS EDUCATION

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Abstract This article examines the psychological and pedagogical foundations of design in fine arts education. Through design elements, the processes of forming students' artistic and aesthetic thinking, creative abilities, and practical skills are analyzed. The psychological characteristics of students and the importance of pedagogical approaches appropriate to the age period are also highlighted. As a result of observations conducted on the basis of an integrated approach, the motivational, cognitive, and creative developmental functions of design in the educational process were determined.

Keywords: fine arts, design, psychology, pedagogy, creative thinking, methodology, motivation.

Fine art has always been an important tool in the formation of human thinking and aesthetic worldview. In the modern era, the introduction of design elements into this area serves to increase the effectiveness of the educational process. A distinctive feature of design is that it harmonizes the aesthetic value of art with practical needs. Therefore, the integration of fine arts and design is one of the pressing issues in pedagogical science.

From a psychological point of view, elements of visual activity and design expand students' thinking, enhance sensitivity to color and form, and develop creative imagination. From a pedagogical point of view, classes organized on the basis of design ensure interactive, motivational, and personality-oriented learning. Therefore, this article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of the psychological and pedagogical foundations of design in fine arts education..

The following methods were used in the study:

1. Theoretical analysis - scientific literature on psychology, pedagogy, and the methodology of fine arts was studied.
2. Observation - the use of design elements in fine arts classes in schools and higher educational institutions was observed.
3. Through pedagogical experiment - lessons organized on the basis of design, the interest and creative activity of students were analyzed.

4. Conversation and questionnaire - opinions and impressions of students about design elements were collected.

The conducted research showed the following results:

- Design elements increased students' interest in the lesson, they were more actively involved in visual activities.
- In the process of working on the basis of color, form, and composition, the psychological characteristics of students (memory, attention, imagination) developed positively.

Pedagogical experience has shown that in design-based classes, students put forward more creative ideas and were able to express them visually.

Design integration created a motivational environment in the educational process: students felt free during the lesson, and their creative independence increased.

The results show that the organization of fine arts lessons, taking into account the psychological and pedagogical foundations of design, yields effective results. Firstly, psychologically, design elements enhance children's sensory organs and visual perception, and develop their aesthetic abilities. Secondly, from a pedagogical point of view, classes based on design involve students in an active, independent, and interactive learning process.

In scientific literature (Hasanov, 2022; Nurmatova, 2023), it is noted that design approaches in fine arts are an important factor in the development of an individual's creative potential. The research results also confirm this statement. At the same time, the integration of design plays a special role in preparing students for future professional activity, since design is one of the most in-demand areas in the modern labor market today.

Based on the research, it can be concluded that the psychological and pedagogical foundations of design in fine arts education are an important factor in the creative development of students, the formation of aesthetic taste and practical skills. From a psychological point of view, design develops students' sensitivity to color, form, and composition, and from a pedagogical point of view, it ensures their activity, independence, and creativity in the learning process.

Therefore, it is necessary to methodologically deepen the integration of design in fine arts education and its widespread use in pedagogical practice. This approach effectively supports students' personal development, creative potential, and preparation for future professional activities.

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**JADID SHE'RIYATIDA MUMTOZ ADABIY JANRLARNING
DAVOMIYLIGI**

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Navoiyning an'anasi jadid o'zbek adabiyotida asosan ikki yo'l bilan o'zlashtirilgan:

1. *Navoiy lirikasining janriy an'analari.*
2. *Navoiy asarlaridagi obraz-timsollarni (yo dostonlardagi poetik hikoyalar, obraz-timsollardan) birortasining ijodiy qayta ishlanishi.*

1. Navoiy lirikasining janriy an'analari natijasida jadid adabiyotining go'zal namunalari yaratildi. Yangi o'zbek she'riyatining poetikasi, xususan uning shakllanish davri hisoblangan 1905-1917 yillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, adiblarimiz yangi davr voqyeligini tasvirlashda an'anaviy adabiyot motivlaridan samarali foydalandilar va undagi ifoda vositalarini, usullarini yangi mavzu va masalalarga tatbiq etishga urindilar. Birgina Alisher Navoiy badiiy tafakkurining mumtoz adabiyotimiz taraqqiyotidagi ulkan ahamiyatini jadid adabiyoti namoyandalari, birinchi galda, Elbek, Abdulla Avloniy, Ibrat, Qodiriy, Cho'lpon, Fitrat ijodlari o'zbek realistik adabiyotining vujudga kelishi, shakllanishi va rivojiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bu davrda ijod etgan shoirlarning adabiy-estetik qarashlarini tushunish, she'rlari zamiridagi istioraviy-ramziy ma'nolarni teran ilg'ash va ularga munosabat bildirishdan avval, Alisher Navoiy hazratlari she'riyatiga bir nazar tashlab o'tish joiz. Zero, "Adabiyotning xususiyati, mazmuni hamda vazifasi haqida bag'oyat ma'nodor bir ta'rif Navoiyning she'riyatga qarashini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri va ochiqdan-ochiq ifodalaydi¹". Alisher Navoiy she'riyati timsol va obrazlar olamida ilohiy-islomiy, tarixiy-afsonaviy, adabiy-badiiy siymolar talqini alohida poetik ko'lam kasb etadi. Alisher Navoiy lirikasida bunday siymolar badiiy talqiniga asos bo'lgan manbalar xilma-xildir. Shoir badiiy-estetik tafakkuri uchun boshqa mumtoz ijodkorlar singari

¹ Мақсуд Шайхзода. Ғазал мулкининг султони. - Тошкент, 1972, 195-бет.

diniy-ilohiy, tarixiy-memuar, og‘zaki-yozma manbalar bu xil obraz-timsollar talqiniga ilhom manbai sanaladi².

Har bir xalqning she‘riyati milliy qadriyatlar mezonlariga tayanadi, an‘anaviylik mezonlari asosida shakllanadi. Zotan, millat shoirining badiiy uslubi, she‘riyatidagi poetik obraz, istioraviy-ramziy tasvirlarning rivoji, bardavomligi milliy an‘analar zamirida yangi-yangi jihatlarning kashf etilishi bilan bog‘liq adabiy jarayondir.

Xususan, Navoiy hazratlari o‘z she‘riyatida an‘anaviylik va ramz-ishoralarni qo‘llashga izchil va teran yondashgan. Aslida bunday yondashish milliy adabiyotda an‘analar uzluksizligini ta‘minlovchi mezon hamdir. Hazrat Navoiyning an‘anaviy, xalqona ohangga boy, ko‘ngil nidosi bilan bitilgan an‘anaviy she‘riyati tajribalaridan andoza olish davr ijodkorlari uchun yuqori samara berganligi sir emas. Hatto, Furqat o‘z memuarida bolalik davri, maktabda o‘qib yurgan kezlari to‘g‘risida so‘zlar ekan, o‘sha vaqtlardayoq Alisher Navoiyni g‘oyibona ko‘rganini, u bilan hamsuhbat bo‘lganini va “she‘r mashqiga” undan fotiha olganligini hikoya qilgan edi. Furqat Navoiyning qator g‘azallaridagi she‘r tuzilishini, qofiya tartibini, radiflar ishlatishdagi tajribalarni saqlagan holda bir qancha go‘zal g‘azallar yozdi. Uning “Gul”, “Koshki”, “Isi” radifli g‘azallari shular jumlasidandir³.

Avvalo, yangi davr adabiyotida ham ko‘p asrlik adabiyotimizning yetakchi turi bo‘lgan she‘riyat asosiy o‘rinni egallasa-da, bir qator janriy, vazniy o‘zgarishlarga uchrab bordi. Adabiyotshunos olimlarimiz fikriga qo‘shilgan holda, bu davrda qadim davrlardan kelayotgan adabiy turlar saqlandi. Devon adabiyotida she‘riyat (poeziya) asosiy o‘rin egalladi. Aruz asosiy vazn bo‘ldi. G‘azal, ruboiy, tuyuq, ta‘rix, muammo, muxammas, musaddas, musamman va ayniqsa, masnaviydan keng foydalanildi.

Sayohat xotiralarini ifodalovchi sayohatnoma janri maydonga keldi⁴. Bu davrda qadim turkiy she‘r vazni *hijoga* murojaat kuchaydi. Shoirlar ko‘plab she‘rlarini xalq qo‘shiq-lari yo‘lida yozdilar. Avloniy, Hamza kabi shoirlar kuy-qo‘shiq-lar yo‘lida bitilgan maxsus she‘riy kitoblarni e‘lon qildilar. Yevropa adabiyotiga xos *verlibr* kirib keldi. Shunday janriy va vazniy o‘zgarishlarga uchragan jadid adabiyoti 10-yillarning oxiri, 20-yillarning boshidagina har jihatdan to‘laqonli adabiyotga aylandi. Jadid ijodkorlari Sharq she‘riyatining bir qancha janrlarida ijod qilganlar.

Adabiyotshunos M.Tojiboyeva qayd qilishicha, jadid shoirlari ijodida mumtoz she‘riyatda qo‘llanilgan o‘n yetti janrdan o‘n birini kuzatamiz⁵.

² Холмуродов Х. Алишер Навоий шеърлятида образ-тисмоллар трансформацияси (Фарход ва Ширин мисолида): Филол.фан. бўй. фалсафа докт (Phd). – Жиззах, 2022. –Б.12.

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Jadid ijodkorlari	G' azal	Muxammas	Musaddas	Mustazod	Murabba'	Musabba'	Bahri tavil	Ruboiy	Muammo	Masnaviy	Qasida	Tuyuq	Tarje' band	Jami
Mirzo Sahbo	12	38	2	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	550 ta, 61 tasi o'zbekch a
Dilshod Otin	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-			91 ta o'zbekch a, 61 ta tojikcha
Saidahmad Vasliy	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-			12 ming bayt she'r, 25 ilmiy risola
Komil	159	21	2	1	10	1	1	4	1	-	1			201
Oraziy	18	34	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			66
Habibiy	294	41	3	-	5	-	-	7	-	4	-	9	10	373
Faqiriy	19	6	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	33
Muhammad Raximxon Feruz	98	7	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-			2534
Muqimiy	19	14	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ming misra
Furqat	246	25	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	15	4	-	1	299

Shunga ahamiyat berish kerakki, g'azal XV asrda bo'lgani kabi XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida ham o'zbek adabiyotida yetakchi janrlardan sanalgan. Jadid ijodkorlari go'zal namunalar yaratganlar.

Abdulla Avloniy ijodida g‘azal o‘rni haqida so‘z yuritilarkan, prof. B.Qosimovning «klassika bilan oshnolik uning shoir va grajdan sifatida shakllanishiga benihoya katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi» so‘zlariga tayanamiz. Shoirning Hijron taxallusi bilan yozilgan «Adabiyot yohud milliy she‘rlar» to‘plami «Ifodai maxsus» nomli debocha bilan ochilgan. Har bir juz an‘anaviy hamdu na‘t, g‘azal, murabba‘, muxammas, musaddas, musamman, tarji‘band kabi janrlarda yozilgan she‘rlardan iborat tarzda tarkiblangan. G‘azalda ijtimoiy ruhni berish Navoiy she‘riyatidan boshlangan. Bobur, Ogahiy she‘rlarida davom ettirilgan bu an‘ana o‘zbek jadid she‘riyatida badiiy asar mohiyatini tashkil etuvchi jihatga aylandi. G‘azalday intim munosabatni ifodalovchi janr tabiatiga ham ijtimoiy ruh singib, davrning muhim belgisi – mustamlaka siyosatiga qarshi turish, millatning erk va ozodligi uchun kurash yetakchi g‘oyaga aylangan edi. Avloniyning «Do‘ndurdi» radifli g‘azali Vatan tufrog‘i deb motamsaro ko‘z yoshlarini qonga to‘ldirgan lirik qahramon e‘tiqodini berishga qaratilgan⁶. O‘zbek jadid she‘riyati milliy adabiyotimizning ko‘rki bo‘lgan, boqiy qadriyatlar sifatida avloddan-avlodga o‘tib kelgan, jahon adabiy-badiiy xazinasini boyitgan Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Mashrab, Ogahiy kabi buyuk shoir va mutafakkirlar ijodidan ma‘naviy oziqlangan, ular ijodida barqaror bo‘lgan siyosiy-ma‘rifiy g‘oyalar, an‘anaviy timsollar, badiiy vositalardan unumli foydalangan. Shoir Oraziy qaysi adabiy tur va janrda ijod qilmasin, Navoiy, Muqimiy, Furqat va boshqa o‘zbek, tojik mumtoz shoirlari an‘analarga suyangan holda o‘z g‘azal, muxammas, murabba‘, ruboiylarida muhabbat, insoniylik, ezgulik, hayotiylik, xalqchilik kabi mavzularni davom ettirdi. U Ogahiyning «Bahri taassuf ichra botar doimo ko‘ngul» degan hasratini yangi sharoitda davom ettirib, hayotga va jamiyat hodisalariga haqiqat ko‘zi bilan yondashdi. «Ey ko‘ngil» radifli g‘azalida lirik «men» baytdan-baytga mantiqan o‘sib boruvchi isyonkor timsol bo‘lib gavdalandi. Shoir hayotdagi noqis hollarni shunchaki kuzatib, “*So‘zlasang, avval zamonning holini bir o‘lchagil*” deydi va bayon etibgina qolmadi, balki bunday ijtimoiy muhitda bo‘layotgan vaziyatlarning yaralish sabablarini izladi. Shoir lirikasida bir qarashda yor vasfi, bir qarashda davr ilg‘or “men”ining ichki dramasi, bir qarashda “sen”ga maslahat tarzida kuylangan. Oraziyning “Topilmaydi”, “Ey ko‘ngil”, “Boxabar bo‘l”, “Darkor emas”, “A‘lodur”, “Ey dil” kabi g‘azallarida mehnatkash xalqning jabr-jafo keltiruvchi davrdan shikoyati, noroziligi aks ettiriladi va *Rohat – mashaqqat ostidadir, aql erur guvoh,*

⁶ Тожибоева М.А. Жадид адиблари ижодида мумтоз адабиёт аънаналари: Филол.фандокт. -Тошкент, 2018. -Б. 17.

Oltin, kumush ham o'tga tushib beg'ubor o'lur (Oraziy, 20), deb yorqin, beg'ubor kunlar kelishiga ishonadi.

Komil Xorazmiy adabiyot tarixiga mumtoz she'riyatning adabiy vorisi va ijodiy davomchisi sifatida kirib keldi. Chunki u Navoiy asarlarini juda sinchiklab o'rganadi, uning ruhiga kirgach, poetik ijodda navoiyvor qalam tebratishi bilan faxrlangan:

Netong Komil Navoiy yonglig' o'lsa so'z aro sarmast...(Komil, 7) deb yozadi.

Komil "Devoni"ning asosini tashkil qilgan g'azallarda Navoiy ijodiga yaqinlik aniq seziladi. Shoir mumtoz janrda ko'proq g'azal-naziralar bitgan bo'lsa-da, ishq ahli ruhiyatidagi ziddiyatlarni ijtimoiy hayot hodisasiga nisbat qiladi, ijtimoiy g'oya va ishqiy tuyg'ularni bir she'r doirasiga singdiradi. Mumtoz an'anadan bahramandlik shoir ijodida Ibrat, Oraziy, Faqiriy asarlaridan farqli ravishda poetik ma'noni ifoda qilishga qaratilgan tanish timsollarga qayta-qayta murojaat qilib, uning yangi qirralarini ochishda ko'rinadi. Shoir Komil tomonidan bitilgan "qaro" radifli g'azalini keltiramiz:

Ul pari paykar kiyibmu egniga chakman qaro,

Yo libosin tundin aylabmu mahi anvar qaro (Komil, 20) baytida ham, bir jihatdan, «Navoiy nafasi sezilib turgani» ko'zga tashlansa, ikkinchi jihatdan, poetik timsolni tadrijan rivojlantirib, o'zligini zamona holati bilan bog'lab yangi poetik manzara yaratganining guvohi bo'lamiz.

Navoiy: *Xil'atin aylabmudur ul sho'xi siyminbar qaro,*

Tun savodi birla kiygandek mahi anvar qaro (Komil, 20), deb sho'x go'zalning nurli oy qorong'uligida hashamatli kiyimlarini o'rniga qora kiyim kiyib olibdimi yoki tunda eng go'zal oy qora kiyingandekmi? so'rayotgandek, unga javoban shoir Komil "chakmon" kiyganligi ta'kidlaydi. Ya'ni o'sha zamondagi urf bo'lgan chakmonga urg'u beradi va bu bilan jamiyatda o'zgarish bo'layotgani, qaysidir chakmon kiygan e'tiborda-yu, qolganlar xizmat ekanligidan noliyotgandek tuyuladi. Bunda bir qarashda go'zalning libosi, bir qarashda jamiyatdagi o'zgarishga urg'u beriladi.

Navoiy: *Dudi ohidin qora ermas Navoiy kulbasi*

Kim, qiliptur xonumonin bir pariypaykar qaro.

Navoiy kulbasi uning ohi tutuni bilan qaro bo'lgani yo'q, uning xonumonini – ko'ngil uyini bir parimisol go'zal qora qilgandir, deydi.

Komil: *Yona bir oqshom kelib, sham'i shabiston bo'lango,*

Kim uzoring hajrida Komilg'adur maskan qaro (Komil, 20).

Bir oqshom kelib qorong'u kechamni sham kabi yorug' qil, yo kelmasang sening yuzingni ko'rish hajrida shu maskan Komilga qora ko'rinadi, deb yozadi.

Shoir ijodiga xos xususiyat bu g'azallarning hayot va xalqning turmush tarziga yaqinligidir. U o'z davrida hukm surgan ijtimoiy, ma'naviy ahvoldan, hayotga

bo'lgan qarashlaridan kelib chiqib obrazlarni yaratadi. Xalqning ezilayotganligi, zulm va zahmat kundan-kunga avj olayotganligi, siyosiy huquqsizlik, moddiy qiyinchiliklar ortayotganini aytib shoir noroziligini ifodalaydi:

*Hilol etmang xayol, ey do'stlar, bu gunbazi gardon,
Yasar el qatlig'a har oy boshi bir xanjari burron (Komil, 131).*

Shoir har oy boshida yarqirab chiqadigan yangi oy-hilolni xalqni o'ldirish uchun yasalgan o'tkir xanjarga o'xshatadi.

*Quyoshdek kimni iqbol avji uzra gar chiqarsa subhb
Qilur shom o'lmayir idbor tufrog'i aro pinhon (Komil, 131).*

Faqiriy ijodida ham g'azal asosiy o'rnlarni egallagan. 1923-yilda nashr ettirilgan "Yug'urmi" she'rlar to'plamiga sara g'azallari kiritilgan. Uning "Ey ko'ngil" g'azali Navoiyning "sanga" radifli g'azalidan ilhomlanib yozilgan, deb aytish mumkin.

Navoiy: *Ey hamd o'lub mahol fasohat bilan sanga,
Andoqki, qurb taqvovu toat bilan sanga.*

Topmoq ajib fikru taxayyul bila seni,

*Etmak mahol aqlu farosat bilan sanga*⁷. Ya'ni har qancha shirin va mazmundor so'zlar bilan seni ta'rifingni ifodalash xuddi diniy buyruqlarni bajarish, ularga buysinish bilan senga yaqinlashish mushkuldir. Har qancha fikru xayol bilan seni topmoq ilojisiz bulganidek, aqlu farosat bilan senga yetishmak ham shunchalik qiyindir. Chunki qahramon shunchalik diniy amallarni o'z o'rnida, to'g'ri va aniq bajaradiki, unga amal qilmaslik egasi oldida shakkoklik sanaladi. Uning oldida ikki yo'l yo go'zalni tanlash, yo diniy amallarini ado etish.

Faqiriy: *Ey ko'ngul, oshiftalig'din bu na hijrondur senga,
Nozaninlar vaslini istab bu na armondur senga.*

Ko'rgachin har vohidin ko'yida quyding dam-badam,

Ro'zu shab ahboblar holingga hayrondur senga (Faqiriy, 44) deb Navoiy g'azalidagi qahramonning go'zalni ta'riflashga til ojizligidan, unga yetishishga ham iloji yo'q ekanligidan, go'zalni istab armonda yurishligidan hayron qolmoqda.

Navoiy: *Chun sendin o'zga yo'q panahim qochmayin netay,
Jurmu gunahdin ohu nadomat bilan sanga.*

Isyoni ko'p Navoiyningu yo'q uyotikim,

Istar yetishsa muncha xijolat bilan sanga. Ya'ni, sendan o'zga panohim yo'q, shuning uchun ohu nadomat, gunoh qilib, sening huzuringga qochib borishdan boshqa choram bormi, deydi. Navoiy uyatni ham yo'q qilib, isyon qilib, xijolat bo'lsa-da, huzuringga yetishmoqlik istashini ifodalaydi.

Faqiriy: *Umring o'tdi bu sifat, vobastalig' birla mudom,*

⁷ Алишер Навоий. Ўша асар. – Б. 10.

Dilrabolar majlisi-chun bog‘-bo‘stondur senga.

Bu jahon ra‘nolariga muncha hirs o‘lmoq xato,

Sodiq ersang vaslig‘a yetmaklik osondur senga. Shoir Navoiyga javoban agar har bir narsaga sodiq bo‘lsang, o‘sha maqsadga ishonsang yetishishi mumkinligi haqida maslahatomuz misralarni bitadi. Navoiyda yor obrazi Olloh bo‘lsa, ma‘rifatparvar shoirlarda asosan, ilm, ma‘rifat, taraqqiyot, xalq tushunchalarini ifodalaydi va hokazo. Bu obrazlarga yangi mazmun, yangi ohang kiritganlar.

Habibiy ijodida mumtoz an‘naviylik o‘ziga xos ko‘lamda aks etgan bo‘lib, uning misralarida inson hayoti murakkabligi tasvirlanadi, fikrning umumiylikdan xususiylikka, mavhumlikdan konkretlikka o‘tib borishi kuzatiladi. Habibiy

“Devoni”ning so‘z boshisida shunday yozadi: “...ayniqsa, Alisher Navoiyning “Xamsa”sidagi fasohatu balog‘ati, Fuzuliyning “Layli va Majnun” dostonida mubolag‘a ustidagi jo‘shqin mahorati o‘qigan sayin muhabbatimni o‘ziga tortib, meni maftun qilar edi⁸”. Hatto bu haqda “Laziz” radifli g‘azalida ham keltirib o‘tadi:

Avj olur zavqim Navoiy nazmiga boqsam agar,

Turfa ham Farhod Shirin bobida doston laziz (Habibiy, 45).

“Ustoz” radifli g‘azalida har bir she‘r mashqida Alisher Navoiy ustoz ekanligini faxr bilan kuylaydi:

Zabardast olimu ilm avjida topgan maqom, ustoz,

Suxan maydonida she‘rim Alisher, assalom, ustoz (Habibiy, 46).

Furqatning go‘zal lirik merosi – g‘azallar, muxammas, musaddas, masnaviy, tarji‘band, qasida, qit‘a, fardlari mumtoz she‘riyatimizda o‘ziga xos o‘ringa ega.

Uning umr g‘animatligini, hayot go‘zalini ta‘riflab yozgan she‘rlari hamon o‘quvchi qalbiga olam–olam quvonch solib, dil dardlariga malham bo‘lib kelmoqda. Quyidagi mashhur baytlarga bir diqqat qilaylik:

Ul qaro ko‘z ko‘zlarig‘a surma bejo tortadur,

Balki andin dahr eli ortuqcha g‘avg‘o tortadur⁹...

Bahor ayyomi gul – gasht etarg‘a bir chaman bo‘lsa,

Qilurg‘a sharhi hol ahli muhabbat – ikki tan bo‘lsa... (Furqat, 21).

Menimcha, mazkur misralarni izohlab o‘tirishning hojati yo‘q. Ularning barchasi o‘quvchiga yaxshi tanish, qadrdon bo‘lib kelgan nazm injularidandir. Ularda ifodalangan mazmun esa bugungi kundagi o‘quvchini ham hayajonga soladi, qalbiga quvvat–mador bag‘ishlaydi. Nazm oshig‘i bo‘lgan kitobxon ulardagi abadiylik belgilari bo‘lmish ma‘no tovlanishlaridan o‘ziga ham pand – o‘git, zavq va surur oladi. Mumtoz she‘riyatning siru sinoati ham shunda bo‘lsa kerak.

⁸ Хабибий. Девон. – Тошкент, 1980. – Б.10.

⁹ Фуркат. Танланган асарлар. 1-том. – Тошкент, 1959. – Б.183.

Alisher Navoiy musammatning murabba' shaklida «har qaysi uslubda» «turk tili bila qalam surub», «ma'no akborig'a ziynat va oroyish ko'rguzushga» («Muhoka-matu-l-lug'atayn») muyassar bo'lgan. Navoiy an'anasi o'zbek mumtoz adabiyoti ijodkorlari orasida juda tez tarqaldi va keng tus oldi. Faqiriy, Komil, Habibiy, Oraziy, Ibrat, Cho'lpon, Avloniy, Ajziy, Xondayliqiy ijodiyotidan musammatning turli shakllari mustahkam o'rin olgan. XVII asrga kelib musammatning murabba' shaklidagi she'rlar salmoqdor o'rin tuta boshladi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan keyin murabba' an'ana asoratidagina qolmasdan, davr shoirlarining maqsadlariga ko'ra janrga yangilik kirgizilib, mazmun doirasi kengaytirildi¹⁰. Jumladan, Oraziy bir murabba'sida firibgar, tovlamachi, tamagir, quzg'un amaldorlarni ochiqdan-ochiq tanqid ostiga oladi. Amaldorlarning o'zlari halol-haromning farqiga bormaydi, farzandlari nima qilsin, degan muammoni o'rta tashlaydi:

*Kimsada farzandlar esa nosazo,
Bo'lsa badaxloqlikka muhtalo,
Qilmasa ul pand-nasihati qabul,
Qon yutadur doyim otoyuno.
Voy, qayu otaki bebokdur,
Yoki piyonistai nopokdur.
Fazl-hunar topgan o'g'il naylasun
Chora qilolmay yuragi chokdur (Oraziy, 109).*

Shoir boshqa bir murabba'sida dindorlar qiyofasini tasvirlar ekan, ularning xatti-harakatlari, kirdikorlari, qilmishlarini badiiy tarzda ifodalaydi:

*Zuhd eli may harom deydurlar,
O'zlari harom taom yeydurlar,
Soddalikcha savol ham aylar,
Yeb ko'knor, af'yun, banggisidan (Oraziy, 109).*

Oraziy murabba'lari muhim ijtimoiy masalalarni ochiqdan ochiq bayon etib, barmoq vaznida yozgan bo'lsa, Faqiriy, Komil, Habibiy ijtimoiy masalalarni mumtoz adabiyotga suyangan holda go'zal yor obrazi orqali aruz vaznida yoritishgan:

*Ey, mening ko'nglumni olg'an, jonajon, arzim eshit,
Balki bu jonimdin ortiq, mehribon, arzim eshit,
Tinglagil, solgil quloq, eldin nihon arzim eshit,
Sirri asrorim senga aylay ayon, arzim eshit (Oraziy, 109).*

Shoir mehnatkash xalq nomidan yorga murojaat qiladi, xalqni och-yalang'och, o'lkani notinch va vayronagarchilikda ko'rdi. Qamchisidan qon tomib turgan xon va

¹⁰ Тожибоева М.А. Жадид адиблари ижодида мумтоз адабиёт анъаналари: Филол.фан.докт. -Тошкент, 2018. -Б. 20.

amaldorlar bechora xalqning arz-dodini eshitadigan, og‘ir qismatini yengillashtiradigan biror kimsa yoki biror mahkama topilmadi. Arzini bayon etsada, hech kim quloq solmadi.

*Gulistoni jahonda bo‘lg‘ali paydo bahoriston,
Emasdur hech bir gulshan jamoling bog‘idek rayyon,
Qadingdek yo‘q nihole, lablaringdek g‘unchayi xandon,
Qadi sarvi xirmonim, labi gulbargi xandonim (Komil, 171).*

Komil g‘azallarida oshiqning qalb to‘lqinlari sodda va hayajonli tasvirlangan. An‘anaviy oshiq, yangi hayotiy obrazga aylangan. Navoiyda labning jon baxsh etishi, xolning qoraligi hinduga o‘xshashi mavjud. Ammo, Komil Xorazmiy kulib turgan g‘uncha (g‘unchayu xandon, gulbargi xandon), ya‘ni endi ochilayotgan g‘unchaga, qaddini nihol va sarvga qiyos qiladiki, o‘sha davrda yangilanish natijasi, xalqning dunyoqarashi endi ochilayotgan g‘uncha ekanligiga urg‘u beradi.

*Ey men kabi pok oshiqdan doim ogohim,
Ko‘nglim maydonida mehring mehri giyohim,
Bu sharaflı baxtim bo‘lib yorim panohim,
Xalq ichında ozodaman afsonalardan (Habibiy, 317).*

Habibiy esa, umridan o‘kinmaydi, aksincha, o‘zining serfayz umri bilan faxrlanadi. Xalq ichida ham yaxshi nom bilan afsonaga aylanayotganligidan xursand bo‘ladi. U o‘tmish bilan o‘z zamonin taqqoslab, xulosaga keladi:

*O‘lkamda hur yashaydi inson azizu ozod,
O‘z erki birla xurram, bir lahza qayg‘u yo‘q, shod,
Hozirgi turmushimdan mamnunligim ziyoda,
Har damda shukr etarman o‘tmishni aylasam yod (Habibiy, 318).*

Sharq mumtoz adabiyotida shoirlar asarlariga muxammas, nazira bog‘lash ijodiy an‘ana bo‘lgan. Ijodkorlar mumtoz shaklni saqlagan holda uni o‘z davri, turmush tarzi, yangi dunyoqarash bilan rivojlantirganlar. B.Valixo‘jayevning keltirishicha: «Mirzobek-insoniyat va xushaxloqliqda Xuroson va Samarqand mulkida yagona erdi. Tab‘ va fahm va otar-tutarda bu ikki mulk yigitlari orasida saromadi zamona. Va zehni diqqat va maoniy nuqudidin g‘ani erdi. Va tab‘i bu nav‘ ta‘riflardin mustag‘niy. Bu matla‘ aning durkim: Ko‘zung ne balo qaro bo‘lubtur, Kim jong‘a qaro balo bo‘lubtur. Zulqofiyatayndur (ikki qofiyalidir) va qofiyalari tardi akskim, javob aytmoq bu faqir (Alisher Navoiy) qoshida maholatdindur (og‘ir, mushkildir...) Bu matla‘in faqir tugatib, aning yodgori devonda bitibmen» (MAT, 13-tom, 67-68-betlar). Darhaqiqat, Alisher Navoiyning «Badoye‘ ul-bidoya» devonida (keyinchalik tuzilgan «Xazoyin ul-maoniy»da ham) ana shu matla‘ni davom ettirib yozilgan g‘azali mavjud:

Ko 'zung ne balo qaro bo 'lubtur,

Kim jonga qaro balo bo 'lubtur. G'azalda tazmin san'ati qo'llanilgan bo'lib, uning birinchi bayti matla'si Mirzobek qalamiga mansub bo'lsa, qolganlari Alisher Navoiy tomonidan yozilgan. Mirzobekning boshqa bayt yoki g'azallari haqida hozircha ma'lumot yo'q¹¹.

Ibrat ham: *Ko 'zing, ne balo, qaro bo 'lubdur, Kim, jong 'a qaro balo bo 'lubdur* matla'li g'azaliga nazira bog'lagan.

G'azal janrida odatda ishq va oshiqlik mavzusi yoritiladi. Ibrat ham xuddi shu an'ana davom etgani bilan birga g'azal janrining mavzu doirasi kengayib, unda ijtimoiy, falsafiy, tasavvufiy, axloqiy mavzulardan bahs yuritish kuchaytiradi. Davr ruhi, Navoiyda oshiq mashuqadan nolisa, Ibratda oshiq turmushdan nolish, norozilik kayfiyatini ifodalaydi:

Ohim tutuni-la ro 'zg 'orim

*Yaldo tuniday qaro bo 'lubdur*¹².

Davr ruhi, oshiqning jamiyatdagi o'rni, tuzumdan nolishi, "yaldo tuniday qaro ro'zg'ori" dan norozilik kayfiyatlari kelib qo'shiladi.

Komilning muxammasida:

Buki, ko 'nglumdin alam xayli parishon o 'lg 'usi,

Ko 'rguzub ravshan farahdin gavharafshon o 'lg 'usi,

Bu nashot osorikim Komil namoyon o 'lg 'usi,

Ey Navoiy, go 'yyokim yor mehmon bo 'lg 'usi,

Kim murattab aylamish ma 'vo ko 'ngul, abvob ko 'z (Komil, 197).

Habibiy:

Ishq o 'ti dilda, Habibiy, haddan oshdi kun sayin,

Keldi jon bo 'g 'zimga har dam, ingramoq bo 'ldi mayin,

Bu og 'ir dardim bilan qandog ' jahondin ketmayin,

Ey Navoiy, o 'lsam armon etgumdir ichmayin,

Bir sabuhi gulzori boda oshomim bila (Habibiy, 365).

Alisher Navoiyning "Qaro ko 'zum" g'azalining umumiy mazmuni baytlarning o'zaro bog'liqligida anglashiladi. Asar boshida ko'ringan yorga iltijo, vafoga da'vat etuvchi munojot va oshiq sadoqatining izhori bora-bora tabiat, falak ishlari haqidagi o'y-fikrlarga ulanib ketib, hayot boqiyliigi, uning ishq timsolidagi ezgu va safoli nashidasi, Yor jamoliga chanqoq Ko'ngilning dardli talpinishlari kuylanadi. Navoiyning baytlari qatida yashirinib yotgan ma'nolar shu qadar teran, shu qadar

¹¹ Валихўжаев Б. Мумтоз сиймолар. – Тошкент, 2002. – Б.15.

¹² Долимов У. Исҳоқхон Ибрат. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1994. - Б.84.

ko‘lamliki, u durlar to‘la dengizga o‘xshaydi. Bu dengizga sho‘ng‘igan odam, albatta, yangi ma‘no durlarini qo‘lga kiritib, bahramandlik baxtini tuyishi muqarrar¹³.

Qoriy Xo‘qandiy¹⁴ning go‘zal mahbubaning yorqin tasviri va unga bo‘lgan muhabbat sitamlari aks etgan misralardan tashkil topgan:

*Niqob ochib labi Shiringa ko‘hkan qilg‘il,
Mani asiri balo chohi ul zaqan qilg‘il,
Sochingni sunbuli sarr ustiga suman qilg‘il,
Qaro ko‘zum kelu mardumlig‘ emdi fan qilg‘il,
Ko‘zum qarosig‘a mardum kibi vatan qilg‘il.
Munosib o‘lmadi ushshoq elig‘a nom ila nang,
Ko‘ziga xascha erur mulki Rumu Shomu farang
Xayoli sayrida Qoriy ayoqing o‘ldi chu lang,
Navoiy anjumani shavq jon aro tuzsang,
Oni boshog‘lig‘ o‘qin sham‘i anjuman qilg‘il (Qoriy, 97).*

“Yusuf Saryomiyini ham Alisher Navoiy merosini chuqur o‘rganganini, uning ko‘plab g‘azallariga tatabbu’ va taxmislar yaratganini, jumladan, “shayx” radifli hajviyasiga muxammas bog‘lagan yagona ijodkor bo‘lganligini aytib o‘tilgan¹⁵”.

Xullas, 20–30-yillar o‘zbek milliy adabiyotidagi an‘anaviylik, she‘riyat zamiridagi timsol va ramzlarning yangicha takomili jadid adabiyoti she‘riyatida o‘z aksini topdi. Endilikda ana shu she‘riyat mohiyatini to‘la anglashga ehtiyoj ortayotir. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, bu – shoir shaxsiyatiga doir adabiy manbalarni yanada teran, shoir she‘riyatiga xos navoiyona an‘anaviylik xususiyatlarini keng miqyosda o‘rganishni taqozo etadi.

Demak, jadid shoirlari ijodida mumtoz she‘riyatda qo‘llanilgan o‘n yetti janrdan o‘n birini kuzatamiz. Shunday ekan, bu holning o‘ziyiq jadid shoirlari ijodida mumtoz an‘analar ishtirok etish bilan birga ular jadid adabiyoti vakillarini yangi barmoq tizimidagi janrlarda ijod qilishga muayyan tayyorgarlik vazifasini o‘tagan¹⁶. Mumtoz she‘riyat bilan milliy uyg‘onish davri she‘riyatini bir-biriga tutashtirib turgan.

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¹⁴ O‘zbek mumtoz she‘riyati // <https://ziyouz.uz/>

¹⁵ Абдуғафуров А. “Хазойин ул-маоний”дан четда қолган ғазаллар //Навоийнинг ижод олами. – Тошкент:Фан, 2001. -Б.119.

¹⁶ Тожибоева М.А. Жадид адіблари ижодида мумтоз адабиёт аңғаналари: Филол.фан.докт. -Тошкент, 2018. -Б. 20.

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CLINICAL AND PATHOGENETIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMMUNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE PERIOPERATIVE PERIOD IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Resume. As a result of the complex analysis, a systemic interdependence was established between the nature of the perioperative immune response, the type of anesthesia and the probability of the formation of an immunosuppressive state. The data obtained allow us to build a substantiated pathogenetic model in which the anesthetic effect acts not as a neutral component of pain relief, but as an active modifier of the immune balance in the conditions of an oncological disease.

Keywords: oncology, surgery, anesthesia, immunity

Relevance. The problem of perioperative immunosuppression in cancer patients has been actively discussed in the scientific literature since the end of the 20th century, when it became obvious that surgical intervention, despite the radicality of tumor removal, is often accompanied by an increased risk of metastasis. Works of this period established that the tissue trauma itself, accompanying the operation, causes activation of the neuroendocrine stress axis and subsequent systemic immunosuppression (1,3,5,10,11,12,13).

The first observations of the relationship between anesthesia methods and changes in immune status date back to the 1990-2000s. It was shown that the use of inhalation anesthetics is associated with a more pronounced decrease in the activity of natural killers and an increase in the level of proinflammatory cytokines than total intravenous anesthesia. This marked the beginning of the search for optimal anesthetic approaches for cancer patients (1,2,4,6,14).

The data accumulated to date have allowed us to put forward a hypothesis about the need for a comprehensive assessment of the immune status of patients in the perioperative period. In the studies of some authors, attempts were made to stratify patients by immune profile and select individualized anesthetic tactics to minimize immunosuppression (5,7,8,9,16,17). Thus, the degree of study of the problem indicates recognition of the high significance of perioperative immunosuppression as one of the key factors of unfavorable prognosis in cancer patients. However, the issues

of individualization of anesthetic tactics, development of standards of immune correction and determination of reliable biomarkers of relapse risk remain unresolved, which determines the need for further targeted studies.

The aim of the study: to identify clinical and pathogenetic relationships between registered immunological changes and the development of adverse clinical outcomes in cancer patients who underwent surgery under conditions of different anesthetic support.

Material and methods. The analysis was conducted based on observations of 60 patients without interference in the immune status, and was aimed at determining those immunological parameters that are associated with impaired early postoperative recovery, the development of complications or signs of a systemic inflammatory response. For subsequent analysis, threshold values of immunological indicators were determined that reflect the severity of cellular and humoral shifts, which we used for an objective quantitative assessment of immunosuppression in the context of clinical manifestations and the choice of an anesthetic approach.

Results and their discussion. The patient's hemodynamic response to surgery is one of the most sensitive and clinically understandable indicators of physiological stress. At the same time, it is a powerful provoking factor for the immune system, which should not just react, but adapt without losing its selective activity. We assumed that it is the depth and nature of hemodynamic fluctuations that can be reflected in the immunological profile, and decided to look at these conditions not as a score scale, but as a physiological scenario in which the immune system plays the role of a hidden protagonist. In patients who underwent surgery without any hemodynamic deviations, the immune picture remained surprisingly smooth. In almost all subgroups (be it general, regional or combined anesthesia), the CD4+ level fluctuated within the normal range (from 38 to 39%), NK cells were maintained in the "working range" (14-15%), and IL-6 did not exceed the physiologically acceptable threshold.

And finally, where vasopressors were no longer needed, real immunosuppression developed. This was especially evident in patients with general anesthesia: CD4+ fell to 29.6%, NK - to 9.2%, IL-6 exceeded 50, and Treg rose to 7.5%, that is, crossed the border of regulatory hyperactivity. In this combination (reduced antitumor control and increased inhibitory regulation), the very model that we will further define as an immunosuppressive profile begins to emerge. What is noteworthy is that with regional anesthesia, even in the case of unstable hemodynamics, the indicators remained within moderate limits: CD4+ remained at 34-35%, NK - at 11-12%, and Treg did not demonstrate systemic growth. The combined approach showed similar, perhaps even slightly more restrained dynamics, which again confirms its immunological potential.

Pain is perhaps the most ancient and at the same time the most subjective signal of the body. How a patient tolerates pain syndrome after an oncological operation depends on many factors (from the localization of the intervention to the psychological background). But behind all these external circumstances lies one indisputable fact: pain stress is a trigger for an immune response, and its nature can be no less important than the intensity of the pain sensation itself.

In this part of the analysis, we compared the immunological status of patients depending on how intense the need for analgesia was in the first day after surgery. Let's start with a favorable scenario, when the basic analgesia regimen was sufficient. In such patients, regardless of the type of anesthesia, a calm immune picture was observed. The CD4+ level remained within 38-39%, NK cells remained above 14%, IL-6 did not exceed 30 pg/ml, and Treg remained at a physiological level of about 5%. Such a profile could be called adaptive: the body encountered pain, but did not perceive it as a threat, and remained in a state of moderate tension, not panic. However, as the pain syndrome increased, especially when additional analgesics were required, the immune response began to shift. This was especially evident in patients who received general anesthesia. Here, CD4+ decreased to 33.9%, NK cells dropped to 11.9%, IL-6 rose above 40, and Treg - to 5.9%. This is not yet a critical level, but it is already a risk zone: signs of a breakdown of the cellular link appear first. In patients on regional and combined anesthesia, such shifts were also recorded, but they were less pronounced and did not go beyond the permissible fluctuations. But the real differences became obvious in patients experiencing severe pain syndrome requiring intensive opioid cover. In the OA group, an almost mirror image of immunosuppression was observed: CD4+ decreased to 29.2% - below the physiological threshold, NK - to 9%, IL-6 exceeded 54 pg / ml, and Treg rose to 7.6%.

Against this background, the contrasting results of the RA and OA+RA subgroups look especially indicative. Even in patients with severe pain syndrome, but with a regional component, the immune system retained its basic reactivity. CD4+ decreased, but not dramatically. NK cells remained at a level of $\geq 12\%$, and IL-6 rose to moderate values. This may be due to the fact that regional anesthesia blocks the conduction of pain impulses at the peripheral level and reduces the activation of stress axes, thereby "protecting" the immune system from excessive excitation.

Thus, the analysis of this position of the scale allows us to make an important pathogenetic conclusion: the intensity of the pain syndrome and the method of its relief are directly related to the severity of postoperative immunosuppression, and the greatest damage is observed with a combination of severe pain, opioid load and general anesthesia. In patients whose awakening was rapid and calm, without signs of

disorientation or vegetative instability, the immune profile indices remained almost identical to the norm. CD4+ was maintained in the range of 38-39%, NK cells - about 14.5%, IL-6 did not exceed 30 pg/ml, and the level of regulatory T cells remained within 5%. Regardless of the type of anesthesia used (general, regional or combined), this group demonstrated a physiologically favorable pattern, which can be considered a marker of normal immune awakening.

However, the situation began to change with a prolonged but formally uncomplicated awakening. These were the patients who woke up slowly, with mild inhibition, were not always confident in orientation in space, but without pronounced cognitive disorders. They already had a moderate decrease in CD4+ - especially in the OA subgroup (up to 34.2%), an increase in IL-6 to 39-40 pg/ml, and a decrease in NK cells to 12-13%. Such data indicate that even without visible clinical symptoms, at the level of neuroimmune interaction, the body assesses the situation as potentially threatening. The most important group of patients turned out to be those with delayed awakening, confusion, psychomotor agitation, that is, those who are described in the clinic as "difficult to exit". Here, a striking contrast was revealed. In patients with general anesthesia, the CD4+ level dropped to 28.7%, NK cells to 8.8%, IL-6 rose above 50, and Treg exceeded 7.7%. That is, against the background of neurovegetative destabilization, massive immune destruction was also triggered. Moreover, these patients often needed drug sedation after awakening, which in turn further prolonged the immunosuppressive window.

Regional and combined anesthesia in this context showed a more restrained profile. Even with difficult awakening, the indicators decreased, but not so aggressively. CD4+ remained around 33-34%, NK did not fall below 11%, IL-6 rarely exceeded 42 pg/ml. This allows us to assume that it is the systemic pharmacological suppression of central regulation in OA that may be one of the links in the pathogenesis of immunosuppression through the "brain-inflammation-immunity" mechanism. These are small signals that the body sends from the depths of its physiological architecture, showing that the balance is still disturbed. In our analysis, it turned out that patients who did not experience any of these reactions had a consistently favorable immune profile. CD4+ - 38-39%, NK cells - above 14%, IL-6 did not exceed 29 pg/ml, and Treg remained within the normal adaptive fluctuations (about 5%). And in these cases (regardless of the type of anesthesia), the system looked balanced. Perhaps this is how a patient should look after surgery in oncological patients, that is, physically vulnerable, but immunologically collected.

Those who had side effects but did not require intervention, such as a single episode of vomiting, chills, or a mild confusion episode, demonstrated a more mobile immune

configuration. In patients with general anesthesia, CD4+ dropped to 33%, NK to 12%, IL-6 exceeded 40, and Treg increased significantly. Although these values remained within acceptable limits, the trend itself is quite clear: even against the background of moderate neurovegetative irritation, immune restructuring is activated. But truly striking changes began when side effects became pronounced: not just discomfort, but episodes that required drug correction. Repeated vomiting, agitation upon awakening, chills with tremors and tachycardia. Here, especially in the general anesthesia group, an immunological picture unfolded that can be called, without exaggeration, an "overload reaction": CD4+ dropped below 29%, NK - almost to 8%, IL-6 increased to 53 pg/ml, and Treg - above 7.7%. This is no longer just adaptation, this is a breakdown of balance, a transition from regulation to inhibition. In some cases, a correlation was also observed with a more severe awakening, with a delay in orientation and maladaptation phenomena. Regional anesthesia and the combined approach again showed greater stability. Even with pronounced side effects, the CD4+ and NK values did not fall critically, IL-6 remained within moderately elevated limits (up to 40 pg/ml), and Treg remained below the dangerous threshold. Perhaps this is not only due to pharmacology, but also to the fact that these groups more often used regional components that block the transmission of pain and stress impulses from the bottom up, preventing them from "reaching" the central immune axis.

Among patients who did not require intensive care or were under short-term monitoring (up to 6 hours), the immunological picture was stable. These are the cases where the anesthetic approach was maximally gentle, surgery was predictable, and the patient was functionally preserved. Regardless of the type of anesthesia, their CD4+ level remained at 38–39%, NK cells were above 14%, IL-6 did not rise above 30 pg/ml, and Treg remained in the physiological zone (up to 5%). This is, perhaps, the immune status to which we want to return after any operation. When the patient remained in the ICU longer (up to 24 hours, even without obvious complications), the first alarming signs appeared in the immune profile. This was especially evident in the general anesthesia subgroup: CD4+ decreased to 34%, NK cells to 12%, IL-6 reached 40 pg/ml, and Treg began to rise. These data were not always accompanied by clinical complaints. But, as often happens, the immune system "knows earlier." It was as if the body was simultaneously turning on the gas and brake pedals, and in this chaos of immune control it began to lose efficiency.

In the RA and OA+RA subgroups, the trends were similar, but the scale of changes was much more restrained. Even in patients who underwent long-term observation in the ICU, CD4+ counts did not decrease to critical levels, NK cells remained $\geq 11\%$, and IL-6 did not exceed 42 pg/ml. Perhaps, the regional components of anesthesia acted as

stabilizers here: by reducing neurovegetative and stress-induced activation, they did not allow the immune system to go into destructive mode. Patients whose recovery began already on the first day (they got up, ate on their own, went to the toilet) in the overwhelming majority demonstrated a balanced immune profile. Regardless of the type of anesthesia, CD4+ levels remained at 38-39%, NK cells were within normal limits (14-15%), IL-6 was no higher than 30 pg/ml, and Treg was about 5%. These are the patients for whom the surgical trauma was perceived by the body not as a catastrophe, but as a challenge that could be responded to without a sharp redistribution of resources.

But in those whose recovery lasted for two days or more, even if there were no complications formally, shifts began to appear. In the general anesthesia subgroup, CD4+ decreased to 34%, NK - to 12%, IL-6 rose above 40, and Treg steadily increased. This is no longer a physiological norm, but immunological fatigue. Perhaps, not only the parameters of anesthesia play a role here, but also the nature of pain, microcirculatory changes, and general "overheating" of the inflammatory system. Nevertheless, in the RA and OA+RA subgroups, the dynamics were more restrained, despite the same degree of functional delay. The most indicative group of patients was the one whose recovery lagged: getting up occurred later than 48 hours, patients remained dependent on the staff in elementary everyday functions, and their activity decreased. In these people, especially under general anesthesia, the immune system literally "failed": CD4+ dropped below 29%, NK - to 8.7%, IL-6 exceeded 53 pg/ml, Treg rose to almost 8%. Here we are no longer talking about a decrease in tone or a simple "delayed recovery". It is important that even in this severe clinical subgroup, patients who received regional or combined anesthesia had a more gentle immune profile: NK cells remained at $\geq 11\%$, Treg did not exceed 5.6, and IL-6 did not rise above 40, which again confirms the pathogenetic hypothesis that the choice of anesthesia is not only a means of anesthesia, but also an instrument of immunological protection of the patient.

Conclusions:

1. As a result of a comprehensive analysis of clinical and immunological relationships in cancer patients who underwent surgery using various types of anesthesia, a systemic interdependence was established between the nature of the perioperative immune response, the type of anesthesia and the likelihood of developing an immunosuppressive state. The data obtained make it possible to build a substantiated pathogenetic model in which the anesthetic effect acts not as a neutral component of

pain relief, but as an active modifier of the immune balance in oncological disease conditions.

2. The type of anesthesia has a systemic effect on the immune status of cancer patients in the perioperative period. The data obtained not only confirm the existence of immunosuppression as a clinically significant phenomenon, but also make it possible to form a pathogenetic model explaining the mechanisms of its formation. The established immunological markers (decreased CD4+, NK cell activity, increased Treg and IL-6) have potential prognostic value.

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Akmeologik yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarjimonlarini kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishning nazariy yondashuvlari

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Annotatsiya: Akmeologik yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarjimonlarini kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish mazmuni yoritilgan. Akmeologik yondashuvni bo'lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish omili sifatida tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Bo'lajak tarjimonlar, akmeologik yondashuv, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv, refleksiv yondashuv, nazariy yondashuvlari, ta'limiy muhit, ontogenez, filogenez

Hozirgi kunda oliy ta'lim tizimida mutaxassislar samarali tayyorlash yo'llarini izlash tizimli, shaxsiy-faoliyatli, madaniy, polisub'ekt, texnologik va boshqa yondashuvlar asosida olib borilmoqda. Tadqiqot jarayonida bu yondashuvlarning har biri o'rganilayotgan ob'ektning qaysi jihati inobatga olinishini belgilaydi. Bo'lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish tizimini ishlab chiqishni nazariy-uslubiy asos sifatida akmeologik, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv, refleksiv, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yondashuvlari tanlandi. Uni qo'llash bo'lajak tarjimonlar kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish jarayonning tashkiliy kompleksligini va uni interlingvomadaniy kommunikatsiya jarayoni sifatida samarali ishlaydigan tizimni qurishni ta'minlaydi. Shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv- ta'lim jarayonida bo'lajak tarjimonning individual xususiyatlarni hisobga olishni o'z ichiga olib, mazkur yondashuv sharoitida o'qituvchi va bo'lajak tarjimon faoliyat subektlari sifatida harakat qilishadi. Tarjimon faoliyatini professionallashtirish ushbu kasbga nisbatan qo'yiladigan talablarni aniqlab olish zaruratini shart qilib qo'ydi[2]. Murakkab va ko'p bosqichli ob'ekt bo'lgan tarjimon faoliyati ma'lum bir tizim hosil qiladi. Mazkur tizimning haëtiyligini ta'minlab beruvchi tarjimaning tarkibiy qismi bo'lib mehnat sub'ekti – uning barcha bo'laklari harakatlari o'rtasida o'zaro uzviylik hosil qiladigan tarjimon faoliyatidir., deb ta'kidladi. Shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvga ko'ra, shaxsni rivojlantirishning asosiy vositasi, hal qiluvchi sharti bu ijodkorlik faoliyati bo'lib, uning tarkibida ijodkorlik shakllanadi.

Refleksiv yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarjimonlarini kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish jarayonini tashkil etish o'quv faoliyatida qaytarma aloqa yordamida talabani o'zini o'zi boshqarish, o'zini o'zi nazorat qilish refleksiya natijasi bo'lib,

o'quv faoliyati sub'ekti sifatida ularni faollashtirishni ko'zda tutadi. Refleksiya yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarjimonlarini o'z-o'zini anglashi, o'zining kamchiligi va zaif tomonlarini bilib o'z-o'zini takomillapggirishga intilishi, o'z -o'zini takomillashtirishga zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratishi uchun mavjud ichki imkoniyatlarini kashf etishi samarali amalga oshadi[3]. Refleksiv yondashuv shaxsning rivojlanish maqsadi bilan bog'liq holda o'z hatti-harakatlarini anglash imkonini beradi, hamda refleksiya mutaxassisning kasbiy-shaxsiy rivojlanish usuli sanaladi. Refleksiv yondashuvning tashkil etiladigan ta'limiy muhitni bo'lajak tarjimonlarning tahliliy faoliyatini tashkil etish va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga yo'naltirilganligi bo'lib, mazkur jarayonda o'rganilayotgan tushunchalarning mazmun-mohiyatini tahlil qilish va ob'ektiv baholashga undash, ularning tahliliy faoliyat jarayonidagi ijodiy yondashuvlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, faolligi va ob'ektiv xulosalarini rag'batlantirish asosida amalga oshirilgan tahlillar natijalariga ko'ra ularning dunyoqarashini rivojlantirib borishni nazarda tutadi. Refleksiv yondashuv asosida ta'lim maqsadiga bo'lajak tarjimonlar o'z faoliyatini refleksiya qilish orqali erishiladi. O'zini o'zi rivojlantirish vazifasining anglab yetilishi ichki motivatsiyani kuchaytirish, yaqin va uzoq maqsadlarni anglash hamda o'z hayotiy faoliyatlarida o'zlari sub'ekt ekanliklarini tushunib yetishga yordam beradi. Refleksiv yondashuv asosida talaba va o'qituvchining faol hamkorligini yo'lga qo'yish, kasbiy shakllanish jarayonida bo'lajak tarjimonlarining individual imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishga imkon beradi. Refleksiv yondashuv asosida bo'lajak tarjimonlarini kasbiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish shart-sharoitlari sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin. Pedagogik jarayonlarda tashkil etiladigan refleksiv ta'limiy muhit bo'lajak tarjimonlarda mavjud voqelikni qabul qilishda ochiq va keng mushohadali, sezgir va muammolarga nisbatan murossasiz bo'lish; har tomonlama o'ylab ko'rish asosida tahlil qilish va ob'ektiv baholash; yangi tushunchalarni o'rganishda ularning ahamiyatini inobatga olish, mazkur tushunchalarga bo'lgan munosabatlarning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini tahlil qilish, taqqoslash; tushunchalarning mazmun-mohiyati va bugungi kundagi ahamiyatini anglash; barcha qarashlar, urf-odatlar, an'ana, qadriyat va madaniyatni yaxlit va o'zaro bog'liqligini tushunish; o'z dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga yordam beruvchi voqea va vositalarni o'rganish, bilmaganlarini o'zlashtirish; noto'g'ri tasavvurlar, xato va qiyinchiliklarni yengib o'tishga, shuningdek, yangicha dunyoqarashni shakllanishiga imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Bo'lajak tarjimonlarda tahliliy va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish refleksiv jarayonlarga asoslanadi, refleksiv ta'limiy muhitda bo'lajak tarjimonlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish va tahliliy faoliyat uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlarni vujudga

keltirish, voqelikni va tushunchalarga bo‘lgan munosabatlarni o‘rganish, tahlil qilish va ob‘ektiv baholash asosida xulosalar chiqirishga bo‘lajak tarjimonlarini uchun imkoniyat yaratib berish kabi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan vazifalar amalga oshirildi. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yondashuvi bo‘lajak tarjimonlar kasbiy muloqot kompetentligi rivojlantirish jarayonida ta‘lim mazmunini tanlashda asosiy deb hisoblanadi, chunki u, bir tomondan, hayotni va madaniyatni o‘zini rivojlanishini ta‘minlaydi, ikkinchi tomondan, har bir talabaga kelajakda o‘z kasbini egallashga qulay sharoitlar yaratadi. Bunday endashuv tadqiqotchilarga madaniyatning ikki darajasini, ya‘ni kundalik (ontogeneza va filogeneza nisbatan ibtidoiy bosqich) va ixtisoslashgan (individ tomonidan keyingi bosqichda o‘zlashtirilgan) madaniyatlarni qayd etish imkonini beradi[5]. Kundalik madaniyat kishilarning har kungi haëti bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, ixtisoslashgan madaniyat esa mehnatning jamiyat ichida bo‘linishi va faoliyatning tizimli-institutsion qatlami mavjudligi bilan shartlanadi[4]. O‘smirlikda olingan maxsus ma‘lumot insonga professional madaniyatni egallashga erdam beradi. Ixtisoslashgan faoliyatning kundalik madaniyatdan farqi ko‘proq ratsional (aqlga asoslangan) xarakterda bo‘ladi va qat‘iy institutsional doirada kechadi. Hozirgi bosqichda ixtisoslashgan madaniyatda milliy o‘ziga xoslik va munosabatning xalqaro tavsifi uzviy bog‘lanib ketgan. Tarjimon boshqa tildagi matnni uzatuvchiga xos ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlarini tushunishi tarjimon faoliyatida kechadigan professional muhitni ham o‘rganishni taqozo etadi. Bunday ijtimoiy-madaniy endashuv tarjimonning professional vazifalarini kengaytirish va talabalarni ish beruvchi, mutaxassislar va tarjimonlar bilan munosabatga kirishish imkonini ham beradi. Bo‘lajak tarjimon tarjimaga tayergarlik ko‘rishda zarur axborotlarni to‘play olishi, tahlil qilishi, matn tuzish jaraënida mutaxassis va tarjimonlarga murojaat qilib turli tashqi resurs va boshqa manbalardan foydalanishni bilishi lozim[5]. Og‘zaki tarjimada tarjimon so‘zlashuv va yig‘ilishlar vaqtida o‘zini tuta olishi, munosabatlar chog‘ida to‘g‘ri, haqqoniy va bag‘rikenglik namoën qilishi, muvozanatni saqlashga rioya qilishi kerak. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yondashuvi bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning lingvokommunikativ kompetentligini madaniyatlar dialogi sifatida rivojlantirish jarayonini yaratishni ta‘minlaydi, bunda talaba boshidanoq faol pozitsiyani egallaydi va tillararo, madaniyatlararo Bo‘lajak tarjimonlarni tayyorlash jarayonida o‘zga xalq madaniyatini tushunishni va tegishli tarzda yangi madaniy muhitda muloqot qilishga imkon berishni ta‘minlovchi tilni egalik darajasiga erishish zarur[1]. Bu vaziyatda o‘rganayotgan til orqali «madaniyatga moslashish» emas, o‘zga madaniyatni inobatga olgan holda tayyorlikni tarbiyalash nazarda tutiladi. Nazariy-uslubiy asos sifatida akmeologik,

shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan yondashuv, refleksiv, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik yondashuvlarga asoslanib quyidagi qoidalar ajratildi:

Shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan yondashuv doirasida bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning mustaqilligi, o‘zini anglashga yo‘naltirilgan qarashlari va qadriyatlari bilan bog‘liq faoliyati natijasida shakllanadigan “muayyan hayotiy pozitsiyani egallash” qobiliyati shakllantirish ;

Shaxsni rivojlantirishning asosiy vositasi, hal qiluvchi sharti bu ijodkorlik faoliyati bo‘lib, ijodkorlik bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning o‘zini-o‘zi tashkil qilish, o‘zini-o‘zi boshqarish, faol yurish-turish ehtiyojlari yuzagp keltiradi;

Refleksiya yondashuv asosida o‘quv faoliyatida qaytarma aloqa yordamida talabani o‘zini o‘zi boshqarish, o‘zini o‘zi nazorat qilish refleksiya natijasi bo‘lib, o‘quv faoliyati sub’ekti sifatida ularni faollashtirish lozim;

Refleksiya yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak tarjimonlarini o‘z-o‘zini anglashi, o‘zining kamchiligi va zaif tomonlarini bilib o‘z-o‘zini takomillapggirishga intilishi, o‘z - o‘zini takomillashtirishga zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratishi uchun mavjud ichki imkoniyatlarini kashf etishi asosida shaxsning rivojlanish maqsadi bilan bog‘liq holda o‘z hatti-harakatlarini anglash hamda refleksiya mutaxassisning kasbiy-shaxsiy rivojlanish usuli sanaladi;

Bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish - bu talabalar sub’ekt sifatida harakat qiladigan o‘zga madaniyatni o‘rganish jarayondir;

Bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish faqat ona tilining shakllangan milliy-madaniy negizida mumkin, chunki bu odamni boshqa xalq madaniyatiga yaqinlashtirish uchun asosdir;

Bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy muloqot kompetentligini madaniyatlararo muloqotning amaliy holatlarida ona va chet tili madaniyatining moddiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlari bilan o‘zaro harakatda bo‘lganda shakllanadi;

Bo‘lajak tarjimonlarning kasbiy muloqot kompetentligini rivojlantirish jarayonining samaradorligi universitetning madaniy-ma’rifiy makonida tilshunos shaxsning o‘zini o‘zi aniqlashi, ro‘yobga chiqarishi uchun sharoitlarni maqsadli yaratishga bog‘liq.

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