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# **PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**

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## **INTELLEKTUAL-FALSAFIY ROMANDA MUALLIF OBRAZI**

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**ANNOTATSIYA:** Ushbu maqola ma'lumki, o'zbek adabiyotshunoslari dunyo adabiyotida mavjud bo'lgan adabiy syujetlarni nazariy jihatdan muhokama qilib, ularning xronikal syujet, konsentrik syujet, retrospektiv syujet, assotsiativ syujet kabi turlarini alohida ta'kidlab ko'rsatganlar. Xronikal syujet asosida yozilgan romanlarda voqealik ketma-ket, yil va sanalarning markaziy obraz hayotining o'tishiga mos ravishda bayon qilinadi. Bunga Abdulla Qodiriyning “O'tgan kunlar”, Oybekning “Navoiy”, Pirmqul Qodirovning “Bobur” kabi romanlarini misol qilib keltirish o'rinlidir. Konsentrik syujet asosiga qurilgan romanlarda voqea-hodisalar o'zaro qandaydir ichki sabab va oqibat bilan bog'lanadi. Bunda hodisalar biri ikkinchisini talab qiladi. Ernest Xemingueyning “Chol va dengiz”, Abdulla Qahhorning “Sarob” romanlari bunga misol bo'la oladi. Agar nasriy asar syujetiga retrospeksiya asos bo'lsa, bunday romanlarda “chekinish”, “ortga qaytish” yuz beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** syujet, konsentrik syujet, retrospektiv syujet, assotsiativ syujet.

**ABSTRACT:** This article is known to have theoretically discussed the literary plots existing in world literature by Uzbek literary scholars, highlighting their types such as chronicle plot, concentric plot, retrospective plot, associative plot. In novels written on the basis of a chronicle plot, the sequence of events, years and dates is described in accordance with the passage of the life of the central character. It is appropriate to cite as examples such novels as “Bygone Days” by Abdulla Qodiriy, “Navoiy” by Oybek, and “Bobur” by Pirmqul Qodirov. In novels based on a concentric plot, events are interconnected by some internal cause and effect. In this case, one event requires the other. Examples of this are Ernest Hemingway's “The Old Man and the Sea” and Abdulla Qahhor's “Mirage”. If the plot of a prose work is based on retrospection, then in such novels there is a "retreat", a "return". **Key words:** plot, concentric plot, retrospective plot, associative plot.

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** Известно, что в данной статье узбекские литературоведы теоретически рассмотрели существующие в мировой литературе литературные сюжеты, выделив такие их виды, как хроникальный сюжет, концентрический сюжет, ретроспективный сюжет, ассоциативный сюжет. В романах, написанных на основе хроникального сюжета, последовательность событий, лет и дат описывается в соответствии с течением жизни центрального персонажа. Уместно привести в качестве примеров такие романы, как «Минувшие дни» Абдуллы Кодирова, «Навои» Ойбека, «Бобур» Пиримкула Кодирова. В романах, основанных на концентрическом сюжете, события связаны между собой некоторой внутренней причиной и следствием. В этом случае одно событие требует другого. Примерами этого являются «Старик и море» Эрнеста Хемингуэя и «Мираж» Абдуллы Каххора. Если сюжет прозаического произведения основан на ретроспекции, то в таких романах происходит «отступление», «возвращение».

**Ключевые слова:** сюжет, концентрический сюжет, ретроспективный сюжет, ассоциативный сюжет.

Bu tipdagi syujet asosida yozilgan romanlarga Ch.Aytmatovning “Asrga tatigulik kun”, “Qiyomat”, Asqad Muxtorning “Chinor”, O‘tkir Hoshimovning “Ikki eshik orasi” romanlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Assotsiativ syujet tizimi bevosita ruhiy po‘rtanalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, buday asarlarda beixtiyor xayolga tolsh, nimanidir eslab qolish natijasida qahramonlar tabiatida yuz bergan ruhiy kechinmalar asosiy o‘ringa chiqadi. Murod Muhammad Do‘stning “Lolazor”, Odil Yoqubovning “Ulug‘bek xazinasi” kabi romanlari shu tipga misol bo‘la oladi. Isajon Sulton romanlaridagi syujet modifikatsiyasi masalasi o‘rganilar ekan, uning romanlarida syujet tiplarining o‘zaro uyg‘un kelishi ko‘zga tashlanadi. Xususan, shu modifikatsion uyg‘unlik e‘tiboridan “Genetik” romani alohida ajralib turadi. Roman voqealarining bayonida roviy asarning syujet chizig‘idagi hodisalarni xronikal tarzda hikoya qilayotgan bo‘lsa ham, ora-orada chekinadi – retrospeksion yo‘singa murojaat qiladi. Shunday vaziyatlar borki, birorta so‘z yoki voqea munosbati bilan romanning syujet chig‘izi assotsiatsiya ta’sirida boshqa yo‘nalishga buriladi. Roman matnida biror so‘z, hodisa yoki ism vositasida assotsiatsiyaga berilish holatlariga juda asosli va o‘rinli misollar uchraydi. Romanda Sofiya xola obrazining berilishi, shu ayolning taqdiri, kelinlik paytlari, hayot tashvishlariga ko‘milgan pallalari, shuningdek, keksalikdagi hayoti ham tasvirlanadi. Yozuvchi shu obrazni voqealar orasiga olib kirishda syujetning xayolga berilish, ortga chekinishi – retrospeksiya va assotsiatsiya tipidan unumli foydalanadi. Adib o‘z asarida Sofiya xolani tilga

olishga hozirlik ko'rib tabiat unsuri – osmonda nur sochayotgan Oy xususida shunday yozadi: “U maskan uzra tunlari yog‘dulangan Oymomo – faqat shu joylarning momosi. O‘zga makonlarda Oy bunaqa ko‘rinmaydi, nomiham momo emas, deydilar. Tog‘ orasidan qalqqan yoki adoqsiz sahrolarning Oyi butunlay boshqa ko‘rinishga ega emish. Dov-daraxt isi anqigan kechalarda, tutlaru teraklar ortidan havolangan o‘zimizning oy juda aziz.

Tavba, Oy desam, xayolimda Sofiya xolam jonlanadi. Nihoyatda beozor, qalbi yorug‘likka to‘la mushtipar xotin edi. Sofiya xolam desam, yuksaklarda yog‘du sochgan ajoyib Oymomo yodga keladi”. Romanda Oymomo bilan Sofiya xola obrazi o‘zaro yonma-yon parallel tasvirlanadi. Adib ba‘zan o‘z qahramonini nafosat va beg‘uborlik ramziga uyg‘un tasvirlashni istagan mahalda Oyni esga oladi va Oyga qiyoslaydi. Gohida romanda Oy xususida fikr yuritilsa, uni Sofiya xola sifatida tushunish ham mumkinki, bunday obraz bilan tabiat unsuri o‘rtasidagi modifikatsiya romanga xos estetik go‘zallik va nafosat bag‘ishlaydi. O‘zaro qorishib kelgan betakror tasvir o‘quvchining ham e‘tiborini o‘ziga tortadi.

Aslida, har bir adib o‘ziga xos bir olam, o‘z estetik qiyofasiga ega ijodkor boshqadan ta’sirlanishi mumkin, ammo uni takrorlamaydi. Roman tarkibidagi turli komponentlar ham shu ijodkorning adabiy-estetik tamoyillarini namoyish etadi. Adabiyotshunos olimi Zulfiya Pardaeva romanga xos muhim bir masalaga juda o‘rinli urg‘u beradi: “Roman janrining yana bir e‘tiborga molik jihati shundaki, janrga xos bo‘lgan badiiy komponentlar har bir romanda o‘ziga xos tarzda yuzaga chiqadi”. Jumladan, Isajon Sulton romanlaridagi adabiy-nazariy komponentlar ham o‘ziga xoslikka ega.

“Genetik” romanida “Sofiya xolam” degan sarlavhali maxsus bo‘lim bor. Tabiiyki, roman syujet va kompozitsiyasidan o‘rin olgan, ayniqsa, maxsus sarlavhaga chiqqan obraz yoki joy nomi roman strukturasi nisabatan kengroq tafsiloti bilan tasvirlanishi, asarning markaziga qo‘yilgan masala bilan ham puxta bog‘langan bo‘lishi lozim. Bunday poetik usul, dunyo adabiyoti, o‘zbek romanchiligi tarixida ham mavjud. Masalan, Mixail Bulgakov o‘zining “Usta va Margarita” romanining birinchi qismida “Pontiy Pilat”ni, ikkinchi qismida “Margarita”ni ichkarida kichik sarlavhaga olib chiqadi. Romanda har ikki qahramonga yetarlicha tavsif beriladi. Shu bilan birga, voqealar o‘sha qahramonlar ishtirokida yoki ularning ruhiy-psixologik muhitida yuz beradi. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” romanida “Otabek Yusufbek hoji o‘g‘li”, “Yusufbek hoji” “Xushro‘ybibi va Zaynab” kabi fasllar bor. Bevosita fasllarning joy nomlari bilan atalganini Pirimqul Qodirovning “Yulduzli tunlar” romanida “Quva”,



“Samarqand”, “Kobul” tarzida berilishi va ular ham raqamlar bilan boblarga ajratilgan tarkibi kuzatiladi. Shunga mos ravishda “Genetik” romanida ma’lum bir bo‘limlar “Sofiya xolam”, “Ubay aka”, “Do‘st”, “Ustoz” tarzida nomlanadi. Bunday unsurlar ustida fikrlaganda, Isajon Sultonning dunyo romanchiligi va ayniqsa, o‘zigacha bo‘lgan ustoz o‘zbek adiblarining romanchilikdagi tajribalarini puxta o‘rgangani ma’lum bo‘ladi. Aslida, har qanday sarlavahaga chiqqin kishi yoki joy nomlari roman syujetida qandaydir vazifani bajarishi shart. Shu e’tibordan roman syujetida asosiy o‘rinda turadigan Sofiya xola obrazi “Sofiya xolam” faslida ancha batafsil beriladi: “Sofiya xolam – esini tanib-tanimasdan turmushga chiqqan qishloq ayoli edi. Danakdayligidan onasining yoniga kirib mitti mushtchalari bilan xamir qorgan, hovli supurgan, tomorqada o‘t yulgan, sigir-qo‘ylarga qaragan, qishning sovuqlarida o‘tin ko‘tarib sandalga olov qalagan... shu mehnatlar aro bir kuni kelin bo‘lishni, keng-mo‘l, issiq uyda bolalarini katta qilishni orzulagan bo‘lsa ajabmas.

Men esimni taniganimda esa kap-katta xotinga aylangan, birinchi turmushi buzilib, eri qiz tuqqani uchun haydab yuborgach, oradan qanchadir vaqt o‘tib, yoshi ancha katta boshqa bir odamga turmushga chiqqan edi” (O‘sha manba, 264-265-betlar). Romanga olib kirilgan har bir obraz o‘z qiyofasiga ega bo‘lishi, o‘quvchining diqqatini o‘ziga jalb etishi va umuman, ijodkorning g‘oyaviy pozitsiyasi uchun yordam berishi lozim bo‘ladi. “Genetik”da Sofiya xolaning turmush tarzini bayon qilish, umr yo‘llariga bir sidra nazar solishdan maqsad o‘zbek ayolining yaqin o‘tmishda boshidan kechirgan tashvishlarini, bir xillikda o‘tgan umrini tasvirlashdir. Ayni damda bir inson umrining naqadar mehnat-mashaqqatlar bilan o‘tganini tasvirlash ham adib uchun muhim bo‘lgan. Sofiya ismini Oy, Oymomoga bog‘lagan yozuvchi shu ayol taqdirini tugal beradi. “Sofiya xolam diyonatli, pokiza ayol edi. Unikiga o‘ynagani borardim. Borsam, darrov dasturxon yozib, qand-qurs, turshak opchiqardi. “Jiyanim meni ko‘rgani keldi” deb quvonib ketardi-da. Xolaning tomorqasida katta tut bor edi, shoxlariga chumchuqlar in qurgan bo‘lib, polaponlarini olishga qiziqardik. Lekin tepaga chiqqani qo‘rqardik, chunki u yerda katta ilon boriydi. Ilondan hayiqishimiz beshbattar qiziqtirardi, tut ostiga yaqin borolmasdan, uzoqroqdan turib shoxlariga o‘ralib olganmi-yo‘qmi deya kuzatardik” (O‘sha manba, 259-bet). Sofiya xolaning bolajonligi adib qalbida bolalikning beg‘ubor his-tuyg‘ularini, xayoliga joylanib qolgan shirin damlarini eslashga yordam beradi.

Roman qahramoni boshidan kechirganlarini eslab, bayon qilar ekan, ulg‘aygandan keyingi mahallarda ham Sofiya xolasini esidan chiqarmaydi. Uning huzuriga boradi, u bilan uchrashib gaplashadi. Bunda xronikaga asoslangan syujetga



munosib ravishda qahramonning hayot yo‘li ketma-ket beriladi. Ammo bu ketma-ketlikda berishning sababi, albatta, Sofiya ismining Oyni eslatishi – shu juftlik assotsiatsiyasidir. “Xolamning ismi boshqa ayollar ismiga o‘xshamasligi hayron qoldirardi. Bizning qishloqdagi ayollarning ismlari Oyniso, Turg‘unniso, Xosiyat, Nazira, Ibodat... bo‘lib, begonaroq bunday ismni hech nimadan xabari yo‘q, umrini dalada dehqonchilik bilan o‘tkazgan buvam qaydan topib qo‘ya qolgan ekan? Tabiiyki, ma‘nosini ham bilmasdim. Ayol ismiga “oy” yoki “xon” qo‘shib aytilgani uchun, xolamni hamma “Sofiyaxon” yoki “Sofiyaoy” deb chaqirardi, qishloq tilida u allaqachon “Sapiya”ga aylanib ketgan edi. Sofiyaoy degan ism menga ko‘proq yoqqani uchun, tungi bulutlar orasidan ko‘ringan xayoliy to‘lin oy manzarasini yodimga soladi”. Oy manzarasidan tashqari Sofiya xolasi allaqachonlardir tushida oyni ko‘rgan bo‘ladi. Darvoqe, birorta odam o‘z ismining ma‘nosini bilmasa, unga ismining ma‘nosi tushuntirilsa, ko‘zlari quv nab, juda mamnun bo‘ladi. Xo‘sh “Sofiya” nima ma‘noni anglatadi? “Men ulg‘ayganimda xolam kampir bo‘lib qolgan edi. U nurni, u yuzlarni haligacha sog‘inaman. Goho tun-kechalarda birdaniga ko‘rgim kelib qoladi. Mayin jilmayishini, yuzidagi poklik va musaffolikni qo‘msayman.

Ulg‘aygach, u ismning mazmunidan xabar topdim. “Sofiya” – yunonchada “ilohiy donolik”, arabchada “musaffolik” degan ma‘nolarni anglatishini bilganimda, “Albatta, xolamga aytaman, eshitib suyunadi” deb o‘ylaganman. U mahal xolamning menga mehri yanada ortgan, “polvon bolam” deb suyar edi”. Bu ism muhokamasida adib Sofiya ismini Muhammad alayhissalomga borib taqalishini ilovadagi izohida “Payg‘ambarimiz Muhammad (s.a.v.)ning ayoli, Sofiya onamizga ishora” deb eslatib o‘tadi. O‘quvchining xayoli uzoq tarixga qarab ketadi. Shu o‘rinda adib voqelik genezisini yana ham uzoqqa olib borib bog‘laydi. Romanning “Genetik” deb nomlanishi, uning asosiy qahramoni shu soha mutaxassisi bo‘lishi – bu alohida masala. Ammo Oymomo va Sofiya xola juftligi davomidan kelayotgan voqealar uzoq tarixga – Rasululloh (s.a.v.) zamonlariga va hatto undan ham uzoqroqqa borib taqaladi. Genetik – bu inson geni bilan mashg‘ul bo‘ladigan olim. Romanning syujet chizig‘ida Sofiya xolaning shu soha olimiga aloqador epizodlari bor. Olim jiyani Sofiya xolasining bir tola sochini maxsus laboratoriyada tekshiradi. Natijada juda g‘aroyib bir kashfiyotga duch keladi, ya‘ni “dunyo olimlarining aqlini shoshirib qo‘yadigan xazinaga – olam aro eng noyob, eng musaffo Momo Havo geniga ro‘para” keladi. Romanda olimning yoshlik chog‘laridagi voqealar sabab-natija kategoriyasiga mos ravishda asar matnida biri-birini taqozo qiladi. Qolaversa,



romandan kuzatilgan asosiy maqsad o'zbek xalqining geni juda qadimlarga borib taqalishini ta'kidlash hamdir.

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## **STUDY OF THE MIXING TIME AND PRESSING RATE OF PASTURE DOUGH MADE FROM A COMPOSITE MIXTURE**

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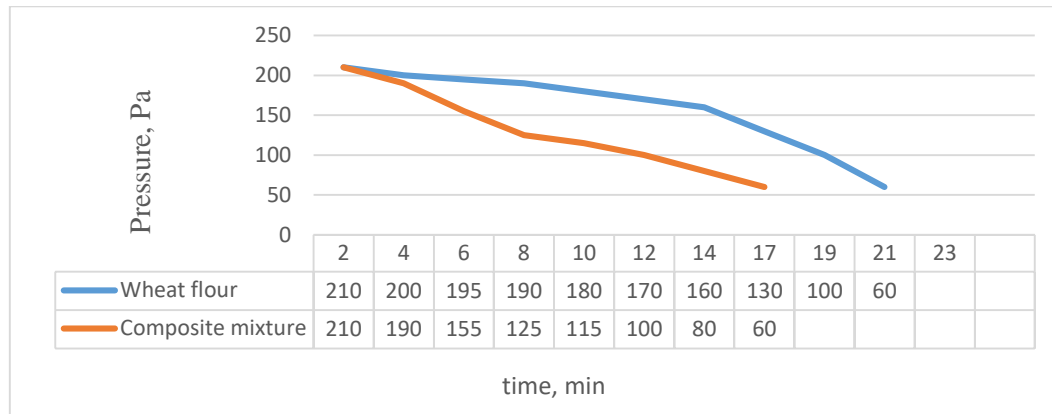
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**Abstract:** This work is aimed at studying the mixing time and pressing speed of composite pasta made from local soft wheat flour, soybeans, and buckwheat. During the research, the influence of various mixing and pressing conditions on the physicochemical properties of the dough is analyzed. Based on the obtained results, optimal parameters are determined. This makes it possible to improve product quality, effectively organize the production process, and ensure energy efficiency. It also serves to determine the role of innovative technologies in pasta production.

**Keywords:** Composite mixture, pasta dough, mixing time, pressing speed, physicochemical properties, optimal parameters, product quality, energy efficiency, innovative technologies, production process.

The phenomenon of relaxation is closely related to the structural and mechanical properties of the processed semi-finished product, and its formation often occurs under the influence of external pressure. This phenomenon is of great importance in the process of forming food materials by various methods. By knowing the characteristics of the product, it is possible to choose the optimal time and impact force for effective management of the technological process.

"The elastic and plastic properties of dough determine the relaxation process," that is, dough formation ensures the reduction and balancing of internal stresses arising as a result of mixing deformation. The longer the relaxation process, the more pronounced the stretch properties of the dough mass. The relaxation time of pasta made from a composite mixture was studied using a structurometer.

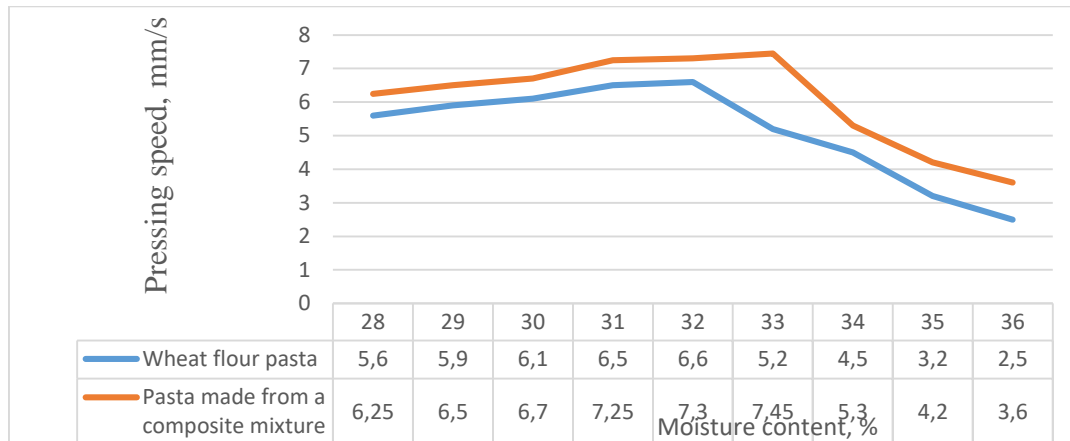


**Figure 1. Relaxation time of dough made from wheat flour and composite mixture.**

During the study, it was established that the relaxation time of the dough made from the composite mixture is 16-18 minutes, which is 20% less than in the control sample. This result indicates the high plasticity of the dough made from the composite mixture. Lysine also plays a significant role in reducing dough mixing time. In this composite mixture, an increase in the amino acid lysine by 19% is also an important factor.

The lysine molecule has the ability to interact with water molecules. This ensures even distribution of water during dough mixing and improves the dough structure. As a result, the dough will be faster and have the same elasticity. Lysine, reacting with proteins, contributes to the faster formation of the gluten network. This ensures that the pasta dough is elastic and sticky to each other, accelerating the dough kneading process.

The chemical properties of lysine contribute to the rapid strengthening of the dough. This process allows for faster product formation while simplifying the cooking and drying processes. The addition of lysine protein not only improves the quality of pasta dough, but also accelerates the process and increases efficiency. These properties make lysine protein an important component in pasta production technology. To study the influence of the moisture content of the dough prepared from the composite mixture on the efficiency of the pasta press, the pressing speed of pasta products was determined.



**Figure 2. Influence of dough moisture on pasta pressing speed.**

The pressing speed depends on the plastic properties of the dough and the pressure level. With an increase in the moisture content and temperature of the dough, the pressing speed also increases, but this is observed up to a certain moisture content, i.e., up to 33%, i.e., when the moisture content of pasta dough exceeds 33%, a sharp decrease in the pressing speed is observed. As can be seen from Figure 2, "the pressing speed of pasta made from a composite mixture at a moisture content of 30.0-31.0% was 10-10.8% higher than that of pasta made from wheat flour." This allows us to draw such a conclusion. "increasing the speed of product pressing makes it possible to increase the production volume of screw pasta presses."

If the moisture level increases further, the dough becomes coarse and difficult to pass through the outlet of the screw chamber. For drying raw products with high moisture content, more heat is consumed, therefore it is advisable to increase the production volume of the press by increasing the dough temperature.

Another way to increase the production volume of pressing is to increase the pressure level, which can be achieved by increasing the power of the electric motor (but this weighs the presses and leads to higher electricity consumption).

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**“ILIADA” O‘ZBEK TILIDA: QAHRAMONLAR VA SO‘Z  
SAN‘ATINING YANGI KO‘ZGUSI”**

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SamDChTI o‘qituvchisi

**Annotasiya:** Ushbu maqolada Homerning “Iliada” dostoni o‘zbek tiliga tarjimasining lisoniy kognitiv tahlili uchun misollar keltirilgan. Doston qahramonlari uchun berilgan epitetlarning belgilari va tarkibiy lingvistik izohlari berilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** “Iliada” tarjimasi, Olimp xudolari, murakkab so‘zlar, ijodiy laboratoriya, epitetlar, sifatlovlar, Zevs, Achilles, Feb, Agamemnon, Odissey, Hera, Afina, Hektor, Nestor, prefiks, postfiks, suffiks, infiks.

**Annotation:** This article provides examples of linguistic cognitive analysis of the translation of Homer's Iliad into Uzbek. The heroes of the epic were given comments on epithets and structural and linguistic explanations.

**Keywords:** translation of the Iliad, gods of Olympus, complex words, creative laboratory, epithets, adjectives, Zeus, Achilles, Phoebus, Agamemnon, Odysseus, Hera, Athena, Hector, Nestor, prefix, postfix, suffix, infix.

**Аннотация:** В статье приведены примеры лингвокогнитивного анализа перевода «Илиады» Гомера на узбекский язык. Героям эпоса даны комментарии к эпитетам и структурно-лингвистические пояснения.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод «Илиады», боги Олимпа, сложные слова, творческая лаборатория, эпитеты, прилагательные, Зевс, Ахилл, Феб, Агамемнон, Одиссей, Гера, Афина, Гектор, Нестор, префикс, постфикс, суффикс, инфикс.

Istiqlol O‘zbek xalqining taqdiri, kelajagi uchun, farzandlarining baxti iqboli uchun mislsiz imkoniyatlar yaratib berdi. Xuddi shunday tarzda mavjud barcha sohalar qatori madaniyat, adabiyot, adabiyot nazariyasi, tarjimashunoslik uchun ham istiqbol eshiklarini keng qilib ochdi. Dunyodagi malum xalqlar adabiyotida muhtasham va umriboqiy asarlarning borligi hech shak-shubhasiz butun insoniyatning ham boyligidir. Chunki mukammal va to‘liq darajadagi, katta masuliyat asosida qilingan badiiy tarjimalar bunday asarlarni boshqa xalqlarning ham chinakam manaviy, marifiy boyligiga aylantiradi. Yosh avlodlarning



dunyoqarashini zarur bo'lgan tarzda shakllan-tirishga, ularni jasorat va vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashga katta yordam beradi.

O'tmishdagi xalqlarning og'zaki ijodiyotiga, adabiyotiga, madaniyatiga taalluqli bo'lgan va xuddi Homerning "Iliada" dostoni kabi etuk va betak-ror badiiy asarlar chinakam manoda, nafaqat bir necha xalq, balki butun odamzodning qimmatbaho merosiga aylandi. Bu kabi asarlarning o'zbek tili-ga tarjimai, tadqiqi, bugungi globallashuv jarayonida yosh avlodni har tomonlama barkamol insonlar etib tarbiyalashda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Shu jihatdan ham badiiy adabiyot, ayniqsa, o'tmishdagi adabiy yodgorliklarni o'rganishning o'рни nihoyatda muhimdir.

Voqean, xorijiy tillar va chet ellarning adabiyotlarini puxta egallash xalqlararo do'stlik, hamkorlik rishtalarining yanada chuqurroq yoyilishi hamda keng tarqalishi uchun maqsadga muvofiq deb qaralmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida takidlangan "ilmiy tadqiqot va innovasion faoliyatni rag'batlantirish, ilmiy va innovasion yutuqlarni amaliyotga joriy etishning samarali mexa-nizmlarini yaratish, oliy o'quv yurtlari va ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari huzurida ixtisoslashgan ilmiy-eksperimental laboratoriyalar, yuqori sifat-dagi ilmiy va texnologik markazlar hamda texnoparklarni tashkil etish" hamda ilmiy izlanishlar ko'lamini kengaytirishga, mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa meyoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun ushbu maqolada zarur va muayyan tavsilotlar ko'rsatib berilgan.

Hozirgi paytda Respublikamizdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy-marifiy sohadagi islohotlarni qatiyat bilan amalga oshirish jarayonida fan va texnika sohasining yuqori saviyali mutaxassislari oldiga qator vazifalar qo'yilmoqda. Xususan, mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarning nazariy asoslari tadqiqi hamda adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik sohasiga oid tadqiqotlar natijalarini uzluksiz ravishda chet tillar va chet el adabiyoti talimi amaliyotiga tatbiq qilish masalasi barchaning etibo-rida turibdi.

2021 yilning 26 Martida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Manaviy-marifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarori elon qilindi. Ushbu Qarorda "Manaviy-marifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari etib belgilandi: jumladan, madaniyat, adabiyot, kino, teatr, musiqa va sanatning barcha turlari, noshirlik-matbaa mahsulotlari, ommaviy axborot vositalarida manaviy-axloqiy mezonlar, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarning ustuvorligiga erishish; va unda b) ilmiy-tadqiqot yo'nalishida: manaviy-marifiy ishlarni amalga oshirishning samarali va tasirchan



targ'ibot texnologiyalari hamda usullarini ishlab chiqish; manaviy-marifiy va tarbiyaviy ishlarni tashkil etishga doir xorijiy tajribani o'rganish, shuningdek, bugungi mafkuraviy jarayonlarni ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan atroflicha tahlil qilish va baholash; vazifalari ko'rsatib o'tildi.

Shu erda bir kuzatuvni aytib o'tish joiz, "Iliada" dostoni dunyoning qudratli va serfayz, ulug'vor lug'at boyligi bor tillariga tarjima qilingan. Tarjimon Qodir Mirmuhamedov tomonidan o'zbek tilidagi "Iliada" tarjimasini ham boshqa bir qator kuchli tillarda amalga oshirilgan tarjimalar qatori XX asrning oxirlarida paydo bo'lganligi kishini quvontiradi.

Homerga tegishli bo'lgan "Iliada" dostonining beshinchi qo'shig'ini mutoalaa qilar ekanmiz, qo'shiqdagi o'ziga xos so'zlarning manosi, kimga nisbatan aytilganligi, ichki bo'linishi kabi bazi jihatlarini tahlil qildik. Dostonda kelgan so'zlar, sifatlovlar bazida Olimp xudolariga tegishli bo'lsa, bazida malum va mashhur qahramonlarga, bazida esa ot-ulov va boshqalar narsalarga daxldor. Matnda bunday sifatlovlarning bir yoki ikki qismdan iborat bo'lgan so'z birikmalariga taqsimlanganligini ko'ramiz. Ikki qismli murakkab so'z-sifatlovlar o'z manosi binoan turli so'z turkumlari va so'z yasovchi bir necha xil qo'shimchalarning birikuvidan tarkib topganligining guvohi bo'ldik.

Quyida dostonning beshinchi qo'shig'ida kelgan so'z birikmalari, ikki qismdan iborat murakkab so'zlar va ularning ichki tarkibiy bo'linishiga diqqat qiling:

piri jang; sar cho'qqi, sar maqom, jon kushanda, bulutlar koshifi, beqazo qon.

metinbilak, qodirandoz, nobudkor, bedovsuvor, metintuyoq, badqahr, g'oratkor, g'oratgar, tangrigoh, sarmabuda, jangkor, tangrivash, metinbilak, muhoribkor, bandakush, qonxo'r, tangrimonand, kumushkamon, nizokash, chaqmoqotar, mahvkor, nayzaandoz, tangrinamo, nayzabardor, anduhkor, serquvva, oqbilak, gulbadan, sohibqiron, serfuqaro, porloqko'z,

murakab so'zlarning ichki tarkibiy bo'linish:

ot + ot: kumushkamon, gulbadan, sohibqiron, zaytunband;

ot + fel: qonxo'r, tangrimonand, chaqmoqotar, nayzaandoz, tangrinamo, nayzabardor, bandakush;

sifat + ot: metinbilak, oqbilak, metintuyoq, porloqko'z, bedovsuvor, qodirandoz;

prefiksial morfema (old qo'shimcha) + ot: badqahr, sarmabuda, serquvva, serfuqaro;



ot + (ort qo‘shimcha) postfiksial morfema: nizokash, mahvkor, anduhkor, tangrigoh, jangkor, tangrivash, muhoribkor;

fel + ort qo‘shimcha: g‘orator, g‘orator; nobudkor.

Ushbu beshinchi qo‘shiq tarjimasining tahlili orqali biz Homer “Iliada” dostonini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilgan Qodir Mirmuhamedovning agar tabir joiz bo‘lsa, bevosita ijodiy laboratoriyasiga kirib borganday bo‘lamiz. Bu erda tarjimon mahoratiga qoyil qolmasdan iloj yo‘q.

Homerning “Iliada” dostonidagi obrazlarga juda ko‘p epitetlar, sifatlovlar qo‘llanilgan. Ularni sinchiklab o‘rganib chiqish dostonni yanada yaqinroqdan tushunib olishda kitobxonga katta yordam beradi. Quyida etiboringizga havola etilayotgan epitetlar jadval ko‘rinishida taqsimlab chiqilgan.

Ushbu jadvalda aniq ko‘rinib turgan narsalarni agar so‘z bilan bayon etsak, quyidagicha holatni kuzatamiz: Masalan, Zevsga nisbatan, manosiga ko‘ra 7 turdagi 10 xil epitet ishlatilgan. Epitetlar Zevsni buzruk padar sifatida baholab, uni chaqmoqdor, deb tasvirlab turibdi. Doston muallifi Homer uning bulutquvar, bulutbon ekanligini takidlasa, unga berilayotgan emosional va lirik munosabatlarda u qudratli, samo ila er sultoni deb etirof etilayotir. Ayni paytda unga yana toshbag‘ir degan sifatlov ham berilmoqda. Qiyosan bunday olib qaraganda har bir obrazga berilayotgan qator-qator epitetlar, shu obrazning portretini turli shtrixlar bilan tobora to‘ldirib, aniqlik kiritib borayotirki, ko‘z o‘ngimizda Zevs o‘zining butun borlig‘i bilan namoyon bo‘layotir.

Malumki, o‘zbek tilida katta hajmda arab va fors tillaridan tarixan uzoq vaqt davomida kirib kelgan o‘zlashma so‘zlarning qatlamlari mavjud. Ushbu o‘zlashma so‘zlar tarjima jarayonida etarli darajada qo‘llanilgan. Bundan tashqari, malum grammatik uslub va ananalardan foydalanib, ko‘plab yangi so‘zlar tuzilgan. Ushbu yangi so‘zlar “Iliada” tarjimasining yanada ko‘rkam, salmoqdor, salobatli va kamchilik-nuqsonlardan xoli bo‘lishi uchun xizmat qilgan.

“Iliada”ning o‘zbek tiliga qilingan tarjimasida qo‘llanilgan yangi so‘zlar quyidagilardir:

metinbilak, qodirandoz, bedovsuvor, nobudkor, metintuyoq, badqahr, g‘orator, tangrigoh, jangkor, tangrivash, muhoribkor, sarcho‘qqi, tangrimonand, kumushkamon, nizokash, mahvkor, nayzaandoz, bandakush, sarmabuda, beqazo, anduhkor, serquvva, chaqmoqdor, serfuqaro, porloqko‘z, ofatkash, jonkushanda, sartangri, chaqmoqsevar, bulutquvar, zilzilakor, xushtafakkur, ofatangiz, sohibtafakkur, serjurat, serhayon, zindaroq, kamhayon, mistuyoqli, sertahdid, ajalkash, sohibquvva, adovatkash, zaytunband, sarmalika, sertalotum, sarpadar,



yashinmonand, chustpoy, jangsiragan, otashona, mabudazod, qobonmonand, poyzirh, alangavash, tangrisiymo, tangrichehra, chaqmoqkor, murdakash, serfojia, xushniyat, kumushoyoq, hukmiravon, chaqmoqdor, mo'jizavash, falokatlash, zarangtuyoq, kumushchaqmoq, yuksakparvoz, misyanoq, sohibchangel, momiqbadan, mabudvash;

Albatta, yangi so'zlar o'z-o'zidan emas, balki tarjima jarayonidagi ichki talab va ehtiyoj taqozosiga ko'ra yuzaga kelgan. "Iliada" dostonidan olingan yangi so'zlar o'z ichki bo'linishiga binoan qanday qismlardan tashkil topgan-ligini quyidagi taqsimotda ko'rib o'tish mumkin:

ot+ot: sohibtafakkur, sohibquvva, zaytunband, mabudazod, tangrisiymo, tangrichehra, chaqmoqkor, sohibchangel; kumushkamon, kumushoyoq, kumushchaqmoq, misyanoq,

ot+fel: tangrimonand, nayzaandoz, bandakush, andukkor, jonkushanda, chaqmoqsevar, bulutquvar, ofatangiz, yashinmonand, jangsiragan, otashona, qobonmonand, zilzilakor, qodirandoz;

ot+sifat: hukmiravon;

sifat+ot: metinbilak, metintuyoq, zarangtuyoq, badqahr, porloqko'z, xushtafakkur, mistuyoqli, xushniyat, momiqbadan;

ot+postfiks (ort qo'shimcha): nobudkor, g'orator, tangrigoh, jangkor, tangrivash, muhoribkor, nizokash, mahvkor, chaqmoqdor, ofatkash, zindaroq, ajalkash, adovatkash, alangavash, murdakash, falokatlash, mo'jizavash, mabudvash;

prefiks (old qo'shimcha)+ot: bedovsuvor, sarcho'qqi, sarmabuda, beqazo, serquvva, serfuqaro, sartangri, serjurat, serhayon, kamhayon, sertalotum, sarmalika, sarpadar, serfojia;

So'zlarning ichki bo'linishi asosida keltirilayotgan misollar o'zbek tilining ichki imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadi. Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiy tili o'z lug'at tarkibiga ko'ra juda boy. Bu imkoniyatlar o'zbek davlatining jahon hamjamiyatiga qo'shib, globalizasiya jarayoni kuchayib borgan sayin tobora kengayib bormoqda.

Quyidagi jadvalda yangi so'zlarning yasaliş usullari, unda qatna-shayotgan so'z turkimlariga misollar keltirilgan.

Ushbu jadvaldan so'ng Homer "Iliada" dostonining o'zbek tilidagi tarjimasida duch kelayotganingiz yangi so'zlarning asl kelib chiqishi qaysi tilga mansubligini ayrim manbalarga suyang'an holda ko'rsatishga harakat qildik.



Asosi forsha-tojikcha soʻzlar: bandakush, nobudkor, nayzaandoz, jangkor, anduhkor, zindaroq, sarpadar, chustpoy, jangsiragan, otashona, poyzirh, murdakash, janggoh, jonkushanda;

Asosi arabcha soʻzlar: badqahr, ofatkash, ofatangiz, muhoribkor, nizokash, mahvkor, beqazo, serfuqaro, zilzilakor, xushtafakkur, sohibtafakkur, serjurat, sertahdid, ajalkash, adovatkash, zaytunband, sarmalika, sarmabuda, serfojia;

Asosi arabcha-forsha soʻzlar: gʻoratkor, qodirandoz, sohibchangel, serquvva, sohibquvva, hukmiravon, moʻjizavash, mabudazod, mabudvash;

Asosi oʻzbekcha soʻzlar: bedovsuvor, tangrigoh, metinbilak, metintuyoq, tangrivash, sarchoʻqqi, tangrimonand, kumushkamon, chaqmoqdor, porloqkoʻz, sartangri, chaqmoqsevar, bulutquvar, serhayon, kamhayon, mistuyoqli, qobonmonand, sertalotum, tangrisiymo, tangrichehra, chaqmoqkor, kumushoyoq, zarangtuyoq, kumushchaqmoq, yuksakparvoz, misyanoq, momiqbadan, yashinmonand, falokatlash, xushniyat;

Kuzatishlardan soʻng “Iliada” dostonining tarjimasini jarayonida koʻplab yangi soʻzlar paydo boʻlganligini, ular avvaldan tayyor boʻlgan va tan olingan qoliplar yordamida yuzaga kelganligini va bu kabi tajribalar juda mahsuldor va foydadan xoli boʻlmaganligini, shuningdek bunday yangiliklar dostonning oʻzbek tilidagi tarjimasini yanada sifatliroq va muvaffaqiyatli tarzda tarjima etilishi uchun va bundan tashqari, dostonning asl va boshqa tan olingan tarjimalaridagi koʻplab adabiy-badiiy xususiyatlarining oʻzbek tiliga qilingan tarjimasida ham saqlab qolinganligini bildik.

Oʻzbek adabiyotining xalqaro aloqalari koʻp vektorli keng aloqalar sifatida belgilanishi zarur. Chunonchi, Xalqaro turk akademiyasining etirofini olgan taniqli tatar olimi Fatih Ibrahimovich Urmanche tomonidan Turk qahramonlik eposining yozib olinganligi ilmiy jamoatchilik oʻrtasida juda katta hodisa sifatida tan olindi. Ushbu kitobning oxirida juda toʻliq hajmdagi bibliografik material toʻplangan. Unda keltirilgan turli turkiy xalqlar qadimiy ogʻzaki ijodining tadqiq etilganligi bilan bogʻliq mavjud adabiyotlar roʻyxatidan tashqari, qator turkiy xalqlar eposlari toʻgʻrisida ham malumotlar berilgan. Jumladan: oʻzbek , qozoq , qirgʻiz , yoqut , boshqirt , oltoy xalqlari , oʻgʻiz , qoraqalpoq , turk , tatar , noʻgʻay , singari xalqlarning mifologiyasi, qahramonlik eposlari toʻgʻrisidagi malumotlar, shuningdek, edigey , oyrot , even , rus , buryat , tuva , turkman , hakas , checheningush , qalmaq xalqlarining eposlari haqida, ular toʻgʻrisida yozilgan kitoblar haqida toʻliq xabarlar keltirilgan.

Bir soʻz bilan aytganda xalq ogʻzaki ijodi durdonalarini oʻrganish xalqlar oʻrtasida azaldan ardoqlanib kelgan chin umuminsoniy xislatlarni munosib tarzda baholashdir. Chunki chinakam xalq eposi nafaqat dovyuraklik vatanparvarlik gʻoyalarinigina emas, haqiqiy doʻstlik va birodarlik gʻoyalarini ham, tenglik va ozodlik gʻoyalarini ham birday ulugʻlaydi, koʻklarga koʻtaradi. Shuning uchun ham xalq eposlari doimo oʻzining munosib bahosini olishga qodir.

Bugungi kunda Homerning “Iliada” dostoni oʻzbek adabiyotining ham munosib, umriboqiy asrlaridan biri boʻlib qoldi. Vatanparvarlik, jasorat, botirlik kabi gʻoyalarni ulugʻlagan bu doston keng kitobxonlar ommasining, yoshlarning ham qalbi, ongi va shuuriga singdi.

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**ALISHER NAVOIYNING «LAYLI VA MAJNUN» DOSTONIDAGI  
QAHRAMONLARINING FOLKLORDAGI ZAMINI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada xalq og‘zaki ijodida yaratilgan “Layli va Majnun” dostoni va uning yaratilish tarixi xususida to‘xtalib, kitobiy shakli qiyoslanadi. Navoiy “Layli va Majnun” dostonining xalq ijodiyoti zaminida paydo bo‘lgani, uning “avom” (oddiy xalq) va roviylar og‘izdan-og‘izga o‘tkazib hikoya qilib kelganini ta’kidlaydi va o‘z dostonida Layli va Majnun haqidagi afsona va rivoyatlardan foydalanadi. Biroq, uning asl maqsadi “afsona” so‘zlash emas, balki “mazmun” bayon etishdir. “Afsona” asarning “mavzun libosi” bo‘lsa, hayot, Navoiy yashagan muhit masalalari asarning mazmuni, mohiyatidir. “Layli va Majnun” dostonidagi qahramonlarining vujudga kelishi va takomili, bir tomondan, ko‘hna tarixga, ikkinchi tomondan, xalq ijodiyoti bisotiga bog‘lanadi. Qays (Majnun), Layli kabi obrazlar aslida tarixiy prototiplar asosida vujudga kelgan bo‘lsa ham, boshlab ular xalq fantaziyasi, badiiy ijodkorligi bilan yo‘g‘rilib, folklor qahramonlari sirasidan o‘rin olgan, keyin yozma adabiyot obidalari tomon yo‘l olganligi, kamolot cho‘qqisiga ko‘tarilganligi xususida so‘z boradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Xalq og‘zaki ijodida yaratilgan “Layli va Majnun” dostoni”, kelib chiqish tarixi, qiyoslanishi, Alisher Navoiy “Layli va Majnun” dostoni bilan qiyoslanishi, talqini, tahlili.

**Annotation:** This article focuses on the epic poem "Layli and Majnun" created in folk oral art and its history of creation, and compares it with the book form. Navoi emphasizes that the epic poem "Layli and Majnun" appeared in the context of folk art, that it was told orally by the "common people" and narrators, and uses legends and stories about Layli and Majnun in his epic. However, his real purpose is not to tell a "legend", but to describe the "content". If the "legend" is the "theme dress" of the work, then the issues of life, the environment in which Navoi lived are the content and essence of the work. The emergence and development of the heroes of the epic poem "Layli and Majnun" are connected, on the one hand,



with ancient history, and on the other hand, with the framework of folk art. Although characters such as Qays (Majnun) and Layli were originally based on historical prototypes, they were initially shaped by folk fantasy and artistic creativity, becoming folklore heroes, and then moving towards written literature and reaching the peak of perfection.

**Keywords:** The epic poem "Layli and Majnun" created in folk oral literature, its history of origin, comparison, comparison with Alisher Navoi's epic poem "Layli and Majnun", interpretation, analysis

Yozma adabiyot taraqqiyotidagi katta an'analar ko'pincha qaysi bir jihati bilan bo'lmasin folklorga bog'lanadi. Bu yaqin va O'rta Sharq xalqlari adabiyoti taraqqiyotida bir necha asrlilik tarixga ega bo'lgan xamsachilik an'anasiga ham taalluqlidir. "Xamsa" aniq tarixiy sharoit va ehtiyojning mahsuli sifatida vujudga kelishi bilan birga, qachonlardir xalqning badiiy fantaziyasi yaratgan asotir va afsonalardan, hikoya va tamsillardan, obraz va so'z injularidan bahramand bo'lib tug'ildi, kamol topdi. Folklor xamsachilikka tuganmas ma'naviy va badiiy chashma bo'lib xizmat qildi. Nazarimizda, xamsachilik folklorsiz vujudga kelolmagani kabi, usiz umri boqiy adabiy an'ana ham bo'lolmas edi. Binobarin, xamsachilikka asos solgan Nizomiy Ganjaviyning «Panj ganj»ini ham, Nizomiyning buyuk izdoshlari Amir Xisrav Dehlaviy, Abdurahmon Jomiy, Alisher Navoiy va boshqa shoirlarning "Xamsa" si (yoki xamsachilik an'anasidan o'rin olgan alohida dostonlari)ni ham folklorsiz to'laroq va mukammalroq tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi.

"Layli va Majnun" jahon adabiyotida sevgi haqida yaratilgan eng g'amgin qissalardan biridir. Bu qissani "Romeo va Juletta" bilan qiyos qilar ekan, mashhur arabshunos, akademik I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, jumladan, bunday degan edi:

"G'arb syujeti Shekspir tomonidan abadiylashtirilgan "Romeo va Juletta" qissasidan ko'ra jahonda alamliroq qissa yo'q, deb allaqachonlar aytgan edi, Sharq, albatta, Romeo va Julettani bilmagan va ular bilan faqat XIX- asrdagina tanishgan edi, ammo uning uzoq asrlar davomida yashab kelayotgan o'z g'amgin qissasi, "Layli va Majnun" qissasi bor... bu qissa o'nlab ulug' shoirlarni romantik dostonlar yaratishga ilhomlantirdi va u hozirgi kunga qadar Yaqin Sharqning turli xalqlari shoirlarining ham, dramaturglarining ham, musiqachilarining ham ijodida o'z aksini topib kelmoqda. G'arbdagi Romeo va Julettaning shuhrati bilan qiyos etganda, Sharqda Majnun va Layli yanada mashhurroqdir..." [1. 30].

“Layli va Majnun” ko‘p asrli murakkab tarixga ega. Qissaning vujudga kelishi tarixini birinchi manbalar asosida sinchkovlik bilan tekshirgan I. Yu. Krachkovskiyning fikricha, uning kurtaklari VII- asrning ikkinchi yarmiga borib taqaladi [2. 173]. Ayrim arab manbalarining ma‘lumotiga ko‘ra, Majnun tarixiy shaxs bo‘lib, u Bani Omir qabilasidan chiqqan, uning asl nomi Qays ibn Mulavvah (yoki Qays ibn Muod) bo‘lgan [1. 31]. Qays o‘z qabiladoshi Layli ismli qizni sevgan [4. 88], o‘z sevgisi va hijron alamlari haqida mungli she‘rlar bitgan. Bunday ma‘lumot, jumladan, ibn-Qutayba (889 yilda vafot etgan) ning «Kitob-ush- she‘r va shuaro» asarida ham keltiriladi. Lekin boshqa bir qator manbalar bu ma‘lumotlarni rad etadi. Masalan, 764 yilda vafot etgan arab olimi Avon ibn-Hakim al-Qalbiy ham, 819 yilda vafot etgan arab tarixchisi Hishom al-Qalbiy ham Majnun tarixiy shaxs emas, uning nomi majoziydir, she‘rlar esa o‘z yaqin qarindoshlaridan birining qiziga oshiq bo‘lgan umaviylar xonadoniga mansub bir yigitning she‘rlari bo‘lib, u o‘z nomini oshkor etmaslik uchun Majnun taxallusini qo‘llagan, deyishadi. Shunday qilib, Majnun tarixiy shaxsligi masalasi mu- nozarali bo‘lib qoladi. Lekin shunisi ravshanki, VII- asrning ikkinchi yarmidayoq arab poeziyasida Majnun taxallusi zikr etilgan ko‘pgina mungli she‘rlar vujudga keladi, bu she‘rlarning miqdori ko‘payib boradi, to‘plamlarga kiritiladi. Ammo, Majnun nomi zikr etilgan she‘rlarning barchasi ham yolg‘iz bir kishiniki emas. Arab olimlari al-Johiz (IX asr) va 908 yilda vafot etgan Ibn al-Mu‘tazzning aytishicha, kishilar Layli nomi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan barcha she‘rlarni Majnun nomiga nisbat beraverganlar. XII asrda Abu Bakr al-Volibiy degan kishi Majnun nomiga nisbat berilgan she‘rlarni devon qilib tuzadi, ularga sharhlar beradi hamda, she‘rlarni Majnun haqidagi rivoyatlarning syujetiga kiritadi [7. 150].

Demak, Majnun tarixiy shaxsligi masalasi munozarali bo‘lgani kabi, Majnun nomiga nisbat berilgan she‘rlarning muallifi masalasi ham munozaralidir. Biroq shunisi aniqki, mana shu she‘rlar zaminida Majnun haqida rivoyatlar paydo bo‘la boshlagan edi. Agar VIII- asr boshlarida Majnun haqidagi ana shunday ayrim rivoyatlar paydo bo‘lgan va ular hali u qadar keng tarqalmagan bo‘lsa, IX- asrga kelib bunday rivoyatlar ko‘payib, keng tarqalib boradi, X- asrda esa Majnun nomi, Majnun she‘rlari va rivoyatlari faqat Arabistondagina emas, balki Yaqin va O‘rta Sharqning boshqa o‘lkalarida ham keng tarqaladi. Rivoyatlar turli kitoblardan o‘rin oladi. Majnun nomi shoirlarning she‘rlarida tez-tez zikr etiladi. Majnun haqida bizgacha saqlanib qolgan rivoyatlar, Ye. E. Bertels ta‘kidlaganidek, [3. 30] tarqoq epizodlardan iborat bo‘lib, izchil, mukammal syujet va kompozitsiyaga ega emas edi.



Agar Majnun nomiga nisbat berilgan she'rlar turli rivoyatlarning vujudga kelishiga asos bo'lgan bo'lsa, rivoyatlar yozma adabiyotda Layli va Majnun haqida yirik obidalarning paydo bo'lishiga zamin tayyorladi. Layli va Majnun haqida birinchi marta 1188- yilda ulug' Ozarbayjon shoiri Nizomiy Ganjaviy doston yaratdi. Nizomiy qalami bilan "Layli va Majnun" qissasi g'oyaviy-badiiy yuksak va mukammal bir badiiy asar darajasiga ko'tariladi, xamsachilikning an'anaviy dostoni bo'lib qoladi. "Layli va Majnun"ning tadrijiy takomilida Navoiy dostoni yangi va ulkan voqea bo'ldi. [3. 31]

Navoiyga qadar "Layli va Majnun", bir tomondan, xalq rivoyat va qissalarida, ikkinchi tomondan, yozma adabiyotda qayta-qayta ishlanib, katta yo'l kechgan va ma'lum an'analarni vujudga keltirgan [1.31]. Navoiy kitoblardan o'rin olgan rivoyatlar bilan ham, o'z salafлари dostonlari bilan ham yaqindan tanish bo'lgan. Shu bilan birga xalq og'zida, roviylar hikoyotida aytilib yurgan afsona va rivoyatlar ham ko'p bo'lib, Navoiy ulardan xabardor bo'lgan.

Navoiy "Layli va Majnun"ning xalq ijodiyoti zaminida paydo bo'lgani, uning "avom" (oddiy xalq) va roviylar og'izdan-og'izga o'tkazib hikoya qilib kelganini ta'kidlaydi [3. 31]

Navoiy "Layli va Majnun" dostonini yaratishga kirishar ekan, ma'lum adabiy an'analardan voz kecholmasdi, albatta, uning oldida mana shu adabiy an'analardan ijodiy foydalanish va shu asosda davrining yangi va muhim talab hamda ehtiyojlariga javob berish vazifasi turar edi. Bu haqda shoirning o'zi dostonining xotimasida bunday deydi:

Men xastaki bu rahashsh chektim,  
Tahriri uchun halamni chektim.  
Yozmoqta bu ishqı jovidona,  
Maqsudum emas edi fasona.  
Mazmunig'a bo'ldi ruh mayli,  
Afsona edi aning tufayli.  
Lekin chu raqamg'a keldi mazmun,  
Afsona anga libosi mavzun...  
Gar nuktalari jahonni tutti,  
G'avgolari insu jonni tutti [4. 454].  
Chun forsiy erdi nukta shavqi,  
Ozroq edi anda turk zavqi...  
Men turkcha boshlabon rivoyat,  
Qildim bu fasonann hikoyat.

Kim shuhrati jahonga to'lgay,  
Turk eliga dog'i bahra bo'lg'ay... [4. 454].

Bu parchada Navoiy ikki masalaga, birinchidan “afsona” va “mazmun”ga, ya'ni asarning qobig'i va mag'zi, ichki mohiyati masalasiga, ikkinchidan, til masalasiga e'tibor qiladi.

Navoiy o'z dostonida Layli va Majnun haqidagi afsona va rivoyatlardan foydalanadi. Biroq, uning asl maqsadi “afsona” so'zlash emas, balki “mazmun” bayon etishdir. “Afsona” asarning “mavzun libosi” bo'lsa, hayot, Navoiy yashagan muhit masalalari asarning mazmuni, mohiyatidir. Sirtidan qaraganda, dostonidagi voqealar qachonlardir arab sahrolarida bo'lib o'tgandek tuyuladi. Bu adabiy an'analar zaminida vujudga kelgan va asarning romantik hikoyaviy koloritini kuchaytiruvchi shartli elementlardir. Mohiyat e'tibori bilan esa Layli va Majnun ham, ularning alamli, fojiali sarguzashtlari ham feodal-klerikal muhit bilan, Navoiy yashagan zamin va zamon bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Shoir Layli va Majnun fojiasi bilan yashagan muhitning dahshatli qonun-qoidalariga, urf-odatlariga qarshi isyon ko'taradi. Shu bilan birga, bu doston, insonni, uning haq-huquqini, samimiy sevgisini himoya qilishga, kishilarning shaxsiy va oilaviy baxt-saodati uchun kurashga chaqiruvchi kuchli sado edi. Bundan tashqari, Navoiy birinchi bo'lib o'zbek tilida va umuman turkiy tillarda buyuk salafлари asarlari bilan basma-bas keluvchi “Layli va Majnun” dostonini, Layli va Majnunlarning mukammal epik obrazini yaratdi.

Navoiy dostoni kelib chiqishi, o'z ildizi bilangina emas, balki syujet va kompozitsiya, uslub va usul jihatdan ham xalq ijodiyotiga yaqin turadi. Uning obrazlari ham ko'p xalq qissalari va rivoyatlaridagi obrazlarga o'xshab ketadi. Bu birinchi navbatda dostonning bosh qahramoni Majnun obraziga taalluqlidir. Layli Navoiy dostonida folklor asarlaridagi jasoratli xotin-qizlar kabi xiyla faollashtirilgan (uning Ibn Salomga qarshi zaharli xanjar tayyorlab qo'yishi va xafaqoni tutib behush yotgan kuyov - Ibn Salomni qoldirib, Majnun bilan uchrashish xayolida biyobonga yo'l olishi epizodi), Navfal esa xalq asarlaridagi ojizlarga madadkor, darmondalarga mushfiq, adolatpesha, olijanob inson va pahlavonlarga o'xshab ketadi. Bularning barchasi Alisher Navoiyning xalq va xalq ijodiyotiga e'tiborini, folklor an'alaridan ilhomlanishi va ijodiy foydalanishini yana bir bor ta'kidlaydi [4. 98].

“Layli va Majnun” dostonidan tashqari Layli va Majnun obrazlari Navoiyning lirikasi, boshqa dostonlari hamda falsafiy-ta'limiy asarlaridan o'rin



olgan. Ishq kuychisi bo'lgan Navoiy lirikasida tez-tez Layli va Majnunlarga murojaat etadi, ularning sevgisi va fojiasini eslatadi, Laylini go'zallik va poklikning, Majnunni oshiqlik va fidokorlikning ramzi sifatida qo'llaydi. Bir necha misol keltiramiz:

Ko'p so'z yasodi Layli Majnun so'zida xals,  
Ermas nachukki husnungu ishhim afsonasi [6. 358].  
Chu Layli qildi Majnun ko'nglining sarmanzilin xilvat,  
Na sud ar ho'y masa hay girdida oni arab hargiz [6. 358].  
Zinda dil Majnunning o'lmish ko'ngli chun Laylig'a hay,  
Bas ne osig' ani haydin hovlamog'lik, ey ara [6. 358].

Birinchi baytda shoir Layli va Majnun "so'z"i (dardi, fojiasi) haqida xalqning so'zi (afsona va rivoyatlari) ko'pligi ta'kidlansa, keyingi ikki baytda Majnunning xo'rlanishi, tahqirlanishi ta'kidlanadi.

Navoiy o'zga asarlarida bu qahramonlar haqida ko'pincha bir epizoddan iborat bo'lgan kichik hikoyalar keltiradi. Jumladan, "Saddi Iskandariy"da "Majnun hikoyatikim, qish kunining uzun qorong'u tuni Layli zulfining mushkin isin yel korvonidin istishmom qilib, gom urar erdikim, baxt mashshotasi ul sarrishtai murodin ilgiga berdi» (XXXIII bob), "Majnun hikoyatikim, firoq tog'i og'irlig'idin o'zni tog'din tashlamoq tiladi va Layli nomasi ilik tutub va qosidi kamarin tutub tashlamoqqa qo'ymadi (LXVI) hikoyalari bor. Bu har ikkala hikoya ham "Eshittimki..." so'zi bilan boshlanadi, bu ham ularning xalqqa, xalq ijodiyotiga taalluqligiga bir dalildir. "Lison ut-tayr" da ham "Layli va Majnun" bilan bog'liq ikki hikoya bor [8. 231]. Ammo bu hikoyalar mistik mohiyatga ega bo'lib, Majnun ishqi - ishqi ilohiy tarzida ta'rif qilinadi. "Mahbubul-qulub"ning ikkinchi qismidagi 10-faslda berilgan hikoya o'z hayotiyiligi bilan "Lisonut-tayr" hikoyalaridan farq qiladi. Unda hikoya qiliishicha, bemor yotgan Majnun Layli yo'llagan maktubni qayta-qayta o'qiydi, shu bilan taskin va shifo topib, tuzalib turadi [7. 154].

Navoiy keltirgan hikoyalarga monand hikoyalar xiyla keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ular turli to'plam va tazkiralardan, tarix kitoblari va memuarlar hamda ilmiy-badiiy asarlardan o'rin olgan. Navoiy zamondoshlari musannifotida ham ular ko'p uchraydi. Bu Layli va Majnun hikoyatlarining keng tarqalgani, el orasida latifa bo'lganini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish kerakki, Alisher Navoiy "Xamsa"sining vujudga kelishida xalq og'zaki ijodiyoti - folklor muhim bir adabiy faktor, g'oyaviy-badiiy



manba sifatida xizmat qiladi. Alisher Navoiy xalq ijodiyotidan bevosita va bivosita foydalandi. Xalq og‘zaki ijodi Navoiy “Xamsa”sining g‘oyaviy-badiiy qimmatiga qimmat qo‘shdi, uning keng ommalashuvi va xalqqa manzur bo‘lishida muhim omil bo‘ldi.

Navoiyning “Layli va Majnun” dostonida “Ishqni majoz usulida tasvirlashdan maqsad uni real hayotiy material orqali ko‘rsatishdir; tirik insonlarning shavq-u zavqi, g‘am va shodliklari, kurash va dramalari obrazlarda, voqea-hodisalar tasviri jarayonida beriladi, natijada so‘fiyona dard g‘alayoni keng o‘quvchilar tab‘iga mos keladiga sarguzasht ishqiy qissa ichida gavdalanadi.

“Layli va Majnun” dostonidagi qahramonlarining vujudga kelishi va takomili, bir tomondan, ko‘hna tarixga, ikkinchi tomondan, xalq ijodiyoti bisotiga bog‘lanadi. Qays (Majnun), Layli kabi obrazlar aslida tarixiy prototiplar asosida vujudga kelgan bo‘lsa ham, boshlab ular xalq fantaziyasi, badiiy ijodkorligi bilan yo‘g‘rilib, folklor qahramonlari sirasidan o‘rin oldi, keyin yozma adabiyot obidalari tomon yo‘l oldi, kamolot cho‘qqisiga ko‘tarildi. “Xamsa” badiiy ijodiyotning ikki turi - folklor va yozma adabiyotning uzviy aloqasi va o‘zaro ta‘sirining mislsiz tajassumidir.

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## **Spanish Phraseological Expressions as a Reflection of National Worldview and Communicative Identity**

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### **Abstract:**

This article explores the role of phraseological expressions in the Spanish language as carriers of national and cultural identity. Through the lens of linguistic relativity and cultural linguistics, it investigates how idioms, collocations, and proverbs reflect the historical experiences, cognitive patterns, and value systems of Spanish-speaking societies. Particular attention is given to the metaphorical structure, emotional expressiveness, and pragmatic functions of phraseological units. The study also examines the challenges involved in interpreting and teaching idioms across cultural boundaries. By analyzing authentic phraseological data from literature, media, and everyday speech, the article emphasizes the significance of phraseology in forming communicative competence and understanding the Spanish worldview.

### **Keywords:**

Spanish language, phraseology, idioms, national worldview, cultural identity, metaphor, pragmatics, Spanish proverbs, linguistic relativity, teaching Spanish

Spanish phraseological expressions offer a unique perspective on the intersection between language and culture. They serve as a linguistic mirror reflecting the collective memory, emotions, values, and social behavior of Spanish-speaking communities. These fixed or semi-fixed expressions—idioms, proverbs, and collocations—are more than stylistic ornaments; they encode centuries of historical development, cultural experience, and cognitive perception. Understanding and analyzing them is essential to grasp the essence of Spanish linguistic and cultural identity.

The expression of thoughts and feelings through idioms such as *poner los pies en la tierra* (to come back to reality), *estar como una cabra* (to act crazy), or *ver las estrellas* (to feel intense pain) demonstrates how Spanish conceptualizes abstract realities through concrete and often vivid imagery. Such expressions cannot be understood solely through direct translation or grammatical rules. Their meanings are deeply metaphorical and culturally specific, shaped by traditional ways of thinking and perceiving the world.



The strong metaphorical component of Spanish phraseology is consistent with the cognitive approach to language, particularly conceptual metaphor theory. Speakers often draw on domains such as the body, space, color, and animals to represent psychological or emotional states. For example, *tener la sartén por el mango* (to hold the frying pan by the handle) means to have control, and *irse por las ramas* (to go off on a tangent) refers to avoiding the main point. These metaphors reflect not only creative thought but also conventionalized knowledge embedded in the language.

Cultural values such as family, honor, religion, patience, and perseverance frequently surface in Spanish phraseology. Expressions like *más vale malo conocido que bueno por conocer* (better the devil you know than the devil you don't) reveal a culturally rooted skepticism toward change. Meanwhile, idioms such as *cría cuervos y te sacarán los ojos* (raise crows and they will peck your eyes out) reflect social observations and intergenerational commentary. Such expressions, often derived from oral tradition, encapsulate moral or practical lessons passed from generation to generation.

Moreover, Spanish phraseology shows strong regional variation. While many expressions are understood throughout the Spanish-speaking world, others have a local or national coloring. For instance, in Spain, one might say *estar en el quinto pino* (to be very far away), while in Latin America, *estar en la luna de Valencia* is similarly used, but its understanding may vary depending on the listener's background. These variations contribute to the richness and dynamism of Spanish as a global language.

Another notable feature of Spanish phraseology is its emotional expressiveness. Spanish idioms frequently serve to intensify the emotional tone of discourse, either positively or negatively. For example, *estar más feliz que una perdiz* (to be as happy as a partridge) conveys joy, whereas *estar con el alma en un hilo* (to be with the soul hanging by a thread) expresses anxiety. These expressions allow speakers to communicate affective states in a nuanced and culturally resonant manner.

The use of phraseological expressions in literature and media enhances their visibility and reinforces their cultural function. Writers such as Gabriel García Márquez, Isabel Allende, and Mario Vargas Llosa make frequent use of idiomatic language to depict characters, settings, and social realities. The inclusion of idioms in literature adds authenticity to dialogue and deepens the reader's immersion in the cultural context of the narrative.



In modern times, digital communication and social media have influenced the evolution of phraseological usage. Memes, hashtags, and online dialogues have accelerated the circulation of idioms and even created new ones. Internet users creatively blend traditional idioms with current slang or pop culture references, thus expanding the phraseological repertoire. This process keeps the language alive and responsive to social change.

Despite their richness, phraseological expressions pose difficulties for learners of Spanish as a foreign language. Idioms are often non-transparent, highly context-dependent, and culturally loaded. Learners may understand the individual words but fail to grasp the figurative meaning or appropriate usage. Therefore, teaching phraseology requires specific pedagogical strategies that go beyond rote memorization.

One effective approach is contextualized learning, where idioms are presented within dialogues, narratives, or audiovisual materials that show how they are used in real-life situations. Another method is contrastive analysis, which compares idioms in the learners' native language and Spanish, highlighting both similarities and differences in metaphorical thinking. Visual imagery, storytelling, and cultural background explanations can also enhance retention and understanding.

Moreover, corpora and phraseological dictionaries can be useful tools for exploring the frequency and distribution of idioms in authentic texts. These resources allow learners and researchers to study how expressions function in different registers—formal or informal, oral or written, regional or national. Exposure to a wide variety of contexts helps learners build pragmatic competence and avoid miscommunication.

The translation of Spanish phraseological units into other languages remains one of the most challenging aspects of cross-cultural communication. Literal translation often results in loss of meaning, humor, or cultural reference. For instance, *buscarle la quinta pata al gato* (to look for the cat's fifth paw) makes little sense in English unless translated as “to complicate things unnecessarily.” Translators must carefully evaluate whether to use an equivalent idiom in the target language, explain the meaning, or adapt the expression to the cultural context of the audience.

Phraseology also plays an important role in sociolinguistic interaction. Idioms can signal group membership, social status, or familiarity among speakers. The choice of expressions may differ depending on age, education, gender, or social setting. In informal conversation, idioms serve as markers of spontaneity and



solidarity, while in formal writing, they may be used to evoke tradition or authority. Being able to interpret and use phraseological expressions appropriately contributes significantly to social integration and intercultural understanding.

The psychological dimension of phraseology should not be overlooked. Idioms can shape how speakers conceptualize reality and respond to events. Phrases such as *no hay mal que por bien no venga* (every cloud has a silver lining) encourage resilience, while others like *el que la hace, la paga* (what goes around comes around) emphasize justice or retribution. These expressions influence thought patterns and behavior, subtly reinforcing cultural attitudes and worldviews.

In sum, Spanish phraseology is a dynamic and culturally significant area of study that bridges language, thought, and society. It provides insight into the ways in which speakers conceptualize experience, structure meaning, and express identity. By examining idioms, proverbs, and collocations, we can better understand how the Spanish language operates not only as a system of communication but also as a repository of collective knowledge and emotion.

The study of Spanish phraseology has implications not only for linguistics and language teaching, but also for intercultural communication, translation studies, and cognitive science. It calls for an interdisciplinary approach that takes into account linguistic structure, cultural background, and communicative function. As globalization continues to bring languages and cultures into closer contact, the ability to interpret and use phraseological language becomes an essential component of communicative competence.

Whether preserved in literature, transformed by social media, or passed down through generations in everyday speech, phraseological expressions remain central to the life of the Spanish language. They embody the spirit, humor, and wisdom of its speakers and provide a vivid lens through which to view the world they inhabit.

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## **Comparative Study of Phraseological Units in Spanish and Uzbek: Semantic and Cultural Aspects**

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the comparative phraseological systems of the Spanish and Uzbek languages through the lens of cultural semantics. The study highlights the linguistic, national, and cultural specificity of idioms and fixed expressions, revealing how metaphorical and symbolic structures reflect the worldview, values, and traditions of the respective language communities. Special attention is given to color-based idioms, zoomorphic and somatic phraseologisms, and their symbolic meanings. The research emphasizes both universal tendencies and culturally bound differences in figurative language, contributing to cross-linguistic understanding and phraseological theory.

**Keywords:** phraseology, idioms, Spanish language, Uzbek language, culture, semantics, metaphor, symbolic meaning, color expressions

Phraseological units, as fixed and semantically complex expressions, are a fundamental part of every language's lexicon. They function as a reflection of the cognitive, emotional, and cultural experience of a nation. The present study is devoted to a comparative analysis of Spanish and Uzbek phraseological units, examining their structure, meaning, and cultural connotations, with a special focus on how these expressions reflect national mentality and world perception. The goal is to identify both universal tendencies and culture-specific characteristics in the phraseological systems of these two linguistically and historically distinct languages.

Phraseological expressions in both Spanish and Uzbek exhibit a high level of metaphorical imagery. Despite typological differences—Spanish being a Romance, inflectional language and Uzbek a Turkic, agglutinative one—both languages show rich inventories of idiomatic expressions that are used in everyday speech, literature, media, and folklore. They are often difficult to translate directly, since their figurative meanings are deeply rooted in cultural, historical, and symbolic contexts.

One of the major areas of convergence between the two languages is the use of metaphor and metonymy in building idiomatic expressions. In both languages, phraseological units commonly express emotional states, social behaviors, moral



evaluations, and traditional norms. For example, emotional states are expressed with colorful metaphors: *tener mariposas en el estómago* ('to have butterflies in the stomach') in Spanish describes nervousness or being in love, which finds a near equivalent in Uzbek as *ko'ngli g'ashlik qilmoq* ('to have a burdened heart'), even if not metaphorically identical. Uzbek idioms tend to focus more on the heart (*ko'ngil*, *yurak*) as a symbol of emotion, while Spanish uses the stomach, heart, or head interchangeably.

Color-based phraseologisms are especially valuable for comparative analysis. In both Spanish and Uzbek, color terms have deep symbolic meaning. White (*blanco / oq*) is generally associated with purity, honesty, or peace. For instance, the Spanish idiom *tener la conciencia blanca* ('to have a white conscience') denotes moral clarity, while the Uzbek *oq niyat* ('white intention') expresses sincere, good intentions. Black (*negro / qora*), on the other hand, represents misfortune, grief, or evil: *verlo todo negro* ('to see everything black') in Spanish and *qora kunlar* ('black days') in Uzbek both denote hopelessness and sadness.

Red color idioms show interesting divergences. In Spanish, *ponerse rojo* ('to turn red') means to blush due to embarrassment or anger, while in Uzbek *qizil ko'z bilan qaramoq* ('to look with red eyes') conveys intense anger or rage. The red color in Uzbek also has socio-political connotations, especially inherited from the Soviet era, where *qizil bayroq* ('red flag') had ideological meaning. In Spanish, *rojo* may also mean communist in political discourse. Therefore, the interpretation of color idioms is not only metaphorical but also shaped by historical and socio-political experience.

Zoomorphic phraseologisms—idioms based on animal behavior—also reveal the way each culture encodes animal symbolism. Spanish expressions like *llorar lágrimas de cocodrilo* ('to cry crocodile tears') describe false emotions or insincerity. The Uzbek equivalent, though not based on the crocodile image, is *yolg'on yig'i qilmoq* ('to cry falsely'), indicating a similar semantic field but a lack of the same metaphorical animal image. On the other hand, Uzbek has the idiom *bo'ri yurib, izini yashiradi* ('the wolf walks and hides its trail'), implying secrecy or cunningness, which does not have a direct equivalent in Spanish but may resemble idioms like *ser más listo que un zorro* ('to be smarter than a fox'), again showing cross-cultural parallels in animal symbolism.

Body-part (somatic) idioms are another rich source of comparison. In Spanish, *meter la pata* ('to put one's foot in it') means to make a blunder, and in Uzbek a similar idea is expressed as *xato qilmoq* ('to make a mistake') or idiomatically *pishib*



yetilmagan gap aytmoq ('to say an unripe word'). Spanish tends to use more vivid physical metaphors, while Uzbek phraseology, although it includes bodily imagery (tili uzun bo'lmoq — 'to have a long tongue', i.e., to gossip), sometimes leans toward more abstract forms. Nevertheless, the somatic metaphor remains a universal principle of figurative thinking across both cultures.

A particularly interesting category of idioms involves moral and ethical judgments. Spanish idioms such as dar la cara ('to face the consequences') emphasize personal responsibility and honesty. In Uzbek, javobgarlikni bo'yniga olmoq ('to take the responsibility upon one's neck') provides a parallel image of accepting responsibility, reflecting the cultural importance of honor and dignity. Both languages show a strong reliance on metaphorical conceptualizations of the body, space, and social hierarchy to express values.

Proverbial expressions often overlap with phraseology and are strongly rooted in cultural worldview. For example, Al mal tiempo, buena cara ('Put on a good face in bad times') and the Uzbek Boshga tushgan — bardoshli bo'ladi ('One endures what befalls them') both promote endurance and optimism. Yet, cultural nuances can change the tone: Spanish proverbs often take a humorous or ironic form, while Uzbek proverbs are more didactic and moralizing, often tied to Islamic ethical principles or nomadic traditions.

Structurally, Spanish idioms tend to be syntactically fixed expressions, often with verb-preposition structures, while Uzbek idioms are formed from verb phrases, nominal constructions, or postpositional phrases. For example, estar en las nubes ('to be in the clouds') in Spanish has a parallel in Uzbek as xayol surmoq ('to dream or fantasize'), although the syntactic form is not identical. Nevertheless, both languages use spatial imagery to describe cognitive or emotional states.

The diachronic analysis of idioms in both languages reveals how historical layers influence current usage. Spanish idioms bear the imprint of Latin, Arabic, and indigenous Iberian influences, while Uzbek idioms are shaped by Persian, Arabic, Russian, and Turkic heritage. For example, many Uzbek religious idioms derive from Islamic sources: halol yeb, halol topmoq ('to earn and eat honestly') echoes Quranic ethical guidance. Similarly, Spanish idioms such as Dios aprieta pero no ahoga ('God squeezes but does not strangle') reflect Catholic theology and medieval Spanish religious culture. These idioms highlight how phraseology can serve as a record of historical and religious experience embedded in everyday speech.

Phraseological creativity is another area of comparative interest. Both languages demonstrate productivity in modifying idioms for humorous or rhetorical



effect. In modern Spanish media, idioms are often intentionally altered for irony or parody, while in contemporary Uzbek public discourse, idioms are reshaped in social media and youth slang, blending traditional forms with modern expressions. The stability and adaptability of idioms thus reflect their deep integration into the linguistic system and social consciousness.

Methodologically, this study was conducted by collecting over 500 idiomatic expressions from both languages, classified into thematic groups: color-based idioms, animal-based idioms, somatic idioms, social and moral idioms, and weather/nature-based idioms. Data were sourced from monolingual phraseological dictionaries, parallel corpora, and authentic literary texts from both classical and modern authors. For Spanish, works by Cervantes, García Márquez, and contemporary journalistic materials were analyzed. For Uzbek, texts by Abdulla Qodiriy, O'tkir Hoshimov, and modern writers were considered. The semantic equivalence, metaphorical structure, and cultural implication of each expression were analyzed to determine the degree of overlap and divergence.

The findings of the research indicate that despite significant typological and cultural differences, Spanish and Uzbek phraseologies are governed by similar cognitive mechanisms—especially in metaphorization, symbolic coding, and emotional evaluation. At the same time, the cultural and historical specificity of each language contributes to the unique flavor of their idiomatic expression. Cultural codes, values, historical background, and religious influence are all embedded in the idiomatic structures of each language.

In practical terms, this study has implications for language teaching, translation studies, and intercultural communication. Awareness of phraseological differences and similarities can improve translation accuracy, help avoid cultural misunderstandings, and enrich foreign language learning by introducing learners to culturally grounded language practices. For instance, a literal translation of *llover a cántaros* ('to rain from jugs') into Uzbek would cause confusion unless the equivalent expression *tovuq bo'kadigan yomg'ir yog'di* ('it rained so much even chickens drowned') is known. This emphasizes the need for phraseological competence alongside grammatical and lexical skills in bilingual communication.

In conclusion, the phraseological systems of Spanish and Uzbek offer a fascinating field for comparative linguistic and cultural study. Phraseological units serve not only as linguistic tools but as carriers of collective memory, ethical norms, emotional expression, and cultural identity. The comparative approach reveals both universal human experience and the rich diversity of cultural expression, reminding



us that language is not only a means of communication, but also a repository of shared and unique human perception.

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## **СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ДИАБЕТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕТИНОПАТИИ**

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### **Аннотация**

Диабетическая ретинопатия (ДР) — одно из самых частых и тяжёлых осложнений сахарного диабета, которое нередко приводит к стойкой утрате зрения у пациентов трудоспособного возраста. В статье рассматриваются современные подходы к диагностике и лечению диабетической ретинопатии, включая медикаментозные, лазерные и хирургические методы, а также роль анти-VEGF терапии и индивидуального подбора лечебно-профилактических мероприятий.

**Ключевые слова:** диабетическая ретинопатия, анти-VEGF терапия, лазерная коагуляция, витрэктомия, современные методы лечения.

### **Введение**

Диабетическая ретинопатия (ДР) представляет собой прогрессирующее микрососудистое осложнение сахарного диабета, которое развивается у 20–40% пациентов с длительным течением заболевания. По данным ВОЗ, ДР входит в пятёрку ведущих причин слепоты в мире. Основными факторами риска являются длительность диабета, уровень гликемии и артериальная гипертензия.

Эффективное лечение ДР должно быть комплексным и включать оптимизацию метаболического контроля, своевременную лазерную терапию, инъекции ингибиторов сосудистого эндотелиального фактора роста (VEGF) и, при необходимости, хирургическое вмешательство.

### **Материалы и методы**

В статье представлен обзор актуальных зарубежных и отечественных исследований, посвящённых современным методам лечения диабетической ретинопатии, включая данные крупных клинических рандомизированных исследований (DRCR.net, Protocol T и др.).

### **Современные методы лечения**

### 1. Оптимизация системного контроля

Базой лечения ДР остаётся строгий контроль уровня гликемии, артериального давления и липидного профиля. Многоцентровое исследование DCCT/EDIC показало, что интенсивная инсулинотерапия снижает риск прогрессирования ретинопатии на 50–76%.

### 2. Лазерная коагуляция сетчатки

Панретинальная лазерная коагуляция (ПРЛК) остаётся «золотым стандартом» при пролиферативной диабетической ретинопатии (ПДР). Она снижает риск кровоизлияний и отслойки сетчатки, однако не восстанавливает уже утраченные функции зрения.

### 3. Анти-VEGF терапия

В последние годы широкое применение нашли препараты, блокирующие VEGF (Bevacizumab, Ranibizumab, Aflibercept). Они эффективно уменьшают макулярный отёк и улучшают остроту зрения при диабетическом макулярном отёке (ДМО). По результатам исследований Protocol T, Aflibercept показал наибольшую эффективность при выраженной потере зрения.

### 4. Глюкокортикостероиды (ГКС)

Интравитреальные импланты с дексаметазоном (Ozurdex) используются как альтернативный вариант при неэффективности анти-VEGF или наличии противопоказаний. ГКС уменьшают воспаление и проницаемость сосудов, однако их применение ограничено риском повышения ВГД и развития катаракты.

### 5. Хирургическое лечение (витрэктомия)

Витрэктомия показана при массивных кровоизлияниях в стекловидное тело, тракционной отслойке сетчатки и неэффективности консервативной терапии. Современные малоинвазивные витрэктомические технологии с использованием 23–27G инструментов позволяют сократить сроки восстановления и повысить безопасность операции.

### **Обсуждение**

Современная концепция лечения ДР предполагает индивидуальный подход, учитывающий стадию заболевания, наличие макулярного отёка, общесоматический статус пациента и доступность высокотехнологичных методов лечения. Интеграция скрининговых программ, использование OCT-



ангиографии и флуоресцентной ангиографии помогают выявлять патологию на ранних стадиях и своевременно назначать терапию.

### **Заключение**

Эффективное лечение диабетической ретинопатии возможно только при междисциплинарном подходе, включающем эндокринолога, офтальмолога и, при необходимости, хирурга-ретинолога. Своевременное назначение анти-VEGF препаратов, лазерной коагуляции или витрэктомии позволяет значительно улучшить прогноз и сохранить зрение пациентам с сахарным диабетом.

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**O‘zbekistonda turizm firmalari uchun ESG ahamiyati:  
“Dilrabo Travel” kompaniyasi misolida**

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**Annotatsiya:** O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasida ekologik, ijtimoiy, boshqaruv (ESG) tamoyillari hali keng qo‘llanilmasa-da, ayrim ilg‘or kompaniyalar, xususan, “Dilrabo Travel” — ayni shu tamoyillarga asoslangan strategiyalarni joriy etishni boshlagan. Ushbu maqolada “Dilrabo Travel” kompaniyasi faoliyati misolida ESG tamoyillarining o‘zbek turizm sohasi uchun qanday ahamiyatga ega ekani tahlil qilinadi.

**Tayanch iboralar:** ESG, barqaror turizm, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat, boshqaruv, ekologik turizm, Dilrabo Travel.

**Аннотация:** Несмотря на то что принципы экологической, социальной и корпоративной ответственности (ESG) ещё не получили широкого распространения в туристической отрасли Узбекистана, некоторые передовые компании, в частности “Dilrabo Travel”, уже начали внедрять стратегии, основанные на этих принципах. В данной статье анализируется значение принципов ESG для туристической сферы Узбекистана на примере деятельности компании “Dilrabo Travel”.

**Ключевые термины:** ESG, устойчивый туризм, социальная ответственность, управление, экологический туризм, Dilrabo Travel.

**Abstract:** Although the principles of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) have not yet been widely adopted in Uzbekistan’s tourism sector, some leading companies — notably “Dilrabo Travel” — have begun implementing strategies based on these principles. This article analyzes the significance of ESG principles for Uzbekistan’s tourism industry, using the case of “Dilrabo Travel” as an example.

**Key words:** ESG, sustainable tourism, social responsibility, governance, ecotourism, Dilrabo Travel.



Dastavval, ESG tamoyillarining mohiyati va turizm sohasida nima uchun zarur ekanligiga nazar solib o'tamiz. Birinchi tamoyil- ekologik tamoyil bo'lib, turizmning atrof-muhitga bo'lgan nojo'ya ta'sirini kamaytirishni ko'zda tutadi. Bunga chiqindilarni kamaytirish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish kabilar kiradi. Dunyo tajribasida "yashil turizm", "eko-turizm" kabi yo'nalishlar ESG yondashuvining asosiy qismini tashkil etadi<sup>1</sup>. Turistik kompaniyalar tomonidan jamiyatga ko'rsatiladigan ijobiy ijtimoiy ta'sir soha rivojida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu xodimlar huquqlarini to'laqonli ta'minlash, mahalliy aholini band qilish, gender tengligi, madaniy merosni asrash kabi ko'plab yo'nalishlarni o'z ichiga oladi<sup>2</sup>. Kompaniyalarning boshqaruv tizimidagi shaffoflik, korrupsiyaga qarshi siyosat, manfaatdor tomonlar bilan halollik tamoyillariga asoslangan munosabat ESG'ning asosiy "G" yo'nalishidir.

Endi esa ushbu tamoyillarning turizmdagi ahamiyatini mamlakatimizdagi turistik firmalardan biri misolida ko'rib chiqamiz. "Dilrabo Travel" — O'zbekistondagi yetakchi xususiy turistik kompaniyalardan biri bo'lib, sayyohlarga ekologik, madaniy va tarixiy yo'nalishlarda xizmat ko'rsatadi. Kompaniyaning ESG yo'nalishidagi ayrim tashabbuslari quyidagilar<sup>3</sup>:

1. Ekologik tashabbuslar:

- Ichki turizmda kichik guruhli ekskursiyalar orqali chiqindi va shovqin darajasini kamaytirish;

- Ekologik transport vositalaridan foydalanish (velotur, piyoda yo'nalishlar);

- "Yashil" mehmonxonalar bilan sheriklik.

2. Ijtimoiy mas'uliyat:

- Mahalliy gid va hunarmandlarni ish bilan ta'minlash;

- Ayollarni band qilish va gidlik sohasida ularga imkon yaratish;

- Nogironlar uchun moslashtirilgan xizmatlar.

3. Boshqaruvda shaffoflik:

- Mijoz fikr-mulohazalarini yig'ish va xizmat sifatini doimiy baholash;

- Korrupsiyaga qarshi ichki siyosat;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2023). Tourism and Sustainable Development Goals. [www.unwto.org](https://www.unwto.org)

<sup>2</sup> Porter, M.E. & Kramer, M.R. "Creating Shared Value." Harvard Business Review, Vol. 89, No. 1–2, 2011, pp. 62–77.

<sup>3</sup> Dilrabo travel turistik firmasining rasmiy veb sayti



- ESG bo'yicha ichki treninglar va xodimlar malakasini oshirish.

Shu bilan birga, "Dilrabo travel" turistik kompaniyasi IPD dasturining barqaror turizm yo'nalishidagi rasmiy hamkorlaridan biridir. Kompaniya o'z xizmatlarida **madaniy meros, mahalliy ovqatlanish, hunarmandchilik va qishloq hayoti bilan tanishuv** kabi yo'nalishlarga urg'u beradi. **IPD** — Germaniya hukumati tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlardagi kichik va o'rta korxonalarni Yevropa importchilari bilan bog'laydigan platformadir. Dastur turizm, tabiiy mahsulotlar, tekstil, meva-sabzavotchilik kabi yo'nalishlarda faoliyat yuritadi.<sup>4</sup> O'zbekistonda IPD barqaror turizmni rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratib, mahalliy operatorlarga xizmatlarini xalqaro talablar asosida taklif etish, xizmat sifati va marketing strategiyalarini takomillashtirishda amaliy yordam ko'rsatadi. Jumladan, IPD orqali mahalliy kompaniyalar xalqaro ko'rgazmalarda (masalan, ITB Berlin) ishtirok etib, yangi bozorlar bilan aloqalar o'rnatmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ESG tamoyillarini joriy etish O'zbekiston turistik kompaniyalari uchun quyidagilarni ta'minlaydi:

- Xalqaro bozorda raqobatbardoshlik;
- Yashil sarmoyalar va grantlar jalb qilish;
- Mijozlar ishonchi va sodiqligini oshirish;
- Mahalliy barqaror taraqqiyotga hissa qo'shish;
- Brend va xizmat sifatini oshirish.

O'zbekistonlik turizm kompaniyalari uchun ESG — bu nafaqat "imij", balki **iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik barqarorlik sari investitsiyadir**. Mamlakatda turizm sohasi o'sishda davom etar ekan, ESG tamoyillarini joriy etish ushbu sohaning uzoq muddatli barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. "Dilrabo Travel" kompaniyasining mavjud tajribasi bu borada samarali model bo'la oladi.

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<sup>4</sup> [importpromotiondesk.de](http://importpromotiondesk.de) IPD dasturining rasmiy veb sayti



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## **MODERN APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY**

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### **Abstract**

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) remains one of the leading causes of preventable vision loss and blindness among working-age adults worldwide. This review highlights current concepts in the pathogenesis, classification, and, most importantly, modern evidence-based therapeutic strategies for managing diabetic retinopathy, including systemic risk factor control, laser photocoagulation, intravitreal anti-VEGF agents, corticosteroid therapy, and vitrectomy. The article also discusses emerging technologies such as sustained-release drug implants and gene therapy prospects. Emphasis is placed on the importance of timely screening, multidisciplinary collaboration, and patient education to improve outcomes and preserve vision.

**Keywords:** diabetic retinopathy, anti-VEGF therapy, laser photocoagulation, intravitreal corticosteroids, vitrectomy, vision preservation.

### **1. Introduction**

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a progressive microvascular complication of diabetes mellitus (DM) that affects the retinal vasculature. It is estimated that more than one-third of patients with diabetes will develop some degree of DR during their lifetime. According to the World Health Organization, DR is among the leading causes of preventable blindness globally, especially in individuals aged 20–64 years. The increasing prevalence of diabetes worldwide underscores the growing burden of DR on public health systems.

DR typically progresses from mild non-proliferative stages to more advanced forms, such as proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) and diabetic macular edema (DME). Timely detection and intervention are crucial to prevent irreversible vision loss.

### **2. Pathogenesis and Risk Factors**



The development of DR is primarily driven by chronic hyperglycemia-induced damage to the retinal microvasculature, resulting in capillary basement membrane thickening, pericyte loss, microaneurysm formation, and increased vascular permeability. Hypoxia triggers the upregulation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), leading to neovascularization in PDR.

Key modifiable risk factors include:

Poor glycemic control (HbA1c >7%)

Hypertension

Dyslipidemia

Long duration of diabetes (>10 years)

Renal dysfunction

Smoking

The landmark DCCT/EDIC and UKPDS studies have demonstrated that tight glycemic and blood pressure control significantly reduce the risk of DR onset and progression.

### **3. Current Classification**

DR is clinically categorized into:

**Non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR):** mild, moderate, severe.

**Proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR):** characterized by neovascularization.

**Diabetic macular edema (DME):** can occur at any stage and is a leading cause of vision loss.

Accurate classification using fundus photography, optical coherence tomography (OCT), and fluorescein angiography helps guide management.

### **4. Modern Treatment Strategies**

#### **4.1 Systemic Risk Factor Management**

The cornerstone of DR management is optimal systemic control:

Intensive glycemic control (target HbA1c ~7%).

Blood pressure management (<140/90 mmHg).

Lipid-lowering therapy (statins, fenofibrate).



Lifestyle interventions, including weight control, diet modification, and smoking cessation, further reduce risk.

#### **4.2 Laser Photocoagulation**

Panretinal laser photocoagulation (PRP) has been the gold standard for treating PDR for decades. PRP works by ablating ischemic retinal tissue to reduce VEGF production. Focal/grid laser is also used for focal DME.

Although effective, laser therapy can be associated with side effects such as peripheral visual field loss and night vision impairment. The role of laser has shifted due to the advent of anti-VEGF therapy but remains vital in certain scenarios.

#### **4.3 Anti-VEGF Therapy**

Anti-VEGF agents have revolutionized the management of DME and, in some cases, PDR. They inhibit VEGF-mediated vascular leakage and neovascularization.

**Key anti-VEGF agents:**

**Ranibizumab (Lucentis®)**

**Bevacizumab (Avastin®)**

**Aflibercept (Eylea®)**

Major trials (e.g., DRCR.net Protocol T) have shown that aflibercept is superior in eyes with worse baseline vision, while bevacizumab remains a cost-effective alternative in resource-limited settings.

Challenges with anti-VEGF therapy include the need for repeated intravitreal injections, adherence issues, and logistical burden.

#### **4.4 Intravitreal Corticosteroids**

For patients who are non-responsive to anti-VEGF agents or cannot tolerate frequent injections, intravitreal corticosteroid implants (e.g., dexamethasone implant [Ozurdex®], fluocinolone acetonide implant [Iluvien®]) provide an alternative.

Steroids reduce inflammation and vascular permeability but are associated with risks such as cataract formation and elevated intraocular pressure (IOP), requiring close monitoring.

#### **4.5 Vitrectomy**

Pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) is indicated for advanced complications such as non-clearing vitreous hemorrhage, tractional retinal detachment, or severe fibrovascular proliferation unresponsive to medical therapy.



Modern small-gauge (23G, 25G, 27G) vitrectomy systems offer faster recovery and lower complication rates. Combined intraoperative anti-VEGF administration may improve surgical outcomes.

### **5. Emerging Therapies and Future Directions**

Research is ongoing into sustained-release implants to reduce treatment burden, as well as gene therapies targeting VEGF pathways. Personalized medicine approaches, including biomarkers for predicting treatment response, hold promise for more effective individualized care.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly integrated into DR screening programs, improving early detection and facilitating timely referral.

### **6. The Role of Screening and Patient Education**

Effective DR management depends on regular screening and early detection. Annual comprehensive dilated eye examinations are recommended for all diabetic patients, with more frequent monitoring for those at higher risk.

Educating patients about the importance of metabolic control, adherence to treatment, and recognizing early symptoms can significantly impact long-term visual outcomes.

### **7. Conclusion**

Modern management of diabetic retinopathy has evolved into a multidisciplinary, individualized approach that combines systemic risk factor control with evidence-based local treatments such as anti-VEGF therapy, laser photocoagulation, and surgery when needed.

Continued research into new therapies, combined with accessible screening programs and patient-centered care, is essential to reduce the burden of vision impairment and improve quality of life for millions of people living with diabetes worldwide.



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## **GENDER NUQTAYI ZAZARIDAN TIL BIRLIKLARINING ASSOTSIATIV BAHOLANISHI**

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### **Annotatsiya**

Mazkur tezisdagi gender nuqtayi nazaridan til birliklarining assotsiativ baholanishi tahlil etiladi. Ayollar va erkaklarning lingvistik tafakkuridagi farqlar, ularning soʻzlarga, iboralarga va tasviriy ifodalarga bergan baholari orqali ochib beriladi. Assotsiativ tajriba asosida olingan ma'lumotlar jamlanib, genderga xos semantik maydonlar aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, til birliklarining inson ongida uygʻotadigan obrazlar, emotsional-reseptiv yondashuvlar va madaniy stereotiplar nuqtayi nazaridan tahlili amalga oshiriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari jamiyatdagi gender rolining til orqali qanday shakllanishini hamda bu jarayonning kommunikativ ahamiyatini yoritib beradi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Gender lingvistika, Assotsiatsiya, Til birliklari, Semantik maydon, Emotsional baholash, Lingvokulturologiya, Gender stereotiplari.

### **Kirish**

Soʻz inson tafakkurining mahsuli sifatida nafaqat aloqa vositasi, balki dunyoni anglash, qadriyatlarni ifodalash, ijtimoiy ong va psixologik holatlarning aksidir. Bugungi kunda tilshunoslik fanining bir qator zamonaviy yoʻnalishlari, xususan, **gender lingvistika, psixolinguistika** va **assotsiativ tilshunoslik** doirasida soʻzning inson ongidagi obrazlari, u bilan bogʻliq assotsiatsiyalar tahlil qilinmoqda. Ushbu yoʻnalishlar orqali ayollar va erkaklarning tilga munosabati, soʻzlarga yuklaydigan semantik-psixologik mazmuni farqlanishi aniqlanmoqda.

Mazkur tezisdagi gender nuqtayi nazaridan til birliklariga beriladigan assotsiativ baho, yaʼni ayol va erkak respondentlarning bir xil til birligiga qanday emotsional, madaniy, psixologik munosabatda boʻlishi tahlil etiladi.

### **ASOSIY QISM**

#### **Gender lingvistikaning asosiy tushunchalari**

Gender lingvistika — bu jinsga xos til xususiyatlarini oʻrganuvchi yoʻnalish boʻlib, unda ayollar va erkaklar nutqining leksik, grammatik, pragmatik farqlari oʻrganiladi. Gender – bu nafaqat biologik jins, balki ijtimoiy-psixologik



ijtimoiylashgan hodisadir. Shu sababli ayollar va erkaklarning tilga munosabati ham ijtimoiy tajriba, madaniyat va psixologik stereotiplar asosida shakllanadi.

### **Assotsiativ eksperiment va metodik yondashuv**

Assotsiativ metod orqali til birliklarining inson ongida uyg‘otadigan ilk assotsiatsiyalari aniqlanadi. Bu metodika ko‘proq psixolinguistika va kognitiv tilshunoslik sohasida qo‘llaniladi. Respondentlarga berilgan so‘zlarga ular tomonidan bildirilgan birinchi assotsiatsiyalar asosida:

- emotsional baholash (yaxshi/yomon, iliq/sovuq),
- ijtimoiy rol (ona, ota, ustoz, rahbar),
- madaniy stereotiplar (go‘zallik – ayol, kuch – erkak) aniqlanadi.

Masalan, “rahbar” so‘ziga ayol respondentlar “mas’uliyat”, “katta odam”, “qo‘rqinch” kabi assotsiatsiyalar bildirsa, erkak respondentlar “kuch”, “muvaffaqiyat”, “nazorat” kabi javoblar berishi mumkin.

### **Genderga xos semantik maydonlar**

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ayollar ko‘proq emotsional, tasviriy, hissiy-assotsiativ so‘zlarni tanlaydilar. Erkaklar esa ko‘proq mavhum, vazifaviy yoki texnik xarakterdagi so‘zlarga moyil bo‘ladilar. Bu farq ularning ijtimoiy rollari, psixologik tayyorgarligi, madaniy tajribasi va qadriyat tizimlari bilan bog‘liq.

Masalan:

- Ayol respondent: “guldasta” → “bayram”, “quvonch”, “ona”, “mehr”
- Erkak respondent: “guldasta” → “sovg‘a”, “majburiyat”, “xarajat”

### **Til birliklarining gender stereotiplari asosidagi bahosi**

Ayrim so‘zlar jamiyatda gender stereotiplari orqali baholanadi. Masalan, “oqila”, “nazokatli” kabi so‘zlar odatda ayollarga nisbatan ishlatilsa, “jasur”, “sabrli”, “mas’uliyatli” kabi so‘zlar erkaklarga nisbatan assotsiatsiyalanadi. Bu holat til vositasida jamiyatning genderga nisbatan mavjud tasavvurlari qanday ifodalanishini ko‘rsatadi.

Assotsiativ tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ayol nutqida baholovchi birliklar — ya’ni ijobiy yoki salbiy fikrni bildiruvchi so‘zlar — ancha ko‘p uchraydi. Ayollar nutqida quyidagi birliklar ustuvor bo‘ladi: “ajoyib”, “yoqimli”, “dahshatli”, “mehri past”, “g‘amgin”, “mazali” va h.k. Bunday holat tilning **baholovchanlik xususiyati** orqali ayol psixologiyasining his-tuyg‘ularga yaqinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Erkaklar esa odatda vaziyatga xolis yondashadigan, analitik baholovchi birliklardan foydalanadilar: “mantiqan to‘g‘ri”, “foydali”, “keraksiz”, “asosli”, “xavfli”. Bu yondashuv ularning tashqi dunyoga ongli, ratsional nazar bilan qarashini aks ettiradi.

### **Gender tafovuti orqali hosil bo‘ladigan metaforik obrazlar**

Metafora — bu inson tafakkurining kuchli vositasi bo‘lib, u orqali so‘zning semantik chegaralari kengayadi. Gender asosidagi metaforik ifodalar ayol va erkaklar nutqida turlicha namoyon bo‘ladi. Ayollar metaforalardan ko‘proq obrazli va emotsional ta’sir uchun foydalanadilar:

- Ayol: *Yuragim guldasta bo‘lib ochildi.*
- Erkak: *Qarorim toshdek qattiq.*

Bu misollar shuni anglatadiki, metaforalarning gender xususiyati nutqdagi estetik va psixologik konnotatsiyalarga asoslanadi.

### **Gender va diskurs: ijtimoiy kontekstda til birliklarining assotsiativ yuklamasi**

Turli ijtimoiy kontekstlarda (masalan, siyosat, reklama, ta’lim, oilaviy muloqot) til birliklarining genderga oid talqini va ularga bo‘lgan assotsiativ yondashuv sezilarli farqlanadi. Reklama matnlarida ayol obraziga ko‘proq “go‘zallik”, “noziklik”, “shirinlik” kabi assotsiatsiyalar bog‘lanadi, erkak obraziga esa “kuch”, “jasorat”, “ustunlik” singari birliklar ulanadi. Bu holat gender asosidagi **lingvokulturologik stereotiplarga** xizmat qilishi mumkin.

### **Gender til madaniyatining milliy xususiyatlari**

O‘zbek tilida genderga oid assotsiativ birliklar milliy an’ana va qadriyatlar bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Masalan, “oyijon”, “mehri”, “tinchlik”, “buvijon” kabi so‘zlar odatda ayollarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Erkaklarga nisbatan esa “xotamtoy”, “ustun”, “sabrlı”, “dadil” kabi ijobiy baholovchi birliklar ko‘proq uchraydi. Ushbu birliklar xalqning genderga oid ijtimoiy qarashlaridan kelib chiqqan holda shakllanadi va til orqali avloddan-avlodga o‘tadi.

### **Xulosa**

Til birliklarining gender nuqtayi nazaridan assotsiativ baholanishi, avvalo, insonning psixologik, ijtimoiy va madaniy tafakkuriga asoslanadi. Ayollar va erkaklar tomonidan bir xil so‘zga berilgan turli assotsiatsiyalar ularning dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlar tizimi va madaniy stereotiplaridan kelib chiqadi. Bu holat tilshunoslik, psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik, kommunikatsiya sohalari uchun muhim empirik material bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kelajakda bu yo‘nalishda keng ko‘lamli assotsiativ eksperimentlar o‘tkazish, natijalarni lingvostatistik tahlil qilish, genderga oid lug‘aviy maydonlarni shakllantirish muhim ilmiy vazifalardan biridir.



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**РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ПЛАТФОРМ В  
ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В КАЧЕСТВЕ  
КРАУДФАНДИНГА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

**Каримова Азиза Аъзамиддин кизи**

**Аннотация:** В данной работе исследуется преобразующая роль цифровых финансовых платформ в развитии предпринимательства в Узбекистане. В условиях ограниченного доступа к традиционным банковским услугам многие предприниматели, особенно молодежь и женщины, обращаются к мобильным платежным системам, P2P-кредитованию и краудфандингу для запуска и развития бизнеса. Эти инструменты повышают финансовую доступность, снижают барьеры для входа и предлагают масштабируемые решения для городских и сельских районов. В исследовании подчеркивается, что государственная поддержка, цифровая грамотность и развитие нормативно-правовой базы являются ключевыми факторами, определяющими будущее сектора. Несмотря на сохраняющиеся проблемы, такие как низкая осведомленность и риски кибербезопасности, цифровые финансы прокладывают путь к более инклюзивной и инновационной предпринимательской экосистеме.

**Ключевые слова:** Цифровые финансы, предпринимательство, Узбекистан, финансовая доступность, финтех, краудфандинг, P2P-кредитование, молодежный бизнес, женщины-предприниматели, экономическое развитие.

В современную эпоху слияние финансовых технологий и предпринимательства создало новые возможности для экономического роста и расширения прав и возможностей людей по всему миру. Узбекистан, страна, переживающая значительные экономические реформы и цифровую



трансформацию, не является исключением из этой тенденции. Одним из наиболее заметных событий последних лет стало развитие цифровых финансовых платформ, которые начали играть решающую роль в поддержке предпринимателей и малого бизнеса в различных секторах. Эти платформы включают в себя цифровые платежные системы, приложения мобильного банкинга, платформы P2P-кредитования и краудфандинговые инициативы — все они направлены на предоставление доступных, эффективных и инклюзивных финансовых услуг физическим и юридическим лицам, которым традиционные банковские учреждения предоставляют недостаточную поддержку. В условиях, когда традиционный доступ к кредитам зачастую ограничен, требует много времени и отличается высокой бюрократией, цифровые финансовые инструменты предлагают многообещающую альтернативу, которая может ускорить рост предпринимательства в Узбекистане и способствовать формированию более динамичной и устойчивой экономики.

Предпринимательская экосистема в Узбекистане исторически была ограничена рядом структурных и финансовых ограничений. Несмотря на недавние государственные реформы, направленные на улучшение деловой среды посредством дерегулирования, налоговых льгот и совершенствования правовой базы, многие малые и средние предприятия (МСП) продолжают сталкиваться с серьёзными трудностями в получении финансирования для своих проектов. Банки часто требуют высокого уровня залога, обширной документации и длительных сроков одобрения, что удерживает многих потенциальных предпринимателей от запуска собственных проектов. В сельских и менее развитых регионах эти барьеры ещё более выражены, поскольку официальные финансовые учреждения часто физически недоступны или неохотно предоставляют кредиты для более рискованных или нетрадиционных бизнес-моделей. Именно в этом вакууме цифровые



финансовые платформы начали оказывать существенное влияние. Предлагая более быстрый, простой и часто беззалоговый доступ к финансовым ресурсам, эти платформы демократизируют предпринимательство и способствуют более широкому участию в экономическом развитии страны.

Мобильные платёжные системы, такие как Payme, Click, Apelsin и Uzum Bank, являются одними из ведущих цифровых финансовых сервисов, работающих в настоящее время в Узбекистане. Первоначально созданные для повседневных потребительских транзакций, эти платформы быстро превратились в критически важную инфраструктуру для владельцев малого бизнеса. Они позволяют предпринимателям получать платежи, управлять своей финансовой отчетностью, оплачивать услуги поставщиков и даже получать микрозаймы — и все это со смартфона. Удобство и доступность этих сервисов помогли устранить многие логистические препятствия, связанные с традиционным банковским обслуживанием, особенно для молодых, технически подкованных предпринимателей, работающих в сфере электронной коммерции, онлайн-образования, транспорта и сферы услуг. Более того, интеграция платежей по QR-кодам, автоматизированных счетов-фактур и систем отслеживания транзакций повысила уровень профессионализма и ответственности даже самых малых предприятий, позволив им эффективнее масштабироваться и привлекать больше клиентов.

В заключение следует отметить, что цифровые финансовые платформы играют всё более важную роль в поддержке предпринимательства в Узбекистане. Они разрушают традиционные барьеры для входа на рынок, открывают возможности для создания новых форм бизнеса и способствуют более широкому участию в экономике. Будь то мобильные платежи, кредитование по системе «равный-равному» или краудфандинг, эти инструменты предоставляют предпринимателям доступ к капиталу, клиентам и сетям способами, которые были немыслимы ещё десять лет назад. Несмотря



на то, что всё ещё существуют препятствия, такие как пробелы в регулировании, низкий уровень цифровой грамотности и инфраструктурные ограничения, импульс явно благоприятствует дальнейшему росту и инновациям. Если Узбекистан продолжит инвестировать в цифровую инфраструктуру, образование и прозрачность регулирования, он может стать региональным лидером в сфере финтех-предпринимательства.

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## **BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA O‘QUVCHILARNI YOZUVGA O‘RGATISHDAGI MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLARI**

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### **Annotatsiya**

Mazkur maqolada boshlang‘ich sinflarda o‘quvchilarni yozishga o‘rgatish jarayonida duch kelinadigan asosiy muammolar va ularning samarali yechimlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada psixologik to‘siqlar, nutq va lug‘at yetishmovchiligi, mexanik yozuv ko‘nikmalarining shakllanmasligi, pedagogik yondashuvdagi kamchiliklar kabi masalalar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, motivatsiyani oshirish, nutqni rivojlantirish, maxsus mashqlarni qo‘llash hamda pedagoglarning malakasini oshirish kabi yechimlar taqdim etiladi. Maqola boshlang‘ich ta‘lim jarayonini yanada samarali qilish va o‘quvchilarning yozuv ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** boshlang‘ich sinflar, yozishga o‘rgatish, yozuv ko‘nikmalari, pedagogik muammolar, motivatsiya, nutq rivoji, yozuv mashqlari, pedagogik metodlar, ta‘lim sifati, o‘quvchilarning rivojlanishi

### **Kirish**

Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim — bu inson hayotida poydevor vazifasini bajaruvchi eng muhim bosqichlardan biridir. Aynan shu davrda bolalar o‘qish, yozish, hisoblash kabi asosiy ko‘nikmalarni o‘zlashtiradilar. Ushbu ko‘nikmalar orasida yozuv malakasini egallash o‘ta muhim hisoblanadi. Chunki yozish — bu nafaqat tilning yozma shaklini egallash, balki fikrlash, tartibli ifoda etish, o‘zini anglash va ijod qilishga yo‘l ochadigan asosiy vositadir.

Yozuv faoliyati o‘quvchining nutqiy rivojlanishiga bevosita ta‘sir qiladi. Yozish orqali bola o‘z fikrini to‘g‘ri va mantiqiy bayon qilishni, matn tuzishni, savodxonlikni, grammatik normalarga amal qilishni o‘rganadi. Shu bois, yozuv malakasini erta yoshdan boshlab bosqichma-bosqich shakllantirish har qanday pedagog uchun ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Afsuski, amaliyotda o‘quvchilarni yozishga o‘rgatish jarayonida bir qator muammolar kuzatilmoqda. Bu muammolar o‘quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlari, psixologik holati, pedagogik yondashuvlarning yetarli darajada samarali bo‘lmasligi, hamda o‘qituvchilarning metodik tayyorgarligiga bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Ayrim hollarda esa darslik va

qo'llanmalar o'quvchilarning yoshi va qiziqishlariga mos kelmasligi sababli, yozuvga bo'lgan qiziqish so'nib boradi. Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini yozuvga o'rgatish jarayonidagi dolzarb muammolar tahlil qilinadi hamda ularning samarali yechimlari bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi. Shuningdek, yozuv malakasini shakllantirishda o'qituvchining roli, metodik yondashuvlar, innovatsion usullardan foydalanish masalalari ham yoritiladi.

Boshlang'ich sinflarda yozishga o'rgatish — bu o'quv jarayonining eng muhim va murakkab bosqichlaridan biridir. Chunki yozuv nafaqat tilni bilish, balki fikrlarni tizimli ifoda etish, diqqatni jamlash va mantiqiy fikrlashni ham rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, yozishni o'rganish bolalar uchun ko'p hollarda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Quyida yozishga o'rgatish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi.

### **Muammolar**

**1. Psixologik to'siqlar va motivatsiya yetishmasligi** Yozishni o'rganish bosqichida o'quvchilar ba'zida qiyinchiliklarga duch kelib, o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchini yo'qotishadi. Noto'g'ri harflarni yozish, so'zlarni xato yozish ularni bezovta qiladi va bu jarayondan qochishga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, yozishga qiziqish pastligi, motivatsiyaning sustligi ham o'quvchilarning samarali o'rganishiga halaqit beradi.

**2. Nutq va lug'at yetishmovchiligi** Yozish ko'nikmasi nutqiy rivojlanish bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Agar o'quvchining so'z boyligi kam bo'lsa yoki gapirish ko'nikmalari zaif bo'lsa, u yozma matn yaratishda ham qiyinchilikka duch keladi. Bu holat yozuv jarayonini sustlashtiradi va natijada yomon yozishga olib keladi.

**3. Mexanik yozuv ko'nikmalarining shakllanmasligi** Yozishni boshlashda harflarni to'g'ri shaklda va tartibda yozish ko'nikmasi juda muhim. Ammo ba'zan o'quvchilarda qalamni ushlab, harflarni yozish harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirishda qiyinchiliklar bo'ladi. Bu esa yozish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi va yozuv sifatining pasayishiga sabab bo'ladi.

**4. Pedagogik yondashuvdagi kamchiliklar** O'qituvchilarning metodik tayyorgarligi, yozuvga o'rgatishda innovatsion va interaktiv usullarni qo'llay olmasligi natijasida o'quvchilarning yozuv ko'nikmasi sekin rivojlanadi. Shuningdek, o'quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlariga mos bo'lmagan dars materiallari va mashqlar ham ta'lim sifatini pasaytiradi.

**5. Texnologik va tashkiliy muammolar** Bugungi kunda ba'zi maktablarda o'quv jarayoni uchun zarur vositalar, maxsus mashqlar, qo'shimcha materiallar

yetishmasligi yoki eskirganligi ham yozishga o'rgatish jarayoniga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

### **Yechimlar**

**1. Motivatsiyani oshirish va psixologik yordam ko'rsatish** O'quvchilarning yozishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish uchun darslarni qiziqarli, o'yin shaklida tashkil etish mumkin. Shuningdek, ijobiy rag'batlantirish, muvaffaqiyatlarini e'tirof etish, o'quvchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlash psixologik to'siqlarni kamaytiradi. Pedagoglar bolalarning har birining individual xususiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda yordam ko'rsatishlari lozim.

**2. Nutqni rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratish** Yozuv ko'nikmasi nutq bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanligi sababli, darslarda nutqni rivojlantirish, lug'atni kengaytirish, o'quvchilarga ko'p muloqot qilish imkoniyatini yaratish kerak. Hikoya qilish, savol-javob o'yinlari, dialoglar orqali so'z boyligi va fikrni ifoda etish ko'nikmalarini oshirish mumkin.

**3. Mexanik yozuv ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish uchun mashqlar** Yozishni o'rganishda qalamni to'g'ri ushlab, harflarni to'g'ri shaklda yozish uchun maxsus mashqlar va qo'llanmalar ishlab chiqish zarur. Qo'lda harakatlarni rivojlantiruvchi, motorikani oshiruvchi mashqlar bolalar uchun samarali bo'ladi. Bu esa yozish jarayonini soddalashtiradi va tezlashtiradi.

**4. Pedagoglarning malakasini oshirish va innovatsion metodlarni joriy etish**

O'qituvchilarni doimiy ravishda malakasini oshirishga jalb qilish, yangi pedagogik metodlarni o'rganish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish boshlang'ich sinflarda yozuv ko'nikmasini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Interaktiv ta'lim vositalari, multimedia resurslari, o'yin usullari orqali darslarni qiziqarli qilish mumkin.

Yozishga o'rgatish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun yuqoridagi yechimlarni tizimli ravishda amalga oshirish muhimdir. Shu tariqa, o'quvchilarning yozuv ko'nikmalari mustahkamlanib, ularning o'z fikrini aniq va mantiqiy ifoda eta olishlari ta'minlanadi. Bu esa ularning butun ta'lim jarayonida muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishlariga xizmat qiladi.

### **Xulosa**

Boshlang'ich sinflarda o'quvchilarni yozishga o'rgatish jarayoni ko'plab murakkabliklar va qiyinchiliklarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu jarayondagi psixologik to'siqlar, nutq va lug'atning yetishmasligi, mexanik yozuv ko'nikmalarining to'liq shakllanmasligi, shuningdek, pedagogik yondashuvdagi kamchiliklar yozishni o'rganishni sekinlashtiradi va samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Biroq, ushbu



muammolarni aniqlab, ularga tegishli yechimlar ishlab chiqish mumkin. Motivatsiyani oshirish, nutqni rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratish, mexanik ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish uchun maxsus mashqlarni qo'llash, pedagoglarning malakasini oshirish va zamonaviy metodlarni joriy etish kabi choralar boshlang'ich ta'lim sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan zarur vositalar va sharoitlarni yaratish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yozuv ko'nikmalarini puxta egallash bolalarning nafaqat ta'limdagi muvaffaqiyatiga, balki ularning kelajakdagi ijodiy va mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarining rivojlanishiga asos bo'ladi.

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**INFLUENCE OF SOWING DATES AND NORMS ON THE  
SEEDLING THICKNESS SOYBEAN VARIETIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article presents data on the effect of different planting dates and rates on the seedling density of soybean varieties "Madad" and "Sevinch" and their analysis. When soybean varieties were planted 10 days later than the early planting date (25.04-30.04), the number of plants that died was from 0.8% to 1.9%, and when planted 20 days later, the number of plants that died was from 2.0% to 3.0%. When the planting rate was increased by 15 kg per hectare compared to 45 kg per hectare (60 kg), the number of seedlings that died was from 1.8% to 2.9%, and when increased by 30 kg per hectare (75 kg), the number of plants that died was from 2.3% to 5.5%.

**INTRODUCTION**

Soybean cultivation in our republic began in 2017, and this year soybeans were planted on 12,000 hectares and 14,000 tons of soybeans were harvested. More than 2,000 tons of soybean oil were delivered to the population and 10,000 tons of high-nutrition soybean meal to poultry enterprises due to processing of raw materials. At the same time, the area of soybean cultivation has increased 10 times, and now it is being planted on 83 thousand hectares of the irrigated area of the republic.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to the data obtained from the research conducted by B.Khalikov [2] on obtaining a high and quality soybean crop, it is advisable to plant 80 kilograms of seeds per hectare with a row spacing of 60-70 centimeters, regardless of soil type, in soybean cultivation. O.Amirkulov [1] emphasizes that planting early varieties at a rate of 90-100 kilograms per hectare, and mid-season varieties with a high germination capacity of 70-80 kilograms per hectare, due to their height and lateral branches, as well as a large number of leaves and a large leaf surface area, ensures high yields. K.D.Sayre [4] believes that favorable conditions are important for achieving high productivity.

## **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

This study was conducted in 2020-2022 in the experimental fields of the Rice Research Institute located in the Middle Chirchik district of the Tashkent region, in the conditions of meadow-swamp soils. The experiment consisted of 18 variants, the area of each variant was 240 m<sup>2</sup>, and the calculated area was 120 m<sup>2</sup>. The experiment was conducted in one layer, in three replications. The area of one replication was 4320 m<sup>2</sup>, with a total area of 1.30 hectares. Phenological observations and calculations in plants were carried out based on the “Methods of conducting field experiments” and the “Methodological manual of the State Commission for Testing Agricultural Crop Varieties”.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

According to the initial data of the experiment, obtained in 2020, when the "Madad" variety of soybean is planted at 45 kg per hectare in the first period (04.25-04.30), the thickness of seedlings at the beginning of the period of soybean production is 251.1 thousand/ha, in the 2nd option with 60 kg planted per hectare, 318.7 thousand/units, in the 3rd option with 75 kg planted per hectare, it was 392.6 thousand/ha. In the medium period (05.05-10.05) of soybean, the density of seedlings in the 4th option, planted at 45 kg per hectare, was 252.8 thousand/ha, in the 5th option, planted at 60 kg/ha, it was 328.8 thousand/ha, and in the 6th option, planted at 75 kg/ha, it was 413.1 thousand/ha. When soybeans were planted in the late period (15.05-20.05), the planting rate was 255.9; 311.2; 419.1 thousand/ha, corresponding to the planting rates. According to the data obtained on the soybean variety "Sevinch", when this variety was planted in the first period (25.04-30.04) at 45 kg per hectare, the seedling density at the beginning of the soybean growing season was 266.1 thousand/ha, in variant 11, when 60 kg per hectare was planted, it was 348.8 thousand/ha, and in variant 12, when 75 kg per hectare was planted, it was 431.2 thousand/ha. In variant 13, where soybean was planted at a rate of 45 kg per hectare in the middle period (05.05-10.05), the seedling density was 269.4 thousand/ha, in variant 14, where soybean was planted at a rate of 60 kg/ha, it was 362.2 thousand/ha, and in variant 15, where soybean was planted at a rate of 75 kg/ha, it was 433.4 thousand/ha. When soybean was planted at a late period (15.05-20.05), the seedling density was 270.1; 353.6; 420.1 thousand/ha, corresponding to the planting norms. When analyzing the data, it was observed that the planting dates affected the seedling density of the plant. For example, when soybean variety "Sevinch" was planted at an early period, the seedling density was 266.1; 348.8; if it was 431.2 thousand/ha, 269.4 when planted in the medium term; 362.2; 433.4 thousand/ha. 270.1 when planted in the late period; 353.5; It was 420.1 thousand/ha,



that is, it was found that when soybean planting was delayed by 10 days, there were more seedlings by 2.9-4.0 thousand, and when it was delayed by 20 days, by 4.0-4.8 thousand. The same regularity was observed in the soybean variety "Madad".

During the period of operation, it was observed that the technical treatment of soybean and the weather affected its seedling thickness. According to the data obtained at the end of the application period, the number of seedlings that died when the soybean variety "Madad" was planted in the late period was 12.1, according to the planting norms; 13.9; was 14.4%, which is 3.0-2.0% higher than the indicators of early-planted variants by planting rates, and 1.9-0.8% higher than the options planted in the middle term, respectively. It was found that when soybean was planted in the middle term, it was 1.1-1.9-0.9% higher than in the early term.

**Table 1**

**The effect of planting dates and norms on the density of soybean seedlings,  
thousand/unit,  
(2020)**

Options number	Soybean varieties	Sowing dates	Sowing norms kg/ha, thousand piece	In the beginning of vegetation period	In the end of vegetation period	Number of dead plants, thousand/piece	Number of dead plants, %
1	Madad	25.04-30.04	45 (280)	251,1	228,3	22,8	9,1
2			60 (375)	318,7	280,5	38,2	11,9
3			75 (465)	392,6	335,2	57,4	14,6
4		05.05-10.05	45 (280)	252,8	227,1	25,7	10,2
5			60 (375)	328,8	285,7	43,1	13,1
6			75 (465)	413,1	349,0	54,1	15,5
7		15.05-20.05	45 (280)	255,9	225,0	30,9	12,1
8			60 (375)	311,2	267,8	43,4	13,9
9			75 (465)	419,1	358,7	60,4	14,4
10	Sevinch	25.04-30.04	45 (300)	266,1	238,2	27,9	10,5
11			60 (400)	348,8	301,0	47,8	13,7
12			75 (500)	431,2	367,6	63,6	14,7
13		05.05-10.05	45 (300)	269,4	240,1	29,3	10,9
14			60 (400)	362,2	321,0	41,8	11,8
15			75 (500)	433,4	360,0	63,4	14,9
16		15.05-20.05	45 (300)	270,1	239,4	30,7	11,4
17			60 (400)	353,6	302,1	51,5	14,5
18			75 (500)	420,1	355,4	64,7	15,4

At the end of the growing season, the lowest seedling mortality in soybean was observed in options 1 and 2 planted in the early term, and these indicators were 9.1-11.9%, respectively, by planting rates.

The same patterns were observed in the data obtained for the soybean variety "Sevinch". So, the number of dead plants will be 1.9-0.8% more when planting in the soybean is delayed by 10 days than early (25.04-30.04), and by 3.0-2.0% when it is delayed by 20 days.

In addition, it was observed that the sowing rates of soybean directly affected the seedling thickness. According to the obtained data, the number of plants that died at the end of the period in option 1, when soybean was planted at 45 kg per hectare in the early period, was 9.1%, in option 2, when 60 kg was planted per hectare, it was 11.9%, and in option 3, when 75 kg was planted per hectare, it was 14.6%. Such regularities are also observed in options 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, where soybeans are planted in the middle and late periods, and these indicators are 10.2-13.1-15.5%, respectively; It was found that 12.1-13.9-14.4% (table) Thus, when the sowing rate in soybeans is increased by 15 kg per hectare, the mortality of seedlings is from 1.8% to 2.9% compared to 45 kg per hectare, and when it is increased by 30 kg per hectare, it is from 2.3% to 5.5%. It can be said that increasing the sowing rate increases the level of plant mortality at the end of the growing season.

The same patterns were also observed in the data obtained in 2021 and 2022 of the study.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the obtained data, it can be concluded that the number of dead plants will be 0.8-1.9% more when planting in the soybean is delayed by 10 days than the early period (25.04-30.04), and 2.0-3.0% more when it is delayed by 20 days. When the rate of planting in soybean is increased by 15 kg per hectare, compared to planting 45 kg per hectare, the death of seedlings is 1.8% to 2.9%, when it is increased to 30 kg per hectare, it is 2.3% to 5.5%, so increasing the rate of planting increases the level of plant death at the end of the period of vegetation.

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## **Cheklangan resurslardan foydalangan holda yashil ishlab chiqarishni shakllantirish**

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**Annotatsiya:** Zamonaviy dunyoda tabiiy resurslarning tez kamayishi va ekologik muammolarining kuchayishi yashil ishlab chiqarish tamoyillarini joriy etishni muhim qilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada cheklangan resurslar sharoitida barqaror va atrof-muhitga zararsiz ishlab chiqarish tizimlarini shakllantirishning ilmiy-uslubiy jihatlari tadqiq qilinadi. Tadqiqotda qayta ishlatish, energiya samaradorligi, toza texnologiyalar va aylana iqtisod (circular economy) modellari asosida resurslar samaradorligini oshirishning innovatsion usullari ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** yashil ishlab chiqarish, cheklangan resurslar, barqarorlik, aylana iqtisod, ekologik toza texnologiyalar, resurs samaradorligi.

**Аннотация:** Стремительное истощение природных ресурсов и обострение экологических проблем в современном мире обуславливают актуальность внедрения принципов «зелёного» производства. В статье рассматриваются научно-методические аспекты создания устойчивых и экологически безопасных производственных систем в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. В исследовании рассматриваются инновационные методы повышения ресурсоэффективности, основанные на повторном использовании ресурсов, энергоэффективности, чистых технологиях и моделях циклической экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** зеленое производство, ограниченные ресурсы, устойчивость, циклическая экономика, экологически чистые технологии, эффективность использования ресурсов

**Abstract:** The rapid depletion of natural resources and the increasing environmental problems in the modern world make it important to introduce the principles of green production. This article examines the scientific and methodological aspects of creating sustainable and environmentally friendly production systems in conditions of limited resources. The study considers innovative methods for increasing resource efficiency based on reuse, energy efficiency, clean technologies and circular economy models.

**Key words:** green production, limited resources, sustainability, circular economy, environmentally friendly technologies, resource efficiency.



Yashil ishlab chiqarish – bu ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan ishlab chiqarish jarayonidir. Ushbu yondashuv tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaslikni maqsad qiladi. Cheklangan resurslar sharoitida yashil ishlab chiqarishni shakllantirish, mavjud resurslarni oqilona boshqarish va qayta ishlash texnologiyalarini joriy etishni talab qiladi. Tabiiy resurslarning cheklanganligi sababli, ularni samarali boshqarish va qayta ishlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yashil ishlab chiqarish jarayonida quyidagi tamoyillar asosiy o'rinni egallaydi:

**Resurslardan umumli foydalanish:** Energiya va xomashyo sarfini kamaytirish orqali ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish.

**Qayta ishlash va qayta foydalanish:** Chiqindilarni qayta ishlash orqali yangi mahsulotlar yaratish va resurslarni tejash.

**Yashil texnologiyalarni joriy etish:** Innovatsion texnologiyalar yordamida energiya samaradorligini oshirish va chiqindilarni minimallashtirish.

#### **Yashil ishlab chiqarishni shakllantirish yo'llari**

##### **1. Texnologik modernizatsiya:**

- Yashil texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini ekologik xavfsiz qilish.
- Energiya tejoychi uskunalar va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish.

##### **2. Resurslarni optimallashtirish:**

- Cheklangan resurslardan maksimal darajada foydalanish uchun ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish.
- Qayta ishlash va chiqindilarni kamaytirish orqali resurslarni tejash.

##### **3. Barqaror boshqaruv tizimlarini joriy etish:**

- Yashil ishlab chiqarish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish.
- Korxonalarda ekologik mas'uliyatni oshirish va barqarorlikni ta'minlash.

##### **4. Innovatsion yondashuvlar:**

- Yashil ishlab chiqarish uchun yangi texnologiyalarni tadqiq qilish va joriy etish.
- Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt yordamida ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini samarali boshqarish.

O'zbekistonda yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasi doirasida cheklangan resurslardan foydalanishni optimallashtirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu



jarayonda quyidagi yo‘nalishlar muhim ahamiyatga ega: Energiya samaradorligini oshirish va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish. Qishloq xo‘jaligi va sanoatda ekologik xavfsiz texnologiyalarni joriy etish. Yashil obligatsiyalar va boshqa moliyaviy vositalar orqali yashil loyihalarni moliyalashtirish. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalangan holda yashil ishlab chiqarishni shakllantirish – bu ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishga qaratilgan muhim qadamdir. Ushbu jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun texnologik innovatsiyalar, resurslarni optimallashtirish va barqaror boshqaruv tizimlarini joriy etish zarur. O‘zbekiston tajribasi bu borada muhim o‘rnak bo‘lib, yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasi orqali ekologik va iqtisodiy maqsadlarga erishishga intilmoqda. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanishning iqtisodiy foydalari resurslarni samarali boshqarish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlash orqali iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy yutuqlarga erishishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Quyida ushbu foydalar asosiy yo‘nalishlarda yoritilgan: Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish ularning isrof bo‘lishini kamaytiradi va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Masalan, energiya tejovchi texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari qisqaradi va iqtisodiy foyda ortadi. Qayta ishlash va resurslarni qayta foydalanish chiqindilarni kamaytirib, yangi mahsulotlar yaratish imkonini beradi. Bu esa iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi va yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish yashil iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shadi. Bu modelda chiqindilarni kamaytirish va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish orqali iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy foydalar ta‘minlanadi. Masalan, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish nafaqat atrof-muhitni muhofaza qiladi, balki uzoq muddatda energiya xarajatlarini kamaytiradi va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlaydi. Sun‘iy intellekt va raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llash resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta‘minlaydi. Bu texnologiyalar chiqindilarni minimallashtirish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish orqali iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi. Masalan, qishloq xo‘jaligida sun‘iy intellektdan foydalanish cheklangan resurslardan samarali foydalanishga yordam beradi va hosildorlikni oshiradi. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlash orqali sog‘lom muhit yaratadi. Bu esa uzoq muddatda sog‘liqni saqlash xarajatlarini kamaytiradi va iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi. Ekologik xavfsiz texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va tabiiy resurslarni saqlab qolish mumkin, bu esa kelajak avlodlar uchun iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlaydi. Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish cheklangan resurslarga bo‘lgan qaramlikni kamaytiradi va uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy



foйда keltiradi. Masalan, quyosh va shamol energiyasidan foydalanish energiya xarajatlarini kamaytiradi va yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanishning iqtisodiy foydalari resurslarni tejash, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tish orqali iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishdan iborat. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish bu jarayonni yanada samarali qiladi. Shu bilan birga, ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlash orqali ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy yutuqlarga erishish mumkin.

### **Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanishning ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ta'siri**

Cheklangan resurslardan samarali foydalanish ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu jarayon resurslarni oqilona boshqarish, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash va ijtimoiy tenglikni oshirish orqali jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shadi. Quyida ushbu ta‘sirning asosiy yo‘nalishlari keltirilgan:

**1. Ijtimoiy adolat va tenglikni ta‘minlash:** Cheklangan resurslardan samarali foydalanish ijtimoiy adolatni oshiradi, chunki resurslar teng taqsimlanadi va barcha qatlamlar uchun mavjud bo‘ladi. Bu ijtimoiy ziddiyatlarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi va jamiyatda barqarorlikni mustahkamlaydi. Masalan, suv va energiya kabi cheklangan resurslarni teng taqsimlash orqali ijtimoiy guruhlar o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlarni kamaytirish mumkin.

**2. Ekologik xavfsizlik va sog‘lom muhit yaratish:** Resurslardan oqilona foydalanish ekologik barqarorlikni ta‘minlaydi, bu esa sog‘lom muhitni yaratadi. Natijada, jamiyatning umumiy farovonligi oshadi va sog‘liqni saqlash xarajatlari kamayadi. Ekologik xavfsizlikni ta‘minlash orqali tabiiy resurslarning uzoq muddatli saqlanishi va kelajak avlodlar uchun mavjudligi ta‘minlanadi, bu esa ijtimoiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlaydi.

**3. Ijtimoiy ziddiyatlarni kamaytirish:** Resurslar uchun raqobat ko‘pincha ijtimoiy ziddiyatlarga olib keladi. Cheklangan resurslardan samarali foydalanish va ularni boshqarish orqali bu ziddiyatlarni kamaytirish mumkin. Masalan, suv va yer kabi resurslar uchun adolatli taqsimot ijtimoiy tinchlikni saqlashga yordam beradi. Resurslardan oqilona foydalanish orqali jamiyatda ijtimoiy ishonch va hamkorlikni oshirish mumkin, bu esa barqarorlikni ta‘minlaydi.

**4. Ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish:** Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish orqali ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish mumkin. Masalan, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanish orqali uzoq hududlarda elektr energiyasi ta‘minoti yaxshilanadi, bu esa ijtimoiy barqarorlikni oshiradi. Resurslarni

samarali boshqarish orqali qishloq joylarda yashovchi aholining hayot sifatini yaxshilash va ularni ijtimoiy rivojlanishga jalb qilish mumkin.

**5. Ijtimoiy barqarorlik va iqtisodiy rivojlanish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik:** Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish iqtisodiy barqarorlikni oshiradi, bu esa o'z navbatida ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, energiya samaradorligini oshirish orqali iqtisodiy xarajatlarni kamaytirish va yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish mumkin. Iqtisodiy barqarorlik ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yaxshilashga imkon beradi, bu esa jamiyatdagi barqarorlikni mustahkamlaydi. Cheklangan resurslardan foydalanish ijtimoiy barqarorlikka ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu jarayon ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlash, ekologik xavfsizlikni oshirish va ijtimoiy ziddiyatlarni kamaytirish orqali jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, resurslarni oqilona boshqarish iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, bu esa uzoq muddatli barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi.

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## **ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ТОКСИЧНОСТИ ПРЕПАРАТА КОЛХИЦИНОЛ-2 (К-26-В)**

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Из производного колхицина К-26 с высокой цитотоксической активностью, получен водора-створимый препарат К-26-в, названный «Колхицинола-2». Исследованиями *in vivo* на животных с 7-ю опухолевыми штаммами солидных опухолей мышей и крыс подтверждена его высокая активность, которая была выше, чем эффект винбластина, этопозиды и таксола.

Цель работы. Оценка безопасности нового препарата К-26-в при изучении хронической токсичности, для внедрения в качестве цитостатического средства.

Методы исследования: Изучение хронической токсичности выполнено на 40 крысах при 15-кратном в/б ежедневном введении в дозах 4, 8 и 16 мг/кг. Гематологические и биохимические исследования проводили через 7, и 15 дней с начала эксперимента, морфологические исследования полученных органов, которые фиксировали 10%-ным формалином, заливали парафином, готовили гистологические блоки, из них готовили срезы толщиной 4-5 мкм, окрашивали гематоксилин-эозином и полученные препараты использовали для изучения общеморфологической картины. Достоверными считали различия при  $p < 0,05$ .

Полученные результаты. При ежедневном внутрибрюшинном многократном введении препарат К-26-в не влиял на поведение и динамику веса крыс, не оказывал токсического действия на функцию почек, обратимо влиял на АЛТ печени, не происходило достоверного изменения как процесса свертывания крови по данным тромбоэластограмм при применении препарата во всех концентрациях, так препарат не влиял на морфологию органов и тканей животных. Через один месяц восстановительного периода все эти показатели изменялись в пределах физиологической нормы. Патоморфологическими исследованиями внутренних органов животных установлено, что терапевтическая доза К-26-в, вводимая 15-кратно, хорошо



переносится животными и оказывает слабое токсичное действие на функции жизненно важных органов и систем. Заключение. Проведенные исследования позволяют предложить новый препарат колхицинол-2 (К-26-в) в виде 0,8% инъекционного раствора 5-кратно в терапевтической дозе для применения в качестве цитостатического средства.



## **ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА УРОВЕНЬ ТРЕВОЖНОСТИ У ПОДРОСТКОВ**

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### **Введение**

В современном обществе социальные сети стали неотъемлемой частью жизни подростков. Использование таких платформ, как Instagram, TikTok, Telegram и других, оказывает как положительное, так и отрицательное влияние на психоэмоциональное состояние молодежи. Особую тревогу вызывает рост уровня тревожности среди подростков, который исследователи всё чаще связывают с активным цифровым взаимодействием. Подростковый возраст сам по себе является уязвимым периодом, в котором формируются самооценка, социальная идентичность и эмоциональная устойчивость. Воздействие социальных сетей на эти процессы требует пристального внимания со стороны психологов, педагогов и родителей.

В условиях стремительного развития цифровых технологий и глобальной цифровизации социальные сети стали неотъемлемым элементом повседневной жизни подростков. Современное поколение подростков, родившееся и выросшее в эпоху интернета, активно использует онлайн-платформы как основное средство коммуникации, самовыражения и получения информации. По данным ряда эмпирических исследований, подростки в возрасте от 13 до 18 лет ежедневно проводят в социальных сетях от двух до шести часов, а в некоторых случаях — значительно больше. Эта цифровая активность оказывает существенное влияние на их психическое и эмоциональное состояние, включая формирование тревожных симптомов, нарушений сна и ухудшение самовосприятия (Twenge & Campbell, 2018).

Такие популярные платформы, как Instagram, TikTok, Telegram, Snapchat и другие, служат не только каналами для общения, но и пространством, где формируются стандарты внешности, поведения и

успешности. Подростки, находясь в состоянии интенсивного личностного становления, подвержены влиянию этих медийных образов. Возникает постоянное сравнение себя с идеализированными образами других пользователей, что способно провоцировать снижение самооценки, чувство неадекватности и социальной изоляции. Особенно актуальным становится феномен FOMO (fear of missing out — страх упустить что-то важное), а также зависимость от внешней оценки через лайки, комментарии и подписчиков, что в свою очередь усиливает уровень тревожности и внутреннего напряжения (Keles et al., 2020).

Важно понимать, что подростковый возраст — это критический период психологического развития, в который активно формируются механизмы саморегуляции, идентичность, уверенность в себе и способы социального взаимодействия. Эмоциональная нестабильность, характерная для этого периода, делает подростков особенно чувствительными к социальному одобрению и отвержению. В этой связи воздействие социальных сетей не может быть нейтральным: оно проникает в ключевые сферы психики, определяя стиль мышления, поведенческие паттерны и эмоциональные реакции.

Учитывая вышеизложенное, влияние социальных сетей на уровень тревожности у подростков становится всё более актуальной темой для психологических и педагогических исследований. Это требует пристального внимания со стороны специалистов в области детской и подростковой психологии, образовательных учреждений и, безусловно, родителей, которые играют ключевую роль в формировании здоровой цифровой среды вокруг своих детей.

### **Основная часть**

Исследования показывают, что чрезмерное использование социальных сетей может усиливать чувство тревожности, особенно в случаях, когда подростки сравнивают себя с идеализированными образами других пользователей. Феномены, такие как страх упустить важное (FOMO), кибербуллинг, постоянное ожидание откликов и лайков, могут провоцировать стресс, снижение самооценки и эмоциональное выгорание.

Социальные сети становятся ареной, где подростки стремятся к признанию и оценке, что усиливает зависимость от внешней оценки. Алгоритмы, поддерживающие вовлечённость, вынуждают проводить всё больше времени в онлайн, что снижает качество сна, уменьшает время на

офлайн-коммуникацию и физическую активность. Всё это — факторы, усугубляющие тревожные расстройства.

Однако важно отметить, что влияние социальных сетей неоднозначно. В ряде случаев они могут служить источником поддержки, информации, общения с единомышленниками и даже способом самовыражения. Таким образом, ключевым фактором становится не само наличие социальных сетей, а характер и содержание их использования.

### **Заключение**

Социальные сети оказывают значительное влияние на психоэмоциональное состояние подростков, в том числе на уровень тревожности. При этом степень этого влияния зависит от индивидуальных особенностей личности, уровня цифровой грамотности и социального окружения. Для снижения рисков необходимо внедрение программ цифровой гигиены, развитие критического мышления у подростков и активное участие родителей и педагогов в формировании здорового отношения к онлайн-пространству. Важно не запрещать, а учить осознанному и безопасному использованию цифровых технологий как инструмента, а не как источника самооценки.

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## **METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF “SCENARIO-BASED TEACHING” IN DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF SCRIPTWRITERS**

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the foundations for applying the “Scenario-Based Teaching” methodology in developing the professional skills of scriptwriters, highlighting its effective aspects. Based on the analysis of research conducted on the “Scenario-Based Teaching” method, a set of recommendations has been developed.

**Keywords:** script, scriptwriter, “Scenario-Based Teaching”, professional competence, knowledge, skills, proficiency.

Analyzing academic research and methodological works related to the scenario-based teaching method in the context of developing students’ scriptwriting skills, studying the current state of the field, and incorporating advanced practices into both research and educational activities are purposeful and effective measures. These actions are important for the concrete implementation of the objectives and tasks set in the research.

The scenario-based teaching methodology is a method of delivering educational sessions on the basis of scripts and has been extensively studied in academic research.

Scenario-based teaching aligns with the theories of constructivism and experiential learning. Within this methodology:

- students actively participate;
- they analyze situations;
- they make decisions.

This method models “real-life” situations, prompting students to engage in decision-making, problem-solving, and reflective thinking.

The scenario-based teaching methodology is applied in the following contexts:

- in education and professional development in fields such as philology, pedagogy, medical education, and technical sciences;
- in the process of developing decision-making and problem-solving skills;
- in inclusive education.



A group of educators has noted the effectiveness of organizing educational sessions based on the scenario-based teaching methodology. In particular, V.V.Golubkov was the first to apply the scenario-based teaching method in the process of teaching the subject “Literature”, recommending that, during the instruction of works by classical Russian authors in general education schools, the events of a work be divided into small episodes, with each episode developed into a scenario, and that lessons be conducted in this manner [2].

The researcher substantiates the effectiveness of this methodology with the following three arguments:

First, the student gains a deeper understanding of the work, as each episode stands out distinctly, and the student can readily explain these differences;

Second, the characters in the work come to life through the use of the scenario, enabling the student to engage with them as if interacting in real life;

Third, the tasks carried out by the teacher require the student to think independently.

Regarding scenario-based teaching, N.O.Korst, in a study devoted to the analysis of literary works, describes it as “a complex and time-consuming method, yet one of the most comprehensive approaches to the analysis of literary works” [3].

V.G.Maransman, focusing on the analysis of literary works in the development of reading habits among school students, considers it effective to conduct lessons on literary analysis by having students write television scripts for the works being studied [4].

Researcher S.Kh.Yaminova developed scenario-based teaching methods aimed at fostering students’ independent thinking skills [1]. In this approach, both curricular and extracurricular works studied in general education schools are analyzed by having students write scenarios, thereby ensuring their active engagement in the analysis of literary works.

The methodology proposed by the researcher differs from traditional teaching methods in that students are assigned to write a scenario for the most climactic part of a literary work, and the lesson is conducted as a practical exercise. Specifically, students are asked to imagine filming the selected episode and to describe their vision in writing. As a result, students’ imaginative perception of the literary work expands, and they develop a broader sense of its essence. At the same time, this method contributes to the formation of students’ written expression.

In addition, the researcher provided explanations for terminology related to scenarios and, for the first time in Uzbekistan, introduced the term “Scenario-Based



Teaching”. The study identified the distinctive features of the scenario-based teaching method, examined its connections to traditional methods of teaching literature, and established its methodological foundations.

Scenario-based teaching is a distinctive method and is also of significance to our research. This is because, in implementing this method, the teacher provides information on the general requirements for preparing a scenario, thereby developing students’ initial knowledge and skills related to scriptwriting.

The scenario-based teaching methodology is an effective approach aimed at developing students’ professional skills through situations that closely resemble real-life contexts. This methodology engages the student not as a passive listener but as an active participant in the learning process, fostering professional mastery through practical exercises.

According to the research findings, the following effective aspects of the scenario-based teaching methodology in developing students’ scriptwriting skills were identified:

First, the lesson is organized in a non-traditional manner;

Second, students gain a deeper familiarity with the chosen work;

Third, students’ creative and innovative thinking and abilities are developed;

Fourth, students’ capacity for independent work and research is strengthened;

Fifth, students acquire initial knowledge and skills in scriptwriting.

In conclusion, it should be noted that scenario-based teaching is a distinctive method for developing students’ scriptwriting skills and holds significance for our research. The study has identified the effective aspects of this methodology in enhancing students’ abilities in this field.

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## **IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS FOR INTEGRATING UZBEKISTAN'S BANKING SYSTEM INTO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS**

**Marpatov Shoxrux Mavlenxonovich**

The integration of Uzbekistan's banking system into international financial markets is a strategic objective aimed at enhancing financial stability, improving liquidity, and increasing competitiveness. In the context of global financial globalization, such integration enables access to diversified funding sources and advanced financial instruments. It also facilitates the adoption of international best practices in risk management, transparency, and corporate governance. Strengthening the connection with global markets promotes investor confidence and supports sustainable economic growth. However, this process requires substantial institutional reforms, technological upgrades, and the alignment of regulatory frameworks with international standards. Therefore, the study of mechanisms for improving this integration is both scientifically and practically relevant.

Integration into international financial markets refers to the process by which domestic banks establish operational, financial, and technological linkages with foreign financial institutions and markets. It encompasses participation in cross-border lending, investment activities, payment systems, and trade financing. Such integration allows banks to diversify risks, access foreign capital, and expand their product offerings. In Uzbekistan, integration into global markets is essential for increasing the competitiveness of domestic banks and ensuring long-term stability. Furthermore, it facilitates knowledge transfer, adoption of innovative financial products, and improved service standards. Thus, integration serves as both a catalyst and a safeguard for banking sector development.

Financial globalization accelerates the interconnectedness of capital markets, enabling rapid movement of capital, financial products, and services across borders. Collaboration with international financial markets gives banks the opportunity to participate in global investment projects and access cheaper sources of funding. For Uzbekistan, this cooperation can enhance foreign direct investment inflows and expand the scope of financial services. It also requires the alignment of domestic regulations with global norms, including Basel III, IFRS, and AML/CFT standards. Effective cooperation reduces transaction costs and strengthens the country's



position in the global economy. Therefore, building sustainable partnerships with international financial institutions is a cornerstone of integration strategy.

International integration improves economic and financial stability by broadening the sources of capital and reducing reliance on domestic funding. Access to global capital markets allows banks to better manage liquidity, hedge against risks, and finance large-scale projects. Integration fosters competition, which drives efficiency and innovation in the banking sector. For the national economy, it ensures a steady inflow of capital, supports exchange rate stability, and strengthens the balance of payments. Moreover, integration enhances the resilience of the financial system against external shocks by diversifying funding and investment channels. Consequently, the economic benefits of integration extend beyond the banking sector, influencing overall macroeconomic performance.

Uzbekistan's banking sector has expanded its cooperation with major international financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These partnerships have facilitated the implementation of investment projects, infrastructure modernization, and capacity-building programs. Engagement with international lenders has provided access to concessional financing and technical expertise. The establishment of correspondent relationships with foreign banks has improved cross-border payment operations and trade financing. However, the scale of cooperation is still limited compared to regional peers, indicating the need for deeper integration. Strengthening these relationships will increase the sector's resilience and global competitiveness.

Efficient cross-border payment systems are a key component of successful integration into global financial markets. Uzbekistan's participation in international payment networks such as SWIFT has improved transaction speed and security. Digitalization of payment systems has reduced operational costs and enhanced transparency in cross-border settlements. However, integration with alternative payment systems, including regional and blockchain-based platforms, remains limited. Expanding technological interoperability will facilitate smoother trade and investment flows. Enhanced payment infrastructure will also strengthen the trust of foreign partners in Uzbekistan's financial system.

Despite progress, several barriers hinder the full integration of Uzbekistan's banking system into global markets. These include underdeveloped capital markets, insufficient foreign currency liquidity, and gaps in regulatory alignment with international standards. Limited adoption of advanced risk management tools



reduces the attractiveness of local banks to foreign investors. Inadequate human capital in specialized areas such as structured finance and derivatives also constrains integration. Political and economic risks perceived by foreign partners can further slow the process. Addressing these issues will require coordinated reforms across legal, institutional, and technological dimensions.

Adopting and implementing international regulatory standards such as Basel III, IFRS, and FATF guidelines is essential for building global trust. These standards enhance the transparency, stability, and risk management capacity of the banking system. Aligning prudential regulations with global norms facilitates cross-border lending and investment. Regular audits by internationally recognized agencies further strengthen credibility. Establishing legal frameworks that support foreign participation in the banking sector is equally important. This regulatory convergence will serve as a foundation for deeper financial integration.

A developed capital market is vital for attracting long-term foreign investment and diversifying funding sources. Issuing sovereign and corporate Eurobonds has proven to be an effective tool for integrating into global markets. Expanding the range of instruments—such as syndicated loans, securitized assets, and Islamic finance products—can appeal to a wider investor base. Strengthening the domestic stock exchange and aligning listing requirements with international standards will encourage cross-border capital flows. Collaboration with global investment banks can improve market liquidity and depth. These measures collectively enhance the attractiveness of Uzbekistan's financial market.

Modernizing financial infrastructure is a prerequisite for successful integration into global markets. Upgrading IT systems, enhancing cybersecurity, and adopting cloud-based banking solutions improve operational efficiency. Integration with international payment and settlement systems reduces transaction times and costs. Investment in fintech innovations enables local banks to compete globally in service delivery. Public-private partnerships can mobilize resources for large-scale infrastructure upgrades. Technological readiness will position Uzbekistan as a competitive player in the global financial ecosystem.

Expanding strategic partnerships with leading global financial institutions will be crucial for Uzbekistan's banking sector. Participation in multilateral financing programs can provide access to long-term, low-cost capital. Increasing joint ventures with reputable foreign banks will enhance technological capacity and service quality. Establishing regional financial hubs in Tashkent can attract international investment and talent. Deepening cooperation with Islamic finance centers will



diversify funding sources. Such measures will position Uzbekistan as an emerging regional financial center.

Further liberalization of currency policy will improve investor confidence and facilitate cross-border transactions. Ensuring full currency convertibility can attract foreign portfolio investments and support trade expansion. Stable exchange rate management will protect against excessive volatility while preserving competitiveness. Integration with regional currency settlement mechanisms can reduce transaction costs. Transparent and market-based exchange rate policies will align Uzbekistan with global best practices. These reforms will enhance the banking sector's role in international trade and finance.

The adoption of advanced digital banking solutions will be a key driver of integration. Offering blockchain-based trade finance services can improve efficiency and security in cross-border operations. Implementing AI-driven credit assessment tools will increase lending precision and reduce risks. Expanding mobile and internet banking for international clients will broaden market reach. Partnerships with global fintech companies can introduce cutting-edge services to the domestic market. Such innovations will increase competitiveness and facilitate global integration.

**Table 1.**

**Theoretical structure for the analysis of macroeconomic indicators  
in recent years**

<b>№</b>	<b>Macroeconomic Indicator</b>	<b>Direction of Analysis</b>	<b>Scientific Explanation</b>
1	GDP Growth Rates	Assessing growth trends in industry, agriculture, and services	Reflects overall economic activity and sectoral dynamics
2	Inflation Rate	Analyzing CPI and PPI changes	Indicates price stability and household purchasing power
3	Exchange Rate Stability	Evaluating currency volatility	Determines trade balance and investor confidence
4	State Budget Position	Revenue–expenditure balance analysis	Shows fiscal discipline and sustainability



5	Public Debt	Assessing debt structure and capacity	Influences fiscal flexibility and credit rating
6	Foreign Trade Balance	Reviewing export–import composition	Reflects competitiveness and external stability
7	Investment Activity	Tracking domestic and foreign investment flows	Drives modernization and job creation
8	Employment and Unemployment	Labor market trend analysis	Measures income levels and social stability

The analysis of the macroeconomic indicators presented in Table 6.1 offers a structured framework for understanding Uzbekistan’s integration potential into global financial markets. Sustained GDP growth reflects the economy’s capacity to generate value and attract long-term investors. Moderate and stable inflation supports predictable financial planning and strengthens trust in the national currency. Exchange rate stability is crucial for maintaining export competitiveness and attracting foreign capital inflows. Balanced state budgets demonstrate fiscal discipline, which is vital for external creditors and investors. Sustainable public debt levels ensure that integration efforts are not undermined by repayment pressures. Active investment inflows and robust employment trends further signal macroeconomic stability, creating favorable conditions for deeper global financial integration.

Global experience shows that successful integration into international financial markets requires harmonization of domestic banking regulations with global standards. Countries like Singapore and Luxembourg have achieved this through robust legal frameworks, transparent reporting, and advanced technological infrastructure. Adopting similar practices in Uzbekistan can enhance credibility among foreign investors. Moreover, bilateral agreements with key financial centers can accelerate access to international capital. Emulating successful models should be adapted to the local economic context to ensure sustainable outcomes.

Evaluating the economic efficiency of integration involves assessing both quantitative gains and systemic risks. Increased foreign investment can boost GDP, expand the tax base, and stimulate innovation. However, greater exposure to global markets also brings vulnerability to external shocks. Implementing risk management frameworks, such as stress testing and macroprudential regulation, will mitigate



potential negative effects. Balancing openness with financial security will be essential for sustainable integration. In the long term, a well-regulated and competitive banking system will strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the global financial architecture.

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## **MODERN METHODS OF EVALUATING THE FLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AND THEIR ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE**

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Attracting foreign investment is an important component of the economic development of many countries. The main areas in which countries attract foreign investment may differ depending on their economic needs, priorities and competitive advantages.

The main directions for attracting foreign investments are as follows:

1. Foreign investors can invest in various industries such as automotive, energy, machinery, chemical industry, etc.
2. Infrastructure. Foreign investment can be directed to the development of infrastructure projects such as the construction of roads, ports, airports, railways, energy networks, etc.
3. Tourism-oriented investments can serve to develop hotel business, entertainment complexes, tourist attractions and infrastructure for tourists.
4. Foreign investments in the financial sector may include the purchase of bank shares, participation in the stock market, the creation of joint financial enterprises, and other operations.
5. Foreign investments can be directed to the development of technological startups, research centers, software development, electronics manufacturing and other high-tech industries.
6. Foreign investors can invest in the development of agriculture, agro-industrial complex, food production and processing of agricultural products.

These areas do not completely exhaust all possible investment directions, but represent the main directions that attract the attention of foreign investors.

There are several methods for calculating the volume of foreign investment attracted to a country. Some of the most common methods are:

1. **Direct Investment Method (DIM).** This method measures the amount of foreign investment by taking into account the direct investment of foreign companies in the country's subsidiaries, divisions and shares in joint ventures.

The Direct Investment Method (DIM) is a foreign investment valuation method used to determine the percentage of ownership and control of a foreign enterprise.



This method is used when an investor acquires a controlling stake or interest in a foreign company.

The main idea is to estimate the value of a foreign enterprise by directly measuring its financial performance, including its net income, assets and liabilities. This method also takes into account potential dividends that may be received from the foreign entity.

The valuation process using the equity method includes the following steps:

1. To determine the financial indicators of the foreign enterprise, such as income, net profit, assets and debts.
2. Estimating the future cash flows generated by the enterprise.
3. Taking into account risks associated with investing in a foreign enterprise, such as political, currency, and market risks.
4. Calculate discounted cash flows to determine the present value of future income.
5. Estimating the value of a controlling interest or stake in a foreign enterprise based on the present value of future earnings and other factors such as the cost of capital and discount rate.

The direct investment method is usually used in cases where the investor has significant influence over the management of a foreign enterprise and expects to receive a large financial return on their investment.

**2. Portfolio investment method**(Portfolio Investment Method). This method estimates the volume of foreign investment attracted through the purchase of securities such as stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments issued in the country.

The portfolio investment method (Portfolio Investment Method) is an investment strategy based on creating a diversified portfolio of assets to reduce risk and increase potential profitability.

The main principles of the portfolio investment method are as follows:

1. Diversification: An investor spreads their investments across different assets (stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.) to reduce the risk of losses associated with a particular asset or industry.
2. Balancing risk and return: The portfolio is formed in such a way that an optimal balance is achieved between the expected return and the level of risk that the investor is willing to accept.



3. Active management: The investor constantly monitors and analyzes the composition of the portfolio depending on the changes in market conditions, economic factors and financial indicators of the companies in which he invests.

4. Regular rebalancing: The portfolio can be reviewed and rebalanced from time to time to maintain the desired structure and risk, depending on investment objectives and changing market conditions.

5. Portfolio investments allow investors to build stable and efficient portfolios that can provide more predictable returns than investing in individual assets.

**3. Net foreign assets method**(Net Foreign Asset Method). This method takes into account the difference between a country's total foreign assets and liabilities to determine the amount of foreign investment attracted.

The net foreign assets method is one of the methods for calculating the value of a currency or exchange rate. This method is based on analyzing a country's position in international financial relations, that is, assessing its net foreign assets.

Net foreign assets represent the difference between a country's foreign assets and foreign liabilities. Foreign assets include gold, foreign exchange, foreign investments and other financial assets located outside the country. External liabilities include debts to foreign creditors, external trade liabilities and other external financial liabilities.

According to the net foreign assets method, if a country has positive net foreign assets (i.e., foreign assets are greater than external liabilities), this may indicate a strong currency or a currency appreciation trend. Conversely, if a country has negative net foreign assets, this may indicate a weak currency or a currency depreciation trend.

The net foreign asset method is one of the exchange rate analysis tools used in macroeconomic analysis and foreign exchange management decision-making. However, in actual practice, the analysis of the exchange rate includes balance of trade, inflation, interest rates, political stability and many other factors.

**4. Currency Market Method (Currency Market Method).**This method evaluates the flow of foreign investment based on the change in the country's exchange rate. An increase in the exchange rate may indicate an increase in foreign investment and vice versa.

The Currency Market Method refers to Forex trading strategies that are typically used to predict movements in currency rates and make decisions about entering or exiting a trade. This method involves analyzing fundamental and technical factors that affect currency rates.



1. **Basic analysis.** Includes the study of economic data and factors such as interest rates, inflation, economic growth, political stability, and more. These factors can significantly affect the exchange rate, so traders use fundamental analysis to understand the main factors that determine market movements.

2. **Technical analysis.** Based on the analysis of historical price charts and graphs to identify recurring patterns and trends that can be used to predict future price direction. Technical analysis helps traders make decisions about entering or exiting trades based on price action and indicators.

3. **Sentiment analysis.** It takes into account the opinions and feelings of market participants, such as traders and investors. Sentiment analysis can be performed through surveys, news, and social media analysis to determine market sentiment and predict market direction.

Forex traders typically combine these three elements to make decisions. They may also use automated trading systems (such as trading robots or algorithmic trading) that can execute trades based on pre-set criteria based on analysis of the currency market.

**5. Balance of Payments Method).** This method uses a country's balance of payments data to estimate foreign investment flows, including direct and portfolio investments and other transactions involving foreign capital.

**Balance of Payments Method.** - This is a tool for analyzing and evaluating international economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world over a certain period of time, usually a year. This method is used to record all money flows between a country and other countries and to determine the external balance of the economy.

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## **CHANGES IN PHOTOSYNTHETIC ACTIVITY AND CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF OCIMUM BASILICUM UNDER HYDROPONIC CONDITIONS**

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**Abstract:** This study investigates the physiological responses of *Ocimum basilicum* (basil) grown under hydroponic conditions, focusing on changes in photosynthetic activity and chlorophyll content. Hydroponics, as a soilless cultivation method, offers precise control over nutrient supply, root-zone aeration, and environmental parameters, potentially enhancing plant productivity and secondary metabolite accumulation. In this experiment, basil plants were cultivated in a recirculating nutrient film technique (NFT) system for 30 days, and compared with soil-grown controls. Photosynthetic parameters, including net photosynthetic rate ( $P_n$ ), stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ), transpiration rate ( $E$ ), and intercellular  $CO_2$  concentration ( $C_i$ ), were measured using a portable photosynthesis system. Chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, and total chlorophyll content were quantified spectrophotometrically according to Arnon's method.

The results revealed that hydroponically grown basil exhibited significantly higher photosynthetic rates and chlorophyll concentrations compared to soil-grown plants. Specifically, chlorophyll a content increased by 15–20%, while total chlorophyll improved by 18–25% under hydroponic cultivation, indicating a more efficient light-harvesting capacity. Enhanced nutrient uptake efficiency in hydroponics was identified as the primary factor contributing to increased pigment synthesis and photosynthetic performance. Furthermore, plants in hydroponic systems showed improved leaf turgor, reduced water stress, and higher stomatal conductance, suggesting better physiological adaptability.

These findings highlight the potential of hydroponic cultivation to optimize physiological processes in *O. basilicum*, supporting its application in controlled-environment agriculture for high-quality leaf production. The research contributes to a deeper understanding of the relationship between nutrient management and photosynthetic efficiency in aromatic plants, offering practical implications for sustainable basil production in commercial and urban farming systems.



**Keywords:** Hydroponics, *Ocimum basilicum*, photosynthetic activity, chlorophyll content, nutrient film technique, plant physiology, sustainable cultivation, aromatic plants, controlled environment agriculture.

### Introduction

Basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) is one of the most widely cultivated aromatic herbs, valued for its culinary, medicinal, and industrial applications due to its high content of essential oils and bioactive compounds. In addition to secondary metabolites, basil exhibits physiological traits that make it a suitable model plant for studying the effects of cultivation techniques on photosynthesis and pigment synthesis. Photosynthetic activity and chlorophyll content are key indicators of plant health, productivity, and adaptation to environmental conditions, making them important parameters in crop physiology research.

Hydroponics, a soilless plant cultivation method, enables precise control of nutrient composition, pH, and electrical conductivity (EC) in the root environment. This approach minimizes soil-borne diseases, improves water-use efficiency, and allows for year-round production in controlled environments. Several studies have demonstrated that hydroponic systems can enhance photosynthetic performance by optimizing nutrient uptake and improving chloroplast development. However, the extent to which hydroponics influences chlorophyll biosynthesis and photosynthetic efficiency in *O. basilicum* requires further detailed investigation.

Given the increasing global demand for high-quality basil leaves in the culinary and pharmaceutical industries, optimizing cultivation methods to maximize physiological performance is of practical significance. This study aims to evaluate changes in photosynthetic parameters and chlorophyll content of basil grown under hydroponic conditions compared to soil-based cultivation. The findings will contribute to the development of efficient, sustainable production strategies for aromatic herbs in modern agriculture.

### Photosynthetic Activity

Measurements of gas exchange parameters revealed a significant enhancement of photosynthetic performance in hydroponically grown *O. basilicum* compared to soil-grown controls. The net photosynthetic rate ( $P_n$ ) in hydroponic plants averaged  $15.8 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , representing an increase of approximately 22% over soil cultivation. Stomatal conductance ( $g_s$ ) and transpiration rate ( $E$ ) also showed higher values under hydroponic conditions, indicating improved leaf gas exchange and water vapor diffusion.



The increase in Pn can be attributed to the stable nutrient supply in the nutrient film technique (NFT) system, which prevents nutrient limitations commonly encountered in soil. This environment supports optimal nitrogen availability, a critical element in chlorophyll synthesis and Rubisco enzyme activation, thereby improving carbon assimilation efficiency.

#### Chlorophyll Content

Spectrophotometric analysis according to Arnon's method showed that hydroponic basil had significantly higher pigment concentrations. Chlorophyll a content increased by 18.4%, chlorophyll b by 15.2%, and total chlorophyll by 19.6% compared to soil-grown plants. The elevated pigment content enhances light absorption efficiency, particularly in the red and blue wavelengths, leading to higher photosynthetic rates.

Chlorophyll a/b ratios remained relatively stable (2.9–3.0), suggesting that the increase in pigments was proportional between the two types. This balance is critical for maintaining the structural and functional integrity of photosystems I and II.

#### Morphological and Physiological Observations

Hydroponic plants exhibited more intense green pigmentation, greater leaf turgor, and increased leaf area index (LAI) compared to the soil-grown group. These traits are consistent with enhanced photosynthetic capacity and efficient water–nutrient management in the root zone. The reduced occurrence of leaf wilting in hydroponics indicates better osmotic regulation and lower water stress levels.

#### Implications for Controlled-Environment Agriculture

The results confirm that hydroponic cultivation promotes a favorable physiological status for basil by improving both carbon assimilation and pigment biosynthesis. For commercial growers, this suggests the possibility of obtaining higher yields with improved leaf quality, which is essential for culinary and medicinal uses. Moreover, the ability to maintain high photosynthetic efficiency under controlled conditions supports the integration of hydroponics into urban farming systems where land and water resources are limited.

Overall, the findings align with previous reports that controlled nutrient delivery can enhance photosynthetic efficiency in leafy herbs. The observed increases in chlorophyll content and gas exchange parameters provide direct evidence of hydroponics' role in maximizing physiological performance in *O. basilicum*.

**Conclusion:** The present study demonstrated that hydroponic cultivation, particularly using the nutrient film technique (NFT), significantly enhances the



photosynthetic activity and chlorophyll content of *Ocimum basilicum* compared to traditional soil-based cultivation. Hydroponic plants exhibited higher net photosynthetic rates, improved stomatal conductance, and greater total chlorophyll concentrations, which collectively contributed to more efficient light energy utilization and carbon assimilation.

The proportional increase in chlorophyll a and b content maintained an optimal pigment ratio, supporting balanced function of photosystems and overall photochemical efficiency. Additionally, morphological observations indicated improved leaf turgor, increased leaf area, and more intense green pigmentation under hydroponic conditions, reflecting better water and nutrient status.

These findings underscore the potential of hydroponics as a sustainable and resource-efficient cultivation method for high-value aromatic herbs. Adoption of hydroponic systems can contribute to improved yield, quality, and year-round production, which is particularly relevant for controlled-environment agriculture and urban farming. Future research could focus on the optimization of nutrient formulations and light regimes to further enhance basil's physiological performance and bioactive compound production.

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## **"THE ROLE OF E-COMMERCE IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS"**

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### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the role of e-commerce in the economy of Uzbekistan and its development prospects. In recent years, the rapid expansion of digital technologies and internet infrastructure has significantly boosted the growth of the e-commerce market in the country. The study examines the contribution of e-commerce to increasing domestic trade volume, creating new jobs, expanding export potential, and improving the investment climate. Furthermore, the paper explores online payment systems, logistics services, and the legal and institutional frameworks established by the government. Key challenges such as internet speed, e-payment security, and the level of digital literacy among consumers are discussed, along with recommendations for addressing these issues. The research findings can serve as a practical basis for developing strategies to further advance e-commerce in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** e-commerce, digital economy, Uzbekistan's economy, online trade, internet infrastructure, electronic payment systems, logistics, export potential, digital literacy.

### **Introduction**

In the era of globalization and rapid digital transformation, e-commerce has emerged as one of the key drivers of economic growth worldwide. The proliferation of internet technologies, the increasing affordability of digital devices, and the growing adoption of online payment systems have significantly reshaped traditional trade patterns. For developing economies, including Uzbekistan, e-commerce not only represents a modern form of commercial activity but also serves as a strategic tool for integrating into global value chains and enhancing economic competitiveness.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has undertaken substantial reforms aimed at liberalizing its economy, improving the business environment, and fostering innovation. The government has prioritized the development of digital infrastructure, the introduction of secure electronic payment platforms, and the



modernization of logistics systems. As a result, the e-commerce sector has witnessed steady growth, attracting both domestic entrepreneurs and foreign investors.

However, despite its promising trajectory, the sector still faces several challenges, including limited internet penetration in certain regions, insufficient trust in online transactions, and a lack of comprehensive digital literacy among the population. Addressing these issues is crucial to ensuring that e-commerce becomes a sustainable contributor to the national economy.

This paper seeks to explore the role of e-commerce in Uzbekistan's economic development, assess its current state, and analyze its future prospects. By examining both opportunities and barriers, the study aims to provide insights that can guide policymakers, business leaders, and researchers in fostering a more inclusive and competitive digital marketplace.

#### The Current State of E-Commerce in Uzbekistan

Over the past decade, Uzbekistan's e-commerce sector has undergone notable changes. The expansion of internet access, the growth of mobile communication services, and the widespread use of smartphones have enabled a larger portion of the population to participate in online trade. Platforms such as OLX, ZoodMall, Uzum Market, and various social media marketplaces have become popular for both consumer-to-consumer (C2C) and business-to-consumer (B2C) transactions.

According to data from the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications, the number of online transactions has increased significantly since 2020, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of digital services.

#### Economic Role of E-Commerce

E-commerce contributes to the economy of Uzbekistan in several key ways:

Trade expansion – online platforms allow businesses to reach customers across the country and beyond, overcoming geographical limitations.

Employment creation – new jobs emerge in areas such as digital marketing, IT services, logistics, and customer support.

Export growth – e-commerce enables small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to sell products internationally without heavy investments in physical infrastructure.

Investment attraction – the sector draws both local and foreign investors interested in the fast-growing digital market.

#### Government Policy and Regulatory Framework



The government has implemented a range of initiatives to foster e-commerce development. These include:

The adoption of the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, aimed at accelerating digital transformation.

Simplification of licensing procedures for online businesses.

Development of national payment systems such as HUMO and UzCard to facilitate secure and efficient transactions.

Establishment of e-government services that indirectly support the e-commerce ecosystem by improving business registration, taxation, and customs processes.

#### Key Challenges

Despite progress, several obstacles hinder the full potential of e-commerce in Uzbekistan:

Infrastructure gaps – internet penetration remains uneven, especially in rural areas.

Digital literacy – many potential users lack knowledge of safe online purchasing practices.

Trust issues – concerns about fraud and unreliable delivery reduce consumer confidence.

Logistics limitations – delivery services are often slow and expensive, particularly for interregional shipments.

#### Prospects for Development

The future of e-commerce in Uzbekistan is promising, with several growth opportunities:

Expanding fiber-optic networks and improving mobile internet speed.

Encouraging fintech innovation to enhance payment security and convenience.

Providing training programs to improve digital skills among entrepreneurs and consumers.

Promoting cross-border e-commerce to integrate more deeply into international markets.

#### Conclusion

E-commerce has become an increasingly important driver of economic transformation in Uzbekistan, offering new opportunities for trade expansion, employment creation, and integration into the global digital economy. The country’s recent reforms in digital infrastructure, payment systems, and regulatory frameworks



have laid a solid foundation for further sectoral growth. However, the persistence of challenges such as uneven internet access, low levels of digital literacy, trust issues in online transactions, and logistical inefficiencies indicates that sustained efforts are required to unlock the full potential of this industry.

Addressing these barriers through targeted government policies, private sector innovation, and public–private partnerships can significantly accelerate the development of e-commerce. Enhancing internet infrastructure, improving consumer protection mechanisms, fostering fintech solutions, and expanding digital education programs will be crucial steps. With a strategic approach, Uzbekistan can position itself as a competitive digital marketplace in the Central Asian region, contributing to sustainable economic growth and diversification in the coming years.

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