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SIFAT VA UNING TURLARI (ISM FOIL, ISM MAF'UL): ARAB TILI SARF-NAHVIDA SIFATLOVCHI ISMLARNING MORFOLOGIK-SINTAKTIK TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola arab tilida sifat vazifasini bajaruvchi hosila ismlar tizimini, xususan ism foil (اسم الفاعل) va ism maf'ul (اسم المفعول) turlarini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada bu ikki hosila ism turining ta'rifi, sulasiy va mazid fe'llardan yasalish qoidalari, ularning fe'l kabi amal qilish (foil va maf'ul bihni boshqarish) xususiyati hamda sifat mushabbaha va ism tafzil kabi yaqin kategoriyalar bilan farqi izchil yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy va komponent tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sifat, ism foil, اسم الفاعل, ism maf'ul, اسم المفعول, sifat mushabbaha, ism tafzil, arab tili sarf-nahvi, hosila ism

KIRISH. Arab tili sarf-nahvida sifat vazifasini bajaruvchi so'zlarning katta qismi fe'ldan hosila (yasama) shaklda hosil qilinadi. Bu hosila ismlar orasida eng muhim va eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan ikki turi — ism foil (الفاعل, harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs-narsani bildiruvchi ism) va ism maf'ul (المفعول, harakat ta'sirini qabul qiluvchi shaxs-narsani bildiruvchi ism) hisoblanadi. Bu ikki tur o'zbek tilidagi sifatdosh (masalan "o'qigan", "o'qiladigan") tushunchasiga funksional jihatdan yaqin turadi. Mavzuning dolzarbligi shundaki, ism foil va ism maf'ul arab tilida nafaqat sifat, balki ba'zan mustaqil ot sifatida ham qo'llaniladi (masalan "kاتب" so'zi ham "yozuvchi kishi" sifatida, ham "kotib" kasb nomi sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin), bu esa ularni chuqur o'rganishni talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, bu hosila ismlarning o'ziga xos sintaktik xususiyati — ular fe'l kabi o'z atrofida foil yoki maf'ul bihni boshqarish (amal qilish) qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishi — arab tili nahvining muhim va murakkab masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Maqolaning maqsadi — ism foil va ism maf'ulning yasalish qoidalarini, ularning sintaktik amal qilish xususiyatlarini hamda yaqin kategoriyalar bilan farqini tizimli tarzda yoritishdan iborat. Ushbu maqsaddan kelib chiqib quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi: 1) ism foil va ism maf'ulning ta'rifi va yasalish qoidalarini ko'rsatish; 2) ularning fe'l kabi amal qilish xususiyatini tahlil qilish; 3) sifat mushabbaha va ism tafzil bilan farqini yoritish. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy va komponent tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Ism foil: Ta'rifi va yasalish qoidalari. Ism foil (الفاعل) — bu fe'l bildirgan harakatni bajaruvchi shaxs yoki narsani bildiruvchi hosila ismdir, masalan كَاتِب (yozuvchi) — كَتَب (yozdi) fe'ldan yasalgan. Sulasiy mujarrad fe'llardan ism foil yasash uchun standart vazn — فَاعِل bo'lib, bu vazn deyarli barcha sulasiy fe'llarga birdek qo'llaniladi: كَتَبَ → كَاتِب, ضَرَبَ → ضَارِب, فَتَحَ → فَاتِح.

Mazid fe'llardan ism foil yasashda esa fe'lining mudori' shakli asos qilib olinadi — mudori'dagi birinchi harf (ت, ي, ن, ا) o'rniga م (mim) qo'yilib, oxirgi harfdan oldingi harf kasraga o'zgartiriladi: أَخْرَجَ → يُخْرِجُ → مُخْرِج (chiqaruvchi), اسْتَخْرَجَ → يَسْتَخْرِجُ → مُسْتَخْرِج (qazib chiqaruvchi). Bu qoida barcha mazid boblarining ism foilini yasashda izchil qo'llaniladi, bu esa arab tili sarfining tizimli, qonuniyatga asoslangan tabiatini yana bir bor ko'rsatadi.

Mu'tall fe'llardan ism foil yasashda esa illat harfi tufayli qo'shimcha fonetik o'zgarishlar (i'lol) yuz beradi — masalan قَالَا (aytdi) fe'ldan ism foil yasalganda قَائِل shakli hosil bo'ladi, bu yerda o'rtadagi



illat harfi hamzaga aylangan. Bunday holatlar mu'tall fe'llarning umumiy i'lol qoidalariga bo'ysunadi va ular alohida chuqur o'rganishni talab qiladi.

Ism maf'ul: Ta'rifi va yasalish qoidalar. *Ism maf'ul* (المفعول اسم) — bu fe'l bildirgan harakat ta'sirini qabul qiluvchi shaxs yoki narsani bildiruvchi hosila ismdir, masalan مَكْتُوب (yozilgan) — fe'lidan yasalgan. Sulasiy mujarrad muta'addi (o'timli) fe'llardan ism maf'ul yasash uchun standart vazn — مَضْرُوبٌ → ضَرَبَ، مَفْتُوحٌ → فَتَحَ، مَكْتُوبٌ → كَتَبَ bo'lib: مَفْعُولٌ

Mazid fe'llardan ism maf'ul yasashda ham, ism foilga o'xshab, fe'lning mudori' shakli asos qilinadi, biroq bu safar oxirgi harfdan oldingi harf kasra o'rniga fatha qilib belgilanadi: أَخْرَجَ → يُخْرِجُ (chiqarilgan), اسْتَخْرَجَ → يَسْتَخْرِجُ (qazib chiqarilgan). Shunday qilib, ism foil va ism maf'ul mazid fe'llarda faqat oxirgi harfdan oldingi harakat (kasra yoki fatha) bilan farqlanadi, bu ularning shakliy jihatdan bir-biriga juda yaqin ekanligini, biroq bitta harakat almashinuvi ularning ma'nosini butunlay o'zgartirishini ko'rsatadi.

Muhim qoida shundaki, ism maf'ul faqat muta'addi (o'timli) fe'llardan yasaladi, chunki lozim (o'timsiz) fe'llarning harakat ta'sirini qabul qiluvchi tashqi obyekt mavjud emas. Agar lozim fe'ldan ism maf'ulga o'xshash shakl yasalishi zarur bo'lsa, bu odatda harf-jar bilan birga, o'ziga xos konstruksiyalar orqali amalga oshiriladi, masalan إِلَيْهِ مَذْهُوبٌ (borilgan joy) kabi holatlarda.

Ism foil va ism maf'ulning fe'l kabi amal qilish xususiyati. *Ism foil* va *ism maf'ul*ning eng muhim sintaktik xususiyati shundaki, ular ma'lum shartlar ostida xuddi fe'l kabi o'z atrofidagi so'zlarni boshqarish (amal qilish) qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi. *Ism foil*, agar u hozirgi yoki kelasi zamon ma'nosida bo'lsa (ya'ni al bilan aniqlanmagan, otlashmagan holda, harakat hali davom etayotgan yoki kelajakda sodir bo'ladigan ma'noda bo'lsa), o'zidan keyin foil va maf'ul bihni xuddi fe'l kabi talab qilishi mumkin: دَرَسَهُ كَاتِبٌ هَذَا (bu — darsini yozayotgan kishi) jumlasida كَاتِبٌ ism foili o'zidan keyin دَرَسَهُ so'zini maf'ul bih sifatida mansub holatga o'tkazmoqda, xuddi كَتَبَ fe'li kabi.

Ism maf'ul ham shunga o'xshash tarzda amal qilishi mumkin, biroq uning amal qilishi ko'proq "naib al-foil" (o'rinbosar ega) tarzida namoyon bo'ladi: خَطُّهُ مَكْتُوبٌ كِتَابٌ هَذَا (bu — xati yozilgan kitob) jumlasida مَكْتُوبٌ so'zidan keyingi خَطُّهُ uning naib al-foili sifatida marfu' holatda kelmoqda.

Bu amal qilish xususiyati ma'lum shartlarga bog'liq: ism foil yoki maf'ul mu'rab (i'roblanadigan, ya'ni alif-lamsiz yoki mu'tada xabar vazifasida) bo'lishi, sifat vazifasini bajarishi va zamon jihatdan hozirgi-kelasi (ism foil uchun) ma'noda bo'lishi kerak. Agar bu shartlar bajarilmasa (masalan ism foil o'tgan zamon ma'nosida yoki alif-lam bilan otlashgan holda kelsa), uning fe'l kabi amal qilish xususiyati zaiflashadi yoki butunlay yo'qoladi, bu holda u izofa konstruksiyasi orqali keyingi so'zga bog'lanadi.

Sifat mushabbaha va ism tafzil bilan farqi. *Ism foil* va *ism maf'ul*dan tashqari, arab tilida yana ikki muhim sifatlovchi hosila ism turi mavjud. *Sifat mushabbaha* (المشبهة الصفة) — bu odatda lozim (o'timsiz) fe'llardan, ko'proq doimiy sifat-xususiyatni bildiruvchi fe'llardan yasaladigan, ism foilga o'xshash, biroq undan farqli o'laroq doimiy (o'tkinchi bo'lmagan) xususiyatni bildiruvchi ism: حَسَنٌ (chiroyli bo'ldi) fe'lidan حَسَنٌ (chiroyli) sifat mushabbaha yasaladi, bu ism foildagi kabi "chiroyli bo'layotgan" emas, balki doimiy "chiroyli" xususiyatni bildiradi.

Ism tafzil (التفضيل اسم) — bu ikki predmet yoki shaxs o'rtasida qiyosiy ustunlikni bildiruvchi maxsus ism turi bo'lib, u أَفْعَلٌ vaznida yasaladi (bu vazn ta'ajjub fe'lining vazniga o'xshash): كَبُرَ (katta bo'ldi) fe'lidan أَكْبَرُ (kattaroq, eng katta) ism tafzil yasaladi. *Ism tafzil* ikki xil ma'noda qo'llaniladi: qiyosiy daraja (عَلِيٍّ مِنْ أَكْبَرُ خَالِدٌ bilan birga, masalan خَالِدٌ — Xolid Alidan kattaroq) va ustunlik darajasi (izofa yoki alif-lam bilan, masalan الْأَكْبَرُ خَالِدٌ — eng katta Xolid).



Bu to'rt hosila ism turi (ism foil, ism maf'ul, sifat mushabbaha, ism tafzil) birgalikda arab tilidagi sifatlovchi so'zlarning asosiy morfologik tizimini tashkil etadi, ularning har biri o'ziga xos yasash qoidasi va semantik vazifaga ega bo'lib, bu tizimni chuqur bilish arab tilida nozik ma'no farqlarini to'g'ri ifodalash imkonini beradi.

Amaliy tahlil: Sifatlovchi hosila ismlarning matnda qo'llanishi. Sifatlovchi hosila ismlarning amaliy qo'llanishini yaqqolroq ko'rsatish uchun turli kontekstlardan misollar keltirish foydalidir. Diniy matnlarda Allohning go'zal ismlari (الحسنى الله أسماء) ning aksariyati aynan ism foil yoki sifat mushabbaha vaznida yasalgan: الخالق (Yaratuvchi — ism foil), الرَّحِيم (Rahmli — sifat mushabbaha turidagi فَعِيل vazni), bu esa hosila ismlarning diniy-falsafiy terminologiyada ham markaziy o'rin tutishini ko'rsatadi.

Ilmiy-texnik matnlarda esa ism maf'ul ko'pincha jarayon natijasini yoki holatni bildirish uchun qo'llaniladi: مُسْتَحْدَم (foydalanilgan, ishlatilgan), مُبْرَمَج (dasturlashtirilgan) kabi zamonaviy atamalar ham aynan mazid fe'llardan ism maf'ul yasash qoidasi asosida hosil qilingan. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, ism foil va ism maf'ul yasash mexanizmi nafaqat klassik, balki zamonaviy arab tilida ham juda faol so'z yasash vositasi bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda, jumladan yangi texnologik va ilmiy tushunchalarni ifodalashda ham keng qo'llanilmoqda.

XULOSA

O'tkazilgan tahlil natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi. Birinchidan, ism foil va ism maf'ul arab tilidagi sifatlovchi hosila ismlarning eng asosiy va eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan turlari bo'lib, ular mos ravishda harakat bajaruvchisi va harakat ta'sirini qabul qiluvchini bildiradi hamda aniq morfologik qoidalar (فَاعِل va مَفْعُول vaznlari, mazid fe'llarda mudori' asosida yasash) bo'yicha shakllanadi.

Ikkinchidan, bu ikki hosila ism ma'lum shartlar ostida xuddi fe'l kabi o'z atrofidagi foil yoki maf'ul bihni boshqarish (amal qilish) qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishi, bu esa ularni sof sifatdan farqli, fe'l-ism oraliq xususiyatiga ega maxsus grammatik kategoriyaga aylantirishi ko'rsatib berildi.

Uchinchidan, sifat mushabbaha (doimiy xususiyat) va ism tafzil (qiyosiy ustunlik) kabi yaqin kategoriyalar bilan ism foil-maf'ul o'rtasidagi semantik-morfologik farqlar aniqlandi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sifatlovchi hosila ismlar tizimi arab tili sarf-nahvining ismlar va fe'llar o'rtasidagi chegarada turuvchi, boy va nozik ma'no ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega bo'limi bo'lib, uni chuqur o'rganish arab tilida aniq va nozik uslubda fikr bildirish uchun zaruriy ahamiyatga ega.

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RESEARCH ON MEDICAL AND STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CREATING A SMART PRENATAL SUPPORT DEVICE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN

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Abstract: This research explores the scientific and practical foundations for developing an intellectual prenatal support device based on "Smart-textile" technology, taking into account the anatomical and morphological characteristics of pregnant women. Utilizing ultrasound specialists' surveys and biomedical monitoring, innovative solutions integrated with a digital system have been developed to protect maternal and fetal health.

Keywords: Smart-textile, smart clothing, prenatal support device, telemedicine, ultrasound monitoring, non-standard body shape, digital healthcare.

Introduction. Today, global practices—particularly in countries such as the USA, South Korea, and Germany—are witnessing the rapid advancement of telemedicine and "Smart-textile" technologies. However, existing smart clothing is mostly designed for standard body sizes and fails to fully account for the dynamically changing body characteristics of women that manifest starting from the 12th–14th week of pregnancy.

In Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms are also being implemented to develop the digital healthcare system. In particular, initiatives driven toward digitizing the healthcare sector have established a necessary foundation for implementing remote monitoring tools into practice[1].

Based on the aforementioned data, the primary objective of this research is to systematize medical and consumer requirements in designing smart clothing (a prenatal support device) that accounts for the physical body changes during pregnancy[2].

To develop an enhanced prenatal support device for pregnant women, a survey was conducted among highly qualified ultrasound specialists with extensive clinical experience. The survey took place at the NTD Center in Namangan city, Namangan region, the 1st Multidisciplinary Family Clinic, the maternity complex, the "DIDISAH" private enterprise, the Pop district multidisciplinary family clinic, and the Rural Physician Office (QVP) in SANG village[3].

The survey participants included highly qualified ultrasound specialists with 5 years of work experience (20%), between 5 and 10 years of experience (10%), and more than 10 years of professional experience (60%).

During the ultrasound examination process, the utilization rate of prenatal support devices among pregnant women was analyzed. According to the observation results, 50% of the respondents reported using prenatal bandages regularly, 40% utilized these devices periodically, and 10% noted that they rarely used them (Figure 1). These indicators confirm a high demand for prenatal support devices among pregnant women and underscore the necessity of further optimizing their structural design.

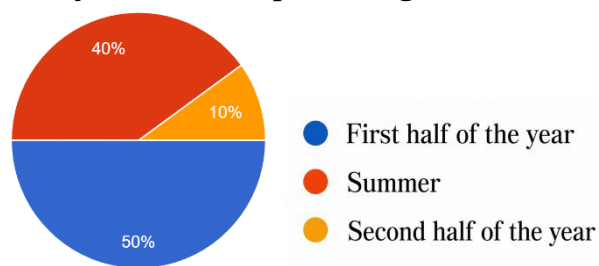
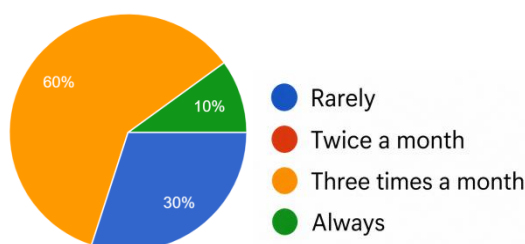


Figure 1. Survey results on the utilization rate of prenatal support devices.

Within the scope of the study, the opinions of medical specialists regarding the frequency of ultrasound monitoring during pregnancy were analyzed. Sixty percent (60%) of the physicians consider it appropriate to undergo ultrasound examinations in each trimester, 30% emphasized the necessity of monthly screenings, and 10% recommended an unlimited number of examinations based on individual clinical indications (Figure 2). This distribution is substantiated by the specific medical objectives of each period: in the first trimester (weeks 11–14), ultrasound confirms intrauterine pregnancy, determines the number of fetuses, and, most crucially, ensures early detection of the risk of genetic abnormalities (e.g., Down syndrome); the second trimester (weeks 18–22) serves as the "golden period," allowing for a detailed anatomical evaluation of all internal organs (heart, brain, kidneys) to detect developmental anomalies; in the third trimester (weeks 30–34), fetal weight, intrauterine presentation (e.g., cephalic or breech), placental maturity, and amniotic fluid volume are assessed to plan the optimal delivery method (vaginal birth or cesarean section) (Figure 3)[4].



B

Figure 2. Survey results on the frequency of ultrasound (US) monitoring.



Figure 3. Fetal development changes by trimester.

When analyzing the subjective manifestations of physiological changes during pregnancy, 80% of the respondents reported the presence of lumbar back pain, pressure in the lower abdomen, and a constant feeling of discomfort. Ten percent (10%) indicated that such symptoms appeared periodically, while the remaining 10% stated that they did not experience any pain syndromes (Figure 4). These conditions are not only the result of natural physiological processes but can also serve as clinical indicators requiring timely medical supervision. This, in turn, further underscores the critical relevance of utilizing intelligent devices that support and monitor the body shape of pregnant women.

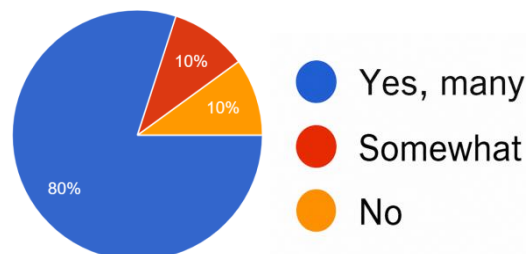


Figure 4. Survey results on the subjective manifestations of physiological changes in pregnant women.

According to the analysis results presented in Figure 5, the functional requirements of pregnant women regarding prenatal support devices were systematized. Eighty percent (80%) of the respondents identified the reduction of lumbar pain syndromes as the primary function of these devices, 60% emphasized lowering the pressure in the lower abdomen, and 20% highlighted the necessity of optimizing the spinal load (compression). These indicators scientifically substantiate that the structural solutions of the "smart" clothing being designed for pregnant women must, first and foremost, be targeted toward correcting strains in the musculoskeletal system.

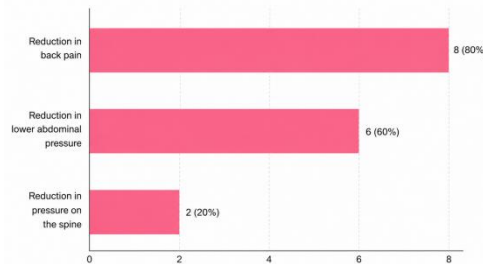


Figure 5. Survey results on the clinical efficacy of prenatal support devices.

When evaluating the professional guidance required, 50% of the ultrasound specialists participating in the study emphasized the necessity of a mandatory consultation with an obstetrician-gynecologist before using a prenatal support device. Forty percent (40%) acknowledged the clinical benefits of these devices, while 30% warned against the potential adverse (harmful) effects of incorrectly selected or unjustifiably applied bandages. Additionally, 20% of the physicians indicated that addressing this matter does not fall directly within their professional scope (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Survey results on the role of medical consultation in the utilization of prenatal support devices.

Noting a minimal level of potential risk associated with the examination, 70% of the physicians emphasized that its diagnostic value and efficacy significantly outweigh this risk. Concurrently, 50% of the specialists consider modern ultrasound practices to be absolutely safe for both maternal and fetal health (Figure 7).

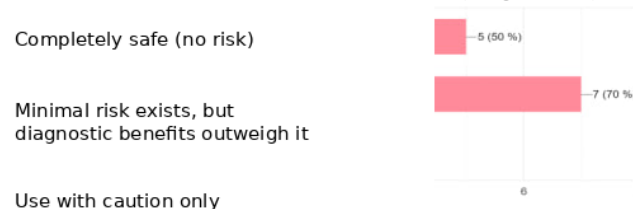


Figure 7. Survey results on the safety level of ultrasound (US) examinations.

Within the scope of the research, the correlation between traditional ultrasound (US) examination and innovative remote monitoring systems was analyzed. Sixty percent (60%) of the specialists evaluated the "smart" prenatal support device as an effective tool that complements ultrasound results and provides dynamic monitoring. While 30% of the physicians emphasized the superiority of ultrasound data in detecting visual

indicators such as placental localization and amniotic fluid volume, 10% maintained a neutral position on this matter (Figure 8).

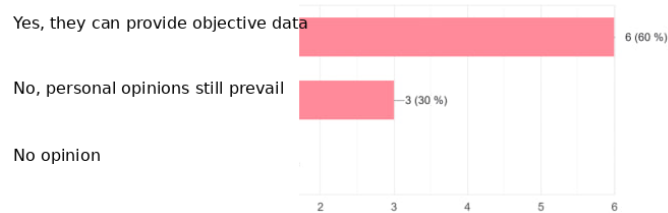


Figure 8. Specialists' opinions regarding the smart prenatal support device (PSD). As a result of systematizing the technological parameters that enhance the diagnostic accuracy of the intelligent device, 60% of the experts identified the integration of a remote doctor-patient communication system as the highest priority area. Furthermore, it was determined that real-time tracking of parameters such as fetal heart rate (50%), fetal movement (40%), and maternal body temperature (30%) in monitoring fetal vital signs significantly increases the clinical value of the device (Figure 9).

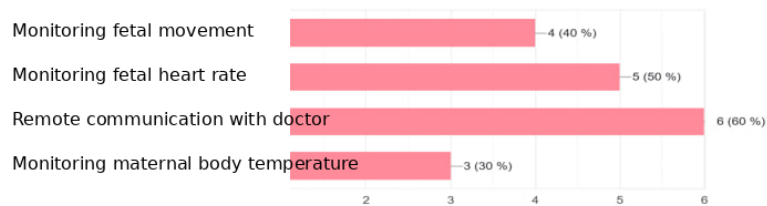


Figure 9. Survey results on technological solutions and their diagnostic importance. Within the scope of the study, the impact of the widespread implementation of the "smart" prenatal support device (PSD) on the level of psychological reassurance and safety among pregnant women was analyzed. According to the survey results, 50% of the physicians acknowledged that the primary advantage of this technology is fostering a sense of being "under constant medical supervision" within the patient. Thirty percent (30%) emphasized that the remote monitoring system liberates pregnant women from the necessity of frequent hospital visits, enabling dynamic monitoring in a home environment. Additionally, continuous communication with the physician (10%) and an automated alert (notification) system for the doctor or patient in emergency situations (10%) were identified as critical factors ensuring fetal safety (Figure 10).

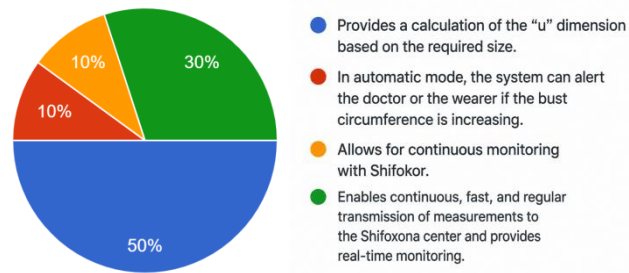


Figure 10. Survey results on the clinical efficacy of utilizing the smart prenatal support device (PSD).

At the conclusion of the survey, under the section "*As an ultrasound specialist, what primary recommendations would you offer to the developers of smart prenatal support devices?*", the physicians outlined the following requirements:

- **Electromagnetic Safety:** Sensors within the smart prenatal support device (such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi modules) must emit minimal electromagnetic radiation and cause no interference with ultrasound waves. The experts' emphasis on "maximum safety" directly addresses preventing any technological radiation from impacting fetal development.
- **Material Biocompatibility:** Since smart clothing integrates electronic sensors, the fabric may contain synthetic fibers. However, clinicians strictly mandate the use of hypoallergenic and hygroscopic (moisture-absorbing) textiles that guarantee skin breathability. This design feature prevents physical discomfort during extended wear (3–4 hours).
- **Dynamic Ergonomics:** A pregnant woman's body parameters fluctuate throughout the day due to meals or peripheral edema. The smart support device must feature automatic or mechanical elasticity adjustments, as excessive compression can adversely affect uterine blood circulation.
- **Structural Comfort:** The device's lightweight design, non-intrusive sensor placement that prevents skin indentation, and low-profile visibility under daily attire are essential to ensuring the user's psychological reassurance.

An enhanced smart prenatal device is not merely a mechanical bandage; rather, it is a comprehensive biomedical system that accounts for non-standard body shape variations, harmonizes with ultrasound diagnostics, and ensures the psychological reassurance of the patient. Integrating this technology into the digitized healthcare framework (such as DMED) marks an innovative turning point in safeguarding maternal and fetal health.

The survey findings demonstrated that in mitigating the lumbar and pelvic pain syndromes observed in 80% of pregnant women, the prenatal support device serves not

only as a mechanical anchor but also as a primary preventive tool against pathological complications. Eighty percent (80%) of the experts identify this device as a decisive factor in preserving spinal health. Furthermore, 60% of the ultrasound specialists recognized the remote data acquired via the smart support device (such as fetal heart rate and movement) as an innovative instrument that effectively complements traditional ultrasound findings. This paradigm enables a transition from conventional "static" diagnostics to "dynamic" (continuous) monitoring. The implementation of smart technology fosters a sense of being "permanently protected" among pregnant women and optimizes the operational load on the healthcare infrastructure by minimizing unwarranted hospital visits. Factoring in the minimal probability of potential risks, 70% of the physicians designated the deployment of low-frequency sensors that do not interfere with fetal development as a paramount priority for smart clothing design.

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SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS AND USER REQUIREMENTS OF A SMART MATERNITY SUPPORT GARMENT BASED ON SURVEY ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This study is devoted to the development of a Smart Maternity Support Garment (MSG) designed for the remote monitoring of pregnant women's health. Based on a survey conducted among highly qualified obstetricians and gynecologists in Namangan region, the clinical effectiveness of the system, the optimal period of use, and its technical requirements—including fabric physical properties and sensor integration—were systematically evaluated. The study substantiates the possibility of real-time monitoring of both maternal and fetal conditions as an innovative solution that enables the early detection of pregnancy-related complications and contributes to the prevention of adverse maternal and fetal outcomes.*

Keywords: smart clothing, smart maternity support garment, remote patient monitoring, telemedicine, obstetrics and gynecology, fetal hypoxia, clinical effectiveness, digital healthcare.

Introduction. *Proper management of pregnancy is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the birth of a healthy child. The primary objective of modern obstetric care is not only to ensure a successful delivery but also to detect pregnancy-related disorders at an early stage and implement timely corrective interventions from the first weeks of gestation [1].*

Globally, the markets for **Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)** and telemedicine have experienced rapid growth over the past five years, particularly following the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2024–2025, these technologies had become an integral component of healthcare strategies in many developed countries [2].

The increasing prevalence of digital healthcare technologies has significantly expanded opportunities for continuous monitoring of pregnant women outside hospital settings. Smart wearable systems equipped with integrated physiological sensors enable healthcare professionals to monitor maternal and fetal health parameters in real time, facilitate early diagnosis of pregnancy complications, and provide timely medical intervention when necessary.

The development of intelligent maternity support garments that combine ergonomic design, functional textile materials, and wearable sensor technologies represents one of the most promising directions in modern biomedical engineering and digital obstetric care. Such systems improve patient comfort while simultaneously enhancing the quality of prenatal monitoring and reducing the risk of maternal and fetal complications.

One of the most important challenges of modern healthcare is the development of effective methods for the continuous **remote monitoring** of maternal and fetal health during pregnancy. In recent years, within the framework of digital healthcare reforms in Uzbekistan, the remote monitoring system for pregnant women has been actively developed. In particular, the **DMED** unified electronic platform has expanded opportunities for online pregnancy monitoring and remote communication between pregnant women and healthcare professionals. Furthermore, the introduction of smart healthcare services, such as the **Online Nurse**, has enabled women living in remote regions to receive qualified medical consultations. These digital healthcare systems reduce paperwork, facilitate real-time monitoring of maternal and fetal health, and enable the early detection of high-risk conditions requiring timely medical intervention [3].

In addition to the DMED platform, the use of **smart maternity support garments (prenatal support devices)** for daily monitoring of pregnant women represents one of the most promising and essential solutions in the era of digital healthcare [4].

The integrated sensors of the smart maternity support garment continuously measure vital physiological parameters, including the **fetal heart rate**, **maternal body temperature**, and **arterial blood pressure**, and automatically transmit these data to the Online Nurse platform, allowing healthcare professionals to continuously monitor the pregnant woman's condition and respond promptly to any abnormalities [5].

Based on the above considerations, the **primary objective of this study** is to systematize the medical and consumer requirements for the development of a **smart maternity support garment** by taking into account the anthropometric and morphological changes in the female body during pregnancy. To achieve this objective, the following research tasks were established:

The following research objectives were established within the framework of this study:

1. **To evaluate the effectiveness of maternity support garments in reducing pain syndromes** in the lower back, shoulders, pelvis, and lower limbs occurring during different stages of pregnancy.

2. **To identify the most appropriate types of maternity support garments**, including universal support belts, corset-type supports, multifunctional garments, and maternity support underwear, as well as to determine their clinical advantages based on recommendations from obstetricians and gynecologists.
3. **To investigate the technical requirements of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)**, including fabric composition, color (to ensure invisibility under clothing and provide psychological comfort), and the feasibility of integrating smart functions such as monitoring maternal blood pressure, body temperature, and fetal heart rate.
4. **To determine, based on physicians' recommendations, the safe daily wearing duration of the Smart Maternity Support Garment**, including the recommended wearing time and rest intervals, as well as its positive effects on fetal development, particularly through reducing uterine pressure and maintaining a stable fetal position.

To support the development of an improved **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** for pregnant women, a questionnaire survey was conducted among highly qualified obstetricians and gynecologists with many years of professional experience. The survey was carried out at the **NTD Medical Center**, the **First Multidisciplinary Family Polyclinic**, the **Maternity Complex** in Namangan City, **DIDISAH Private Enterprise**, the **Multidisciplinary Family Polyclinic of Pop District**, and the **SANG Village Rural Medical Center (QVP)** in Namangan Region, Uzbekistan [6].

The survey involved highly qualified obstetricians and gynecologists with different levels of professional experience: **21.7%** had up to **5 years** of clinical experience, **26.1%** had **5–10 years** of experience, and **52.2%** had **more than 10 years** of professional experience.

Regarding the use of the **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** during pregnancy, **56.5%** of the obstetricians and gynecologists reported that they **routinely recommend** its use, **39.1%** stated that they **recommend it in almost all cases**, while only **4.3%** indicated that they **recommend it only in rare cases** (Figure 1).

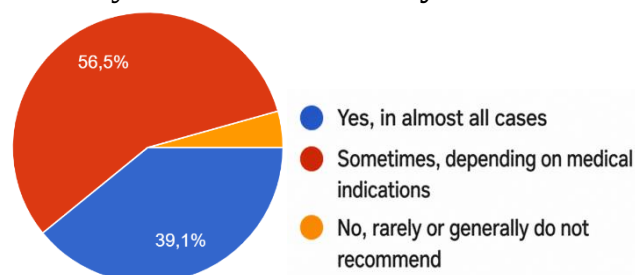


Figure 1. Survey results on physicians' recommendations for the use of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

A survey was conducted among obstetricians and gynecologists to evaluate the **clinical effectiveness** of the **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)**. The results indicated that **60.0%** of the respondents (14 physicians) considered the SMSG to be an effective device for supporting the anterior abdominal wall in cases of abdominal hernia. Furthermore, **56.5%** (13 physicians) reported that the garment effectively reduces pain in the lower back and sacral region, helps prevent excessive stretching of the abdominal wall, and is particularly recommended for women with multiple pregnancies (e.g., twins).

In addition, **43.5%** of the respondents (10 physicians) emphasized the importance of using the SMSG during the postpartum rehabilitation period, while **21.7%** (5 physicians) stated that it may contribute to reducing the risk of increased uterine tone (**uterine hypertonicity**) during pregnancy (Figure 2).

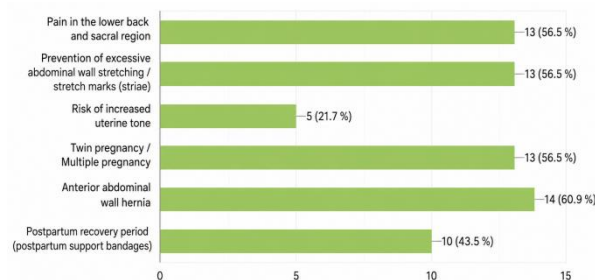


Figure 2. Survey results on the clinical effectiveness of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

During the sociological survey, the clinical contraindications for the use of the **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** during pregnancy were systematically identified based on physicians' opinions. The results showed that **73.9%** of the specialists stated that they **would not recommend** the use of the SMSG for pregnant women with **allergic skin reactions**. Meanwhile, **34.8%** of the respondents expressed the opinion that the garment could be used **provided that no general medical contraindications are present**.

Furthermore, **30.4%** of the obstetricians and gynecologists emphasized that the use of the SMSG is **strictly contraindicated** in cases of **abnormal fetal presentation** (transverse or oblique lie) and when there is a **risk of fetal hypoxia** (Figure 3).

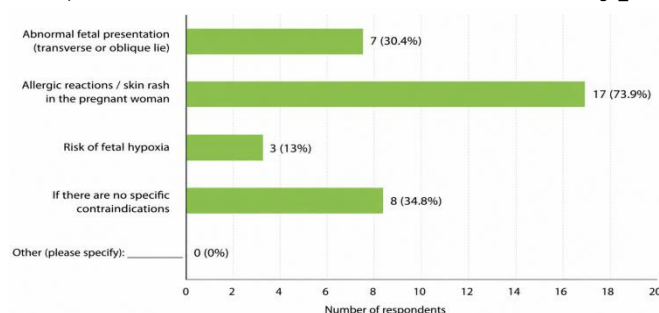


Figure 3. Survey results on the clinical contraindications for the use of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

Regarding the recommended time to begin using the **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** during pregnancy, **34.8%** of the physicians recommended initiating its use between **20 and 24 weeks of gestation**, whereas the majority (**43.5%**) advised starting between **28 and 30 weeks of pregnancy** (Figure 4).

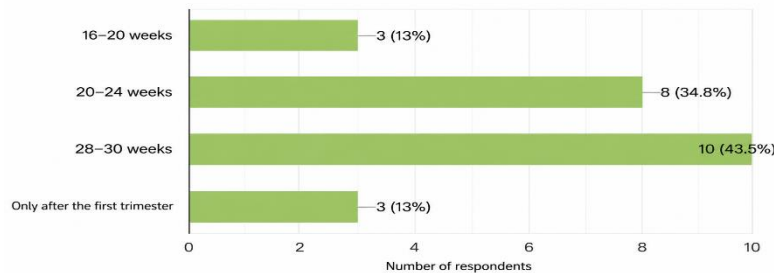


Figure 4. Survey results on the recommended time to begin using the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

The results of the survey conducted among obstetricians and gynecologists within the framework of this study made it possible to establish recommendations regarding the **daily use of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** during pregnancy.

A total of **52.2%** of the physicians (12 respondents) recommended **continuous use of the SMSG throughout the day, except during sleep**. Meanwhile, **39.1%** (9 respondents) indicated that the garment should be worn **only during periods of physical activity**, such as walking or prolonged standing. Only **8.7%** (2 respondents) believed that the daily wearing time **should not exceed two hours** (Figure 5).

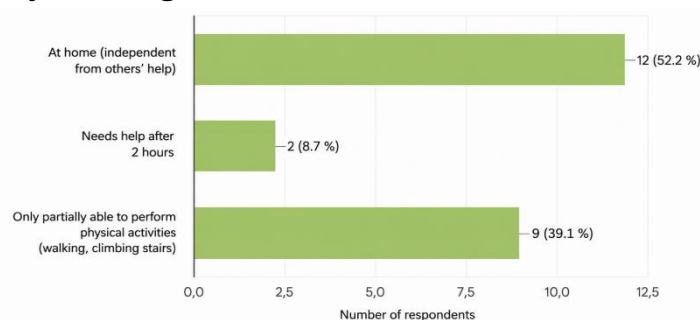


Figure 5. Survey results on the daily wearing regimen of the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

With the ongoing transformation of modern healthcare and the rapid expansion of **telemedicine** and **remote patient monitoring**, continuous real-time monitoring of patients without requiring hospitalization has become one of the highest priorities for healthcare professionals. Within the framework of this study, specialists' opinions regarding the proposed **Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG)** were also evaluated.

The survey results demonstrated that **65.0%** of the respondents positively evaluated this innovative technology. Meanwhile, **21.7%** emphasized that the implementation of the new technology into clinical practice should be approached with caution, whereas **17.4%** believed that there is currently **no need for additional technological solutions** in prenatal care (Figure 6).

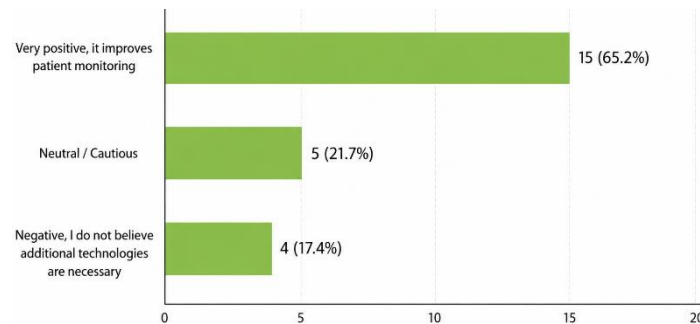


Figure 6. Survey results on specialists' opinions regarding the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG).

During the study, the technological solutions integrated into the Smart Maternity Support Garment (SMSG) and their diagnostic significance were analyzed. According to the survey results, 87.0% of the experts identified the continuous real-time (online) monitoring of the patient's condition as the most important advantage of the system. Furthermore, 43.5% of the respondents emphasized that automated collection and analysis of physiological data could improve diagnostic quality, while 39.1% considered a rapid alert system for physicians and patients during emergency situations to be a critical function of the technology. In addition, 39.1% of the physicians expressed the opinion that the implementation of such smart technologies could increase patients' responsibility for their own health and encourage active participation in prenatal care (Figure 7).

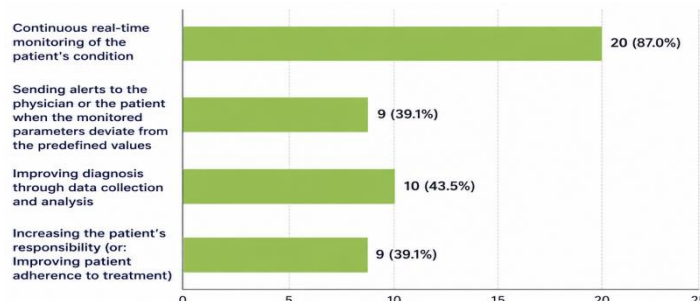


Figure 7. Survey results on technological solutions and their diagnostic significance.

At the end of the survey, the respondents were asked the following open-ended question: "**Please provide your personal recommendations, comments, or**

additional opinions regarding the use of maternity support garments during pregnancy." The physicians highlighted the following key recommendations:

- The garment should be made of **breathable, lightweight fabric** that does not cause excessive perspiration or restrict body movement. In addition, the integrated smart functions should not create any discomfort for the pregnant woman.
- Physicians emphasized the need to increase awareness of the benefits of maternity support garments through "**Women's Schools**" and primary healthcare institutions (polyclinics).
- The proposed **Smart Maternity Support Garment (MSG)** was described as an **innovative advancement** with considerable potential for preventing numerous pregnancy-related complications.

The survey findings indicate that healthcare professionals generally regard the **Smart Maternity Support Garment (MSG)** as an innovative solution for modern prenatal care. Nevertheless, they emphasized that its technological development should strictly comply with medical recommendations and ensure appropriate physical characteristics of the fabric, including breathability, adequate elasticity, and the avoidance of excessive compression.

Particular attention was given to the importance of promoting the advantages of the MSG among **primary healthcare physicians**, as this is expected to facilitate the widespread adoption of remote maternal monitoring systems in the future.

Based on the survey findings and the opinions of experienced obstetricians and gynecologists, it can be concluded that the development of **smart maternity support garments** that consider the anthropometric and morphological changes occurring during pregnancy represents one of the most promising areas at the intersection of **modern healthcare, wearable technologies, and the textile industry**.

The conducted research and expert evaluations further confirmed that this innovative device not only reduces mechanical discomfort and pain in the lumbar and abdominal regions but also enables **continuous real-time remote monitoring** of the pregnant woman's health status. Consequently, the proposed system has the potential to improve prenatal care, facilitate the early detection of pregnancy-related complications, and support timely medical intervention, thereby contributing to better maternal and fetal health outcomes.

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**SHARQ TILSHUNOSLIGIDA DIREKTIV NUTQ AKTLARINING
ZAMONAVIY PRAGMATIK TALQINI
(yapon, xitoy va koreys tillari misolida)**

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**СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ
ДИРЕКТИВНЫХ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ В ВОСТОЧНОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ
(на материале японского, китайского и корейского языков)**

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**CONTEMPORARY PRAGMATIC INTERPRETATION OF DIRECTIVE
SPEECH ACTS IN ORIENTAL LINGUISTICS
(A Study of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean)**

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Annotatsiya. Tezisda yapon, xitoy va koreys tillaridagi direktiv nutq aktlarining zamonaviy pragmatik talqini tadqiq etiladi. Direktivlik illokutiv kuch, muloqot konteksti, ijtimoiy maqom, nutq darajalari hamda milliy-madaniy me'yorlar uyg'unligida tahlil qilinadi. Qiyosiy tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, xitoy tilida direktivning pragmatik maqbulligi ijtimoiy uyg'unlik va yumshatuvchi vositalarga, koreys tilida gonorifik tizimga, yapon tilida esa keigo, kontekst va institutsional muloqot me'yorlariga bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: direktiv nutq akti, illokutiv kuch, pragmatik talqin, bevositalik, bilvositalik, xushmuomalalik, ijtimoiy maqom, keigo, gonorifik tizim.

Аннотация. В настоящей работе рассматриваются современные прагматические подходы к интерпретации директивных речевых актов в японском, китайском и корейском языках. Директивность анализируется во взаимосвязи с иллокутивной

силой, коммуникативным контекстом, социальным статусом, речевыми уровнями и национально-культурными нормами. Сопоставление показывает, что в китайском языке прагматическая приемлемость директива связана с социальной гармонией и средствами смягчения, в корейском — с системой гоноративов, а в японском — с кейго, контекстом и институциональными нормами общения.

Ключевые слова: директивный речевой акт, иллокутивная сила, прагматическая интерпретация, прямота, косвенность, вежливость, социальный статус, кейго, система гоноративов.

Abstract. This paper examines contemporary pragmatic approaches to the interpretation of directive speech acts in Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. Directivity is analyzed in relation to illocutionary force, communicative context, social status, speech levels, and culture-specific norms. The comparative analysis demonstrates that the pragmatic acceptability of directives in Chinese is largely shaped by social harmony and mitigating devices; in Korean, by the honorific system and speech levels; and in Japanese, by keigo, contextual factors, and institutional norms of interaction.

Keywords: directive speech act, illocutionary force, pragmatic interpretation, directness, indirectness, politeness, social status, keigo, honorific system.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda til birliklarini faqat grammatik tuzilish va lug'aviy ma'no nuqtai nazaridan emas, balki ularning muayyan kommunikativ vaziyatda bajaradigan vazifasi asosida tadqiq etish ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu tendensiya direktiv nutq aktlarini o'rganishda ham yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Direktiv nutq aktlari so'zlovchining adresatni muayyan harakatni bajarishga yoki bajarmaslikka undash maqsadini ifodalaydigan nutqiy harakatlar bo'lib, buyruq, iltimos, maslahat, taklif, ogohlantirish, taqiq va ruxsat kabi kommunikativ ko'rinishlarni qamrab oladi.

Direktivlarning an'anaviy tadqiqida asosiy e'tibor imperativ shakllar va buyruq gaplarning grammatik xususiyatlariga qaratilgan. Zamonaviy pragmatik talqinda esa direktivlik faqat undash mayli yoki gapning grammatik turi bilan chegaralanmaydi. Bir xil grammatik konstruktsiya turli vaziyatlarda buyruq, iltimos, tavsiya yoki taklif ma'nosini anglatishi mumkin. Aksincha, tashqi tuzilishi so'roq yoki darak gapdan iborat bo'lgan ifoda ham muayyan kontekstda adresatni harakatga undash vazifasini bajaradi. Demak, direktiv nutq aktining kommunikativ mazmunini aniqlashda grammatik shakl bilan bir qatorda so'zlovchining illokutiv maqsadi, ishtirokchilarning



ijtimoiy maqomi, ular o'rtasidagi masofa, muloqot vaziyati va milliy-madaniy me'yorlar ham hisobga olinishi lozim.

J. Ostin [5] tomonidan asos solingan va J. Serl [7] tomonidan rivojlantirilgan nutq aktlari nazariyasiga ko'ra, nutqiy bayonot axborot yetkazish vositasigina emas, balki muayyan harakatni amalga oshirish usuli hamdir. J. Serl direktivlarni so'zlovchining adresatni kelajakda muayyan harakatni bajarishga undashga qaratilgan illokutiv aktlar sifatida tavsiflaydi [7]. Mazkur yondashuv direktivlikni grammatik shakldan pragmatik vazifaga ko'chirib o'rganish imkonini berdi.

Ushbu tezisda «zamonaviy pragmatik talqin» deganda direktiv nutq aktlarini faqat imperativ shakl sifatida emas, balki illokutiv maqsad, kommunikativ kontekst, ijtimoiy maqom, xushmuomalalik strategiyalari va milliy-madaniy me'yorlar uyg'unligida o'rganuvchi yondashuv nazarda tutiladi. Tezisning maqsadi yapon, xitoy va koreys tillarida direktiv nutq aktlarining pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy o'rganish hamda bevositalik, hurmat, nutq darajasi va kontekstning illokutiv kuchni belgilashdagi o'rnini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, qiyosiy-pragmatik va kontekstual tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Sharq tilshunosligida direktiv nutq aktlarining talqini muayyan jamiyatning ijtimoiy tuzilishi, muloqot odobi, maqom munosabatlari va madaniy qadriyatlari bilan uzviy bog'liq. Shu sababli G'arb tilshunosligida, xususan, P. Braun va S. Levinsonning xushmuomalalik nazariyasida [6] shakllangan bevositalik, bilvositalik va xushmuomalalik strategiyalariga oid mezonlarni Sharq tillariga bir xil tarzda tatbiq etish har doim ham kutilgan natijani bermaydi. Sharq kommunikativ madaniyatida direktivlik adresatni harakatga undash bilan birga ijtimoiy uyg'unlikni saqlash, maqom munosabatlarini belgilash va suhbatdoshga nisbatan hurmatni ifodalash vositasi sifatida ham namoyon bo'ladi.

Direktiv nutq aktlarining pragmatik tabiatini maxsus tadqiq etgan Ye.I. Belyayeva [1; 2] ularni kommunikativ maqsad va adresatga ta'sir xususiyatiga ko'ra uchta asosiy guruhga — preskriptiv, rekvestiv va suggestiv direktivlarga ajratadi. Preskriptiv direktivlarda so'zlovchining adresat harakatini nazorat qilish va majburlash darajasi yuqori bo'lib, ularga buyruq, farmoyish, taqiq va ruxsat kabi aktlar kiradi. Rekvestiv direktivlarda adresatning tanlash imkoniyati nisbatan saqlanadi; iltimos, yolvorish va ayrim taklif ko'rinishlari shular jumlasidir. Suggestiv direktivlar esa, asosan, adresat manfaatiga yo'naltirilib, maslahat, tavsiya va ogohlantirish aktlarini qamrab oladi. [1, 45-b.] Mazkur tasnif A.A. Muminova tomonidan o'zbek reklama diskursi materiallariga tatbiq etilgan [3; 4].



Ye.I. Belyayeva tasnifining muhim jihati shundaki, unda direktivlarni farqlash faqat grammatik shaklga emas, balki kommunikativ munosabat xususiyatiga asoslanadi. Bir xil imperativ konstruksiya muayyan vaziyatda preskriptiv buyruqni, boshqa vaziyatda esa suggestiv maslahatni ifodalashi mumkin; so‘roq yoki shart shaklida tuzilgan bilvosita ifoda esa rekvestiv iltimos vazifasini bajaradi. Bu nazariy asos yapon, xitoy va koreys tillaridagi direktiv nutq aktlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishda harakatga undash darajasi, adresatning tanlash imkoniyati va undashdan manfaatdor tomonni aniqlash uchun muhim mezon vazifasini bajaradi.

Xitoy tilida direktiv nutq aktlarining pragmatik talqini konfutsiychilik an‘analari, xususan, 礼 lǐ — odob, marosim va ijtimoiy uyg‘unlik tamoyili bilan bog‘liq. Xitoy kommunikativ madaniyatida jamoadagi tartib, kattaga hurmat va ijtimoiy iyerarxiyani saqlash muhim bo‘lgani uchun direktiv ifodaning pragmatik bahosi uning faqat bevosita yoki bilvosita shakli bilan belgilanmaydi.

Xitoy tilidagi 请 qǐng — «iltimos», 麻烦你 máfan nǐ — «sizni ovora qilsam ham...», «iltimos...», 劳驾 láojià — «kechirasiz», «iltimos» kabi ifodalar direktiv ta’sirni yumshatishga xizmat qiladi. Ularning aniq ma’nosi va illokutiv kuchi muloqot vaziyati, ishtirokchilarning maqomi hamda o‘zaro munosabatiga qarab o‘zgaradi. M. Skewis [8] XVIII asr xitoy adabiyotidagi direktiv aktlarni tahlil qilib, «Qizil uydagi tush» romanida bevosita imperativ fe’llar direktiv ifodalarning taxminan 90 foizini tashkil etganini, biroq ular murojaat shakllari va yumshatuvchi vositalar bilan birga qo‘llanganini ta’kidlaydi. Bu natija xitoy muloqot madaniyatida bevosita direktiv har doim ham qo‘pollikka teng emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Demak, xitoy tilida direktivning pragmatik maqbulligi bevositalik darajasidan ko‘ra ko‘proq uning ijtimoiy uyg‘unlikka mosligi, adresat maqomi va yumshatuvchi vositalar bilan uyg‘unlashuviga bog‘liq.

Koreys tilida direktiv nutq aktlarining pragmatik talqini gonorifik tizim va nutq darajalari bilan uzviy bog‘langan. Koreys jamiyatida yosh, lavozim, ijtimoiy maqom, qarindoshlik munosabati va ishtirokchilar o‘rtasidagi yaqinlik til vositalarini tanlashga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shuning uchun direktivning muloyim yoki qat’iy qabul qilinishi faqat uning propozitsion mazmuniga emas, balki qaysi nutq darajasida ifodalanganiga ham bog‘liq.

Masalan, koreys tilidagi 하세요 haseyo shakli odobli iltimos, taklif yoki ko‘rsatmani ifodalashi mumkin. 하십시오 hasipsio esa rasmiy nutqda yuqori hurmat darajasini ifodalaydigan direktiv shakl sifatida qo‘llanadi. Ularning pragmatik qiymatini mutlaq ravishda «iltimos» va «buyruq» deb ajratish to‘g‘ri emas, chunki aniq illokutiv kuch



fe'l ma'nosi, intonatsiya, vaziyat, nutq darajasi hamda so'zlovchi—adresat munosabati asosida belgilanadi. Koreys kommunikativ madaniyatida xushmuomalalik ko'pincha ixtiyoriy strategik tanlov emas, balki ijtimoiy tartib va maqom munosabatlari belgilagan kommunikativ me'yor sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Shundan kelib chiqib, koreys tilida direktivning kommunikativ kuchini gonorifik ko'rsatkichlar, nutq darajasi va ijtimoiy maqom munosabatlari belgilaydi, degan xulosaga kelish mumkin.

Yapon tilida direktiv nutq aktlarining zamonaviy pragmatik talqini 敬語 keigo — hurmat nutqi, ijtimoiy iyerarxiya, bilvositalik va diskurs-xushmuomalalik tushunchalari bilan bog'liq. Yapon muloqotida direktiv ifodaning kommunikativ kuchi faqat fe'l shakli bilan emas, balki so'zlovchi va adresatning maqomi, 内／外 uchi/soto — ichki va tashqi guruh munosabati, rasmiylik darajasi hamda institutsional vaziyat bilan belgilanadi.

M. Tokieda [9] o'zining «tillik jarayon nazariyasi» (言語過程説) doirasida tilni tayyor va o'zgaras tizim emas, balki nutqiy faoliyat jarayonida amalga oshadigan dinamik hodisa sifatida talqin qiladi. Uning fikricha, yapon tilidagi buyruq yoki iltimosni faqat grammatik shakl asosida emas, balki kontekst va ishtirokchilar munosabatiga ko'ra belgilash lozim [9, 57-b.]. Masalan, やってください *yatte kudasai* — «iltimos, bajaring» va やれ *yare* — «bajar» ifodalari adresatni bir xil harakatga undasa-da, ularning pragmatik kuchi bir xil emas. Birinchi konstruksiya odobli iltimos yoki ko'rsatmani, ikkinchisi esa qat'iy buyruqni ifodalaydi; biroq bu shakllarning kommunikativ bahosi ham kontekst, ishtirokchilar maqomi va diskurs turiga bog'liq.

Yapon tilida grammatik jihatdan muloyim tuzilgan ifoda muayyan institutsional vaziyatda majburiy ko'rsatma vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonida qo'llanadigan こちらにお名前をお願いいたします *kochira ni onamae o onegai itashimasu* kontekstual ravishda «iltimos, ismingizni shu yerga yozing» deb tarjima qilinadi. Unda «yozmoq» fe'li ochiq ifodalanmagan bo'lsa-da, vaziyat orqali talab qilinayotgan harakat anglashiladi. Ifoda tashqi shakliga ko'ra o'ta muloyim iltimos bo'lsa ham, xizmatdan foydalanish sharti sifatida amalda majburiy ko'rsatma kuchiga ega bo'ladi. Demak, yapon tilida grammatik muloyimlik direktivning institutsional jihatdan majburiy bo'lishini istisno etmaydi; uning illokutiv kuchi keigo, kontekst, diskurs turi va ishtirokchilar munosabatining o'zaro ta'siri asosida belgilanadi.

Qiyosiy tahlil yapon, xitoy va koreys tillarida bevositalikni qo'pollik, bilvositalikni esa mutlaq xushmuomalalik bilan tenglashtirish mumkin emasligini ko'rsatdi. Xitoy tilida direktivning pragmatik maqbulligi ijtimoiy uyg'unlik, vaziyat va yumshatuvchi

vositalarga; koreys tilida gonorifik daraja, nutq uslubi va maqom munosabatiga; yapon tilida esa keigo, kontekst va institutsional muloqot me'yorlariga bevosita bog'liq.

Demak, Sharq tilshunosligida direktiv nutq aktlarini faqat imperativ shakl yoki buyruq gap doirasida talqin qilish yetarli emas. Ularning illokutiv kuchi grammatik shakl, kommunikativ maqsad, ijtimoiy maqom, nutq darajasi va milliy-madaniy me'yorlarning o'zaro munosabati natijasida shakllanadi. Shu sababli direktiv nutq aktlarini tadqiq etishda funksional-pragmatik, sotsiopragmatik va madaniyatlararo yondashuvlarni o'zaro uyg'unlashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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MATN USTIDA ISHLASH ORQALI O'QUVCHILARDA KITOBXONLIK MADANIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRISH.

Andijon davlat pedagogika inisituti talbasi
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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'qish darslarida matn ustida ishlash orqali o'quvchilarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirishning pedagogik va metodik asoslari yoritilgan. Matnni ongli o'qish, tahlil qilish, qayta hikoya qilish, qahramonlarga baho berish hamda asar mazmuni yuzasidan mustaqil fikr bildirishga yo'naltirilgan metod va usullar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, kitob o'qishga qiziqishni oshirish, mutolaa ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish va o'quvchilarda kitobga mehr uyg'otishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar hamda interfaol metodlarning ahamiyati yoritilgan.

Аннотация:

В статье рассматриваются педагогические и методические основы формирования культуры чтения у учащихся начальных классов посредством работы с текстом на уроках чтения. Проанализированы методы осознанного чтения, анализа текста, пересказа, оценки поступков героев и выражения собственного мнения о прочитанном произведении. Особое внимание уделено роли современных педагогических технологий и интерактивных методов в развитии читательского интереса, культуры чтения и речевой компетентности учащихся.

Abstract:

This article examines the pedagogical and methodological foundations of developing reading culture among primary school students through text-based activities in reading lessons. It discusses effective approaches to conscious reading, text analysis, retelling, evaluating literary characters, and expressing personal opinions about the text. The study also highlights the importance of modern pedagogical technologies and interactive teaching methods in fostering students' interest in books, improving reading habits, and enhancing communication skills.

Kalit so'zlar:

kitobxonlik madaniyati, matn ustida ishlash, o'qish darsi, boshlang'ich ta'lim, mutolaa, o'qib tushunish, matn tahlili, qayta hikoya qilish, mustaqil fikrlash, interfaol metodlar, pedagogik texnologiyalar, nutqni rivojlantirish.

Ключевые слова:

культура чтения, работа с текстом, урок чтения, начальное образование, читательская деятельность, понимание прочитанного, анализ текста, пересказ, самостоятельное мышление, интерактивные методы, педагогические технологии, развитие речи.

Keywords reading culture, text-based learning, reading lesson, primary education, reading habits, reading comprehension, text analysis, retelling, independent thinking, interactive methods, pedagogical technologies, speech development.

Kirish

Bugungi kunda yosh avlodni kitobxonlik ruhida tarbiyalash, ularda mutolaa madaniyatini shakllantirish va kitobga mehr uygʻotish taʼlim tizimining ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, boshlangʻich taʼlim bosqichida oʻquvchilarning kitob oʻqishga boʻlgan qiziqishini oshirish kelgusida ularning intellektual va maʼnaviy rivojlanishiga mustahkam zamin yaratadi. Oʻqish darslari bu borada muhim ahamiyatga ega boʻlib, matn ustida tizimli ishlash orqali oʻquvchilarda oʻqish odati, matnni ongli anglash va kitobni qadrlash kabi fazilatlarni shakllantirish mumkin.

Matn bilan ishlash faqatgina oʻqilgan asarning mazmunini tushunish bilan cheklanmaydi. U oʻquvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashi, voqealarni tahlil qilishi, qahramonlarga baho berishi va oʻz munosabatini erkin ifoda etishiga ham xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun oʻqituvchi har bir oʻqish darsini kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishga yoʻnaltirilgan metodlar asosida tashkil etishi lozim.

Kitobxonlik madaniyatining mazmuni

Kitobxonlik madaniyati – bu kitobni sevish, muntazam mutolaa qilish, oʻqilgan asarni tushunish, tahlil qilish va undan hayotiy xulosalar chiqarish koʻnikmalarining yigʻindisidir. Kitobxonlik madaniyati shakllangan oʻquvchi nafaqat darslikdagi matnlarni, balki badiiy, ilmiy-ommabop va bolalar adabiyotlarini ham qiziqish bilan mutolaa qiladi.

Boshlangʻich sinf davrida shakllangan mutolaa odati keyingi taʼlim bosqichlarida ham saqlanib qoladi. Shu sababli aynan shu davrda kitobga mehr uygʻotish, muntazam oʻqishga odatlantirish va oʻqilgan matn yuzasidan fikr almashish muhim hisoblanadi.

Matn ustida ishlashning kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishdagi oʻrni

Matn ustida ishlash oʻquvchilarning oʻqishga qiziqishini oshirishning eng samarali vositalaridan biridir. Matnni ifodali oʻqish, mazmunini tahlil qilish, asosiy gʻoyani aniqlash va qahramonlarning xatti-harakatlarini baholash orqali oʻquvchilar asarni chuqurroq anglaydilar.

O'qilgan matn yuzasidan savol-javoblar tashkil etish, muallif g'oyasi haqida suhbatlashish, voqealarga shaxsiy munosabat bildirish va asardan qanday saboq olish mumkinligini muhokama qilish kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, matnni qayta hikoya qilish, unga sarlavha tanlash, reja tuzish va matn asosida ijodiy topshiriqlarni bajarish o'quvchilarning nafaqat nutqini, balki kitob mutolaasiga bo'lgan qiziqishini ham oshiradi.

Kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish metodlari

Boshlang'ich sinf o'qish darslarida quyidagi metodlardan foydalanish samarali natija beradi.

Ifodali o'qish o'quvchilarga matn mazmunini his qilish va qahramonlarning ruhiy holatini anglashga yordam beradi.

Qayta hikoya qilish o'quvchilarning matnni eslab qolishi, voqealarni izchil bayon qilishi va mustaqil fikr bildirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.

Muammoli savollar o'quvchilarni fikrlashga undaydi. Masalan: "Qahramon nima uchun shunday yo'l tutdi?", "Siz uning o'rnida bo'lganingizda qanday qaror qabul qilardingiz?" kabi savollar matnni chuqur tahlil qilishga yordam beradi.

Kitob taqdimoti usuli orqali o'quvchilar o'qigan kitoblari haqida sinfdoshlariga ma'lumot beradilar. Bu usul kitob mutolaasiga qiziqishni yanada kuchaytiradi.

Rolli o'yinlar va **sahnalashtirish** o'quvchilarning asar qahramonlarini yaxshiroq tushunishiga, ularning his-tuyg'ularini anglashiga va ijodiy fikrlashiga yordam beradi.

Innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarning ahamiyati

Bugungi kunda o'qish darslarida innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. "Aqliy hujum", "Klaster", "INSERT", "Sinkveyn", "Venn diagrammasi" kabi interfaol metodlar o'quvchilarni matnni tahlil qilish va o'z fikrini erkin ifodalashga o'rgatadi.

Shuningdek, elektron kutubxonalar, audio kitoblar, ta'limiy videolar va interaktiv taqdimotlardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning kitob o'qishga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi. Raqamli vositalar yordamida tashkil etilgan darslar o'quvchilar uchun yanada qiziqarli va samarali bo'ladi.

O'qituvchi va ota-onaning hamkorligi

Kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish faqat maktab bilan cheklanib qolmaydi. Ota-onalar ham farzandlarini muntazam kitob o'qishga rag'batlantirishi, ular bilan mutolaa qilgan asarlar yuzasidan suhbatlashishi va oilada kitobxonlik muhitini yaratishi muhimdir.

O'qituvchi esa o'quvchilarga yoshiga mos badiiy asarlarni tavsiya etishi, sinfda "Eng faol kitobxon", "Haftaning kitobi" kabi tanlovlarni tashkil etishi orqali ularning mutolaaga bo'lgan qiziqishini qo'llab-quvvatlashi mumkin.

Xulosa

Matn ustida ishlash orqali o'quvchilarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish boshlang'ich ta'limning muhim vazifalaridan biridir. Matnni ongli o'qish, tahlil qilish, qayta hikoya qilish va muhokama qilish jarayonida o'quvchilarning o'qish savodxonligi, nutq madaniyati, mustaqil fikrlashi va ma'naviy dunyosi boyiydi.

Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar, interfaol metodlar va ota-ona hamkorligiga asoslangan yondashuv kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirishda yuqori samaradorlikni ta'minlaydi. Natijada o'quvchilar kitobni bilim manbai sifatida qadrlaydigan, mutolaani kundalik hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylantiradigan va o'qigan asarlaridan hayotiy xulosalar chiqaradigan shaxs sifatida shakllanadi.

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