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ENFORCEMENT OF RULES ON ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION IN THE EU AND UZBEKISTAN

Sarvinoz Sunnatillaeva,

Tashkent State University of Law Lecturer of Constitutional Law Department

Abstract. Public enforcement of competition law plays a crucial role in protecting consumer interests and ensuring market fairness, complementing private enforcement mechanisms. This paper examines the public enforcement frameworks in the European Union and Uzbekistan, focusing on the procedures, legal instruments, and decision-making processes. In the EU, the European Commission holds significant powers to investigate and enforce competition rules across multiple Member States, following a detailed procedural framework. In contrast, Uzbekistan's enforcement is managed by the Competition Promotion and Consumer Rights Protection Committee, with unique procedural aspects such as the involvement of a special commission and a mandated timeline for case resolution. Both systems allow for judicial review to ensure procedural fairness and proper application of competition law, though they differ in specific enforcement priorities and methods.

Enforcement of rules against abuse of dominant position can be done through private or public means. Public enforcement plays a crucial role in competition law. However, private enforcement is an irreplaceable tool in providing the rights of the third parties who suffered the damages because of infringement of competition law. Below, public enforcement mechanisms will be discussed.

Public enforcement. Public enforcement of rules on abuse of competition law will always exist: as the competition law protects the consumers and the competition, private enforcement by damaged parties will not be enough.

At the EU level, the Commission has a general duty to ensure that the provisions of the Union's Treaties and the measures taken by the institutions under the Treaty are applied and observed. Concerning competition rules, the Commission has powers on inspection and enforcement¹.

When violations of competition rules occur within one Member State or between two Member States, the national competition authorities (NCAs) are typically best

¹ Gray, M., Darbon, C., & Facenna, G. (2006). *EU competition law: procedures and remedies*. Richmond: Richmond law and tax. p. 1

placed to handle the case. The Commission usually investigates anti-competitive practices or agreements that affect competition in three or more Member States or where it is essential to set a European-level precedent. It is also best placed to consider cases where conduct is linked with other Union provisions that the Commission may exclusively or more effectively apply².

Concerning the rules, the enforcement procedures are given in two key legal instruments, notably Regulation 1/2003 and Regulation 773/2004. The procedure based on Regulation 1/2003³ followed by the Commission in the enforcement of the rules of competition may be summarised as follows:

- (1) the initiation of the procedure by a complaint made to the Commission or by the Commission on its own initiative;
- (2) investigation by the Commission (also referred to as the fact-finding stage);
- (3) the statement of objections by the Commission if the investigation has revealed infringements or incompatibilities with the rules of competition;
- (4) the reply to the Commission's statement of objections by the undertakings concerned;
- (5) hearing at the election of the relevant undertaking;
- (6) consultation with an Advisory Committee on Restrictive Practices and Dominant Positions;
- (7) the adoption by the Commission of the final decision and its publication in the Official Journal; and
- (8) where appropriate, that decision imposes fines or periodic penalty payments⁴.

EU antitrust proceedings regarding Article 102 TFEU can essentially be initiated as a result of two different events:

- as a result of a complaint by an undertaking, an individual or (exceptionally) a Member State (either a formal complaint in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation 1/2003 or a more informal complaint);
- at the Commission's own initiative (*ex officio*)⁵.

² Marcin Szczepański, (2019) *EU competition policy: Key to a fair single market*. European Parliamentary Research Service, p. 2

³ Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty, *OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1–25* <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32003R0001>

⁴ Gray, M., Darbon, C., & Facenna, G. (2006). *EU competition law: procedures and remedies*. Richmond: Richmond law and tax. p. 4

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 7

The third scenario, which is for a cartel member acting as a whistle-blower in return for immunity/reduction of fines (under the Leniency Notice), is not available in Article 102 TFEU proceedings.

At any stage, the Commission may decide to close its investigation. This action would be enough in the event of an ex-officio investigation. However, in case of a formal complaint (differently from informal complaints), further procedural safeguards have been put in place: the complainant is heard, the Commission has to take a decision, and as an ultimate remedy, the complainant can appeal the Commission's decision to the General Court⁶.

Where the Commission rejects the complaint without an investigation, the Court reviews the decision's legality to ascertain whether the contested decision is based on materially wrong facts, flawed by mistakes in law or a manifest error of assessment or by misuse of powers⁷.

The procedure invoked for enforcing competition rules results in a finding that there is no infringement or in a) a finding of infringement, b) the imposition of an interim measure or c) the imposition of commitment. The Commission must publish all these decisions, which provides transparency of the procedures⁸.

There is some criticism, which notices that the EU model of consideration of the cases does not involve a formal hearing before a judge or other decision-maker who is neutral. The hearing allows the accused business to restate its case to the case team but not to argue in front of an impartial judge, hearing officer, or other person who will rule on guilt or innocence. Instead of making decisions with authority, a designated hearing officer's duty is logistical, ensuring file access and secrecy. However, the presence of the Advisory Committee comprising Member State competition authority representatives lets them comment and ask questions about Commission decisions⁹.

Concerning Art 102 TFEU, worth to note that twofold proof of the violation must be presented in this case to prove an abuse of the dominant position. At this step, identifying the relevant market is essential since the Commission must first establish

⁶ Hendrik Viaene, Stibbe Brussels, (2011) *Administrative proceedings in the area of EU competition law*. Brussels, European Parliament, p.7

⁷ Gray, M., Darbon, C., & Facenna, G. (2006). *EU competition law: procedures and remedies*. Richmond: Richmond law and tax. p. 13

⁸ Ibid p.44

⁹ I. S. Forrester (2009), Due Process in EC Competition Cases; a Distinguished Institution with Flawed Procedures, 34 E.L. Rev. 817. p. 823

dominance. After establishing market dominance, the Commission must show that the dominant undertaking used its position to manipulate the market¹⁰.

Under **Uzbek Law**, the Competition Promotion and Consumer Rights Protection Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Committee) is the competent authority for public enforcement of rules on competition. Similarly, as in the EU, the competition authority's own inspection and study materials, complaints from persons and legal entities, state and local government organisations, and submissions from the necessary authorities are the basis for initiating and considering cases involving competition law violations.

The main legal instruments in the sphere of public enforcement are the Law on Competition and the Regulation "On the procedure for initiating and considering cases on violations of legislation on competition, natural monopolies, consumer protection, and advertising" (Regulation 225) adopted by the decision of the Cabinet Ministers in 2013¹¹.

According to Regulation N 225, to consider cases of violations of legislation, the anti-monopoly authority shall establish special commissions to consider violations of legislation (hereinafter referred to as the commission) from responsible employees of the anti-monopoly authority. The commission may include representatives of other government bodies and non-governmental, non-profit organisations in the field of consumer protection and ensuring guarantees of freedom of activity of business entities to ensure public control over the decisions made by the commission¹².

The Regulation states the following procedures for considering the cases:

- 1) Initiation of the procedure by complaint, information received by other government bodies, or found by competent authority;
- 2) Preliminary consideration by the Commission of the application and examination of other documents and materials by the anti-monopoly authority;
- 3) Decision in the form of a Statement adopted by the Commission based on the results of preliminary consideration to initiate a case on violation of the legislation or to refuse to initiate a case;

¹⁰ Adam S. (2023). *Course EU Competition Law – Antitrust procedures and judicial review (Syllabus)*, Ghent University, p. 19

¹¹ The Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopting the Regulation "On the procedure for initiating and considering cases on violations of legislation on competition, natural monopolies, consumer protection, and advertising", 12.10.2005, 225 <https://lex.uz/docs/878462> (Accessed on 03.08.2023)

¹² Ibid. para 9

- 4) Sending the Statement to the participants of the case for providing oral or written comments by them;
- 5) Consideration of the case **within a month** by the Commission in the participation of the involved parties;
- 6) Decision of the Commission based on the results of consideration on the merits to establish the fact of violation of the legislation and to take appropriate legal action or to terminate the proceedings on the case¹³.

Based on the results of consideration of the case on the merits, the commission shall decide: to establish the fact of violation of the legislation and to take appropriate legal action; or to terminate the proceedings on the case. The decision is adopted based on the results of the voting of the created special commission¹⁴.

We can observe that public enforcement procedures (initiation, investigation) are quite similar in both jurisdictions. However, there are differences in specific procedures, which change how these cases are considered. First, in Uzbekistan, the special commission, which is created for each case from representatives of different competent authorities and NGOs, adopts the decision. Meanwhile, in the EU, the Commissioner responsible for competition policy adopts the decision. The method of Uzbekistan's system provides impartiality to the decision of the Committee, as it can ensure that there will be fewer possibilities of conflict of interest. Contrarily, the Commission is often criticised for being responsible for investigations, inspection and adoption of the decision. However, the Commission addresses this criticism by stating that there are procedural safeguards that maintain the impartiality and independence of proceedings¹⁵, which is discussed in the next Chapter.

Second, unlike the EU, Uzbek legislation fixed the timeline of one month to consider the cases, which can create inconveniences for detailed investigation.

Thirdly, in the EU, the Guidance on enforcement priorities indicates the priorities in applying Art 102 TFEU, the emphasis of the Commission's activity in investigating exclusionary conduct of dominant undertakings¹⁶. Uzbekistan's legislation lacks this clarity in enforcement priorities. This topic is discussed further in Chapter 3.

Judicial review of decisions.

¹³ Ibid. para 8-20

¹⁴ Ibid. para 22

¹⁵ Philip Lowe (DG Competition). (2009). *Due process in antitrust*. CRA Conference on Economic Developments in Competition Law. Brussels. p. 2 [Due process and fines \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/due_process_in_antitrust.pdf)

¹⁶ Communication from the Commission — Guidance on the Commission's enforcement priorities in applying Article 82 of the EC Treaty to abusive exclusionary conduct by dominant undertakings, OJ C 45, 24.2.2009

Courts review of the application of competition law aids in ensuring that procedures are followed, the rights of parties are upheld, and the discretion of competition authorities is exercised within limits established by law. Judges evaluate both the procedural due process that was followed and the accurate and consistent application of the substantive principles of competition law. Courts can also point out factual and legal errors and impose remedial measures, or they can affirm enforcement rulings¹⁷.

In the EU, CJEU has exclusive competence to determine whether acts of the Commission are lawful or not¹⁸. The particular grounds for this assessment are set down in Article 263 TFEU and include issues like lack of competence, procedural errors, treaty violations, or misuse of powers. According to Article 261 TFEU and Article 31 of Regulation No. 1/2003, however, the European Union Courts have “unlimited jurisdiction with regard to penalties” (with the possibility to substitute the amount of the fines) when it comes to disputes concerning Competition law¹⁹.

In this regard, two types of review of the CJEU can be highlighted: the review of the legality under Art 263 and the unlimited review of penalty decisions. However, a review of the legality cannot be indicated as limited. Rather it is connected with the principle of separation of powers and to the exercise of discretionary powers²⁰. “Control of legality cannot be seen as a “limited jurisdiction”, but as a comprehensive way to review the law, the facts and their appraisal”²¹.

Moreover, CJEU recognises the Commission’s discretionary powers, f.e. in making policy choices or technical assessments in competition cases. In this scenario, the Court does not have an absolute review of the decisions based on these powers²² (the topic of discretionary powers is discussed in detail in Chapter 2).

Judicial review in Uzbekistan. Art 40 of the Law on Competition states that persons involved in a case on violation of competition legislation have the right to appeal against a decision of an authorised state body directly to the court or to a higher subordinate body or official.

¹⁷ OECD (2019). The standard of review by courts in competition cases - Background Note. OECD Secretariat. p. 4 [https://one.oecd.org/document/DAF/COMP/WP3\(2019\)1/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DAF/COMP/WP3(2019)1/en/pdf)

¹⁸ Gray, M., Darbon, C., & Facenna, G. (2006). *EU competition law: procedures and remedies*. Richmond: Richmond law and tax. p. 57

¹⁹ Paz, José. (2012). Judicial review in European competition law. p.p. 2-3 https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/judicial_review_in_european_competition_law.pdf

²⁰ Ibid. p. 4-5

²¹ Ibid. p. 28

²² J. Mendes (2016), “Discretion, Care and Public Interests in the EU Administration: Probing The Limits Of Law”, *Common Market Law Review*, Vol. 53, pp. 419-52 Sections 3.1. and 3.3

According to the Law on Administrative Procedures, the measures taken in competition law fall under the definition of administrative act²³. Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Court Proceedings establishes the rights of the concerned parties to appeal the decision of the competent authority in the administrative courts²⁴. The procedure for competition cases is the same as for other types of administrative acts. When it is the decision based on the discretion of the Committee, the courts possess limited jurisdiction as in the EU.

Important to mention that according to the Law on Competition (new edition), financial sanctions in the form of a fine shall be applied in a judicial order, except for cases when the offender admits guilt in the committed offence and pays the fine voluntarily²⁵. Consequently, the court assumes jurisdiction over the ultimate fine amount upon the presentation of the competition authority's decision for approval. This reveals that the judicial review of fines proposed by the Committee actually takes place before the adoption of the decision, and the involved parties may express their claims at this stage. Adoption of the decisions in judicial order is connected with the concept according to which sanctions cannot be applied without proper court proceedings and the right to a fair trial.

Public enforcement of competition law is vital for maintaining fair competition and protecting consumers, complementing private enforcement, which focuses on compensating those harmed by anti-competitive behavior. In the EU, the European Commission holds significant powers for investigating and enforcing competition rules, particularly in cases involving multiple Member States. The process follows a structured procedure outlined in Regulations 1/2003 and 773/2004, from initiating an investigation to making final decisions, including imposing fines. Despite some criticisms about the lack of impartial hearings, the Commission's actions are guided by procedural safeguards. In Uzbekistan, similar public enforcement mechanisms exist, with the Competition Promotion and Consumer Rights Protection Committee overseeing enforcement. However, differences in procedure, such as the involvement of a special commission and the fixed timeline for case consideration, highlight varying approaches between the EU and Uzbekistan. Both jurisdictions

²³ Art 4 of Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative procedures, 08.01.2018. № LRU-457 <https://lex.uz/docs/6114000>

²⁴ Art 3-4 of Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Court proceedings, 01.04.2018. [25.01.2018. Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative proceedings \(lex.uz\)](#)

²⁵ Art 40 of Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Competition, 03.07.2023 № LRU-850 [ЎПҚ-850-сон 03.07.2023. Рақобат тўғрисида \(lex.uz\)](#)

allow for judicial review, with courts ensuring procedural fairness and the proper application of competition law.

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THE ROLE OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN THE RESOCIALIZATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Dilrabo Abdusamieva,

Teacher of Tashkent State University of Law

E-mail: dilraboabdusamiyeva@gmail.com

The role of the penitentiary system in the social adaptation of persons released from correctional institutions is very great. Before discussing its important aspect, it is appropriate to briefly explain its content.

The penitentiary system, which is one of the main concepts in the field of criminal-executive law, is a system that covers actions related to the execution of punishment imposed on persons found guilty by the court of committing a certain act. Scientists have given different definitions to this concept, including the definition of N. Salaev, which comprehensively revealed the essence of the penitentiary system: “Penitentiary system - a system that includes the educational, moral, pedagogical, psychological, political, legal, socio-economic and other areas of activity of state bodies and institutions for the implementation of criminal penalties and other measures of criminal law aimed at correcting and resocialization of convicts”[1, p.16].

Therefore, the penitentiary system includes not only the execution of prescribed punishments, but also the implementation of measures aimed at the moral correction of prisoners. Therefore, the resocialization of convicts should begin while they are serving their sentence. Their support after release should facilitate a smooth transition from prison to society, build on the successes achieved in prison through treatment and education programs, and continue until successful reintegration is completed [2, pp. 120-129]. These ideas are also enshrined in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules): “It is desirable to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the prisoner’s gradual adaptation to society before the end of his sentence.” [3, Rule 87] Furthermore, the purpose of imprisonment or similar deprivation of liberty is, above all, to protect society from crime and to reduce recidivism. These purposes can only be achieved if the period of deprivation of liberty is used, so far as possible, to ensure

the reintegration of such persons into society upon release and to lead a law-abiding and independent life... [4, Rule 4]

According to Article 42 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the purpose of punishment is to correct the morality of the convicted person, prevent him from continuing his criminal activity, and also prevent the convicted person, like other persons, from committing a new crime. Therefore, when executing punishments, the issue of moral correction of convicted persons should be the most important, since the possibility of moral correction and education of convicted persons is limited only by depriving them of certain rights or imposing certain duties on them. Unfortunately, today the main attention of the penitentiary institutions of our country is focused on the execution of punishments.

The Criminal Executive Codes of the Republics of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, which are neighboring countries, define the issues of moral correction of prisoners and their resocialization, and the issue of their combination with resocialization is presented as a principle [5, Articles 14, 5 respectively], that is, the execution of punishment and criminal-legal measures must comprehensively support socio-psychological and pedagogical instruments aimed at the correction and resocialization of prisoners [6, Article 14].

Since the main legal basis for the execution of punishments is the Criminal Executive Code, then the issues related to the educational influence and education of convicts in this Code are covered in Chapters 14-15 of the Criminal Executive Code, and from these chapters it consists of only six substances (4 and 2 respectively). Since the main purpose of applying criminal punishment is the education of the convict, then the main attention should be paid to the norms aimed at his educational situation.

APPENDIX 19 to the internal regulations of the institutions of deprivation of liberty of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the approximate daily routine of prisoners, according to which time spent in the toilet, washing and physical education, bed rest, morning and evening registration, breakfast, lunch, dinner, meeting and return time, working hours, free time, general secondary and vocational education, attendance of social and cultural events, preparation for sleep and sleep time are provided. , in which 1 hour is allocated for the prisoner's free time and 1 hour for participation in general secondary and vocational education, social and cultural events according to the schedule. This is very little time for the re-education of convicts.

According to the Criminal-executive Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, correction and socialization of prisoners, the desire of prisoners to engage in socially useful activities, conscientious attitude to work, the requirements of the law and other norms of behavior accepted in society are determined that it is aimed at forming and strengthening compliance with the rules of behavior, raising the educational and cultural level, instilling family values, awareness of the illegality of the crime committed and taking measures to compensate for the damage caused by the crime, participation in rehabilitation programs. Public and charitable organizations, relatives of prisoners and other persons who have a positive influence on their behavior are voluntarily involved in educational influence, and social adaptation and psychological work with prisoners are one of the main tasks of correction. work and life are organized.

Therefore, it is very important to conduct educational and preventive work with convicts while serving their sentences in places of imprisonment, to develop various programs aimed at their resocialization. The main goal of social reintegration programs is to provide offenders with the support and supervision they may need so that they can give up crime, successfully reintegrate into society and prevent recidivism. In general, there are three main categories of social reintegration programs: prison rehabilitation programs, post-release reintegration and care programs and out-of-community programs. If these measures are not implemented, the scale of problems that released prisoners may face will increase and the likelihood of reoffending will increase.

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ТЕМА: СЕМЕЙНОЕ ПРАВО ЯПОНИИ: УСЫНОВЛЕНИЕ

Абдусаидова Гулрухсорабегим Комилжон кизи

Студент Ташкентский государственный юридический университет

АБСТРАКТ:

Семейное право Японии является очень необыкновенным примером, которое сохраняет в себе многовековые традиции и зачатки новой эпохи, одним из которых является простые и специальные усыновления. В данной статье будут рассмотрены и описаны виды усыновления в Японии, их отличия. Также, будут раскрыты проблемы данных видов усыновления, включая консерватизм старшего поколения и семейное древо *косеки*.

Ключевые слова: усыновление, специальное усыновление, усыновление в Японии, Семейные суды.

Когда речь касается семейного права Японии, в первую очередь следует отметить, что при создании семьи, пара не основывают новую ячейку общества, а входит в уже существующую семью. Данная система называется еще *косеки*, которая характерна только Японии. Простыми словами, *косеки* это семейное древо и при регистрации брака, пара должна выбрать фамилию только одной из семьи, либо семьи супруга или супруги. Данная система очень важна для дальнейшего обсуждения и имеет немаловажную роль при процессе усыновления ребенка.

Само усыновление, называемое *yoshi*, является понятием обширным и размытым, при этом даже возраст усыновляемого остается неясным. Статья 792 Гражданского кодекса Японии, которая регулирует усыновление, ясно не указывает разницу в возрасте между усыновляемым и усыновителем. Таким образом, даже разница в один день **не** может стать помехой в процессе усыновления.

Само усыновление в Японии делится на два типа: простое и специальное. В первом случае ребенок сохраняет родственные узы со своими настоящими биологическими родителями. Также, усыновленный имеет наследственное право на имущество всех своих родителей, включая усыновителей и биологических. Следует отметить, что в этом виде усыновления настоящие родители усыновляемого сохраняют за собой “родительскую ответственность” и могут вмешиваться в процесс воспитания ребенка, что

конечно может потревожить усыновителей. Это и стало одной из причин создания нового специального вида усыновления.

Специальное усыновление дает право новым родителям на воспитание ребенка без тревоги и мыслей о том, что биологические родители в будущем не будут вмешиваться в их внутренние семейные дела, так как в специальном усыновлении биологические родители полностью утрачивают свои “родительские права”. Однако, данное усыновление имеет свои требования и проблемы. Требованиями являются то, что только официально зарегистрированные пары могут стать усыновителями, при этом одному из должно быть более 25 лет, а второму более 20 лет. Также, усыновленному ребенку не должно быть больше 6 лет во время подачи заявления на усыновление. Последним требованием является обязательная шестимесячная забота над ребенком до усыновления. Но следует держать в уме, что данные требования являются только первоначальными, и что после них, органы опеки и попечительства будут проверять финансовое и физическое состояние самих усыновителей. Первостепенной проверкой является финансовое благосостояние усыновителей, и их способность материально поддерживать ребенка. Также проверяется их физическое здоровье, чтобы они могли ухаживать за ребенком. Последним критерием является площадь жилья, которая измеряется в *татами* и не должна быть менее 10 *татами* (примерно 16,529 квадратных метров), чтобы у ребенка было достаточное количество пространства.

Проблемами же данного вида усыновления являются то, что официальное разрешение биологических родителей считается обязательным условием для усыновления ребенка. Данная ситуация остается плачевной для ребенка, так как некоторые родители из корыстных побуждений могут быть против потери собственного дитя. Другим фактором может стать отсутствие родителей (бесследно исчезнувшие) и брошенные дети. Если в последнем случае, родительские права переходят в органы опеки и попечительства или суд, которые вместо родителей могут дать свое согласие на усыновление, то в первом случае, когда связаться с родителем является невозможным, суды предпочитают подождать, пока родитель не объявится. Может показаться, что суды поступают неверно, останавливая процесс усыновления, но в традиционной стране как Япония, Семейные суды, которые занимаются вопросом усыновления, предпочитают не вмешиваться в семейные дела, сохраняя традиции и ценности семьи. Однако, данная практика очень

негативно влияет на ребенка, так как “ожидание суда”, чтобы получить разрешение от родителя может затянуться в несколько лет.

Следующей, но не очень распространенной проблемой является международное специальное усыновление. Японское законодательство гласит, что если один из супругов является иностранным гражданином, или имеющим вид на жительство, или идет процесс усыновления ребенка Японии иностранными гражданами- во всех данных случаях усыновление считается международным. Проблема заключается в том, что во время международного усыновления, семейные суды не будут продолжать дело, пока не проверят семейного законодательства иностранного гражданина. Если все обстоятельства не противоречат японскому и иностранному законодательству, только тогда процесс усыновления продолжится. В обратном случае дело остановится пока неполадки не будут устранены, либо усыновлению будет дан отказ.

В начале статьи мы говорили про систему косеки, и что она является неотъемлемой частью японского гражданина. Также, нами было упомянуто, что во время специального усыновления ребенок теряет контакты со своими биологическими родителями. Однако, саркастично, усыновление будет отмечено в косеки, к которому имеет доступ сам ребенок, и что он может обнаружить факт усыновления. Также, в косеки будут отмечены его биологические родители и в будущем, при желании, ребенок все равно может отыскать своих биологических родителей и наладить отношения с ними. Многие годы, активисты и либералы пытаются устранить данное противоречие, хотя и безуспешно. Небольшим решением стало краткое изложение факта усыновления в косеки, что даже при случае обнаружения усыновления, ребенок не сможет найти контакты своих биологических родителей.

Одной из немаловажных проблем является традиционные устои, либо же консерваторы, которые идут против усыновления. Защитным аргументом данной стороны является сохранение “чистой крови” семьи, и что усыновление неизвестного ребенка от неизвестных родителей может испортить чистоту крови семьи и их будущее. Эта перспектива создает проблемы не только для приемных родителей, но и для усыновленного ребенка, который может столкнуться с проблемами принятия со стороны родственников, сверстников и соседей. Несмотря на критику, ясно, что модернизация законов об усыновлении была полезной, предотвращая

потенциально худшие результаты. Несмотря на все эти противоречия, усыновление считается и остается лучиком надежды для тысячи детей, и необходимо признать, что усыновление может привести к положительным изменениям для всех участвующих сторон.

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THE MULTIFACETED THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS OF SUCCINIC ACID IN MEDICINE.

Xolboyeva Gulnoz Baxadirovna

Emergency Clinical Hospital. Anesthesiologist, resuscitator, 99-802-94-53.

Xolboevy@mail.ru

Abstract: Succinic acid, a naturally occurring dicarboxylic acid, plays a pivotal role in cellular metabolism as an intermediate in the citric acid (Krebs) cycle. Beyond its metabolic functions, succinic acid has garnered significant attention for its wide array of therapeutic applications in modern medicine. This article delves into the pharmacological activities of succinic acid, emphasizing its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, neuroprotective, and metabolic regulatory effects. Additionally, the article explores its emerging roles in cancer therapy, antimicrobial treatment, and its potential in combating metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Succinic acid, citric acid cycle, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, neuroprotection, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular health, cancer therapy, antimicrobial activity.

Introduction: Succinic acid (C₄H₆O₄), also referred to as butanedioic acid, is a critical component of the citric acid cycle, essential for energy production in aerobic organisms. Found in various natural sources, including amber, from which it derives its name, succinic acid has been utilized in various industries, such as food, agriculture, and manufacturing. In recent years, its potential medicinal properties have been the focus of extensive research, unveiling its broad-spectrum therapeutic potential. Succinate serves as an essential circulating metabolite within the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle and functions as a substrate for succinate dehydrogenase (SDH), thereby contributing to energy production in fundamental mitochondrial metabolic pathways. Aberrant changes in succinate concentrations have been associated with pathological states, including chronic inflammation, ischemia/reperfusion (IR) injury, and cancer, resulting from the exaggerated response of specific immune cells, thereby rendering it a central area of investigation. Recent studies have elucidated the pivotal involvement of succinate and SDH in immunity beyond metabolic processes, particularly in the context of cancer. Current scientific endeavors are concentrated on comprehending the functional repercussions of metabolic modifications, specifically pertaining to

succinate and SDH, in immune cells operating within a hypoxic milieu. The efficacy of targeting succinate and SDH alterations to manipulate immune cell functions in hypoxia-related diseases have been demonstrated.

Methods

1. Literature Review: A thorough review of scientific literature was conducted, focusing on studies published in the last 30 years. Databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar were utilized to gather data on the biological and medicinal properties of succinic acid.
2. In Vitro and In Vivo Studies: A detailed examination of laboratory studies involving animal models and cell cultures was performed to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of succinic acid's effects.
3. Clinical Trials and Meta-Analyses: The study also reviewed clinical trials and meta-analyses to assess the efficacy and safety of succinic acid in various therapeutic contexts.

This metabolic shift towards glycolysis in activated immune cells is thought to have a significant impact in low oxygen conditions, such as hypoxic inflammatory sites. The accumulation of succinate has the potential to enhance inflammatory signaling and greatly influence the immuno-inflammatory response. Various potential sources may contribute to the accumulation of succinate. Firstly, these studies have provided confirmation that succinate accumulation resulting from SDH mutations has the ability to stabilize HIF-1 α in activated macrophages, particularly when the activity of the prolyl hydroxylase domain (PHD) enzyme is inhibited. Recent studies have provided evidence indicating the involvement of SUCNR1 in multiple succinate-dependent inflammatory processes *in vivo*. Firstly, it was observed that SUCNR1-deficient mice exhibited heightened migration of DCs in comparison to their wild-type counterparts. Secondly, the absence of SUCNR1 in DCs resulted in the absence of cytokine elevation, thereby supporting the notion that succinate functions as a conventional signal to enhance the antigen-presenting function of APCs. Lastly, solid organ transplantation from SUCNR1-deficient mice exhibited prolonged graft survival when compared to that from wild-type mice.

Results

1. Anti-Inflammatory Effects: Succinic acid exhibits significant anti-inflammatory properties by modulating the immune response. It inhibits the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines like TNF- α and IL-6, which are key mediators in chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease,

and asthma. These effects are believed to be mediated through its action on the NF- κ B signaling pathway.

2. **Antioxidant Properties:** As an effective antioxidant, succinic acid reduces oxidative stress by neutralizing free radicals and upregulating endogenous antioxidant defenses like glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase. Its antioxidant capacity is particularly beneficial in preventing cellular damage associated with chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer, and neurodegenerative disorders.

3. **Neuroprotective Role:** Succinic acid's neuroprotective effects are attributed to its ability to enhance mitochondrial function, thereby improving cellular energy production and reducing neurotoxicity. Studies have shown its potential in protecting neurons from damage in models of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and stroke. The compound's role in reducing amyloid-beta accumulation and tau phosphorylation in Alzheimer's disease has been a focal point of recent research.

4. **Metabolic Disorders:** Succinic acid's role in metabolic health is underscored by its ability to improve insulin sensitivity and glucose metabolism. It enhances the function of the insulin receptor and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4), which are critical in maintaining glucose homeostasis. Furthermore, succinic acid supplementation has been shown to reduce lipid accumulation in adipocytes, indicating its potential in treating obesity and related metabolic disorders.

5. **Cardiovascular Health:** Emerging evidence suggests that succinic acid may play a protective role in cardiovascular health. By improving mitochondrial energy metabolism in cardiac cells, succinic acid helps to reduce myocardial ischemia and reperfusion injury. Additionally, it has been shown to lower blood pressure in hypertensive models by modulating the renin-angiotensin system and improving endothelial function.

6. **Cancer Therapy:** Recent studies have explored succinic acid's potential as an adjuvant in cancer therapy. It has been found to inhibit the growth of cancer cells by inducing apoptosis and disrupting mitochondrial function. In particular, succinic acid shows promise in enhancing the efficacy of chemotherapy drugs by sensitizing cancer cells to treatment.

7. **Antimicrobial Activity:** Succinic acid exhibits antimicrobial properties against a range of pathogens, including bacteria, fungi, and viruses. It disrupts microbial cell membranes and inhibits biofilm formation, making it a potential candidate for treating infections and preventing the spread of antibiotic-resistant strains.

Discussion

Succinic acid's diverse biological activities make it a promising candidate for therapeutic applications in various fields of medicine. Its natural occurrence and biocompatibility enhance its appeal as a therapeutic agent with minimal side effects. While the current body of research highlights its potential, further studies are necessary to fully elucidate its mechanisms of action, optimize its therapeutic use, and explore its long-term safety in clinical settings. Consequently, there is ongoing research aimed at elucidating these fundamental mechanisms in order to facilitate the development of innovative therapeutic interventions and associated pharmaceuticals. Numerous investigations have demonstrated that succinylation can occur in organisms through both enzymatic and non-enzymatic means.

Conclusion: The therapeutic potential of succinic acid is vast, spanning anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial effects. Its role in metabolic and cardiovascular health, as well as its emerging applications in cancer therapy, make it a compound of significant interest for future medical research and clinical use. Continued exploration and development could position succinic acid as a key player in the treatment of a wide range of diseases. Historically, succinate and SDH have been recognized as pivotal contributors to ATP generation in the context of mitochondrial energy metabolism. Nevertheless, it has become evident that comprehending their extensive involvement in IR injury, immuno-inflammatory responses, and tumorigenesis could offer innovative and potent insights into disease control.

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**"DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN BASED
ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
OF GERMANY: RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROSPECTS"**

Iskandarbek Bakhodirbekov Jamshitbek ugli

Abstract: The report analyzes the model of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany in order to adapt it to the conditions of Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid to the independence of the courts, constitutional control and protection of fundamental rights. Based on a comparative analysis, recommendations are proposed for improving the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan, aimed at increasing confidence in the judicial system and strengthening the rule of law.

Key words: independence of courts, constitutional justice, judicial reform, constitutional control, rule of law, Uzbekistan, Germany, protection of rights, separation of powers, judicial system.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of globalization continues to have a profound impact on the global community, influencing the political, economic and legal systems of countries around the world. In the context of these transformations, Uzbekistan, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is implementing significant reforms of the judicial system in accordance with the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the concept "Uzbekistan-2030". The main areas of reform include ensuring the independence of the courts, improving access to justice and increasing the transparency of judicial proceedings. As part of these reforms, special attention is paid to the creation and improvement of constitutional justice. The development of the judicial system has become an integral part of the country's overall reform strategy, which includes modernizing legislation, improving conditions for the independence of judges and intensifying anti-corruption activities in the judicial sphere. Uzbekistan is actively working to create a more independent judiciary, which has already led to notable improvements, including simplification of case procedures and the creation of specialized courts.

Accordingly, the idea of this report is aimed at analyzing the model of constitutional justice in Germany in order to adapt them to the conditions of Uzbekistan. The report assesses the key differences in the structure and powers of these courts, which are useful for strengthening the independence of the judiciary in Uzbekistan. The focus is also on how these courts maintain a balance between the separation of powers and the protection of constitutional rights, which is especially important for Uzbekistan. An analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the models will identify elements that can

increase confidence in the judicial process and improve the functioning of the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan.

Jurisdiction of the constitutional courts

The Federal Constitutional Court of Germany (FCC) is the highest judicial body responsible for protecting the German Constitution and respecting the principle of separation of powers. The Court consists of 16 judges, each of whom is appointed for a period of 12 years. Judges are elected by two different bodies: half by the Bundestag (Parliament) and the other half by the Bundesrat (Federal Council). This ensures a balanced approach to their selection. The Court consists of two chambers, each of which consists of eight judges, who can sit either separately or jointly on important issues.

The Federal Law Enforcement Commission plays a key role in the judicial review process, through which it evaluates the constitutionality of federal and state legislation to ensure compliance with the Basic Law. This function is vital for maintaining the rule of law and the integrity of the Constitution. In addition, the FCC is responsible for resolving disputes between federal agencies and between the federal government and the states (lands). This includes resolving disputes related to the distribution of powers and ensuring compliance with constitutional principles.

The protection of fundamental rights is another important function of the Federal Public Relations Commission. The Commission examines individual complaints concerning alleged violations of the rights enshrined in the Basic Law, protects personal freedoms and prevents abuse by the State. The Court's power to invalidate legislation that violates fundamental rights strengthens its ability to protect individual freedoms and uphold the rule of law. In addition, the Federal Commission of Justice proposes a final interpretation of the constitutional provisions, establishing the procedure for their application throughout the legal system.

The German constitutional system is designed with great precision to maintain a balance between the separation of powers and the protection of rights. This is achieved by guaranteeing the autonomy of the Federal Judicial Chamber. The long tenure of judges and the appointment process, which involves both the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, serve to shield them from political pressure. The Federal Public Relations Commission is responsible for overseeing the activities of both the legislative and executive branches of government, ensuring that their actions comply with the Constitution. The decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court on issues related to fundamental rights and legislative acts serve to strengthen its function of ensuring compliance with the Basic Law and the Rule of Law.

Additional aspects of the FCC's jurisdiction

The Federal Constitutional Court of Germany, as the highest body of constitutional justice, performs a dual role. On the one hand, he defends the Basic Law (Grundgesetz). On the other hand, it plays a key role in maintaining a system of checks and balances between the various branches of government. One of the most important aspects of his work is the ability to exercise judicial control, which is called "constitutional control". As noted in the article "Judicial Review Review: The German Experience" published in the Tulane Law Review, the mechanism of constitutional control in Germany is much more active and detailed than in other jurisdictions such as the United States. This control includes not only checking federal legislation for compliance with the Constitution, but also evaluating the laws adopted by the subjects of the Federation (lands) and their relationship with federal laws.

The Federal Arbitration Court is the only higher court with the exclusive right to overturn laws if they are found unconstitutional, which distinguishes it from many other courts. As evidenced by the analysis conducted in Verfassungsblog, court decisions can also have a significant socio-political impact. For example, the importance of this institution in setting legal precedents is evidenced by its participation in important cases concerning civil liberties, such as freedom of expression and freedom of association, as well as economic policy.

Role in the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms

The FCC is also actively involved in protecting fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution, such as personal freedoms, freedom of expression and equality before the law. This is especially evident through the consideration of individual complaints from citizens who claim that their rights have been violated by State bodies or acts. As emphasized in the Verfassungsblog source, the effectiveness of the protection of rights in the FCC is especially important for civil society, since it allows every citizen to go to court with a complaint about the violation of his constitutional rights, which strengthens the country's legal system.

In addition, an important element of the court's work is the supervision of State bodies. The Federal Constitutional Court monitors the activities of both legislative and executive authorities, ensuring compliance with constitutional principles. This makes it an important link in maintaining a balance between the branches of government.

Political Independence of Courts

Another key aspect of the FCC is its independence from political influence. The article "Judicial Review Revisited" emphasizes that the mechanism for appointing judges, including both the parliament (Bundestag) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat), helps to reduce the likelihood of political pressure on judges. Judges are appointed for a period of 12 years without the right to extend their powers, which ensures their independence and does not allow political parties to manipulate the appointment process.

The political neutrality and long-term powers of judges contribute to the fact that the decisions of the FCC are made on the basis of legal norms and principles, rather than political expediency. This creates a stable and predictable legal system capable of withstanding the challenges of modern crises, such as international conflicts or economic crises.

In the light of the experience of the German Federal Constitutional Court, a number of recommendations can be made on the development of the judicial system of Uzbekistan.

- **Strengthening constitutional control:** It is recommended to establish a stricter constitutional oversight mechanism, similar to the Federal Council for the Supervision of Compliance with the Constitution, to ensure the constitutionality of legislation and other acts.
- **The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed:** One of the ways to increase the independence of the judiciary is to more clearly delineate the influence of the executive and legislative branches of government, which corresponds to the model of the Federal Council for the Supervision of Compliance with the Constitution.
- **The importance of transparency and public trust:** As evidenced by the experience of the Federal Judicial Chamber, the publicity and transparency of court decisions contribute to strengthening confidence in the judicial system. In addition, Uzbekistan could take similar measures to increase the level of confidence in the Constitutional Court.
- **Consideration of cases in a specialized constitutional court:** improving the qualifications of judges in constitutional matters, which contributes to a more effective resolution of complex constitutional disputes.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany is an exemplary model of an independent and effective judicial body, which Uzbekistan should emulate. In order to strengthen the independence of the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan and strengthen public confidence in the judicial system, it would be wise to consider the possibility of adapting the German experience. This may lead to an increase in the term of office of judges, complication of the appointment process and increased transparency of judicial processes. Consequently, reforms aimed at strengthening the judicial system will contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Uzbekistan, thereby strengthening the rule of law and guaranteeing the rights of citizens.

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THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL CREATIVITY IN STUDENTS' DECISION- MAKING

Abduqodirova Dilobarbonu

Teacher of the Psychology Department of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Pardaboyeva Madina

2nd year student of Applied Psychology at Chirchik State Pedagogical University

E-mail: abduqadirovadilobarbonu@gmail.com

Abstract: Emotional creativity, the ability to generate novel and adaptive emotional responses, plays a vital role in enhancing cognitive functions and improving decision-making, especially among students. This paper explores the impact of emotional creativity on students' decision-making processes, drawing from psychological theories, educational frameworks, and empirical studies. By integrating emotional intelligence and creativity, students are better equipped to make informed, reflective, and adaptive decisions in complex academic and social environments. The article underscores the importance of fostering emotional creativity in educational curricula to nurture well-rounded, emotionally intelligent decision-makers.

Keywords: Emotional creativity, decision-making, emotional intelligence, students, educational outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

Decision-making is a critical skill for students, influencing academic performance, social relationships, and personal development. Traditional education systems often emphasize cognitive aspects of decision-making, such as logical reasoning and problem-solving. However, research has increasingly recognized the role of emotions in shaping decision-making outcomes. Emotional creativity, which combines emotional intelligence and creative thinking, offers a new dimension to understanding how students navigate their academic and personal decisions. This paper examines the concept of emotional creativity and its significance in enhancing students' decision-making abilities.

The Concept of Emotional Creativity

Emotional creativity refers to the capacity to experience and express emotions in novel and meaningful ways. According to Averill (1999), emotional creativity encompasses three core components: fluency, flexibility, and originality in

emotional responses. Fluency relates to generating multiple emotional reactions to a situation, flexibility involves adapting emotional responses to different contexts, and originality refers to the ability to produce unique emotional experiences. These elements enable individuals to approach emotional situations creatively, fostering more adaptive decision-making.

The Role of Emotional Creativity in Decision-Making

1. Enhancing Cognitive Flexibility

Emotional creativity contributes to cognitive flexibility, allowing students to approach problems from diverse perspectives. Studies have shown that students with higher emotional creativity are more adept at integrating both emotional and cognitive inputs when making decisions. For example, emotionally creative students are better equipped to balance emotional concerns with logical reasoning in complex situations, such as choosing academic paths or resolving conflicts with peers. This flexibility is crucial in helping students make well-rounded, informed decisions.

2. Improving Emotional Regulation

Emotional creativity also enhances emotional regulation, an essential skill for effective decision-making. Students who can creatively manage their emotions are less likely to make impulsive decisions driven by temporary emotional states. Instead, they can step back, analyze their emotional responses, and make thoughtful decisions. Emotional regulation through creative thinking can lead to improved academic performance, as students are less likely to be overwhelmed by stress and anxiety during exams or project deadlines.

3. Fostering Adaptive Problem-Solving

Creativity, particularly emotional creativity, is linked to adaptive problem-solving. Emotionally creative students are better at generating diverse solutions to problems and are more willing to take risks in exploring unconventional approaches. This is especially important in decision-making processes where traditional methods may fail, requiring innovative thinking to overcome challenges. Emotional creativity helps students to maintain motivation and optimism, even when faced with obstacles, which can lead to better long-term outcomes.

Educational Implications

1. Integrating Emotional Creativity into the Curriculum

Educational systems can benefit from incorporating emotional creativity into their curricula. By teaching students how to creatively engage with their emotions, schools can equip students with essential skills for decision-making. Programs that integrate emotional intelligence, creative problem-solving, and reflective thinking

have been shown to enhance students' ability to make sound decisions in academic and social contexts. For example, activities like role-playing, reflective journaling, and creative arts can help students explore emotional scenarios and develop emotional creativity.

2. Teacher's Role in Nurturing Emotional Creativity

Teachers play a crucial role in fostering emotional creativity. By creating an emotionally supportive environment, educators can encourage students to express their emotions openly and explore different emotional responses to academic and personal challenges. Teachers can model emotional creativity by demonstrating how they navigate their emotional responses in decision-making, thus inspiring students to approach their own decisions with emotional insight.

Empirical Evidence

Recent studies underscore the link between emotional creativity and improved decision-making. A study conducted by Ivcevic et al. (2020) found that students with high levels of emotional creativity performed better in decision-making tasks that required balancing emotional and cognitive information. Additionally, emotionally creative students reported greater satisfaction with their decisions, as they felt more confident in their ability to manage emotional challenges. These findings suggest that fostering emotional creativity can lead to more effective decision-making among students, ultimately contributing to their academic success and personal well-being.

Conclusion

Emotional creativity is a powerful tool in students' decision-making processes, offering them the ability to navigate emotional complexities with flexibility, regulation, and adaptability. As the educational landscape continues to evolve, it is essential to recognize the value of emotional creativity in developing emotionally intelligent and effective decision-makers. By integrating emotional creativity into educational practices, educators can support students in becoming more reflective, adaptive, and emotionally aware individuals, better prepared to face the challenges of modern life.

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NEMIS TILIGA CHETDAN KIRIB KELGAN SO‘ZLAR: MUAMMOLAR VA AHAMIYATI

Muzarifa Abdullayeva G‘ofurjon qizi

muzarifaabdullayeva4@gmail.com +99888 3505077

Termiz davlat pedagogika institute

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nemis tiliga boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan so‘zlar, ularning kelib chiqishi va tilga qo‘shilish jarayoni o‘rganiladi. Chetdan kirgan so‘zlar (leksik o‘zlashmalar) til rivojiga ta’sir qilib, lingvistik va madaniy almashinuv jarayonlarini aks ettiradi. Nemis tilida lotin, fransuz, ingliz va boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan so‘zlar muhim rol o‘ynagan. Maqolada bunday so‘zlarning o‘zlashuvi, ularning tildagi o‘rni va hozirgi nemis tiliga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Nemis tili, chetdan kirgan so‘zlar, leksik o‘zlashmalar, lingvistik almashinuv, madaniy ta’sir.

Kirish: Har qanday til o‘z rivoji davomida boshqa tillar bilan madaniy, siyosiy va iqtisodiy aloqalar natijasida o‘z so‘z boyligini boyitib boradi. Bunda chetdan kirgan so‘zlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Nemis tili ham bundan mustasno emas. Tarixiy jarayonlar, jumladan, Rim imperiyasi, Fransiya madaniyati va zamonaviy globalizatsiya natijasida nemis tiliga ko‘plab boshqa tillardan so‘zlar kirib kelgan. Bu maqolada ushbu so‘zlarning tildagi o‘rni, ularning qabul qilinish sabablari va nemis tili leksikasi rivojiga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Materiallar va usullar: Tadqiqot davomida nemis tilidagi chetdan kirgan so‘zlar haqida ilmiy manbalar, lug‘atlar va boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarni o‘rgangan adabiyotlar tahlil qilindi. Lotin, fransuz, ingliz va boshqa tillardan kirgan so‘zlarning tildagi o‘zgarishi va ularning hozirgi kunda qanday qo‘llanilishi o‘rganildi. Metod sifatida tarixiy-lingvistik tahlil qo‘llanilib, so‘zlarning kelib chiqishi va zamonaviy nemis tili leksikasidagi ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqildi.

Natijalar

1. Lotincha o‘zlashmalar:

Lotin tili nemis tiliga kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatgan tillardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, diniy va ilmiy sohalarda lotincha so‘zlar keng qo‘llanilgan. Masalan, “Kapitel” (lot. *capitulum*), “Universität” (lot. *universitas*) kabi so‘zlar hozirgi kungacha tildan o‘rin olgan. Ushbu so‘zlar o‘z shaklini saqlagan holda, nemis tilida keng qo‘llaniladi.

2. Fransuzcha o‘zlashmalar:

Fransuz tili XVII-XVIII asrlarda nemis tiliga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Bu davrda Fransiya madaniyati Evropada yetakchi bo‘lib, fransuzcha so‘zlar nemis leksikasiga kirib keldi. Misol uchun, “Mode” (fr. *mode*), “Restaurant” (fr. *restaurant*) kabi so‘zlar aynan shu davrda o‘zlashgan.

3. Inglizcha o‘zlashmalar:

XX-XXI asrlarda ingliz tili global madaniyat va texnologiya sohalarida yetakchi tilga aylandi. Natijada ingliz tilidan kirib kelgan so‘zlar nemis tilida ko‘paydi. Masalan, “Computer”, “Internet”, “Team” kabi so‘zlar zamonaviy nemis tilining ajralmas qismiga aylandi. Inglizcha o‘zlashmalar nemis tilining zamonaviy texnik leksikasida katta o‘rin egallamoqda.

Muhokama

Chetdan kirgan so‘zlarning nemis tiliga ta’siri katta. Lotincha va fransuzcha o‘zlashmalar tarixiy jihatdan nemis tilining rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shgan bo‘lsa, inglizcha so‘zlar zamonaviy texnologik inqiloblar bilan bog‘liq holda tilga kirib kelgan. Ayrim hollarda bu o‘zlashmalar tilda tushunmovchiliklarni ham keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, chunki har bir so‘zning ma’nosi va qo‘llanilishi o‘z tilida ma’lum konnotatsiyaga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Ammo, bu so‘zlarning ko‘plab tilda qo‘llanilishi nemis tilining leksikasini boyitadi va uni yanada xalqaro tilga aylantiradi. Shu bilan birga, ba’zi holatlarda lingvistlar tilning “tozaligini” saqlash haqida bahslashib keladi, ammo til har doim o‘zgaruvchan hodisa ekanligini unutmaslik kerak.

Xulosa

Nemis tiliga boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan so‘zlar tilning rivojlanishi va o‘zgarishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu so‘zlar tilni boyitadi, uni zamonaviylashtiradi va xalqaro muloqotning bir qismi bo‘lishiga yordam beradi. Lotin, fransuz va ingliz tillaridan kirib kelgan so‘zlar tilga lingvistik va madaniy jihatdan katta ta’sir ko‘rsatgan va bu jarayon globalizatsiya bilan davom etmoqda. Nemis tilida o‘zlashmalarning tarixda ko‘p o‘zlashgan va bugungi kunda so‘zlar o‘zlashishi davom etayotgan til shubhasiz bu ingliz tilidir. Amerika ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin yetakchi davlatga aylanganligi, bugungi globallashuv jarayonlari, fan texnikaning rivojlanishi, savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalar ingliz tilidan so‘zlarning kirib kelishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РЕТРОГРАДНОЙ ИНТРАРЕНАЛЬНОЙ ХИРУРГИИ РИГИДНОЙ УРЕТЕРОЛИТОТРИПСИЕЙ.

**Гайбуллаев О.А., Юнусов Д.С., Турсункулов А.Н., Асатуллаев А.Б.,
Каримов М.Р.
Город Ташкент.**

Введение: В эпоху жесткой уретероскопии (УРС) для камней мочеточника бессимптомные почечные камни часто оставляли на месте. Однако с появлением гибкой УРС лечение таких почечных камней стало привлекательным вариантом. Данные о влиянии ретроградной интравенальной хирургии (РИРХ), выполненной во время УРС для симптоматического камня мочеточника, по сравнению с удалением только камня мочеточника, скудны.

Цель: Целью исследования было сравнить результаты УРС в сочетании с ретроградной интравенальной уретеролитотрипсией и с хирургическим лечением камней применяя жесткий уретерореноскоп.

Материалы и методы: В клинике Акфа Медлайн (Узбекистан, г.Ташкент) было проведено сравнение между пациентами, перенесшими уретеролитотрипсию в сочетании с РИРХ (группа А, n=50), и соответствующей контрольной группой пациентов, перенесших операцию только с применением ригидного уретерореноскопа (группа В, n=50). Сопоставление основывалось на размере и местоположении камня мочеточника, а также на предоперационную установку Double-J стента.

Результаты: Медианный размер самого большого камня мочеточника в обеих группах составил 8 мм при среднем общем объеме камней 66,9 мм(2) (28,9) и 57 мм(2) (23,1) в группах А и В соответственно. Медианный размер почечного камня составил 11 мм при среднем общем объеме камней 84,1 мм(2) (40,3). Среднее время операции в группах А и В составило 59 минут (19,61) и 43 минут (15,96) соответственно ($P < 0,001$). Медианный срок пребывания в больнице составил 1 день для обеих групп. Успешность удаления камня мочеточника составила 99% и 95% в группах А и В соответственно. Успешность RIRS составила 92%. Длительность госпитализации и осложнения, в основном послеоперационная лихорадка, существенно не различались между группами.

Выводы: Проведенное исследование показало что применение комбинированного метода хирургического лечения мочекаменной при помощи РИРХ и ригидной уретеролитотрипсии более эффективней нежели применение только ригидного уретерореноскопа. Этот комбинированный подход снижает необходимость в будущих процедурах и, вероятно, более экономически эффективен.



ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПАЦИЕНТОВ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ НЕОТЛОЖНОЙ РЕНТГЕНЭНДОВАСКУЛЯРНОЙ ТРОМБАСПИРАЦИИ ПРИ ИШЕМИЧЕСКОМ ИНСУЛЬТЕ

Мирзаева Н.Б., Бахадирханов М.М.

Республиканский научный Центр экстренной медицинской помощи МЗ РУз,

Актуальность. Эндоваскулярная контактная (аспирационная) тромбэкстракция и механическая тромбэктомия являются современными методами лечения ИИ, способствующими быстрому восстановлению пациентов и снижению риска неблагоприятного исхода (1,2,3).

Цель исследования. Выявить характеристики пациентов с ишемическим инсультом, которым была применена неотложная рентгенэндоваскулярная тромбаспирация.

Материалы и методы исследования. Исследования проводились на базе неврологического отделения РНЦЭМП с 2022 по 2024 гг. Всего было исследовано 140 человек, из которых 64 (45,7%) пациента были мужского пола, 76 пациентов (57,4%) – женского пола в возрасте от 41 до 79 лет в острейшем и остром периодах ишемического инсульта (ИИ) в каротидном и вертебробазиллярном. Подтверждение типа нарушения мозгового кровообращения основывается на анамнестических данных, неврологическом обследовании и данных нейровизуализации (КТ и МРТ головного мозга).

Статистическая обработка полученных данных проводилась на персональном компьютере с помощью программы «Statistica 8.0». Критерий Стьюдента считался достоверным при $p < 0,05$.

Результаты исследования. Исходя из цели и задач данного исследования обследуемые ($n=140$) были разделены на следующие группы. Основную группу (ОГ) составили 70 (50,0%) пациентов с ИИ (кардиоэмболический и атеротромботический варианты) на фоне неотложной рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации. В группу сравнения (ГС) вошли 70 (50,0%) пациентов с ИИ без проведения неотложной рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации (табл.1).

Таблица 1.

Характеристика групп обследуемых пациентов

Группа	Кол-во пациентов		Квалифицирующий признак
	абс	%	
Основная группа (ОГ)	70	50,0%	Больные с ИИ (кардиоэмболический и атеротромботический варианты) на фоне неотложной рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации
Группа сравнения (ГС)	70	50,0%	Больные с ИИ (кардиоэмболический и атеротромботический варианты) без проведения неотложной рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации
Всего	140	100,0%	Все обследуемые

В таблице 2. представлено распределение больных по возрасту и полу. В ОГ вошли 40 (57,1%) женщины и 30 (42,9%) мужчины. Средний возраст мужчин – $64,9 \pm 8,1$ года, женщин – $68,1 \pm 7,5$ года. В ГС вошли 36 женщин (51,4% из числа пациентов ОГ) и 34 мужчин (48,6%), средний возраст мужчин и женщин был соответственно: $66,8 \pm 8,2$ года и $68,0 \pm 7,1$ года. Из таблицы 2. видно, что в группах исследования, в основном, были пациенты среднего и пожилого возраста (ВОЗ,2022). В ОГ доля пациентов среднего и пожилого возраста составила 45,7% (32 человек), а в ГС – 37,1% (26 человек) соответственно.

В ГС доля пациентов среднего и пожилого возраста составила 31,4% (22 человек), а в ГС – 42,9% (30 человек) соответственно (табл.2).

Таблица 2.

Распределение больных по возрасту и полу

Группы	пол		Возраст ВОЗ, 2022				Всего, n=70
			18 - 44 лет - молодой, n=12	45 - 59 лет - средний, n=54	60 - 74 года - пожилой, n=58	75 - 90 лет - старческий, n=18	
ОГ, n=70	м n=30	абс	2	14	12	2	30
		%	6,7%	46,7%	40,0%	6,7%	42,9%
	ж n=40	абс	4	18	14	4	40
		%	10,0%	45,0%	35,0%	10,0%	57,1%
	всего	абс	6	32	26	6	70
%	8,6%	45,7%	37,1%	8,6%	100,0%		
ГС, n=70	м n=34	абс	2	10	16	6	34
		%	5,9%	29,4%	47,1%	17,6%	48,6%
	ж n=36	абс	4	12	14	6	36
		%	11,1%	33,3%	38,9%	16,7%	51,4%
	всего	абс	6	22	30	12	70
%	9%	31%	43%	17%	100%		
Всего, n=140	м n=64	абс	4	24	28	8	64
		%	6,5%	38,7%	45,2%	12,9%	45,7%
	ж n=76	абс	8	30	28	10	76
		%	10,5%	39,5%	36,8%	13,2%	54,3%

Лица пожилого и старческого возраста с наличием сопутствующей соматической патологией чаще попадали в критерии исключения в ОГ. Половой состав в возрастных категориях не имел особых различий.

Ведущим этиологическим фактором ИИ в обеих группах была Артериальная гипертензия (АГ), атеросклероз (Аз), в ОГ доля больных с АГ и Аз составила 90,0% и 100,0% соответственно, в ГС – 100,0% и 100,0% соответственно. Больные с сахарным диабетом II (СД-II), метаболическим синдромом (МС) и ХОБЛ также преобладали в ГС по сравнению с ОГ – 88,6%, 87,1% и 55,7%, соответственно против 61,4%, 64,3 и 34,3% соответственно ($p < 0,05$) (рис.1).

Что касается распределения исследуемых в группах по подтипам ИИ, было отмечено, что в ОГ атеротромботический и гемодинамический подтипы ИИ – 83% и 17 %, соответственно.

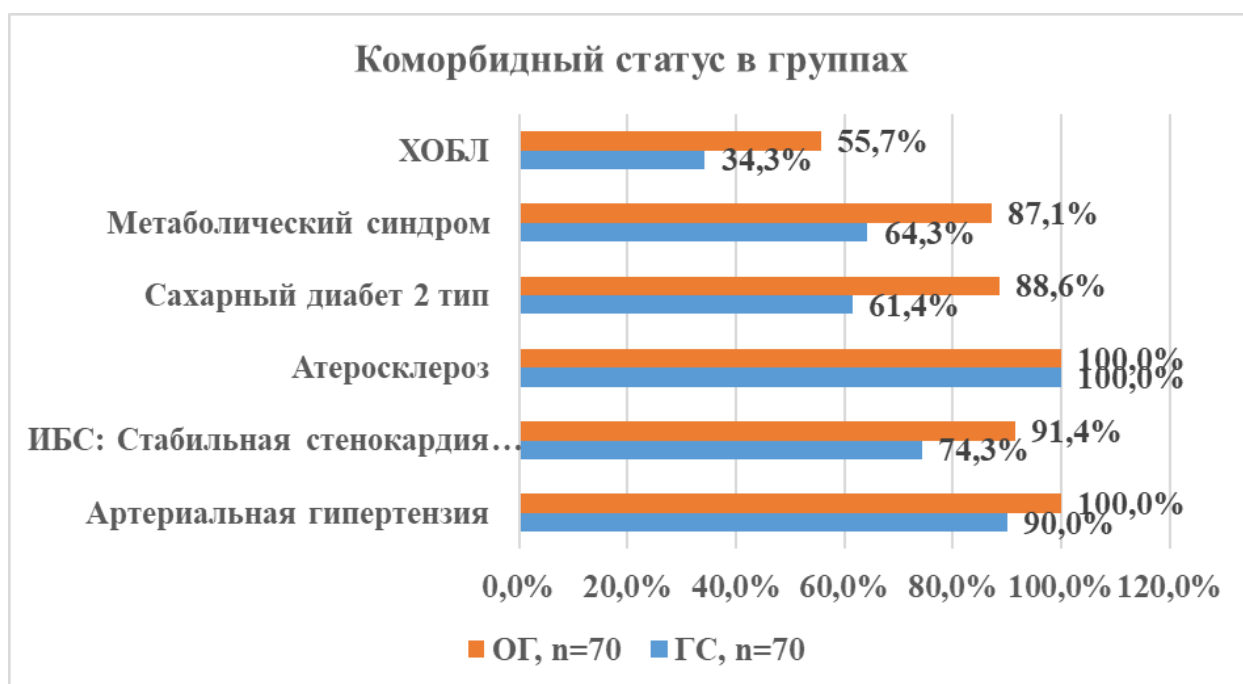


Рисунок 1. Этиологические факторы и коморбидные заболевания у больных с ИИ.

В ГС атеротромботически и кардиоэмболический были в следующей пропорции – 60% и 40% соответственно. Имеются достоверные межгрупповые отличия, $p < 0.005$ (рис. 2.).

Была также рассмотрена латерализация очага при полушарном ИИ у обследуемых больных. Было отмечено, что в ОГ и ГС достоверно чаще встречается левосторонний ПИИ 64,3% против 60,0% соответственно. (рис.3).

Исходя из полученных данных отмечались статистически значимые различия распределения левополушарных очагов в ОГ и ГС ($p < 0,001$).

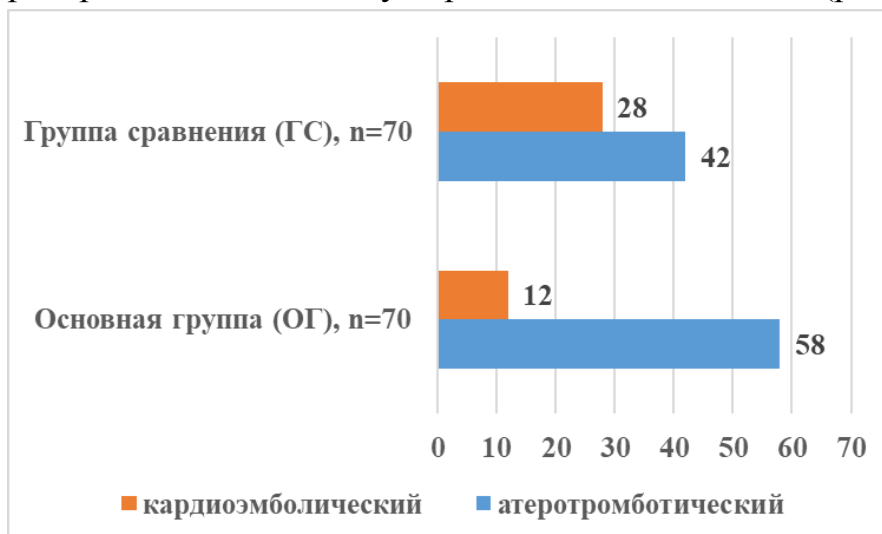


Рисунок 2. Подтипы ИИ в исследуемых группах.

У пациентов, перенесших ИИ, рентгенэндоваскулярную тромбаспирацию от 6 часов до 12 часов с момента развития неврологической симптоматики было выполнено 21 больным (30,0%), 49 пациентам (70,0%) оперативное вмешательство было выполнено позднее 12 часов (см. таблицу 3).

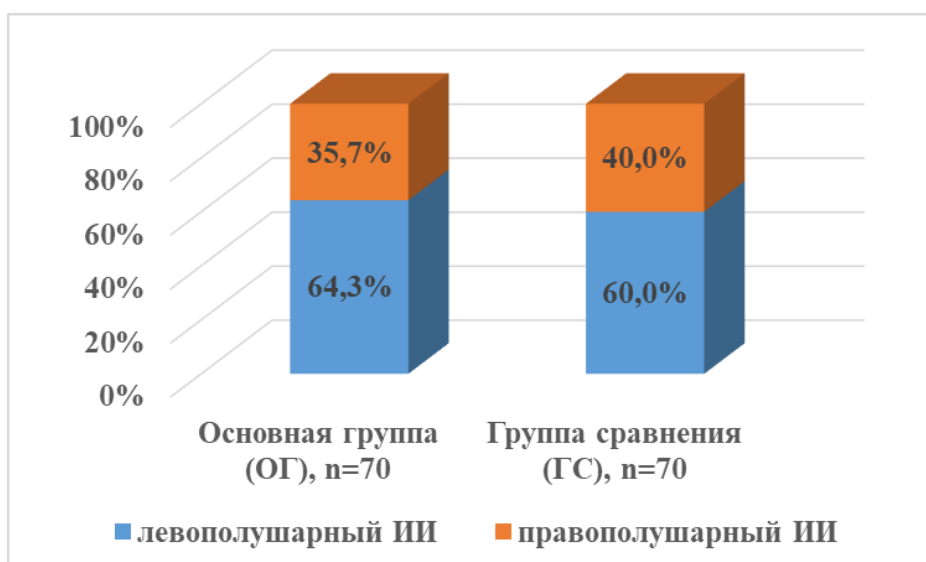


Рисунок 3. Латерализация очага при ПИИ в группах.

Таблица 3

Распределение пациентов в зависимости от сроков рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации с момента ИИ

Сроки проведения рентгенэндоваскулярной тромбаспирации с момента развития инсульта	Пациенты с И	
	абс	%
6-10 часов	21	30,0%
позже 10 часов	49	70,0%

Вывод. В группах исследования, в основном, были пациенты среднего и пожилого возраста (ВОЗ,2022). В ГС доля пациентов среднего и пожилого возраста составила 31,4% (22 человек), а в ОГ – 42,9% (30 человек) соответственно. Ведущим этиологическим фактором ИИ в обеих группах была Артериальная гипертензия, атеросклероз. что в ОГ и ГС достоверно чаще встречается левосторонний ПИИ 64,3% против 60,0% соответственно.

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THE FOLLOWING CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN TASKS OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Xo'jabekova Ulug'oy Ilhom qizi

Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, student

Abstract: Taking into account the complex and contradictory nature of corporate governance, the problem of forming a mechanism for resolving conflicts and agreements between various participants of the corporate community and various bodies that manage its activities is of particular importance for the shareholders of the joint-stock company in our country.

Key words: Corporate management, conflict resolution mechanism, joint stock company, management.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop various types of codes that regulate the mechanism of corporate behavior, in particular, the issues of ensuring the interests of shareholders, the issues of the manager's accountability to the general meeting of the joint-stock company. According to the functions of the supervisory board in the organization of corporate management of joint-stock companies:

- It is recommended that every society have a document that defines the purpose, function, authority and responsibility of the council and includes the following basic rules:
- the core idea of the council is the formation of a group of individuals who conduct control work on behalf of property owners (shareholders) and other interested parties, free from business and other interactions with society and its activities.
- the mission of the board is the maximum growth of the value of the share invested by the shareholders. The goals and interests of the shareholders should be the basis of the board's activities.
- The task of the Council includes directing the activities of the Company on behalf of the shareholders and controlling the activities of its top managers (Management, General Director).

Broad attraction of foreign direct investments, radical improvement of the efficiency of joint-stock companies, ensuring their openness and attractiveness for future investors, introduction of modern corporate management methods, strengthening the role of shareholders in the strategic management of enterprises creates favorable conditions for

Based on these, the following are defined as the main directions of further development of the corporate management system:

- in-depth analysis of international experience and introduction of modern corporate management methods on this basis, increasing the efficiency of use of production, investment, material, technical, financial and labor resources is convenient for the establishment of joint-stock companies with the participation of foreign capital, wide attraction of foreign investments in joint-stock companies creating conditions;
- radical reorganization of the management structure of joint-stock companies, taking into account the termination of old divisions and positions, the introduction of new divisions and positions in accordance with modern international standards and the requirements of the market economy, strategic management of joint-stock companies, effective control of management personnel increasing the role of shareholders, including minority shareholders, in ensuring;
- increasing the efficiency of joint-stock companies' activities and improving the corporate management system;
- recommendations on the introduction of advanced methods of corporate management, including long-term development strategies and tasks, internal control systems and the establishment of effective interaction mechanisms of the executive body with shareholders and investors; introduction of a model organizational structure, taking into account the scope, industry characteristics and directions of joint-stock companies;
- in-depth analysis of international experience and, on this basis, introduction of modern corporate management methods, improvement of efficiency of use of production, investment, material and technical, financial and labor resources;
- establishment of joint-stock companies with the participation of foreign capital, creation of favorable conditions for wide attraction of foreign investments in joint-stock companies;
- radical reorganization of the management structure of joint-stock companies, taking into account the liquidation of old divisions and positions, the introduction of new divisions and positions in accordance with modern international standards and the requirements of the market economy;
- increasing the role of shareholders in the strategic management of joint-stock companies, ensuring effective control of management staff;
- training management staff based on cooperation with leading foreign educational institutions and raising their professional level, as well as attracting highly qualified foreign managers to leadership positions in joint-stock companies.

One of the important directions of the reform process in Uzbekistan is the privatization of state-owned enterprises by turning them into joint-stock companies and the creation of a management mechanism specific to new economic relations. It is known that corporate management is one of the management methods organized on the basis of the laws, demands and offers of the market economy.

The development of the level of production on a corporate basis is a new, unexplored problem for the Republic of Uzbekistan. In its study, the organization of corporate governance in foreign countries, its aspects and mechanisms, organizational structures of corporations, management technology, strategic development and corporate shareholders' funds. We should make extensive use of the existing experience in the field of organization of management.

The effective result of corporate management is not ensured only by good organization of management. The effectiveness of corporate management depends in many ways on the current state of the national economy, the improvement of the level of institutional management based on the economic and social situation, the state's policy in this direction, and the capabilities of managers to organize management.

Taking into account the complex and conflicting nature of corporate governance, the problem of forming a mechanism for resolving conflicts and agreements between various participants of the corporate community and various bodies that manage its activities is of particular importance for the shareholders of the joint-stock company in our country. In this regard, it is necessary to develop various types of codes that regulate the mechanism of corporate behavior, in particular, the issues of ensuring the interests of shareholders, the issues of the manager's accountability to the general meeting of the joint-stock company. The application of such codes to the activities of the joint-stock company has been widely implemented abroad, and methodological manuals and recommendations have been developed by state bodies and non-governmental organizations on corporate codes of conduct, corporate ethics and business relations issues.

Conclusion: Ensuring the stable development of the economy depends only on the formation of corporate relations based on highly cultured management that can meet the needs of the time. Also, the formation of cultured corporate relations based on the national mentality is also related to the fundamental change of the former totalitarian, centralized bureaucratic management system and the implementation of social protection, taking into account the labor resources participating in production activities, the levels of work, and the levels of their specialization. . The development

of corporate ownership and corporate governance also affects the prices of corporate shares.

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ОНОМАСТИКА КАК НАУКА И ДЕФИНИЦИЯ ПОНЯТИЯ «АНТРОПОНИМ»

Ismatov Jonibek Ibodovich

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

ismatov17jonibek@mail.ru +998914402456

Аннотация: Статья раскрывает важную роль антропонимов как носителей культурной информации. Антропонимы отражают не только лингвистические, но и экстралингвистические факторы, формируя мост между языком и культурой. Особое внимание уделяется взаимосвязи антропонимов с историческим, культурным и социальным развитием общества, а также их значимости в сохранении и передаче национальных ценностей и традиций. Антропонимы рассматриваются как культуруносные знаки, которые являются важным элементом в понимании национальной специфики мировосприятия и менталитета.

Ключевые слова: антропонимы, национальная культура, язык и культура, историческое развитие, культурные контакты, номинация, этнокультурные ценности, лингвистические знаки, мировоззрение, национальная идентичность.

Реальное общение на иностранном языке с его носителями немислимо без знания личных имен. Личные имена, безусловно, относятся к фоновой лексике, поскольку они аккумулируют и хранят элементы национальной культуры. В них находит свое отражение система мировоззрения, этических оценок, эстетических вкусов, норм речевого поведения той или иной языковой и этнической общности, социального строя данной страны в данную историческую эпоху.

Антропонимы любого языка мира имеют свои национальные особенности. Однако в культурно-историческом процессе антропонимы различных языковых культур воздействовали друг на друга. Таким образом происходили обогащение и накопление новых языковых форм, в том числе и антропонимической системы языка.

Особый интерес вызывают внеязыковые ассоциации имен, особенно такие, которые обусловлены общественными факторами. Они, в свою очередь, неразделимо сопряжены с культурными, национальными и историческими

отличительными чертами страны. Антропонимикон непосредственно связан с навыками человека, его культурой, историей и религией.

Определения и значения, закрепленные в антропонимах, отображают характерные черты предметов и качеств находящегося вокруг социума. История антропонимов неразрывна с культурой и историей сообщества, в котором они возникают. Ни у кого нет сомнений, что антропонимы имеют национальную окрашенность, что наглядно можно увидеть на примере афганских имен личных имен.

Одной из важнейших функций языка является закрепление опыта познания мира в культурном и историческом развитии носителей языка. Известно, что язык сохраняет культуру и передает ее из поколения в поколение, поэтому он играет значительную роль в формировании личности, национального характера, этнической общности, народа, нации.

То, что язык является частью культуры, не подлежит сомнению, но вопрос о том, являются ли (и каким образом) культурные данные включенными в лексические значения, остается неопределенным. Такая неопределенность во многом объясняется тем, что лексические единицы меняются.

Имя является неотъемлемой частью языковой картины мира, более того, оно прямо отражает исторический ход развития событий. В современной лингвистической литературе неоднократно отмечалось, что в семантике большинства антропонимов имеет место коннотативный культурный компонент, являющийся своего рода транслятором информации о культуре и истории того или иного народа. Антропонимы – это источник не только лингвистического материала, но и знаний о национальном менталитете.

Культура - совокупность достижений общества в его материальном и духовном развитии, это результат взаимодействия двух элементов: самого человека и внешней природы, которая дает ему запас необходимой материи, из которой сила человека создает построение культуры. Поэтому имя, созданное в ту или иную эпоху, может быть однозначно соотнесено с культурой и культурно-исторической традицией известного народа.

Культуру можно охарактеризовать как деятельность, которая отвечает собственной идее. Она неотделима от иных типов деятельности человека (усвоение, образный творческий процесс и т.д.). В этом контексте речь считается обязательным компонентом национальной культуры людей. В наши дни проблемы взаимодействия языка и культуры являются объектом изучения языковедов, этнологов, социологов и культурологов.

Любой носитель языка формирует свое собственное видение мира в границах существующего. Оно создается в рамках определений его языковых предков и на базе имеющихся архетипов, а не вследствие его автономного мышления и практики.

Одним из приоритетных направлений современной лингвистической науки является изучение языка в контексте культуры. «Язык не только отражает действительность, но и интерпретирует ее, создавая особую реальность, в которой живет человек. Поскольку культура неотделима от закрепленной в языке картины мира, отражающей мировоззрение человека, то информация о культуре находит отражение в структуре языковых номинаций». Рассмотрение языка в культурной парадигме позволяет глубже проникнуть в суть тех единиц, которые являются семиотическими знаками. К тому же такой подход способствует познанию национальной личности, ее психологии и мировоззрения, позволяет проследить историко-культурное развитие этноса. Знаки способны выполнять функцию «языка» культуры, что выражается в том, как они отображают культурно-национальную ментальность его носителей. Культура динамична, она постоянно развивается, трансформируется, вместе с ней меняются язык и средства его выражения.

В именах в большей степени, чем в других языковых знаках, зашифрована информация о прошлых этапах развития общества, и они являются инструментом передачи последующим поколениям этнокультурных ценностей и традиций предков. По этой причине изучение данных языковых единиц становится актуальным и востребованным в ряде гуманитарных наук. Между основными понятиями *язык* и *культура* соединительным мостом является личность с национальным мышлением, национальным сознанием, которые отражают культуру народа и, в свою очередь, реализуются средствами языка. Языковая личность воспринимает окружающую действительность через призму понятий, которые формируются в процессе познавательной деятельности, но немаловажную роль в восприятии мира играет национальная специфика, принадлежность к определенной культуре. Национальную специфику мировидения языковая личность выражает средствами языка, способными ее транслировать. В этой роли выгодно отличаются антропонимические единицы как наиболее культураносные знаки.

Антропоним – хранитель культурной информации народа, которая формируется под воздействием не только лингвистических, но и

экстралингвистических факторов. Антропонимическая лексика, как и вся система собственных имен, является частью языка, реализуемого в определенной социокультурной общности. Каждый народ имеет свои особенности в культурном, социальном и трудовом опыте, что находит свое отражение в антропонимической лексике языка. Антропонимическая картина мира отражает не только национальную специфику, но и фиксирует все моменты культурных, исторических и экономических контактов с другими народами. В результате таких контактов национальная культура вступает в диалог с другими национальными культурами, лингвокультурные традиции которых закрепляются в антропонимических единицах.

Изучение природы антропонимов, выявление их особенностей, раскрытие семантики, анализ словообразовательной структуры имен разных народов, разной территориальной локализации показывают, что имена не только историчны, но и глубоко национальны. «Особенности национальных ономастиконов обусловлены не только и не столько принадлежностью их к тому или иному национальному языку, сколько спецификой национальной культуры, в среде которой создавалась и формировалась та или иная национальная онимия». В именах проявляется тесное единство мировидения и мировосприятия народа с его духовной, социальной и материальной культурой. Те представления (знаки, символы, мифологемы и т.д.), которые вкладывает человек в оним, имеются в его сознании, они детерминированы мышлением и теми социальными обстоятельствами, в которых он живет.

Имена содержат в себе определенные значения, связанные со словами, участвующими в их образовании. Однако это значение не связано непосредственно с сущностью самого объекта, подвергнутого акту номинации, а опосредованно отражает те или иные характеристики, которые важны для номинатора и связаны с культурно-релевантными концептами народа. По мере вовлечения того или иного объекта в жизнь человека накапливаются различные сведения о нем, позволяющие четко дифференцировать его среди ему подобных: «этнографична вся ономастика – от личного имени человека до наименования божеств, от названия народа до обозначения населенного пункта или космического объекта».

Антропонимы являются важным средством отражения национальной культуры, которая находит выражение в структуре официальной формулы именования, выборе вокативных иквалитативных форм, во всем антропонимиконе народа.

Заключение: Антропонимы, как часть языковой системы, играют важную роль в формировании национального мировоззрения и сохранении культурного наследия. Они фиксируют исторические и культурные контакты между народами, служат источником информации о социально-культурной эволюции этноса и отражают национальные особенности мировидения.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ХОРЕОГРАФИЯ: ВЛИЯНИЕ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЙ И ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ ТАНЦЕВАЛЬНОГО ИСКУССТВА

Доулов Улугбек Хаитбаевич

студент ургенчского филиала государственной академии хореографии
узбекистана doulov.6212@gmail.com

Аннотация: Международная хореография представляет собой сложное пересечение культурных, исторических и социальных факторов, которые формируют уникальные стили и танцевальные формы. В статье рассматривается, как глобализация и межкультурные взаимодействия повлияли на развитие современных хореографических тенденций, а также исследуется роль хореографов в создании новых танцевальных форм, сочетающих традиции и инновации. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам культурной адаптации, сохранения идентичности и коммерциализации танца на международной арене.

Ключевые слова: международная хореография, межкультурное взаимодействие, глобализация, современный танец, традиционные танцевальные формы.

Введение: Танец всегда был мощным средством самовыражения, тесно связанным с культурными традициями народов мира. С развитием коммуникаций и увеличением числа международных контактов, хореография превратилась в глобальное явление, отражающее как культурные взаимодействия, так и уникальные традиции каждой страны. Основной целью данной статьи является анализ влияния международных контактов и глобализационных процессов на хореографию в XX и XXI веках.

1. Историческое развитие хореографии в международном контексте

История хореографии имеет глубокие корни, уходящие в древние цивилизации. Однако истинный международный обмен в этой области начал формироваться лишь в XIX-XX веках с расширением контактов между Востоком и Западом. Появление балетных трупп, международных турне и фестивалей способствовало интеграции различных танцевальных стилей. Так, русский балет оказал значительное влияние на западноевропейские и американские хореографические традиции.

1.1 Влияние русской школы на западную хореографию

Русская хореографическая школа, представлена такими мастерами, как Михаил Фокин, Анна Павлова, Вацлав Нижинский и Джордж Баланчин, сыграла ключевую роль в международном признании балета как искусства. Мировое турне труппы Сергея Дягилева “Русские сезоны” значительно расширило границы восприятия классического танца в Европе и Америке.

1.2 Межкультурный обмен в рамках фольклорной хореографии

Фольклорные традиции также оказали значительное влияние на международную хореографию. Танцы разных народов, будь то ирландские, африканские или индийские танцевальные формы, активно заимствовались и адаптировались в различные стили современного танца. Например, модерн-танец во многом заимствовал движения и ритмы из африканских традиционных танцев, а бхаратнатьям оказал влияние на современный индийский балет.

2. Глобализация и её влияние на хореографию

Глобализация оказала мощное воздействие на все аспекты искусства, включая хореографию. Современные хореографы теперь имеют доступ к беспрецедентному количеству информации и могут взаимодействовать с представителями самых различных культур. Это привело к созданию новых танцевальных форм, которые являются гибридом различных стилей.

2.1. Тенденции к синтезу стилей

Современная хореография представляет собой синтез различных танцевальных традиций и техник. Так, хореографы вроде Уэйна МакГрегора, сочетая классический балет с элементами хип-хопа и экспериментальной движущей практики, создают уникальные танцевальные произведения. Такие направления, как контемпорари-данс, явились результатом гибридизации различных техник: модерн, балет, уличные танцы, боевые искусства и элементы йоги.

2.2. Коммерциализация танцевального искусства

Одной из ключевых характеристик современной хореографии в условиях глобализации стала коммерциализация танца.

Танцевальные шоу и соревнования, такие как “So You Think You Can Dance”, значительно повлияли на развитие массового интереса к различным стилям танца. Однако коммерциализация также вызывает споры, так как некоторые критики утверждают, что танец теряет свою культурную идентичность в угоду массовому потребителю.

3. Влияние международных фестивалей и конкурсов

Международные фестивали и конкурсы играют важную роль в популяризации хореографических направлений и формировании межкультурных контактов. Фестивали, такие как “Фестиваль танца в Эдинбурге”, “ИмПульсТанц”, стали платформами для обмена идеями и творческими решениями между хореографами разных стран.

3.1. Фестиваль как место кросс-культурного взаимодействия

Фестивали предоставляют возможность хореографам не только показать свои работы широкой аудитории, но и установить профессиональные контакты, которые могут привести к международным сотрудничествам. Часто на фестивалях происходят встречи представителей разных культур, что стимулирует появление новых хореографических решений.

3.2. Конкурсы как мотиватор профессионального роста

Международные конкурсы, такие как “Prix de Lausanne” или “Международный конкурс артистов балета в Варне”, служат площадкой для открытия новых талантов и популяризации танцевального искусства на глобальном уровне. Конкурсы способствуют распространению технических стандартов и помогают молодым хореографам и танцорам адаптироваться к международным условиям.

Заключение

Международная хореография представляет собой сложное и динамично развивающееся направление искусства. Влияние глобализации и межкультурных взаимодействий создало новые вызовы и возможности для хореографов. С одной стороны, это стимулирует кросс-культурный обмен и создает новые формы танцевального выражения. С другой — встает вопрос о сохранении культурной идентичности и балансе между традицией и современностью.

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT VA UNING ZAMONAVIY HAYOTDAGI TUTGAN O‘RNI.

Ollaberganova Muyassar Davlatboy qizi

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti
Urganch filiali “Kompyuter injineri” fakulteti M11-23 guruh talabasi
olloberganovamuyassar@gmail.com

Rustamov Rahimbergan Hamrayevich

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari Universiteti
Urganch filiali “Kompyuter injineri” fakulteti 913-21 guruh talabasi
rahimbergan121@gmail.com

Saidmuratov Sulaymon Ollaberganovich

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari Universiteti
Urganch filiali “Kompyuter injineri” fakulteti 941-21 guruh talabasi
sulaymon.ollaberganovich@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda rivojlanib borayotgan raqamli iqtisodiyot tushunchasi, uning hozirgi hayotimizdagi o‘rni va ahamiyatlilik jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar. Raqamli iqtisodiyot, internet, tijorat, online savdo, kiber hujum, axborot texnologiyalar, raqamli texnologiyalar,

So‘ngi vaqtlar juda ko‘plab sohalar jadal ravishda rivojlanmoqda. Bu sohalar tibbiyot, ta‘lim, iqtisodiyot, axborot texnologiyalari kabi sohalarni o‘z ichiga olishi turgan gap. Lekin ular orasida “Raqamli iqtisodiyot” tushunchasi juda ko‘p marta foydalanilayotgani va insonlar kundalik va ish faoliyatining ajralmas bir bo‘lagi bo‘layotgani ayni haqiqatdir. Ko‘plab rivojlangan mamlakatlarda raqamli iqtisodiyot ularning rivojlanish omillariga sezilarli darajada ta‘sir o‘tkazgan va jamiyat hayotida bu iqtisodiyot muhim rol o‘ynayapdi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot atamasi birinchi marta Yaponiyada 1990-yillardagi tanazzul davrida yaponiyalik professor va tadqiqotchi iqtisodchi tomonidan tilga olingan. G‘arbda bu atama 1995-yilda Don Tapskottning "Raqamli iqtisod: tarmoqli razvedka davrida va'da va xavf" kitobida paydo bo‘lgan va kiritilgan. So‘ngra raqamli iqtisodiyot tushunchasi nisbatan uzoq bo‘lmagan vaqtda, 1995- yili Massachusets

universiteti amerikalik olimi Nikolas Negropte tomonidan aniqlab berilgan bo`lib, olim axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini intensiv rivojlanishi ortidan eski iqtisodiyotdan yangi iqtisodiyotga o`tishda, qanday o`zgarishlar ro`y berishi mumkinligini aytib o'tgan.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot - sodda qilib aytganda, bu IT infratuzilmasi va kommunikatsiya tizimlariga asoslangan raqamli va hisoblash texnologiyalari (AKT) yordamida yuzaga keladigan barcha iqtisodiy jarayonlar uchun umumiy atamadir. Bu ma'lumotlarni elektron shaklda to`plash, saqlash, qayta ishlash, qidirish, uzatish va taqdim etish uchun raqamli texnologiyalarni yaratish, tarqatish va ulardan foydalanish bo`yicha faoliyat va tegishli mahsulotlar va xizmatlar majmui hisoblanadi

Asosan raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlanishining asosiy elementi sifatida elektron tijorat, elektron to`lovlar, internet reklama va shu bilan birga, internet o`yinlari ko`riladi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyotni tijorat faoliyatida joriy etishning eng oddiy va aniq misollari orasida quyidagi kompaniyalar ko`pincha keltiriladi:

1. Uber – San-Fransiskodagi Amerika xalqaro jamoat kompaniyasi bo`lib, taksilar yoki shahsiy haydovchilarni topish, ularga qo`ng`iroq qilish va to`lov qilish hamda oziq ovqat yetkazib berish uchun xuddi shu nomdagi ilova.
2. Meta (2021-yil 28-oktabrgacha Facebook nomi bilan) – AQSHda joylashgan ko`p millatli xolding kompaniyasi bo`lib, dunyodagi eng mashxur ijtimoiy tarmoq hisoblanadi.
3. Alibaba – internet-tijorat sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi Xitoy jamoat kompaniyasi.

Ushbu kompaniyalarning faoliyat yuritishi bilan biz raqamli iqtisodiyot tushunchasi haqida qator bilimlarga ega bo`lishimiz mumkin. Ushbu kompaniyalar asosiy faoliyatlarini internetga bog`lagan holda olib borishadi va ularning asosiy daromadlari raqamli iqtisodiyotga asoslanadi.

Bu iqtisodiyot uning samaradorligini oshirish uchun Axborot- kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini (AKT) biznesning barcha sohalarida tarqalishi bilan qo`llab-quvvatlanadi. Iqtisodiyotning raqamli transformatsiyasi korxonalar qanday tuzilganligi, iste'molchilar tovarlar va xizmatlarni qanday olishlari va davlatlar yangi tartibga solish muammolariga qanday moslashishi kerakligi haqidagi an'anaviy tushunchalarni o'zgartirmoqda. Ishning kelajagi, ayniqsa COVID-19 pandemiyasidan keyin korxonalariga masofaviy ishlash bizning kelajagimiz ekanini ko`rsatdi. Hozir ko`proq odamlar onlayn ishlamoqdava global iqtisodiyotga hissa

qo`shadigan onlayn faollikning oshishi bilan Internettizimlarini qo`llab-quvvatlovchi kompaniyalar ko`proq foyda keltirmoqda.

Raqamli iqtisodda barcha mijozlar (ham B2B, ham B2C) biznes bilan xohlagan vaqtda va ular uchun eng qulay tarzda muloqot qilishga intiladi. Bundantashqari, mijozlar doimiy, to`g`ridan-to`g`ri, kontekstual va shaxsiylashtirilgan tajribalar orqali brendlar bilan aloqa o`rnatishni xohlashadi.

Albatta, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi, zamonaviy texnologiyalarning hayotimizga tadbiiq etilishi har bir inson hayotida ko`plab ijobiy imkoniyatlar berishi mumkin. Hozirgi kunda insonlar raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanishi orqali o`ziga kerakli xizmatlardan ancha tez va samarali foydalanmoqda. Internet yordamida o`ziga kerakli bo`lgan mahsulotlarni o`zlariga kerakli bo`lgan mahsulotlar arzon sotib olishi mumkin va imkoniyat ularga ancha moliyaviy daromadlarini tejash imkoniyatini beradi. Masalan biron bir kitobning elektron ko`rinishda sotib olish bizga, shu kitobni chop etilgan ko`rinishini sotib olishga qaraganda ancha arzonroqqa tushishi mumkin, yoki bo`lmasa oddiy iste`molchi o`zi ham tadbirkor bo`lishi, ham uyidan chiqmagan holda onlayn savdo-sotiq bilan shug`ullanishi mumkin.

Amerikalik mashxur iqtisodchi Tomas Mesenburg fikriga ko`ra, raqamli iqtisodiyot kontseptsiyasining uchta asosiy komponentini ajratib ko`rsatish mumkin:

1. Elektron biznes infratuzilmasi (apparat, dasturiy ta`minot, telekommunikatsiya, tarmoqlar, inson kapitali va boshqalar);
2. Elektron biznes (biznes qanday olib borilishi, tashkilot kompyuter vositachiligidagi tarmoqlar orqali amalga oshiradigan har qanday jarayon),
3. Elektron tijorat (tovarlarni o`tkazish, masalan, kitob onlayn sotilganda).

O`z navbatida har bir narsaning ijobiy tomonlari bo`lganidek bu sohaningham salbiy tarflari bo`lishi mumkin. Ular kiber hujum xavfi, shaxsiy ma`lumotlar himoyasi bilan bog`liq muommolar, "raqamli qullik" (millionlab insonlar ma`lumotlaridan keyinchalik ularni o`zlarini tutishini boshqarish uchun foydalanish), ishsizlikni oshishi, axborot texnoloiyalarini rivojlanishi va unitadbiiq qilinishi ortidan bir qancha sohalar va kasblar yo`q bo`lib ketishi mumkin. Lekin

baribir, ushbu yangi iqtisodiyotda raqamli tarmoq va aloqa infratuzilmasi odamlar va tashkilotlar strategiyalarni ishlab chiqadigan, o`zaro hamkorlik qiladigan, muloqot qiladigan va ma`lumot izlaydigan global platformani ta`minlaydi.

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METHOD OF GROUND LASER SCANNING AND DATA PROCESSING WHEN INVESTIGATING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS

Sobirxonova S.N.

Master`s degree student in Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent;

Sarvinoz8333@gmail.com

Abstract. The preservation and accurate documentation of historical and cultural heritage objects are essential to safeguarding our global history. Ground laser scanning (GLS) has emerged as a cutting-edge technology that provides precise 3D data on the geometry and structure of heritage objects. This article examines the methodology behind the ground laser scanning of historical and cultural heritage sites, focusing on data collection, processing, and the resulting advantages in conservation efforts. The article highlights key case studies where GLS has been employed successfully and discusses the benefits of integrating modern technology with heritage preservation practices.

Ground laser scanning (GLS), also known as terrestrial laser scanning (TLS), is a remote sensing technology that uses laser beams to capture the geometry of objects or structures with high precision. The scanner emits laser pulses towards the target, and the time taken for the pulse to return to the sensor provides distance measurements. By collecting millions of points in a matter of seconds, the scanner constructs a detailed 3D model of the object or area.

There are three primary components in GLS technology:

- Laser scanner: The core device that captures the 3D data by emitting laser beams.
- Total station: Assists in aligning and geo-referencing the scanned data.
- Data processing software: Compiles and processes the scanned points into a coherent 3D model.

Ground laser scanning has revolutionized the way we approach the documentation and analysis of historical and cultural heritage sites. Traditionally, documentation was reliant on 2D photographs and manual measurements, which lacked the precision and detail of modern methods. GLS, on the other hand, offers an unprecedented level of accuracy, capturing even the most minute details of an object's surface.

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**G.BARBADENSE L. ТУРИЧИ ХИЛМА-ХИЛЛИКЛАРИНИ ЎЗАРО
ДУРАГАЙЛАШ АСОСИДА ОЛИНГАН F₁-F₂ ЎСИМЛИКЛАРИНИ КУН
УЗУНЛИГИГА ТАЛАБЧАНЛИК БЕЛГИСИНИ ИРСИЙЛАНИШИ**

Бозорова Райхона Пирмамат кизи

Гулистон давлат университети

Маълумки, фотопериодизм жараёни эволюцияси эртапишарлик каби ғўзанинг тропик ўлкалардан, табиий узун кун бўлган шимолий минтақаларга силжиши билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Ғўзанинг бошланғич фотопериодга талабчанлигининг полиморфизми сабабли, турли мутациялар ҳамда табиий ва сунъий танлашлар натижасида фотопериодга сезувчанлиги паст ёки эртапишар, куннинг узунлигига деярли нейтрал бўлган навлар етиштиришга муваффақ бўлинган. Ёввойи турлар, тур кенжа ва шакллари амалий селекция тадқиқотларига жалб этиш, фақат уларгагина хос бўлган морфобиологик белгиларни, яъни фотопериодга талабчанлик, барглардаги антоциан доғ, гултожибаргллардаги антоциан доғининг ирсийланиши, тола ранги, тукчалар ранги, туксизлик, толасизлик, хлорофилл бўлмаслиги, эркакча пуштсизлик каби белгиларнинг ирсийланиши аниқланган [1, 2, 3, 4].

Н.Г. Симонгулян, С. Мухамедханов, А. Шафринлар [2] таъкидлашича, ғўзанинг фотопериодга сезувчанлиги узун кун шароитида биринчи ҳосил шохининг баландлигига қараб аниқланади. Бу белгилар турли хил генлар тизими билан бошқарилсада, бир-бирлари билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир. Ўрганилган бошланғич манбалар ёввойи, рудерал ва маданий тропик шакллар фотопериодга талабчанлиги, маданий навлар эса узун кунга нейтраллиги билан тавсифланади. Ғўзанинг ўрта толали турида фотопериодик реакция полиген генлар тизими орқали бошқарилишини, узун кунга «нейтраллик» реакцияси доминантлигини исботлаб берганлар.

G.barbadense L. ярим ёввойи кенжа тури *f. parnat* шакли, маданий тропик кенжа тури *subsp. vitifolium*, *f. brasiliense* шакли, маданий Қарши-8 нави ва ёввойи *G.darwinii* турини дурагайлаш асосида олинган туричи ва турлараро F₂ ўсимликларини фотопериодик реакциясини ирсийланиши таҳлил қилинди. *G.darwinii* тури, *subsp. vitifolium* кенжа тури, *f. parnat*, *f. brasiliense* шакллари фотопериодга талабчан бўлиб, узун кунда уларнинг биринчи ҳосил шохи 15-24 бўғинда бўлиб сунъий қисқа кунда 7-9 бўғинда жойлашади. *G.barbadense* L. туричи хилма-хилликлари кун узунлигига талабчан бўлиб, узун кун (13-15

соат) шароитида биринчи ҳосил шохи 23-30 бўғинда, сунъий қисқа кун (10 соат) шароитида эса 9-10 бўғинда ҳосил бўлади.

Туричи F₁, F₂ subsp. *vitifolium* x Қарши-8 комбинациясини кўриб чиқамиз. F₁-ўсимликлари узун кунда бемалол шоналаб, гуллаб, ҳосил тугиши, F₂-ўсимликларида эса узун кун шароитида кенг ўзгарувчанлик кузатилди. Биринчи ҳосил шохининг ўзгарувчанлиги 4-5 да 20 ва ундаги юқори бўғинларда кузатилди. Таҳлил қилинган 206 та дурагай ўсимликлардан 194 таси (hs=4-15) узун кунга нейтрал, 12 таси (hs=15-20 ва ундан юқори) фотопериодга талабчан ўсимликлар ажралиб чиқди. Ушбу белги 15:1 нисбатда ирсийланиши полимер генларнинг нокумулятив таъсирида бошқарилишини, subsp. *vitifolium* кенжа тури фотопериодга талабчанлик, 3 та рецессив генлар rh₁, rh₂, rh₃ билан, узун кунга нейтраллик реакцияси эса иккита доминант генлар Ph₁, Ph₂ ва битта рецессив rh₃ ген томонидан бошқарилишини кўрсатади. Бунда $\chi^2=0,05$, P= 0,99-0,95 оралиғида бўлди.

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OAV INTERNETNING TASNIFI: TAXLIL VA MUXOKAMA

Madiyarov Babur Allambergenovich

O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti o‘qituvchisi

madiyarovbabur@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Jahonda sodir bo‘layotgan dolzarb mavzular, hodisalar, voqealarni eng birinchilardan bo‘lib OAV interneti orqali uzatiladi. O‘z navbatida auditoriya tezkorlik, xolislik, aniqlik kabi tamoyillar asosida ommoga yetkazib berishda OAV internet nashrlarning tutgan o‘rni beqiyos. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonning mashhur OAV internet manbalari tahlil qilish va tasniflash to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: OAV internet tili, o‘zbek internet manbalari, onlayn nashrlar, , sarlavha, matn, internet man‘ba.

CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNET MEDIA: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Abstract: Current topics, events, and incidents happening worldwide are among the first to be transmitted through the Internet of Media. On the other hand, the role played by mass media and Internet publications in delivering the audience to the public based on principles such as speed, objectivity, and accuracy is incomparable. Also, the analysis and classification of Uzbekistan's popular mass media internet sources will be discussed.

Keywords: Media internet language, Uzbek internet sources, online publications, title, text, internet source.

Ayni paytda, bosma ommaviy axborot vositalarining axborot agentliklarining yangiliklar lentalaridan foydalanish sezilarli darajada kamaydi. Gap shundaki, jurnalistika sohasidagi yetakchi mutaxassislarning fikr-mulohazalariga ko‘ra, zamonaviy bosma nashrlar axborot uzatish tezligi bo‘yicha internet nashrlari, radio va televideniye bilan raqobatlasha olmasligi hammamizga ma‘lum. Shuning uchun, yangiliklarni tahlil qilish an‘anaviy OAVning asosiy quroliga aylanmoqdi. Shu bilan birga, elektron ommaviy axborot vositalari auditoriya uchun yangiliklarning birinchi yetkazuvchi manbasiga aylanib, ular orasida farqli jihat mana shu xususiyatlarni o‘z ishiga olgan.

Yangilikni ommaga yetkazishning asosiy vazifasi, u axborot yangiligi yoki yo‘qligidan qat‘i nazar, o‘quvchilarga atrofdagi yuz berayotgan voqealardan kelib

chiqib qanday harakat qilishda yordam berishdir. Binobarin, ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun asosiy janrlar shunchaki eslatma, axborot yozishmalari, axborot suhbat, tezkor so‘rov, savol-javob, xabarnoma bo‘lib, internet media rivojlanishi bilan bu barcha janrlar ajralib chiqa boshladi.

Ammo, shuni ham aytib o‘tish kerakki, hozirgi paytda o‘zbek jamoatchiligi uchun yangiliklarning asosiy onlayn axborot manbaiga aylanib ulgurgan “*uza.uz*”, “*kun.uz*”, “*daryo.uz*”, “*gazeta.uz*”, “*qalampir.uz*” saytlaridan olingan ma‘lumotlarni qayta ishlov berilib boshqa har xil platformlarda paydo bo‘ladi. Bu ma‘lumotlar bir-biridan farq qilmaydigan yuzlab bir xil ma‘lumot xabarlarini bir necha daqiqada paydo bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun, eng ommabop yangiliklar lentalarini nafaqat tez va ro‘yirost taqdim etadigan, balki turli manbalardan foydalangan holda kengroq tarzda ochib beradi. Bu saytlarga tashrif etuvchilar dinamikasiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak masalan bir kunni o‘zida “*daryo.uz*” saytiga 817 395 ta foydalanuvchi kirib ko‘rgan¹ bo‘lsa o‘tkan hafta bu ko‘rsatkich 5 293 888 qayt etgan. Bu ma‘lumotlardan bizga ma‘lum bo‘ladi insoniyatning yangilikga bo‘lgan extiyoji kun sayin ortib bormoqda.

Onlayn nashrlarning yuqori darajadagi interaktivligi onlayn konferentsiyalar kabi janrning paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi, unda barcha qiziqqan o‘quvchilar muharrirga savol yo‘llash orqali intervyu beruvchiga aylanishlari mumkin. Odatda, muharrirlar ma‘lum bir soha bo‘yicha mutaxassisni taklif qilishadi, suhbat mavzusini aniqlaydilar va yuborilgan savollarni munozara sabab boladiganlarini diqqat bilan tanlaydilar. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, savollar suhbat davomida ham yuborilishi mumkin. Onlayn konferensiya davomida muharrirlar intervyuning matnli translyatsiyasini taqdim etishlari sababli, o‘quvchilar suhbatdoshiga aniqlik kirituvchi maqsadida savollarni berishlari mumkin. Bu uni an’anaviy gazeta janridan ajratib turadigan asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri².

Uzoq davom etuvchi voqeani yoritishning eng tez va qulay usuli bu qisqa yangiliklar to‘plami bo‘lgan onlayn reportaj hisoblanib, so‘nggi paytlarda davlat rasmiy tadbirlari va xalqaro uchrashuvlarda keng miqyosda foydalanilib kelmoqda. Masalan, “*uza.uz*” sayti orqali 26-30 avgust kunlari Samarqand shahrida XIII Xalqaro musiqa festivali Sharq taronalari Registon maydonidan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri onlayn fotoreportaj³ tarzda yoritildi. Ushbu usulning qulayligi shundaki,

¹ <https://www.uz/uz/stat/visitors/ratings>

² Лукина М.М., Фомичева И.Д. СМИ в пространстве Интернета [Электронный ресурс] / МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова. – 2005. – Режим доступа: http://evartist.narod.ru/text19/034.htm#_ftn14.

³ https://uza.uz/uz/posts/samarqandda-26-30-avgust-kunlari-sharq-taronalari-xiii-xalqaro-musiqa-festivali-bolib-otadi-video_626501

ma'lumotlar juda qisqa xabarlarda taqdim etiladi va eng muhim va qiziqarlilarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Onlayn nashr sohasida bu tarizdagi bardavom taraqqiyot boshqa ana'naviy OAV ham shakllarini yanada takomillashishiga sabab bo'lmoqda desak xato bo'lmaydi Binobarin, Internet-jurnalistika kabi keng ko'lamlı hodisa butun jurnalistikani o'zgartira olmasligi mumkun, ammo ommaviy axborotni taqdim etishning yangi badiiy usullarini joriy qila oladi. Masalan, televidenie nafaqat veb-texnologiyalarni o'z dasturlariga qo'shishga harakat qilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, zamonaviy jurnalistikada insoniyat so'ngi o'ng yillikda juda ko'p turli xil ma'lumotlarni olayotganda tezkor xabar janrlari birinchi o'ringa chiqishiga guvoh bo'ldik. O'z navbatida bu voqelikni amalga oshishida onlayn nashr o'rni beqiyosdir. Bu, albatta, onlayn jurnalistikani an'anaviy jurnalistikadan ajratib turuvchi fazilatlar bu albatta interaktivlik va doimiy yangilanish bilan bog'liq⁴. Yangi tarqatish kanali tufayli ko'plab eski janrlar bosma jurnalistikaning an'anaviy janrlariga nisbatan o'zgartirildi. Bundan tashqari, yangi janrlar rivojlana boshladi, ulardan biri, oldin aytib o'tganimizdey bu blog.

Darhaqiqat, internet foydalanuvchilarga jahonda va o'z yurtimizda yuz bergan voqealarga tezkorlik bilan javob berish, xolislik va aniqlik kiritish dolzarb masala hisoblaniladi. Onlayn nashrdagi rasmiy axborot insonga ijtimoiy va texnik me'yorlarning mazmunini yetkazish, uni ushbu me'yorlarga amal qilmaslikning bo'lg'usi salbiy oqibatlari haqida ogohlantirishning yagona vositasi hisoblanadi.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF INHERITANCE OF DIGITAL ASSETS

U. Sattarov

Independent researcher

Abstract. The article considers current problems of inheritance of digital assets and their legal nature. The author analyzes the procedures for inheritance of digital financial assets, such as WebMoney, Yumani and cryptocurrency electronic wallets, as well as the mechanism for inheritance of accounts in social networks and rights to an Internet site and domain name.

Keywords: digital assets, digital financial assets, inheritance of digital assets, inheritance of cryptocurrency.

A derivative of the digitalization process of modern society is the development of the digital economy and the emergence of digital property, including digital assets. O.V. Loseva understands a digital asset as a special “type of economic assets that are intangible in nature and in digital form, created using digital technology, exhibiting their value (cost) in the information system and capable of civil (property) circulation” [3].

In foreign studies, the term “virtual asset” is more common, which refers to “intangible things that are either part of the “environment” or created by users from available resources and materials” [8]. Thus, a digital asset is a particular form of expressing digital property in economic discourse. Currently, digital property is recognized in Hong Kong, the European Union, Kazakhstan, Russia, the USA, and Taiwan.

From a legal point of view, the definition of “digital property” is more controversial. For example, in Taiwan it is movable property, in the Russian Federation – other property or obligatory digital right. The ECHR defined digital property and, accordingly, digital assets as a property right [1]. One way or another, the legal status of digital assets is also a subject of inheritance law, as evidenced by legal practice. It should be noted that the profitability of digital assets can be quite high, exceeding the profitability of real estate and many traditional forms of business, which leads to the actualization of the problem of their inheritance.

1. Currently, there is no uniform law enforcement practice regarding the inheritance of digital assets. Judicial precedents and the positions of information intermediaries have a significant influence, especially abroad. For example, the issue

of inheriting an account on a social network largely depends on the internal policy of the social network. We should also note the international nature of many appeals related to the right to inherit digital property, since, for example, the heir and the information intermediary who owns the testator's digital asset may be located in different countries and, accordingly, their activities will be regulated by different legal norms. Let us consider some current inheritance issues in relation to the main categories of digital assets: Digital financial assets: electronic wallets. The most common appeals are related to the receipt by heirs of electronic money (EMS) stored in electronic wallets. The international payment system WebMoney Transfer has developed a regulation regulating the procedure for transferring rights to own a WM identifier by inheritance [6]. The heir must apply to the notary with a petition to obtain information from the owner of the System on the volume of property rights that are in the electronic wallets of the testator. The System notifies the notary and after 6 months the heir receives a certificate of inheritance rights, which will indicate, among other things, the EMS. The WebMoney System transfers to the heir the right to manage the electronic wallet, namely the right to transfer funds. If there are several heirs, then all heirs receive access with a limitation on the withdrawal of funds in the amount specified in the certificate [6].

2. However, there are a number of difficulties associated with the implementation of inheritance rights. Firstly, the heir may not know that the testator has electronic wallets. Secondly, the electronic wallet can be registered under a fictitious name, and the WebMoney system itself does not guarantee that the heir will receive the testator's funds: the final decision is made by the system's arbitration [6].

3. The procedure for inheriting funds from the wallets of OOO NPO "Yumani" is in many ways identical to WebMoney: a notary's request at the request of the heir and the transfer of funds by the system based on a certificate of inheritance [4]. If the heir or testator are foreigners, the rules of inheritance are determined by the laws of the testator's state. Note that in the case of electronic wallets, the funds stored on them are inherited, but not the rights to the wallet itself: an electronic wallet cannot be transferred from the testator to the heir.

4. Digital financial assets: cryptocurrency. The greatest legal and organizational technological difficulties are associated with the implementation of the right of inheritance of cryptocurrency. Due to the lack of an unambiguous legal status of cryptocurrency, there is also no regulatory framework governing the inheritance of cryptocurrency, since most crypto wallets are anonymous, the only way of

inheritance is inheritance by will, and the testator must indicate in the will not only the name of the heir and the amount of cryptocurrency, but also identification data: login and password of the crypto wallet, otherwise the assets will be lost irretrievably [5].

However, the very fact of transferring the login and password allows you to exercise the inheritance right only if the cryptocurrency is stored on a flash card. If the cryptocurrency is stored on an exchange, the situation is significantly complicated by the internal rules of the exchange itself. In particular, for security purposes, to gain access to the funds stored on the exchange, the heir will need to not only enter the login and password, but also a code word, go through two-factor identification, for example, using security keys (Google Authenticator). There are a number of exchanges with a developed procedure for inheriting digital assets, for example, the Coinbase exchange transfers the rights to the account to the heirs, but if the heirs do not declare their rights within the specified time, the cryptocurrency becomes ownerless property and is transferred to the state [5]. A pressing problem of inheriting cryptocurrency is the complexity of its taxation; there are countries where the ownership of cryptocurrency and its circulation are illegal. It should also be noted that the testator bears high risks when drawing up a will if he specifies wallet data that can be used improperly. In this regard, it is recommended to use safe deposit boxes when bequeathing cryptocurrency, in which the access data will be stored.

5. Social media accounts and websites as digital assets. The procedure for inheriting accounts in social networks is also not regulated by law, however, commercial accounts and accounts with a large number of subscribers are an expensive digital asset. When deciding on the inheritance of an account, the heir will have to rely on the internal rules of the social network. For example, the VKontakte social network does not provide access to the accounts of the deceased. However, if the heirs have the relevant documents, it can delete the testator's profile or restrict access to it. In some social networks, the user can independently decide what will happen to his account in the event of death. In many ways, the caution of social networks in terms of providing access to an account to heirs is associated with the effect of Article 138 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on violation of the secrecy of correspondence. Such an approach seems justified, since social networks are, first and foremost, a means of communication, and only their derivatives (linked public pages, subscribers, etc.) are a digital asset. Regarding the inheritance of domain names, we also observe gaps in legislative regulation [2]. The order of inheritance is regulated by the internal policy of the domain zone registrar.

The registrar of the ru domain zone (OOO "Registrar of the domain name "REG.RU"), on the basis of a certificate of inheritance rights, can transfer the rights and obligations for website administration to the testator [2]. However, when the domain is transferred to the heir, the full application of the inheritance law is impossible: a service agreement is concluded between the registrar and the testator, which, on the basis of Article 1112 and Article 128 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation is not included in the estate. Thus, at present, the quasi-inheritance mechanism is applied to most digital assets, in which legal entities acting as information intermediaries independently regulate the procedure for inheriting digital assets placed on their platforms, thus replacing the functions of the legislative body. To implement the right to inherit digital assets, the participation of a notary is mandatory. However, a significant problem is the very fact of the heir and the notary being aware of the presence of digital assets, especially if the testator placed the assets while maintaining anonymity. In turn, for the testator, the only way to reliably transfer digital assets to the heirs is to draw up a will with a reference to a bank cell that stores access to digital assets.

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TRANSLATION PROBLEMS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Nematullayev Nodirbek Muzaffar o'g'li

Termez University of Economics and Service Teacher at Foreign language and literature faculty Tel: +998882444578

E-mail: nodirbeknm27@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Translation has always been a complex process, presenting numerous challenges that arise from linguistic, cultural, and contextual differences. This article explores common problems faced by translators, such as untranslatability, lexical gaps, cultural nuances, and maintaining textual coherence. Through examples from various languages, this study examines these difficulties and proposes strategies to overcome them. The focus is on balancing fidelity to the source text with clarity in the target language while preserving the text's intended meaning.

Keywords: Translation problems, untranslatability, cultural nuances, lexical gaps, textual coherence, fidelity, source text, target language.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an essential part of cross-cultural communication, allowing individuals from different linguistic backgrounds to understand and share ideas. However, the translation process is far from straightforward. Translators often encounter problems stemming from linguistic, cultural, and contextual differences. These issues can create barriers to achieving a faithful and accurate translation.

The purpose of this article is to explore some of the key translation problems and provide insight into how translators can navigate these challenges. The main focus will be on common issues such as untranslatability, cultural differences, and how to maintain coherence while staying true to the source text.

MAIN PART

1. Linguistic Problems in Translation The most obvious translation challenges are linguistic. Translators must deal with differences in grammar, syntax, and vocabulary between the source and target languages. Some languages have terms that simply do not have an equivalent in other languages, known as lexical gaps. For example, the German word "Schadenfreude" has no direct equivalent in English, requiring translators to find creative solutions to convey the concept.

2. Untranslatability and Lexical Gaps Untranslatability occurs when a word, phrase, or concept in the source language has no direct counterpart in the target language. This can be due to differences in grammar, structure, or culture. In many cases, untranslatability forces the translator to choose between fidelity to the source text or creating an understandable message in the target language.

For instance, translating idiomatic expressions often poses a significant challenge. The English phrase "kick the bucket" means "to die," but a direct translation of this phrase into another language could result in confusion if the idiom does not exist in the target culture.

3. Cultural Differences Culture plays a central role in translation. Many terms and concepts are deeply embedded in the cultural context of the source language, which can lead to translation problems when the target culture does not share the same concepts. Translators must navigate these cultural nuances carefully to avoid misunderstanding. For example, the Japanese concept of "wabi-sabi" is rooted in aesthetics that appreciate imperfection, but this idea may not have a direct or easily understood equivalent in other cultures.

4. Maintaining Textual Coherence Coherence refers to the logical flow and clarity of a text. While translating, it is essential to maintain the coherence of the original text in the target language. This includes ensuring that the text's meaning remains clear and consistent throughout, which is particularly challenging when dealing with complex or technical content.

Translators often have to adjust sentence structures, rephrase awkward expressions, or even reorganize parts of the text to make it more comprehensible in the target language. Such alterations must be done carefully to avoid distorting the original meaning.

DISCUSSION

Translation problems are inevitable due to the inherent differences between languages and cultures. However, experienced translators develop strategies to minimize these issues. This can involve using footnotes to explain untranslatable terms, adapting cultural references to the target audience, or working closely with subject matter experts to ensure accuracy in technical texts.

Translators must also strike a balance between literal translation and conveying the intended message of the source text. While a literal approach ensures fidelity, it can sometimes result in awkward or unclear language in the translation. On the other hand, prioritizing clarity may sacrifice some nuances of the original text. The key is to find an equilibrium that respects both the source material and the audience's needs.

CONCLUSION

Translation is a multifaceted process that involves far more than just converting words from one language to another. Translators must navigate linguistic differences, cultural contexts, and textual coherence to produce accurate and meaningful translations. By understanding and addressing common translation problems, translators can enhance the quality and effectiveness of their work.

Ultimately, translation is both an art and a science, requiring not only linguistic expertise but also cultural sensitivity and creativity. By recognizing the challenges inherent in translation and developing effective strategies to address them, translators can bridge the gap between languages and cultures, facilitating better communication and understanding.

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ANTROPONIMLAR ONOMASTIKANING MUHIM TARKIBIY QISMI SIFATIDA

Xoldorov Yusufbek Eshqobil o'g'li

Muzrabot tumani 21- maktab o'qituvchisi Tel: +998944649911

E-mail: yusufbek.xoldorov@mail.ru

ABSTRAKT

Mazkur maqolada antroponimlarning tilshunoslikdagi o'rni va ularning madaniy-ijtimoiy funksiyalari o'rganiladi. Antroponimlar inson ismlarini va ularning shakllanish tarixini aks ettiruvchi vositalardan biri sifatida madaniyat va tarix bilan bog'liq holda talqin qilinadi. Onomastikaning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida antroponimlar, til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni chuqur tushunish uchun muhim o'rin tutadi. Tadqiqotda antroponimlarning o'zbek va boshqa tillardagi o'rni va ularning madaniy, ijtimoiy ahamiyati yoritib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: antroponimiya, onomastika, kishi ismlari, madaniy-ijtimoiy funksiyalar, o'zbek tili.

KIRISH

Antroponimlar insonlar ismlarini va ular bilan bog'liq tarixiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy hodisalarni o'rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasining bir qismi hisoblanadi. Onomastikaning asosiy tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lgan antroponimiya, jamiyat va madaniyatning turli ko'rinishlarini tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada antroponimlarning jamiyatdagi rolini, ularning shakllanish jarayonini va madaniy ahamiyatini o'rganish maqsad qilingan.

ASOSIY QISM

Antroponimlar insoniyat tarixida alohida o'rin tutadigan lingvistik birliklar hisoblanadi. Ular nafaqat individning o'ziga xosligini belgilash, balki madaniy, tarixiy va ijtimoiy munosabatlar tizimida shaxsning rolini ifoda etadi. Insonlar o'zaro muloqotda bo'lganda, antroponimlar ularga doimiy tarzda yordam berib, shaxslararo munosabatlarni shakllantirish, tarbiyalash va ijtimoiy muloqotni rivojlantirishda asosiy vositalardan biri bo'ladi. Bunday nomlar orqali kishilarning kimligini, qaysi ijtimoiy guruhga tegishli ekanligini va hatto ularning kasb-korlari, tarixi va madaniyati haqida xulosa qilish mumkin.

N.V. Podolskaya antroponimlarni bir necha asosiy turkumlarga ajratadi. Ularga familiya, ism, laqab, patronim va boshqa shaxsiy nomlar kiradi. Ushbu guruhlar

insonlar o'rtasidagi aloqalarning xilma-xilligini aks ettiradi. Ismlar va boshqa shaxsiy nomlar insonning ijtimoiy va madaniy identifikatsiyasi vositasi bo'lib, jamiyatning ijtimoiy tuzilmalari, tarixiy jarayonlari va madaniy merosini aks ettiradi. Antroponimlar turli xalqlarda turlicha tizimlarda shakllangan bo'lsa-da, ularning shakllanishi umumiy tarixiy va madaniy omillarga bog'liq bo'lib, ular ko'p hollarda kishilarning etnik kelib chiqishi, diniy e'tiqodi, ijtimoiy maqomi va hayot tarzini ifodalaydi.

Ismlar va tarixiy-madaniy omillar: Antroponimlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi tarixiy va madaniy omillar bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Har bir jamiyatning o'ziga xos diniy, milliy va madaniy xususiyatlari ismlarga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Masalan, ko'pgina musulmon jamiyatlarida diniy ismlar keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bu ismlar Qur'ondagi shaxslarning nomlariga asoslangan. Muhammad, Ali, Umar kabi ismlar musulmon jamiyatlarida diniy e'tiqodni aks ettiruvchi asosiy ismlar hisoblanadi. Ushbu diniy ismlar shaxsning diniy identifikatsiyasini ko'rsatish bilan birga, uning ijtimoiy hayotidagi o'rnini ham belgilab beradi. Shu bilan birga, diniy ismlar ko'p hollarda kishilarning qadriyatlarini va ma'naviy tamoyillarini ham aks ettiradi.

Etnik va milliy omillar: Antroponimlar etnik va milliy kelib chiqishni ham ko'rsatadi. Masalan, o'zbek xalqining antroponimik tizimi ko'p asrlik tarixga ega bo'lib, unda turkiy, arab, forsiy va boshqa tillarning ta'siri yaqqol seziladi. O'zbek antroponimlari ko'pincha kishilarning qaysi etnik guruhga mansub ekanligini bildiradi. Qadimiy turkiy ismlar o'zbek xalqining etnik kelib chiqishini va tarixiy ildizlarini ko'rsatadi. Masalan, Chingiz, Temur, Boyto'ra kabi ismlar qadimgi turkiy hukmdorlar va zodagonlarga ishora qiladi. Shu bilan birga, forsiy va arab tillaridan kirib kelgan ismlar ham o'zbek xalqining madaniyatida muhim o'rin egallaydi. Bu o'z navbatida o'zbek xalqining ko'p millatli madaniy merosini va turli tillar bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi.

Diniy ismlar: O'zbek xalqida diniy ismlar ham keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ular ko'pincha Islom dinining ta'sirini aks ettiradi. Muhammad, Abdulloh, Hasan, Husayn kabi diniy ismlar O'zbekistonda va boshqa musulmon mamlakatlarida keng tarqalgan. Ushbu ismlar insonning diniy e'tiqodi va ma'naviy qadriyatlarini ifodalaydi. Diniy ismlar o'zbek xalqida ko'pincha musulmon dini bilan bog'liq bo'lgan shaxslar nomlaridan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, ular kishilarning ma'naviy dunyosini va e'tiqodlarini aks ettiradi. Diniy ismlarning keng tarqalganligi jamiyatdagi diniy e'tiqod va ma'naviy qadriyatlarning kuchliligini ko'rsatadi.

O'zgaruvchan ijtimoiy jarayonlar va ismlar: Antroponimlar jamiyatdagi o'zgaruvchan jarayonlarni ham aks ettiradi. Masalan, sovet davrida paydo bo'lgan

yangi ijtimoiy va siyosiy hodisalar antroponimlar tizimiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Sovet Ittifoqida milliy an'analarga zid keladigan yangi familiyalar va ismlar paydo bo'lgan. Bu jarayonning natijasida milliy meros va diniy qadriyatlar biroz chetga surilgan bo'lsa, mustaqillik yillarida o'zbek xalqida milliy merosga qaytish, eski an'anaviy ismlar va familiyalarni qayta tiklash jarayoni yuzaga keldi.

Ismlar va familiyalar: O'zbek tilidagi ismlar va familiyalar jamiyatning ijtimoiy hayotida muhim o'rin tutadi. Oila va ijtimoiy munosabatlarda laqablar, shaxsiy nomlar va familiyalar ko'pincha kishilarning shaxsiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. O'zbek xalqida o'zaro hurmat va ehtiromni ifoda etuvchi shaxsiy nomlar, ayniqsa oila doirasida keng tarqalgan. Kishilarning laqablari ularning shaxsiy fazilatlarini va o'ziga xosliklarini aks ettiradi. Masalan, biror kishining xulq-atvori, xarakter xususiyatlariga qarab berilgan laqablar o'zbek jamiyatining madaniy va ijtimoiy an'analarni aks ettiradi.

Patronimlar va familiyalar: Patronim va familiyalar o'zbek antroponimik tizimining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Patronimlar kishining otasining ismi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular shaxsning oilaviy kelib chiqishini ko'rsatadi. Masalan, "-ovich" va "-ovna" qo'shimchalari sovet davrida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ular otasining ismi asosida shakllangan. Mustaqillik davrida esa milliy familiyalarni qayta tiklash va eski patronimlarni o'zbekcha shakllarda qo'llash tendensiyasi kuchaydi. O'zbek antroponimlarida bu jarayon milliy madaniyat va merosni qayta tiklash jarayonini aks ettiradi.

Xalq an'analari va antroponimlar: Antroponimlar xalq an'analarning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Ismlarni tanlash jarayoni ko'pincha oila an'analari, qadimiy urf-odatlar va ijtimoiy mavqe bilan bog'liqdir. Masalan, ba'zi oilalarda ism tanlash ota-onaning kelib chiqishi, qabila va urug'ga mansubligiga qarab amalga oshiriladi. Qadimiy qabila va urug' nomlari ko'pincha yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqqa beriladi va bu xalqning tarixiy o'tmishini aks ettiradi. Shu sababli, antroponimlar xalqning o'ziga xosligini, milliy va madaniy an'analarni aks ettirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.

Yangi antroponimlar va globalizatsiya: Globalizatsiya jarayoni ham antroponimlarning shakllanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Jahon miqyosida yangi nomlar paydo bo'lishi, xorijiy tillarning ta'siri va madaniy almashinuvlar o'zbek antroponimik tizimiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Yangi texnologiyalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari va xorijiy madaniyatlarining kirib kelishi natijasida yangi, ilgari notanish bo'lgan ismlar jamiyatda keng tarqala boshladi. Misol uchun, hozirgi kunda ko'plab xalqaro madaniyatdan kelib chiqqan nomlar o'zbek jamiyatida ham ommalashmoqda, bu jarayon jamiyatning globallashtirish tendensiyalarini aks ettiradi.

Antroponimlarning o'rganilishi: Antroponimlar lingvistik, madaniy va tarixiy tadqiqotlarda muhim o'rin tutadi. Ular orqali xalqning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, madaniy o'zgarishlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlari haqida keng ma'lumot olish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, antroponimlar tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqotlar uchun boy material hisoblanadi. Antroponimlarni o'rganish orqali jamiyatdagi madaniy o'zgarishlar, yangi ijtimoiy tendensiyalar va qadimiy an'analarni tahlil qilish mumkin.

XULOSA

Antroponimlar jamiyat va madaniyatni tushunishda muhim lingvistik vositalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ular insonlar va jamiyatlar tarixi, madaniyati va ijtimoiy hayotining ko'zgusi hisoblanadi. Antroponimlar insonning shaxsiy identifikatsiyasi, tarixiy o'tmish va madaniy merosni anglashda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bu ularning jamiyatda bajaradigan rollari bilan bog'liqdir. Har bir ism va familiya jamiyatning muayyan davridagi madaniy va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni aks ettiradi.

Shuningdek, antroponimlar orqali madaniy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni tahlil qilish, jamiyatning o'zgaruvchan madaniy tendensiyalarini kuzatish mumkin. O'zbek va boshqa xalqlarda antroponimlarning tarixiy shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, ularning madaniyatdagi o'rni va qo'llanishining o'ziga xos jihatlari tadqiqot uchun boy material beradi. Shu boisdan, antroponimlarning o'rganilishi tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqotlar uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ular orqali jamiyatning turli davrlardagi o'zgarishlarini tushunish mumkin.

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**SHARQ RENESSANS ALLOMALARINING JAMIYAT VA DAVLAT
BOSHQARUVI TARAQQIYOTIGA OID QARASHLARINING BUGUNGI
KUNDA AHAMIYATI.**

*O‘ZDJTU, Siyosatshunoslik yo‘nalishi 2-kurs talabasi,
Sharifjonov Jalilbek Anvarovich*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada IX-XII asr Sharq uy g‘onish davri mutafakkirlarining ijtimoiy-siyosiy qarashlari va ularning bugungi kundagi ahamiyati haqida so‘z boradi. Shuningdek, uy g‘onish davri allomalarining davlat boshqaruvi va siyosati, jamiyat haq-huquqlari, inson kamoloti va ijtimoiy masalalariga oid ilmiy meroslari tahlil qilinishi bilan bir qatorda ushbu g‘oya va fikrlardan hozirgi zamonamizda oqilona foydali kerak ekanligi bayon etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: jamiyat, davlat boshqaruvi, inson mohiyati, ideal davlat, tabiat, ijtimoiy hayot, adolat, xulq-atvor.

Abstract: This article talks about the socio-political views of the thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance of the IX-XII centuries and their importance today. Also, along with the analysis of the scientific heritage of Renaissance scholars on state management and politics, society's rights, human development and social issues, it is stated that these ideas and thoughts should be used wisely in our time.

Key words: society, state administration, human nature, ideal state, nature, social life, justice, behavior.

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о общественно-политических взглядах мыслителей Восточного Возрождения IX-XII веков и их значении в наши дни. Также, наряду с анализом научного наследия ученых эпохи Возрождения по вопросам государственного управления и политики, прав общества, человеческого развития и социальных проблем, утверждается, что эти идеи и мысли следует разумно использовать в наше время.

Ключевые слова: общество, государственное управление, человеческая природа, идеальное государство, природа, общественная жизнь, справедливость, поведение.

Uy g‘onish davri - insoniyat tarixidagi ijtimoiy-ma’naviy yuksalish, ilm-fan rivojini ifodalash uchun XVIII asr ma’rifatparvar faylasuflari tomonidan kiritilgan tushuncha hisoblanadi. Bu davr insoniyat ma’naviy taraqqiyotidagi ijobiy o‘zgarishlar yuz bergan davr deb tushuniladi. Jumladan, Sharqda Abu Ali ibn Sino,

Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Abu Nasr Farobiy, Ahmad al-Far g‘oniy, Muso al-Xorazmiy, Ahmad Yassaviy, Ismoil Buxoriy, Mirzo Ulu g‘bek va boshqa buyuk siymolar keying avlod uchun noyob meros qoldirgan.

Sharqda IX-XII asrlarda ya’ni Renessans davrida bir qator mutafakkirlar falsafiy-siyosiy g‘oyalari g‘oyat katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. Ularning falsafiy-siyosiy g‘oyalari bugungi kunda ham o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotmagan. Sharq allomalarining davlat boshqaruvi, jamiyat, fuqarolik jamiyati, huquq to‘g‘risidagi qarashlari asosan din bilan bog‘liqligiga ham guvoh bo‘lishimiz mumkin. Chunki O‘rta Osiyo falsafasi Zardushtiylik, keyinchalik islom dini ta’sirida shakllanganligi barchamizga ma’lum. Abu Nasr Farobiy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy va boshqa mutafakkirlarning falsafiy asarlari tafakkur xazinasini boyitdi; olam, odam va jamiyat tushunchalarini yaxlit shaklda tadqiq qilib, yangi qonuniyatlar ochdi, aqliy bilim ufqlari kengaydi, dinga asoslangan holda fozil jamiyat, fozil davlat va komil inson nazariyasini ishlab chiqishdi. Buyuk allomalarimizning noyob falsafiy asarlari, jamiyat, inson va davlat boshqaruvi to‘g‘risidagi fikrlari bugungi hayotimiz uchun ham zarur ekanligini anglashimiz zarurdir. Bu o‘rinda O‘zbekiston Respubikasining Birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimovning quyidagi fikrlarini keltirib o‘tish lozim: “Tadqiqotchi-olimlarning fikricha, Sharq, xususan, Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi IX-XII va XIV-XV asrlarda bamisoli po‘rtanadek otilib chiqqan ikki qudratli ilmiy-madaniy yuksalishning manbai hisoblanib, jahonning boshqa mintaqalaridagi Renessans jarayonlariga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatgan Sharq uy g‘onish davri – Sharq Renessansi sifatida dunyo ilmiy jamoatchiligi tomonidan haqli ravishda tan olingan”[1].

Darhaqiqat, Sharq uy g‘onish mutafakkirlari olib borgan ilmiy izlanishlar mahsuli bo‘lgan ilmiy yutuqlar va buyuk izlanishlar nafaqat sharq olamida nafaqat dunyoning qolgan boshqa mintaqalarida ilm-fan va madaniyatning rivojlanishiga turtki bo‘lgan.

Musulmon Sharqida Arastudan keyin “Ikkinchi muallim” unvoniga muyassar bo‘lgan mashhur faylasuf, mutafakkir va qomusiy olim Abu Nasr Farobiy hisoblablanadi. Farobiy butun umri davomida ko‘plab fanlar doirasida o‘z faoliyatini olib borgan ulu g‘ mutafakkirdir. Xususan, Farobiy falsafa, tibbiyot, riyozat, mantiq, matematika, siyosat va shu kabi bir qator fanlarda chuqur izlanish va tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Olimning “Jamiyatni o‘rganish haqida”, “Urush va tinch totuv yashash haqida”, “Qonunlar haqida kitob”, “Masalalar mohiyati”, “Falsafaning ma’nosi va kelib chiqishi”, “Baxtga erishish haqida risola”, “Fozil odamlar shahri” va “Fazilatli xulqlar” kabi bir qator asarlari insonning ma’naviy

kamoloti, jamiyatning huquq va burchlari, adolatli hukmronlik qilish, o'sha davrning falsafiy qarashlari bilan bir qatorda, siyosatga doir mavzularni o'z ichiga olgan. Abu Nasr Farobiyning yuqorida sanab o'tilgan asarlari orasida "Fozil odamlar shahri" nomli asari Yaqin, O'rta va Uzoq Sharqda azaldan sevib o'qib kelinayotgan kitob hisoblanadi. Ushbu asarda jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy axloqiy munosabatlar, ta'lim-tarbiya, odob-axloq masalalari, adolatli jamiyatga erishish yo'llari, va shuningdek, oqilona davlat siyosati olib borish kabi muhim masala va maslahatlar o'rin olgan. Qomusiy olim o'rta asrlar sharoitida jamiyat tabiiy ravishda kelib chiqadi, inson faqat boshqalar yordamida hayot qiyinchiliklariga qarshi kurasha olishi mumkin emas degan fikrni asoslab beradi. "Har bir inson, –deydi Farobiy – o'z tabiati bilan shunday tuzilganki, u yashash va oliy darajadagi yetuklikka erishmoq uchun ko'p narsalarga muhtoj bo'ladi, u bir o'zi bunday narsalarni qo'lga kiritmaydi, ularga ega bo'lish uchun insonlar jamoasiga ehtiyoj tu g'iladi... Bunday jamoa a'zolarining faoliyati bir butun holda ularning har biriga yashash va yetuklikka erishuv uchun zarur bo'lgan nasralarni yetkazib beradi. Shuning uchun inson shaxslari ko'paydilar va yerni aholi yashaydigan qismiga o'rnashdilar"[2].

Ulu g' gumanist, insonparvar faylasuf sifatida Farobiy insonlarning ya'ni jamiyatning odob-axloqi va tarbiyasini ham muhim deb hisoblaydi. U inson qadr-qimmatini kamsituvchi va o'zga mamlakatlarni bosib olishga asoslangan jamiyatga qarshi chiqadi. Mutafakkir odamlarni tinch-totuv va o'zaro hamkorlikda yashashga, insonparvar bo'lishga da'vat etadi. "Odamlarga nisbatan ularni birlashtiruvchi boshlan g'ich asos insoniylikdir, shuning uchun odamlar insoniyat turkumiga kirganliklari uchun o'zaro tinchilikda yashashlari lozim"[3], deydi mutafakkir.

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, jamiyatning tinch-totuv yashashligi uchun eng dastlabki o'rinda, insonlarning insoniyligini belgilab beruvchi belgi bu uning tarbiyasi hisoblanadi. Darhaqiqat, jamiyat tarkibidagi odamlar qanchalik chiroyli xulq-atvorli bo'lsa, ularning o'rtasida ahillik, hamkorlik va tinch-totuvlik shunchalik ko'p bo'ladi.

Alloma shu bilan birgalikda o'zining "Baxt-saodatga erishuv yo'llar haqida risola" asarida ham davlat boshqaruvi va rahbarlik faoliyatiga oid o'z qarashlarini bayon etgan. Farobiyning fikricha, "Davlatning vazifasi insonlarni baxt-saodatga olib borishdir, bu esa ilm va yaxshi axloq yordamida qo'lga kiritiladi". Mutafakkir davlatni har tomonlama yetuk, yetuk hislatlarga ega bo'lgan, xalq tomonidan saylangan kishilar boshqarishi lozimligini aytadi. Davlatni yetuk kishilar boshqarsagina fozil jamiyat, fozil shahar, fozil mamlakat qaror topadi. Fozil jamiyat, fozil davlat shunday bo'ladiki, bu jamiyatning har bir a'zosi ilm-fanni egallash bilan

shu g'ullanadi[5]. Bu bilan olim davlat boshqaruvida har tomonlama komillikka intilgan, salohiyatli shaxsning o'zni muhimligi va aynan shunday shaxsgina jamiyatni ravnaq topishiga sababchi bo'lishiga ishora qilgan.

Darhaqiqat, hozirgi zamonaviy dunyoda insoniyat ongiga ta'sir etuvchi kuchlar ko'p kuzatilmoqda. Bunday kuchlardan himoyalani uchun avvalo inson o'zining tafakkuridan kelib chiqib ish tutadi. Shunday ekan, Farobiy bobomizning inson tarbiyasi va uning dunyodagi faoliyatiga oid fikr va qarashlari mana necha asrlar o'tibdik, hozirgi zamonamizda o'z mohiyatini to'laligicha saqlab kelayotganiga guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin.

X asrda yashab ijod qilgan, zamonasining deyarli barcha ilmlarini puxta egallagan buyuk olim va faylasuf Abu Rayhon Beruniydir (973-1048). Abu Rayhon Beruniyning asarlari bugungi kunda ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan chunki u o'z asarlarida qimmatli ma'lumotlar yozib qoldirgan. Abu Rayhon Beruniy xalqlar o'rtasida umumiy tinchlik va do'stlik uchun kurashdi. Urushlar natijasida madaniyat va fan erishgan yutuqlar yo'q bo'lib ketishini ta'kidlaydi. O'zining nodir "Hindiston" asarida urushlarni, xalqlar o'rtasidagi mojarolarni qoralab, urush kelib chiqishining asosiy sababi xalqlarning bir birini tarixini bilmasligidandir deya ta'kidlagan. Buyuk mutafakkir ham tarix fanining davlat uchun naqadar muhim ekanligini izohlagan. Abu Rayhon Beruniyning insonlar va jamiyat to'g'risidagi qarashlari insonparvarlik ruhi bilan sug'orilgan edi. Bu qarashlar jamiyatda sodir bo'layotgan voqealarga aql ko'zi va mulohazali tafakkur bilan yondashish natijasi edi. Uning qarashlarida jamiyat taraqqiyotida ilm-fan eng asosiy omil deya aytiladi ya'ni fan jamiyatni tashkil qila oladigan; ijtimoiy munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi kuchdir va ilm-fan tufayli jamiyatda axloqiy asoslar paydo bo'ladi.

Allomaning fikricha, agar jamiyatda yaxshi insonlar bo'lsa, jamiyat yuksaladi, rivojlanadi. Ammo lekin mamlakatda yomon odamlar soni ko'p bo'lsa, jamiyat yuksalishdan yoki rivojlanishdan orqada qoladi. Beruniy jahonda birinchi bo'lib, inson va tabiat, odam va olam o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni dunyoviy fan sifatida talqin qiladi. Turli afsonalar, asotirlarga ishonmaydi va muammoni ilmiy tadqiq qilish yo'lidan boradi. Jumladan, u (odamlar) tuzilishining rang, surat, tabiat va axloqda turlicha bo'lishi faqatgina nasablarining turlichaligidan emas, balki tuproq, suv, havo va yerning, (odam) yashaydigan joylarning turlichaligidan hamdir. Tillarning turlicha bo'lishiga sabab odamlarning guruhlariga ajralib ketishi, bir-biridan uzoq turishi, ularning har birida turli xohishlarni ifodalash uchun zarur bo'lgan so'zlarga ehtiyoj tu g'ilishidir. Uzoq zamonlar o'tishi bilan haligi iboralar

ko‘payib, yodda saqlangan va takrorlanish natijasida tarkib topib, tartibga tushgan, deydi.[5]

Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, insonlar bir-biridan farq qiladi va ularning farq qilishi ularning har xil oilada tu g‘ilganligi emas, balki ularning yashayotgan joylari ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ya’ni ular yashaydigan ma’lum bir joyda tuproq, suv va havo yetarli bo‘lsa va boshqa bir joy bundan mustasno bo‘lsa, u odamlar bir-biridan farq qiladi. Odamlar to‘planib kichik bir jamiyatni hosil qiladi va ularning o‘z tili, o‘ziga xos turmush tarzi rivojlanadi.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, Uy g‘onish davrida Sharqda deyarli barcha mutafakkirlar ijtimoiy tuzumni tubdan rivojlantirishni istaganlar va bu borada o‘z fikrlarini bayon qilgan. Biz buyuk mutafakkirlarimizning jamiyat, davlat boshqaruvi va yana muhim fikrlarini yanada kengroq tahlil qilib, o‘rganganlarimizni amaliy hayotda ham qo‘llashimiz kerak va iloji boricha davlatni har tomonlama kamchiliklarsiz, inson haq-huquqlarini hisobga olgan holda boshqarilishi kerak. Buning uchun mamlakatda yanada ko‘proq shart-sharoitlar bilan ta’minlanishi kerak va hali o‘rganilmagan adabiyotlarni o‘rganishga e’tibor qaratishimiz lozim.

Mamlakatimizda siyosiy faolligini oshirish, Vatan tuy g‘usi va milliy qadriyatlarni, an’analarimizni saqlash maqsadida buyuk allomalarimizning nodir asarlarni yanada ko‘proq chop etish, kutubxona va muzeylar sonini yanada oshirish, yoshlarni bu asarlarni o‘rganishiga undash va shu bo‘yicha musobaqalar o‘tkazish, milliylikni targ‘ib qiladigan film, roliklar yaratish va uni keng ommaga namoyon etish orqali biz mutafakkirlarimizning asarlarida keltirilgan adolatli jamiyatni barpo etishimiz mumkin. Bugungi kunda amalga oshirilayotgan bu boradagi islohotlar ham ma’lum darajada ijobiy natijalar ko‘rsatmoqda. Masalan, teleradiokanallar orqali yurtimiz allomalarining ibratli hayoti va boy ilmiy-ma’naviy merosi haqida ko‘rsatuvlar va davra suhbatlari tashkil etilganligi va h.k lar bunga yaqqol misol bo‘lishi mumkin.

Bir so‘z bilan aytganda, Uy g‘onish davri yangi davr uchun asos bo‘ldi va keyingi yangi davrda sodir bo‘ladigan o‘zgarishlar uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Chunki bu davrda bizning buyuk mutafakkirlarimiz jahon hamjamiyatiga munosib o‘z hissasini qo‘shdi.

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**TURMUSH QURISH OSTONASIDAGI QIZLAR MULOQOT
KO'NIKMLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA, ULAR BILAN OLIB
BORILADIGA PSIXOLOGIK MAORIF VA TASHVIQOT ISHLARI.**

Karimova Muxayyo Nazar qizi,

Termiz davlat pedagogika institute Amaliy psixologiya kafedrası o'qituvchisi

G-mail: karimovamuxayyo91@gmail.com

Tel: (88)075 33 34

Hozirda O'zbekiston Respublikasi yangi davlatchiligining qaror topishida umumjahon va milliy davlatchilik taraqqiyoti qonuniyatlari uzviy ravishda uyg'unlashdi. Jamiyat hayotining o'zgarishi, ma'lum jihatdan oilaga, uning a'zolariga bog'liq bo'lganligi bois, bu muammoni o'rganish va tahlil etish dolzarb jarayon hisoblanadi. Har bir millat oila va u bilan bog'liq jarayonga alohida e'tibor qaratib, oila haqidagi bilimlarni, tasavvurlarni va qadriyatlarni avloddan-avlodga yetkazib kelmoqdalar. Oila - ijtimoiy institut sifatida uning a'zolari yoshi, kasbi, farzandlarning soni, nikoh yoshi, er-xotinlarning milliy mansubligi, hududiy jihatdan yashash joyini inobatga olgan holda tasniflanadi va o'rganiladi. Oiladagi muhitning sog'lomligi avvalo ayolga bog'liq bo'lganidek, jamiyatdagi ma'naviy muhitning sog'lomligi bevosita oilaga va oila tarbiyasiga ma'sul bo'lgan onaga bog'liqdir. Bo'lajak onalarimiz esa hozirgi kunning yosh qizlaridir. Qomusiy olimlarimizdan biri Abu Abdulloh Rudakiyning "Qaysi bir millatni yakson qilmoqchi bo'lsangiz, ularning qizlarini - bo'lajak onalarni tarbiyadan chiqaring. Qaysi bir millatni yuksaltirmoqchi bo'lsangiz, ularning qizlarini - bo'lajak onalarini chiroyli tarbiyaga, go'zal axloqqa o'rgating" degan fikri hozirgi kunning ham dolzarb mavzularidandir. Millatning qizlari ilmi, tarbiyasi hamda aqlli, oilaviy hayotga nisbatan har tomonlama tayyor bo'lsa, oiladagi muhit ham sog'lom va oila mustahkam, farovon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun qizlarning oilaviy hayotga ma'naviy psixologik tayyorgarlik holati, ularning psixologik yetukligi muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Talaba qizlarda muloqot ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish uchun turli xil tadbirlar, psixologik maorif va tashviqot ishlari olib borilishi juda ham muhim hisoblanadi. Samarali muloqotning asosiy jihati aloqa 3M yondashuvidir. Aql - jo'natuvchi va qabul qiluvchining hushyorligi va munosabati, vosita - jo'natuvchi tomonidan habarni to'g'ri yetkazish uchun qo'llaniladigan usul va xabar - Aql va vositaning kombinatsiyasi.

Samarali muloqot uchun 10 ta asosiy ko'nikmalar

-Tinglash. Samarali muloqotning eng muhim jihatlaridan biri bu yaxshi tinglovchi bo'lishdir.

- Og'zaki bo'lmagan muloqot.
- Aniq va qisqa bo'ling.
- Shaxsli bo'ling.
- O'zinizga ishonning.
- Empatiya.
- Har doim ochiq fikrga ega bo'ling.
- Hurmatni yetkazing.

Shu o'rinda oilaviy muammolarni o'rganish maqsadida olib borilgan tadqiqotlardan shu narsa ma'lum bo'ldiki, oilaviy muammolar o'zaro munosabatlardagi kelishmovchilik, o'zini tuta olmaslik, yoshlarda muomala madaniyatini shaklanmaganligi, turmush o'rtog'idan mamnun bo'lmashlik, zerikarli hayot, oilaviy burchlarning taqsimlanishi, janjalkashlik, o'ta manmanlik, xulq-atvordagi nomukamallik, moddiy qiyinchiliklar, jizzakilik kabi oila a'zolariga xos xatti-harakatlar va xarakter xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqar ekan. Yana shu narsaga amin bo'ldikki inson o'zi ideal insonni izlarkan. Ko'p holatlarda er-xotinlarning bir-biridan qoniqmaslik (ish vazifalaridan norozilik), gumonsirash, tanqid, tanbeh kabilar ham ko'pgina muammolarni keltirib chiqarishini bildik. Oila a'zolari oilada bir-birini o'zaro tushunmaslik, xarakter xususiyatlarining bir-biriga to'g'ri kelmasligida deb bilsalar, ayrimlarida ayol kishi noroziligi, tanbehlari erkakdan o'zini ustun qo'yishi deb bildilar. Bundan shu narsa ma'lum bo'ldiki, oilaviy muammolarning asl sababi oilalarda pedagogik va psixologik bilimlarning yetishmasligidadir. Buning uchun mahallalarda bu borada keng qamrovli ishlarni olib borish, mahalla yig'inlarini oilalar bilan hamkorlikda amalga oshirish, qizlarni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlash uchun avvalo ularni onalarini psixologik savodxonligini oshirish, psixolog va pedagoglarga bo'lgan ishonchini oshirish masalalarini hal etish lozim. Qizlarimizni oilaviy hayotga tayyorlashda ularga oilaviy hayotning chiroyli taraflari bilan bir qatorda hayotning past-balandliklari ham mavjud ekanligini, turli-xil murakkab vaziyatlardan shirin so'z-chiroyli muomala bilan yechim topish mumkinligi borasida bilimlarni ham berib borish lozim. Misol uchun ko'pgina oilalarda uchrab turadigan quyida zikr etilgan muammolar bilan ham tanishtirib borilsa, o'zlari katta hayotga qadam qo'yganda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishganda dovdorab qolishmaydi, oqilona yo'lini tanlab bu vaziyatdan chiqa olishlari mumkin bo'ladi.

Shu o'rinda yana qizlarimizga singdirilishi lozim bo'lgan oilaviy qadriyatlarni sanab o'tish joiz:

- oilaning har bir a'zosi uchun ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ma'no - har bir oila muhtojlik, sevgini bilishi kerak;
- o'zaro hurmat - boshqa shaxsning fikrlarini, hissiyotlarini va ehtiroslarini qabul qilish;
- halollik - agar oilada bunday qiymat bo'lmasa, u boshqa shaxsning shaxsini hurmat qilmaslik deganidir;
- kechirish - xato qilgan odamlarni kechirishni o'rgatish muhimdir;
- mas'uliyat - bu qadriyat boshqa oila a'zolarining xotirjam bo'lishlari uchun zarurdir, chunki ular ishonadigan kishilar borligini biladilar;
- muloqot - bu qiymat oilani mustahkamlashga yordam beradi, muloqotni susaytirilishi noto'g'ri tushunishga va oilani buzishga olib keladi;
- urf-odatlar - bu oilaning eng muhim qadriyatlaridan biridir, bu sizning va yaqinlaringiz uchun xos bo'lgan o'ziga xoslikdir.

Shunday ekan turmushga chiqayotgan har bir qiz psixologik savodxonlikka ega bo'lishi, muloqot ko'nikmalarini egallaganligi, oilaviy muammolarni ijobiy hal qila olishi, har qanday sharoitda turmush ortog'i va bolalariga sog'lom psixologik muhitni yarata olishi hamda oilaviy munosabatlarda namunalilik ko'rsatib farzand tarbiyasidagi beminnat xizmatlari bilan o'z hissalarini qo'shmoqliklari lozimdir.

Qiz bola turmush qurgandan so'ng uning ijtimoiy muhitdagi mavqeyi tubdan o'zgarishi asosida unga nisbatan boshqalarni va o'z-o'ziga bo'lgan munosabati o'zgarishi kuzatiladi. Mazkur o'zgarishga nisbatan o'zida ishonchni shakllantirgan qiz bola yangi oilasida qisqa muddatda o'z o'rniga ega bo'la olishida muloqot madaniyatining ahamiyati kattadir. Oila qurishga o'zida ishonchni shakllantirishiga eng asosiy turtki rolini o'ynovchi omillardan biri bu - o'z-o'ziga yo'riqnoma berishi ya'ni, oilaga tayyorlik holatining har tomonlama o'stirish hisoblaniladi. Yangi kelinlik mavqega moslashish albatta, tajriba va bilimlarga asoslanadi. Shularga ko'ra, har qanday turmush qurish yoshiga yetgan qiz o'zining yutuqlari va kamchiliklarini tafakkurida aqlan tahlil qilib o'zi kelin bo'lgach amalga oshiradigan xatti-harakatlarini tassavur eta olishi kerak.

Xulosa qilib aytganda talaba qizlarda muloqot ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda ularga ta'sir etuvchi har bir jabhani atroflicha o'rganib, o'sha omil uning kelajakdagi turmush hayotida qanday natija ko'rsatishi mumkinligini ilmiy prognoz qilish va ularning qadriyatlar tizimidan kelib chiqib ularga ijobiy ta'sir etuvchi omillarni yanada ko'paytirish, ularni kelajak maqsadlarini to'g'ri belgilashida ko'maklashish

zarur. Talabalik davri shaxsning qayta qurilish davri bo'lib, aynan mana shunday vaqtda unda muloqot ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish, samarali muloqot usullarini o'rgatish oilaviy qadriyatlarni to'g'ri singdira olish, ularni kelajakda mehnat jamoasida yutuqlarga erishishiga va muvaffaqiyatli oila barpo qilishiga zamin yaratadi.

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INTERNATIONAL POST-WORLD WAR II RELATIONS: THE BEGINNING OF THE "COLD WAR"

Avliyoqulov Isroil Murtazaqulovich

History teacher of the military academic lyceum "Young border guards".

Abstract: The post-World War II era was a period marked by rising tensions between former allies, notably the United States and the Soviet Union. These tensions sparked the onset of the Cold War, a period of political, military, and ideological rivalry that shaped international relations for decades. This article examines the origins, motivations, and key events that contributed to the Cold War's inception, alongside an analysis of its initial impact on global alliances, diplomacy, and military strategies. By understanding the historical context and early diplomatic maneuvers, we gain insights into the Cold War's lasting influence on contemporary international relations.

Keywords: Cold War Origins, Post-World War II Relations, Ideological Rivalry, United States-Soviet Union Tensions, Containment Policy, Marshall Plan, Nuclear Arms Race, Iron Curtain, Berlin Blockade, NATO and Warsaw Pact.

INTRODUCTION

The end of World War II in 1945 left the world divided between two superpowers with contrasting ideologies: the United States, promoting capitalism and democracy, and the Soviet Union, advocating for communism and centralized control. As former allies who united against a common enemy, the disintegration of this alliance gave rise to the Cold War. This paper explores the origins of these hostilities, from ideological differences and power struggles to the specific events that heightened tensions in the early post-war years.

Historical Context and Ideological Differences

1. End of World War II and Shifts in Power:

The conclusion of WWII redefined global power structures. Both the United States and the Soviet Union emerged with unprecedented influence, but their opposing ideologies set them on a collision course.

2. Capitalism vs. Communism:

A major cause of tension was the ideological rift between capitalist democracy and communist socialism. The United States sought to promote freedom and democratic governance, while the Soviet Union aimed to expand communism.

3. The Role of Europe:

Europe became the focal point of this rivalry, with Eastern Europe under Soviet influence and Western Europe aligning with the United States. The division of Germany, particularly Berlin, symbolizes this divide.

Key Events that Escalated the Cold War

1. The Iron Curtain Speech (1946):

Winston Churchill's speech famously described the division of Europe as an "Iron Curtain" descending across the continent, highlighting the growing divide between the East and West.

2. Truman Doctrine and Containment Policy (1947):

The United States formally adopted a policy of containment, aiming to prevent the spread of communism by supporting allies economically and militarily.

3. The Marshall Plan (1948):

This U.S. initiative to provide economic aid to rebuild Europe was perceived by the Soviets as a threat, reinforcing the East-West divide.

4. Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948–1949):

The Soviet Union attempted to force the Allies out of Berlin by blocking access routes. The Western allies responded with the Berlin Airlift, showcasing the determination to resist Soviet pressure.

Analysis: Why Did the Cold War Begin?

- **Mutual Suspicion and Paranoia:**

Both superpowers distrusted each other's intentions, suspecting ulterior motives in policies and alliances.

- **Nuclear Arms Race:**

The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki set the stage for a nuclear arms race, which further fueled competition and fear between the superpowers.

- **Establishment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact:**

In response to perceived threats, both blocs formed military alliances, heightening the global divide and formalizing the Cold War structure.

Conclusion

The Cold War began not as an outright conflict but as a complex web of political, ideological, and military rivalry. The policies, speeches, and events in the early post-war years laid the groundwork for a prolonged period of tension that influenced international relations throughout the 20th century and beyond. Understanding these beginnings provides insight into the nature of superpower relations and the enduring impact of the Cold War on today's geopolitical landscape.

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