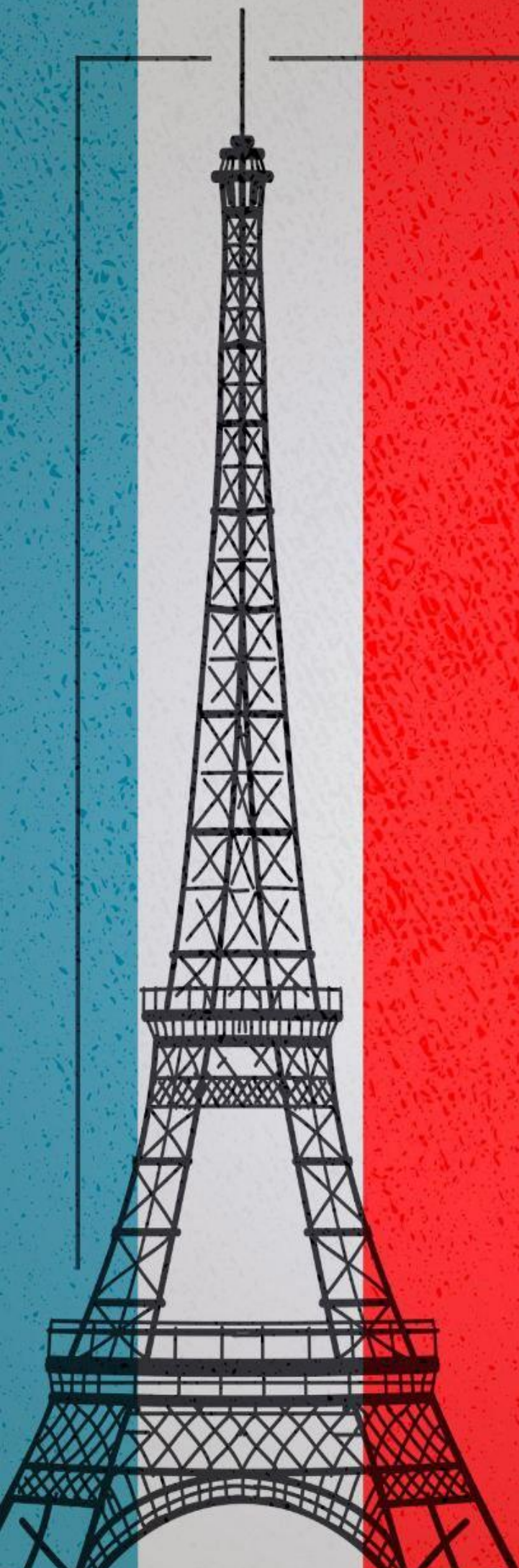# INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION RESEARCH CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
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Current relevance of pharmaceutical economy

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Abstract: Emerging markets represent an exceptional opportunity for the pharmaceutical industry. Although a precise definition is not yet available, economists define emerging markets as developing prosperous countries in which investment is expected to result in higher income despite high risks. Qualifying a market as emerging is not merely based on the economic status of the country, but also on several criteria that render the definition applicable to each country. Jim O'Neil, retired chairman of asset management at Goldman Sachs, identified leading economies of emerging markets: Brazil, Russia, India, and China (BRIC) and later Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) and then Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, and Turkey (MIST), which followed years later as the second tier of nations. Sales of the pharmaceutical markets in BRICS and MIST countries doubled in 5 years, reaching a market share of approximately 20%. The shift toward these new markets has been attributed to the large populations, growing prosperity, and increasing life expectancy in BRICS and MIST countries. In addition, companies are experiencing flattened growth of developed markets, expiration of patents leading to the up-selling of less expensive generic drugs, and tight regulations enforced in mature markets.
Key words: : Emerging Markets, Developed Markets, Pharmaceutical Companies, Drugs and Disease, BRICS, MIST

INTRODUCTION

The pharmaceutical industry is one of the fastest growing knowledge-intensive sectors of the global economy, which has undergone significant changes in recent years. The purpose of this work is threefold: first, to evaluate some trends in the development of the pharmaceutical industry; second, to trace the dynamics of mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical market; third, to identify the features of the development of pharmaceutical R&D outsourcing into China. Based on the research, the authors come to the following conclusions. The leading countries in the global pharmaceutical market (in terms of the share of healthcare costs in GDP and in terms of pharmaceutical output) are the USA, Switzerland, Germany, France, Japan, and, in recent years, China. To strengthen their positions and gain control

over other companies in the industry, pharmaceutical multinationals (MNCs) from the leading countries increasingly use the M&A tool, the development of which has become an important trend in the pharmaceutical market. To increase financial stability and reduce R&D costs, pharmaceutical MNCs are also expanding the use of R&D outsourcing. In recent years, China has become the main market for the outsourcing operations of the largest pharmaceutical MNCs, which actively cooperate with Chinese contract research organizations. The economic policy of the Chinese government has become one of the most important factors influencing the accelerated development of China's pharmaceutical industry.The rapid growth of pharma emerging markets has been attributed to several factors. The first factor is the patent cliff affecting several branded drugs that have been in the market for decades. Second is the shift toward the use of generic drugs in developed and developing countries, as well as the increasing availability of biosimilar drugs. The third factor is the change in disease patterns in emerging countries. Finally, the significant differential between manufacturing costs and prices was a critical factor for pharma growth. Those of us in the pharmaceutical industry frequently find ourselves having to develop a primer on the industry, its economics, and the nature of the discovery process. There is very little recognition, for example, that the R&D risk is enormous in our industry. Few people realize that it takes an average of 12 years and $230 million to develop a new drug (1). Nor do people realize that 7 of every 10 products that do reach the marketplace never recover the average cost of development. Most discouraging is that the message must be repeated in so many different ways. In the light of much-needed academic analyses—now planned or under way—of such subjects as the pharmaceutical industry's risks versus returns, I am hopeful that the economics of innovation in medicine will some day be better understood.

In the meantime, several broad-based initiatives are essential for drug innovation: we need increased government collaboration and support of basic biomedical research; we need better and broader science education at all levels; we need more equitable treatment for U.S. industry in world trade; and we need stronger worldwide protection of intellectual property—patents, copyrights, and trademarks. These are the specific issues of this paper.

Progress on these issues rests first on public policy, and any policy actions that affect the research-based pharmaceutical industry should be grounded firmly on an understanding of the economics of innovation in medicine. Merck & Co., Inc., the

world's largest prescription drug company, is well positioned to contribute to such understanding. Merck has first-hand knowledge of the realities of the global marketplace, the challenges of research, and the economic policy environment that is conducive to success in business competition and in fighting disease.

CONCLUSION

The best way to reduce the cost of disease is to find cures. Makers of public policy should bear in mind that Alzheimer's disease costs the United States $88 billion a year because there is no effective treatment (15). Smallpox, in contrast, costs the world not one penny because it has been eliminated by medicine.

If Merck or any other drug company could discover an effective drug for Alzheimer's, it would reduce health care costs by billions of dollars and end untold suffering. Public policy should be aimed at encouraging this kind of outcome rather than primarily at cutting costs.

Studies of the kind mentioned above will be critical in enlightening legislators and the public about all facets of the economics of the pharmaceutical industry. In addition, such findings will help Merck and other companies move into the twenty-first century as members of a vital and viable industry, serving society by meeting the needs of patients everywhere.

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ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ: ОТКРЫВАЯ ДВЕРИ В ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация В данной статье рассматривается применение искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в туристической индустрии Узбекистана. Основное внимание уделяется четырем ключевым аспектам: цифровому туризму, виртуальной и дополненной реальности (VR/AR), интернету вещей (IoT) и чат-боту. В статье также приводятся примеры успешного применения данных технологий в туристической индустрии развитых стран и обсуждаются возможные перспективы, которые открываются перед Узбекистаном.
Ключевые слова: цифровой туризм, VR/AR, IoT, Apple vision pro, Узбекистан, туризм, гостиничный бизнес, ИИ, современные технологии, будущее.

Введение В последние годы искусственный интеллект не только стал частью нашего бытия, но и привнёс революцию в мир новаторства, в частности, в сферу туризма. Согласно исследованию[1], проведенному Global Market Insights, ожидается, что к 2024 году рынок искусственного интеллекта в туризме достигнет более 8 миллиардов долларов. Эти данные не просто абстрактные числа, они отражают глубокие изменения в отрасли туризма под воздействием передовых технологий. Развитые страны уже успешно интегрировали ИИ в туристическую отрасль. И это то, что Узбекистану следует сделать. Несмотря на богатую историю и культуру, Узбекистан до сих пор не получил широкой известности как туристическое направление, особенно по сравнению с другими странами Азии. Использование искусственного интеллекта могло бы открыть новые горизонты для инноваций и прогресса в туристической индустрии Узбекистана. Это не только шаг вперед к будущему, но и мощный инструмент для увеличения продаж, совершенствования обслуживания клиентов и укрепления долгосрочных связей с туристами.

Области применения

Искусственный интеллект не только меняет сферу туризма - он преобразовывает её, делая более индивидуализированной, комфортной и интуитивно понятной для клиента. ИИ-базированные системы, включая чат-ботов и виртуальных ассистентов, уже стали неотъемлемой частью клиентского сервиса. Они обеспечивают круглосуточную обработку запросов, мгновенно отвечая на вопросы о бронировании, ценах и доступности услуг, что существенно повышает уровень удовлетворенности клиентов. Исследование[2] от Booking.com подтверждает, что 80% путешественников отмечают упрощение процесса бронирования отпуска благодаря использованию ИИ. Персонализация предложений — еще один пример влияния искусственного интеллекта на туризм. Системы на базе ИИ анализируют данные о предпочтениях клиентов и их предыдущих поездках, чтобы создавать индивидуальные предложения туров и услуг. Это не просто повышает вероятность бронирования, но и помогает налаживать долгосрочные отношения. Согласно исследованиям Amadeus, использование ИИ для персонализации предложений может повысить продажи на 15%. Опрос[3], проведённый в 2023 году, показал, что 75% туристов предпочитают персонализированные предложения и маршруты. А исследование[4], проведённое McKinsey в 2022 году, показало, что персонализированные предложения увеличивают удовлетворённость клиентов на 40%. Искусственный интеллект становится неотъемлемой частью анализа больших данных, предоставляя туристическим компаниям возможность глубже понять своих клиентов и совершенствовать рабочие процессы. Благодаря машинному обучению, компании способны прогнозировать спрос, настраивать ценообразование и повышать уровень сервиса. К примеру, исследование[5] TrustYou, включающее анализ свыше 100 миллионов отзывов о гостиницах, демонстрирует, что отели, использующие данные для улучшения обслуживания, могут увеличить свою прибыль на 10-15%.

Виртуальная и дополненная реальность Одним из таких возможностей может стать Apple Vision Pro[6], который работает на основе искусственного интеллекта. Этот передовой шлем дополненной и виртуальной реальности (AR и VR) предлагает уникальные возможности для туристического бизнеса, от улучшения впечатлений до повышения эффективности работы компаний.

Значительным преимуществом данного устройства является его способность создавать высококачественные виртуальные туры. Туристы могут исследовать новые места и достопримечательности, не выходя из дома, что может стать особенно актуальным, если в будущем человечество снова столкнётся с пандемией. По данным исследований[7], проведённых в 2023 году, около 70% путешественников были готовы воспользоваться VR-технологиями для планирования своих поездок.

Многие туристические агентства и отели уже начали интегрировать эту инновацию в свои предложения. Например, клиенты могут использовать шлемы для предварительного осмотра номеров в отелях или изучения круизных лайнеров. По данным[8] Market Research Future, к 2025 году рынок VR в туризме достигнет $304 миллиона, что указывает на стремительный рост популярности таких технологий.

Apple Vision Pro также может революционизировать образовательные туры. Учебные заведения и музеи могут использовать шлемы для создания глубоко информативных и интерактивных экскурсий. Исследование[9], проведённое в 2024 году, показало, что использование VR в образовательных экскурсиях повышает уровень запоминания информации на 80%.

Кроме того, с его помощью можно проводить виртуальные инструктажи по технике безопасности, что особенно важно для экстремального туризма. Спортсмены и любители активного отдыха могут выучить маршруты и рискованные зоны, не подвергая себя реальной опасности. По данным[10] International Data Corporation (IDC), около 60% туристических компаний планируют интегрировать AR и VR технологии для повышения безопасности клиентов.

Интернет вещей

Нельзя не упомянуть также интернет вещей (англ. *internet of things*, *IoT*)[11,] который представляет собой одну из самых трансформирующих технологий для различных отраслей, и туризм не исключение. Благодаря IoT, туристические компании могут улучшить свою эффективность, предоставить лучшие услуги своим клиентам и создать новые, инновационные возможности для путешествий.

Одним из наиболее его популярных применений в туризме являются смарт-отели. Система IoT позволяет управлять освещением, температурой, замками дверей и даже уборкой. По данным[12] Statista, в 2021 году более 60% новых отелей в развитых странах начали внедрять IoT решения для улучшения гостевого опыта. По мнению компании «ММ-Технологии»[13], использование умных технологий в отелях позволяет также сократить расходы на энергопотребление до 30%.

Города по всему миру также начинают адаптировать IoT для улучшения туристического опыта. Это включает в себя умные остановки общественного транспорта, информационные киоски и навигационные системы. Например, в Барселоне внедрение IoT на автобусных остановках позволило[14] сократить время ожидания транспорта на 20%, что делает город более привлекательным для туристов. Кроме того, внедрение умных сенсоров и систем мониторинга в аэропортах позволяет[15] сократить задержки рейсов на 15% и повысить общую эффективность. В 2023 году по данным IDC, около 70% крупных международных аэропортов интегрировали IoT решения.

Безопасность путешественников – ключевой аспект, в котором IoT играет значительную роль. Умные системы видеонаблюдения и датчики могут повышать безопасность в отелях и на туристических объектах. По данным[16] Market Research Future, рынок IoT устройств в секторе безопасности в туризме достигнет 12,3 миллиарда долларов к 2026 году, что указывает на серьёзное внимание к этому направлению.

IoT устройства помогают мониторить и уменьшать воздействие туризма на окружающую среду. Это особенно актуально в национальных парках и природных заповедниках. Например, в 2021 году в Йеллоустонском национальном парке были установлены интеллектуальные датчики, которые помогли снизить количество отходов на 25% за первый год использовании.

Заключение

Примеры успешного использования искусственного интеллекта в туристическом бизнесе подтверждают его способность трансформировать отрасль. Согласно исследованиям[17], компании, которые активно внедряют ИИ для улучшения своих услуг и маркетинговых стратегий, фиксируют

увеличение доходов на 10-30%. Это указывает на то, что внедрение ИИ может сыграть важную роль в развитии и укреплении туристической отрасли Узбекистана, давая шанс радикально изменить позицию страны на туристическом рынке.

Важно осознавать, что секрет успеха в области искусственного интеллекта заключается не только в технологиях, но и в способах их применения для удовлетворения потребностей клиентов и достижения бизнес-целей. Также следует учитывать, что у него тоже могут быть свои тёмные стороны. Данный SWOT-анализ отлично демонстрирует возможные угрозы, которые могут последовать за внедрением технологий ИИ.

Таблица 1. SWOT-анализ

Сильные стороны (Strengths):	Слабые стороны (Weaknesses):
1. Автоматизация всех процессов	1. Высокие затраты на внедрение и поддержку
2. Персонализация услуг	2. Необходимость обучения персонала
3. Улучшение взаимодействия с клиентами	3. Возможные технические проблемы и сбои
4. Эффективное управление информацией	4. Сокращение рабочих мест
5. Получение точной и непредвзятой информации	5. Зависимость от технологий и заторможение мыслительных процессов
6. Снижение затрат	6. Сильное влияние на коммуникативные навыки
7. Непрерывная работа	7. Отсуствие эмпатии и самоанализа
8. Возможность обработки большого объёма данных	8. Отсуствие командной работы
9. Улучшение безопасности, благодаря безошибочному распознаванию	

Возможности (Opportunities):	Угрозы (Threats):
1. Рост туристического рынка	1. Ввод ограничений и регулирование законодательством
2. Развитие инноваций	2. Проблемы с безопасностью данных
3. Увеличение спроса на персонализированные услуги	3. Сопротивление изменениям со стороны персонала и клиентов
4. Устранение стрессовых ситуаций	4. Кибератаки и утечки данных
5. Минимизация ошибок	5. Недоверие к ИИ и неумение пользоваться
6. Эффективность конкурентоспособности	6. Страх преобладания ИИ над людьми
7. Появление уникальных и нестандартных турпродуктов	
8. Сокращение рисков и неудач	

Стоит учесть, что это общий анализ, и конкретные сильные и слабые стороны, а также возможности и угрозы могут варьироваться в зависимости от конкретной ситуации.

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QADRIYAT-IJTIMOIY PSIXOLOGIK OMIL SIFATIDA

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Annotatsiya Maqolada shaxs va jamiyat qadriyatlarini shakllantirishdagi ijtimoiy-psixologik omillar muammosini o'rganish hamda ularning o'zaro ta`sir natijalari keltirilgan va xususiyatlari izohlanadi.

Kalit so`zlar: qadriyatlar, ehtiyojlar, shaxs, shaxs, jamiyat, qadriyatlarni shakllantirishdagi ijtimoiy-psixologik omillar.

Аннотация В статье представлено исследование проблемы социально-психологических факторов формирования ценностей личности и общества, а также результатов их взаимодействия и объяснены их характеристики.

Ключевые слова: ценности, потребности, человек, личность, общество, социально-психологические факторы формирования ценностей.

Abstract In the article, the study of the problem of socio-psychological factors in the formation of individual and society values, as well as the results of their interaction, are presented and their characteristics are explained.

Key words: values, needs, person, personality, society, socio-psychological factors in the formation of values.

Kirish. Zamonaviy yoshlarning qadriyat yo'nalishlarini o'rganish psixologik tadqiqotlarning eng muhim yo'nalishi bo'lib qolmoqda. Bunday ishlar 21-asr boshlarida talaba yoshlarning sotsializatsiya jarayonlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash va ularning an'anaviy va yangi qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirish jarayonini tavsiflash imkonini beradi. Bunday tadqiqotlarning prognostik salohiyati ularga xos bo'lgan qiymat ustuvorliklari ko'lamini tushunishga imkon beradi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar ro`yxati (Literature review). Qadriyatni shakllantirish omillarini o'rganish zarurati mantiqiy ravishda shaxsiy qadriyatlar muammosining oldingi nazariy va amaliy rivojlanishi natijalaridan kelib chiqdi. (Gumanitar fanlarda (falsafa, psixologiya, sotsiologiya, madaniyatshunoslik) qiymat tushunchasini nazariy tahlil qilish natijalari ushbu kontseptsiyani talqin qilish variantlarini - ehtiyoj ob'ekti, ehtiyoj haqidagi g'oya, namuna yoki standartni aniqlash imkonini berdi. xulq-atvor, faoliyat mahsuli, baholash, shaxsiy ma'no, motiv, munosabat (A.

Barasheva).[1] Ijtimoiy bilish psixologiyasida M.G. Andreeva shaxsiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirishdagi ijtimoiy omilni ta'kidlaydi. Xususan, olim shaxsiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish mexanizmlarini belgilaydi, ular ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni ichkilashtirish va sotsializatsiyani o'z ichiga oladi.

Eroxin D.O.qadriyatlarni shakllantirishda dominant omil ommaviy axborot vositalari tomonidan kiritilgan qadriyatlarni shaxsning motivatsion tuzilishiga "ichkilashtirish" ni belgilaydigan va moddiy va nomoddiy qadriyatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni belgilaydigan axborot muhiti tomonidan belgilanadi. (Olimning tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, bu munosabatlar nomutanosiblik xususiyatiga ega). [2]

Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results). Psixologiyada qiymat tushunchasi ehtiyoj tushunchasi bilan bog'liq - qadriyatlar va ehtiyojlar shaxsning motivatsion asosini tashkil qiladi. A. Maslou piramidasida ehtiyojlar shaxsning motivatsiyasini belgilaydi.[2] Qadriyatlar kontseptsiyasiga ko'ra D.A. Leontiev, qadriyatlar shaxsning motivatsion tuzilmalari sifatida taqdim etiladi. Ehtiyojlar va qadriyatlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari masalasi murakkab. Bir tomondan, qadriyatlarni aniqlash ehtiyoji aniq. Boshqa tomondan, qadriyatlar qanday ta'sir qilishi kerakligi haqida savol tug'iladi. Psixologiyada ehtiyoj "individning mavjudligi va rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan va uning faoliyatining manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladigan ob'ektlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoji tufayli yuzaga kelgan holatini" anglatadi, qiymat deganda "inson uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan, uning hozirgi ehtiyojlari, ideallari, shaxsiy ma'nolariga javob beradigan narsa" tushuniladi. Ta'riflardan kelib chiqadiki, qiymat hissiy ehtiyojning semantik hosilasidir.[3]

D.A.ning so'zlariga ko'ra. Leontievning so'zlariga ko'ra, ehtiyojlar insonning dunyo bilan bevosita hayotiy munosabatlarining shaklidir va "bu erda va hozir" harakat qiladi, bu dinamik va doimiy o'zgaruvchan munosabatlarning hozirgi holatini aks ettiradi; shaxsiy qadriyatlar dunyo bilan "konservalangan" munosabatlarni ifodalaydi; Ijtimoiy guruhning jamlangan tajribasi bilan umumlashtiriladi va qayta

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[1] Барашева А.В. Понятие ценности в контексте гуманитарной научной парадигмы / «Теоретичш та практичт аспекта розвитку педагопки та психологи» // «Теоретичш та практичт аспекта розвитку педагопки та психологи»: Збірник тез м1жнародно! науково-практично! конференций (м. Харшв, Укратна, 28 червня 2013 р.). - Харюв: Схвдноукратнська оргашзацш «Центр педагопчних дослвджень», 2013. - С. 32-37.

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ishlanadi, ular shaxsning tuzilishiga singib ketadi va ularning keyingi faoliyatida vaziyat omillaridan deyarli mustaqildir. D.A.ning so'zlariga ko'ra. Leontievning fikriga ko'ra, motivatsiya tarkibidagi ehtiyojlar o'zlarining ishlash xususiyatiga ko'ra dinamik, vaziyatga qarab o'zgaruvchan va qadriyatlar barqaror va tashqi sharoitlarga bog'liq emas; ehtiyojlarning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi doimo o'zgarib turadi, ularning tizimi "dinamik ierarxiya" bilan tavsiflanadi va shaxsiy qadriyatlar ierarxiyasi o'zgarmasdir. tajriba davomida qadriyatlar ham ma'lum darajada o'zgarishi mumkin. O'zgarishlar hayot davomida sodir bo'lishi mumkin - yosh bilan (qiziqishlarning o'zgarishi, ma'lum bir davrda dolzarbligi); ba'zi qadriyatlar o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotishi mumkin, boshqalari esa, aksincha, muhimroq va dolzarb bo'lib qolishi mumkin; vaziyatga qarab, qiymatning mazmuni o'zgarishi mumkin; yangilari paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, D.A. Leontyev ehtiyojlar va qadriyatlarni yo'nalish asosida ajratadi - u ehtiyojlar kerakli holatga, qadriyatlar esa kerakli yo'nalishga qaratilgan deb hisoblaydi. Bizning fikrimizcha, qadriyatlar nafaqat insonni kerakli yo'nalishda harakatlanishga undaydi, balki kerakli holatga bo'lgan ehtiyojni aktuallashtirishga ham undaydi.[1] Bular. Ehtiyojlar qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun asos yaratadi, lekin qadriyatlar, o'z navbatida, tegishli ehtiyojlarni amalga oshirishga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ehtiyojlar psixofiziologik xususiyatga ega (inson tanasining xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi), qadriyatlar ijtimoiy-psixologik (individning ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirining xususiyatlari bilan belgilanadi) degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. Ehtiyojlar qadriyatlarni shakllantirish omili - ular qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun asos yaratadi va bu omil tabiiy, biologik tarzda belgilanadi. Birgalikdagi faoliyatda ehtiyojlar "tashqi" bo'lib, munosabatlar va faoliyatni tashkil etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini belgilaydi, birgalikdagi rivojlanishni belgilaydi.

Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/Recommendations). Shaxs va jamiyatning qadriyatlar tizimini shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning asosiy omillari uchta asosiy hisoblanadi - insonning tabiiy biologik tuzilishi, ijtimoiy me'yoriy o'zaro ta'sirlarning xususiyatlari, o'ziga xos munosabatlar sharoitida individual shaxsiy sub'ektiv tanlov. birinchi ikkitasi. Birinchi omil ehtiyojlarni aktuallashtirishni rag'batlantiradi va qadriyatlarni shakllantirish uchun asos yaratadi. Ikkinchisi (yo'nalish - ehtiyojlardan mazmunli qadriyatlarga) shaxslarning ijtimoiy o'zaro munosabatlari sharoitida individual ehtiyojlarni amalga oshirish shakllarini belgilaydi (ularning har biri o'z ehtiyojlarini amalga oshirishga intiladi); qimmatli ehtiyojlarni va ularni amalga oshirish shakllarini birgalikda aniqlash zaruriyati vujudga keladi; Ijtimoiy aloqalar jarayonida qadriyatlar guruhning eng muhim

ehtiyojlari sifatida rivojlanadi va ularning ijtimoiy ma'nolari va sub'ektiv ma'nolari aniqlanadi. Qadriyatlar ijtimoiy munosabatlarda individual xulq-atvorni rag'batlantiradi; qadriyatlarga erishish uchun motivatsiya teskari jarayonni belgilaydi (yo'nalish ma'no-qiymatdan ehtiyojga) - qiymat ma'nosini amalga oshirish orqali ehtiyojlarni qondirish tajribasini aktuallashtirish. Uchinchi omil guruhning ijtimoiy qadriyatlarini shakllantirish tizimiga individual sub'ektning ta'sir darajasini belgilaydi, chunki bu, birinchi navbatda, ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish sharti (o'z munosabatlarini ifodalash orqali). qadriyat tushunchalari, odamlar qarashlarni solishtirish va eng qoniqarlilarini tanlash zarurati uchun sharoit yaratadilar). Qadriyatlar shaxsiyatning semantik tartibga solinishiga, shaxslararo va guruhlararo ijtimoiy munosabatlarga ta'sir qiladi.

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РОЛЬ АЛКОГОЛЯ В ДИНАМИКЕ НАСИЛЬСТВЕННОЙ СМЕРТИ

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Актуальность. Этанол (этиловый или винный спирт) – химическое вещество умеренной токсической активности, бесцветен, летуч, воспламеняем. Смешивается с водой в любых количествах, легко растворяется в жирах. Быстро распространяется по организму, легко проникает через биологические мембраны.

Цель исследования. Роль алкоголя в динамике насильственной смерти в Самаркандской области.

Материал и методы. Отравления занимают второе место в структуре насильственной смерти населения Самаркандской области за последние 5 лет (34,6%). По сравнению с 2018 годом в 2023 году эти показатели возросли более чем в 2 раза. Среди всех отравлений более половины случаев составляют отравления алкоголем, которые возросли более чем в 4 раза.

Результаты исследования. Вызывает тревогу увеличение числа отравлений суррогатами алкоголя и наркотиками, особенно среди лиц молодого возраста. Эти показатели увеличились более чем в 1,5 раза. В последние годы этот показатель имеет тенденцию к неуклонному повышению, что можно объяснить отсутствием законодательных актов, регламентирующих производство и торговлю спиртными напитками. Так, в 2018 г. около 50% лиц, погибших при дорожно-транспортных происшествиях, находились в состоянии алкогольного опьянения той или иной степени. Этот процент был значительно выше в случаях убийств и самоубийств (соответственно 44 и 49%). Среди висельников 66,8% находились в состоянии алкогольного опьянения. 88,2% лиц умерших от удавления петлей находились в состоянии алкогольного опьянения, а среди утопленников лица, находящиеся в состоянии алкогольного опьянения, составили 79,2%. О роли алкоголя в смерти от травм в широком значении этого слова также свидетельствует факт роста случаев смертельного травматизма в определенные дни недели - пятница, суббота, воскресенье, понедельник, т. е. в дни алкогольных эксцессов и последующей депрессии. В заключении можно сделать следующие выводы:

Выводы. За период 2018-2023 гг. наблюдается определенная динамика смертности населения Самаркандской области от отравления алкоголем,

причем можно четко проследить зависимость этого процесса от социально-экономического состояния общества - ухудшение политической и экономической ситуации в стране, сопровождающиеся ростом насильственной смертности. При этом смертельный травматизм в широком значении этого слова находится в прямой причинной связи с употреблением алкоголя.

ENHANCING COMMUNICATION SKILLS THROUGH TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Аннотация: В этой статье исследуются принципы TBLT и его эффективность в улучшении коммуникативных способностей учащихся. В нем обсуждаются различные типы задач, стратегии реализации и роль задач в содействии овладению языком. Кроме того, в нем рассматриваются преимущества TBLT по сравнению с традиционными методами и дается понимание интеграции TBLT в практику преподавания языка.

Ключевые слова: обучение языку на основе задач, коммуникативные навыки, овладение языком, интерактивное обучение, языковые задачи, аутентичное использование языка.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola TBLT tamoyillari va uning o'quvchilarning muloqot qobiliyatini oshirishdagi samaradorligini o'rganadi. Unda turli vazifalar turlari, amalga oshirish strategiyalari va tillarni o'zlashtirishni rivojlantirishdagi vazifalarning roli muhokama qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, u TBLT ning an'anaviy usullarga nisbatan afzalliklarini o'rganadi va TBLTni til o'rgatish amaliyotiga integratsiyalash haqida tushuncha beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Vazifaga asoslangan til o'rgatish, muloqot ko'nikmalari, tilni o'zlashtirish, interfaol o'rganish, til vazifalari, haqiqiy tildan foydalanish

Annotation: This article explores the principles of TBLT and its effectiveness in enhancing learners' communication abilities. It discusses various task types, implementation strategies, and the role of tasks in fostering language acquisition. Additionally, it examines the benefits of TBLT over traditional methods and provides insights into integrating TBLT into language teaching practices.

Keywords: Task-based language teaching, Communication skills, Language acquisition, Interactive learning, Language tasks, authentic language use.

In the realm of language teaching and learning, fostering effective communication skills is paramount. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) emerges as a pedagogical approach that centers on real-world language use and meaningful communication. Unlike traditional methods that focus heavily on grammar rules and vocabulary drills, TBLT prioritizes the completion of communicative tasks as the

primary means of language acquisition. This article delves into the concept of TBLT and explores its role in enhancing learners' communication skills.

At the core of TBLT lies the belief that language is best acquired through the performance of meaningful tasks. These tasks mirror real-life situations and require learners to use language in authentic contexts. Rather than passively absorbing linguistic structures, learners actively engage in problem-solving, negotiation, and collaboration, all of which contribute to language acquisition.

Tasks in TBLT can vary in complexity and focus, ranging from information gap activities to opinion-sharing discussions. Regardless of the task type, they share common characteristics. They reflect real-world situations, ensuring relevance and practicality for learners. Tasks have a clear purpose and require genuine communication to accomplish goals. Additionally, they promote interaction among learners, encouraging communication exchanges that mirror real-life interactions. While tasks prioritize communication, they also provide opportunities for language practice and development.

Implementing TBLT involves careful planning and consideration of learners' proficiency levels, learning objectives, and linguistic needs. Teachers play a facilitative role, guiding learners through task completion while providing support and feedback as needed. Effective TBLT implementation includes choosing tasks that align with learning objectives and cater to learners' interests and abilities. It involves introducing the task, activating relevant background knowledge, and providing necessary language input. Allowing learners to engage in the task independently or collaboratively focuses on communication rather than accuracy. Encouraging learners to reflect on their performance, identify areas for improvement, and provide feedback to peers enhances the learning experience.

TBLT offers several advantages over traditional language teaching methods. By focusing on real communication, TBLT develops learners' ability to express themselves fluently and accurately in various contexts. Engaging in meaningful tasks fosters intrinsic motivation and a desire to communicate effectively. Tasks provide context-rich environments that aid comprehension and retention of language structures and vocabulary. TBLT empowers learners to take ownership of their learning, fostering independence and self-directedness. Tasks often involve cultural elements, promoting intercultural competence and sensitivity among learners.

Integrating TBLT into language teaching practices requires a shift in instructional approach and mindset. Teachers should embrace a learner-centered approach, prioritizing communication over linguistic accuracy. Additionally, they should create a supportive and collaborative classroom environment where learners feel

comfortable taking risks and experimenting with language. Task-Based Language Teaching offers a dynamic and effective approach to language education, placing communication at the forefront of learning. By engaging in authentic tasks, learners develop not only their linguistic abilities but also their confidence and communicative competence. As educators continue to explore innovative pedagogical approaches, TBLT remains a valuable tool for enhancing communication skills and promoting meaningful language acquisition.

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LOYIHA BOSHQARUVIDA RAQAMLASHTIRISHNING DOLZARB TAMOYILLARI

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Annotatsiya: Bugungi kun globallashuvi ishlab chiqariv va xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarini Raqamlashtirish har bir tashkilot oldida turgan katta muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Resurslari cheklangan kichik bizneslardan tortib yirik infratuzilmaga ega kompaniyalargacha ham bunday transformatsiyaga duch kelishi muqarrar. Shuni ham ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, yaqinda biz boshdan kechirgan pandemiya bir qadam oldinga borish va nafaqat xizmatlarimizda, balki tashkilotning ichki operatsion jarayonlarida ham raqamlashtirish jarayonlarini amalga oshirish zarurligini tasdiqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: boshqarish, loyiha, menejer, dasturiy ta'minot, raqamlashtirish, maqsadli, samaradorli

Uzoq yillar davomida loyihani boshqarish qalam va qog'oz yordamida amalga oshirilgani hammamizga ayon, ammo, 80-yillarga kelib Excel vositasi vaqtni tejash va samarali jarayonlarni ta'minlagan holda ma'lumotlarni boshqarishning eng muhim vositalaridan biriga aylandi. Endi, Excel vositasi bir vaqtning o'zida ishlaydigan turli vazifa jarayonlarini o'z ichiga qamrab olishi mumkin bo'lsada, bugungi kunda biz bu katta hajmdagi murakkab va global loyihalarni boshqarish uchun eng samarali vosita emasligini yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda.

Inson resurslarini boshqarish loyiha menejeri uchun eng qiyin qism ekanligi haqiqat, ayniqsa xalqaro loyihalar haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak. Turli xil shaxslar va turli xil madaniyatlar, nizolar yoki tushunmovchiliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Raqamlashtirish bunday qiyinchiliklarni oldini olishga olib keladi, yoinki bunday holdagi muammolarni soddalashtirishga yordam beradi.

Muxtasar qilib aytganda, raqamlashtirish strategiyasi loyihani boshqarish vositalari menejerlarga xarajatlar, hujjatlar va sifat tizimlarini nazorat qilish va boshqarishda yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, ular loyihani rejalashtirish va vaqtni boshqarish uchun ishlatilishi ham mumkin. Shunday qilib, samarasiz va optimallashtirilmagan jarayon hech qachon malakali natijalarni keltirib chiqarmaydi. Agar raqamlashtirish jarayoni to'g'ri amalga oshirilsa, xar qanday tashkilot vaqtni, resursni tejash bilan bir qatorda kamchiliklarni bartaraf etishga olib keladi, bu orqali esa albatta, xar qanday biznesn yaxshi natijalariga olib keladi.

Raqamlashtirish jarayonining maqsadli samaradorligini maksimal darajada oshirish, unumsiz vaqt va resurslarni, keraksiz xarajatlarni, xatolarni va hokazolarni kamaytirish yoki yo'q qilishdir. Buning uchun quyidagi bir nechta ko'rsatgichlardan foydalanish mumkin:

1. Tafakkur va madaniyatning o'zgarishi

Raqamlashtirish nafaqat texnologik asbob-uskunalarni yoki loyihalarni boshqarishning yangi dasturiy ta'minot tizimini qo'shishdan iborat, balki tashkilot darajasida biznes ongini o'zgartirishni ham anglatadi. Raqamlashtirish ish jarayonida shaffoflikni ta'minlaydi va raqamli tafakkurni o'zgartirishni rag'batlantiradi, xar bir tashkilotga ko'proq imkoniyatlar va o'sish bilan biznes istiqboliga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi.

2. Loyihani boshqarish dasturi

Loyihani boshqarish dasturini raqamlashtirish jarayoni xar bir tashkilot o'z oldiga qo'yilgan vazifalarni tezroq va aniqroq bajarishga yordam beradi va loyihani rejalashtirish yoki resurslarni boshqarishdan tortib ichki va tashqi loyiha aloqasigacha bo'lgan jarayonlarni samaradorligini oshirish katta hissa qo'shadi.

Mission Control bunga yaxshi misoldir. Bu Salesforce-ga xos bo'lgan onlayn loyihalarni boshqarish dasturiy ta'minot tizimi. Ushbu dasturiy ta'minot rejalashtirilgan loyihaning to'liq ko'rinishini taqdim etadi, hamkasblarining o'zaro hamkorlik qilishi, hisob-kitob va xarajatlar stavkalarini kuzatish yoki vazifalarining tugallangan yoki bajarilayotganligini belgilash mumkin.

Ammo bunga iqtisodiy alternativa ClickUp bo'lib, bu dastur cheksiz foydalanuvchilar va cheksiz vazifalar bilan bozordagi eng yaxshi bepul rejalardan biriga ega. Bunday Bulutli ta'minot barcha hamkorlik vositasi bilan bir qatorda o'lchamlar va sohalar uchun mos bo'lib, u loyihani tezkor boshqaruv panelidan ko'rish yoki tayinlovchi tomonidan tartibga solish, vazifalarni belgilash, fayllarni uzatish, jarayonni kuzatish yoki xarajatlarni byudjetlashtirish kabi ko'plab xususiyatlarga ega.

Shular qatorida tavsiya qilinadigan yana bir yaxshi dasturiy vosita - bu Wrike, mukofotga sazovor ish boshqaruv platformasi, ishlatish uchun qulay va Microsoft, Google yoki Dropbox kabi 400 dan ortiq oldindan tuzilgan integratsiyalarga ega. Wrike yordamida barcha vazifalar, loyiha jarayonlari va portfel tahlillari haqida umumiy ma'lumotga ega bo'lish mumkin – bu ta'minot dasturi xar bir tashkilot o'zining yuritayotga faoliyatiga qarab moslashtirishi mumkin.

Xar bir biznes yonalishi yoki tashkilot ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, eng mos loyihani boshqarish dasturini tanlash uchun quyidagi bir necha jihatlarni ko'rib chiqishni mumkin:

Avvalo loyihani boshqarish muammolarini aniqlashdan boshlash zarur, bu mijoz bilan o'z vaqtida o'zgarishlarni almashish, loyihaning turli tomonlarini tahlillash davomida turli vositalardan foydalanish yoinki, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish uchun juda ko'p vaqt sarflashda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelish mumkin.

Shunda kerakli bo'lgan integratsiya imkoniyatlari va xususiyatlarini tekshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Qaror qilishda oxirgi element sifatida narxlashdan foydalangan holda, dasturiy ta'minotning imkoniyatlari muhimroqdir.

Uning qanday ishlashini tushunish uchun bepul sinov variantlaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

3. Trening

Asboblar va resurslardan qanday foydalanishni o'rganish juda muhimdir. Barcha xodimlar samarali qarorlar qabul qilishlari va innovatsion yechimlarni taqdim etishlari uchun ushbu yangi raqamli davr rivojlanadigan yangi muammolarni hal qilish uchun o'qitilishi shart.

Samarali treningni o'tkazish xar bir tashkilotga amalga oshirishni rejalashtirgan vazifani tezkor va eng kam salbiy ta'sir bilan rivojlantirishga imkon beradi. Buning uchun xatolarni kamaytirishga yordam beradigan aniq tartib bilan batafsil qo'llanma yaratishni taklif qilinadi va u keyingi jarayonlar uchun doimiy ma'lumot manbai bo'lib hisoblanadi

4. Amalga qo'llash jarayoni

Raqamlashtirish loyiha menejeriga ish yuritish jarayonini qulay hamda osonlashtirishga katta hissa qo'shadi, ammo loyihada ishtirok etayotgan har bir ishtirokchi taqdim etilgan nizomlar asosida ish yuritishi juda muhim omildir. Xodimlar o'qitilgandan so'ng, amalga oshirish jarayonini kuzatish va uning samarali tarzda olib borilayotganligini tahlil qilish xam o'ta muhim jarayon hisoblanadi.

Shu sababli, amalga oshirish jarayoni maqsadlar uchun ham, har bir ichki jarayonni optimallashtirish uchun ham hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

5. Nazorat

Yangi raqamli jarayon kutilganidek ishlamasligi, jamoaning unga ko'nikma hosil qilmasligi yoki loyihani boshqarish dasturi tashkilot uchun to'g'ri ishlamasligi mumkin. Jarayonni nazorat qilish, fikr-mulohazalarni so'rash va natijalarni tekshirish bilan birga ma'lumot olish hamda olingan natijalar samaradorligini yoki samarasizligini aniqlash uchun nazorat albatta talab etiladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, raqamlashtirish har bir tashkilot loyiha boshqaruvining keyingi darajasiga o'tish uchun e'tiborga olishi kerak bo'lgan imkoniyatdir. Raqamlashtirish xar bir tashkilot yoki ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko'rsatish

tashkilotlariga loyihalarni samaradorli amalga oshirish uchun yaxshi resurslarga ega bo'lish bilan bir qatorda, maqsadlarini aniqlash va jamoani samarali istiqbolga etaklaydi.

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Improving management of enterprises based on corporate governance

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Abstract: In the era of rapid economic development, corporate governance plays an increasingly important role in the development of enterprises. High-quality accounting information has a profound impact on the company's internal environment. Corporate governance is the owner's rectification and improvement of the internal organization of the enterprise, and formulates a solution to its own problems. The improvement of corporate governance requires the specification of accounting information. It is necessary to link the internal accounting system with the accounting standards, the establishment of the corporate governance structure and the internal audit supervision mechanism, and effectively improve the implementation of accounting standards.

Key words: improvement, management, development, Corporate, accounting, information, effective, internal organization, control.

INTRODUCTION Corporate governance is divided into internal corporate governance and external corporate governance. A sound corporate governance structure is of great significance for preventing accounting fraud. The serious distortion of accounting information in China is largely due not to the accounting itself, but to the imperfect corporate governance structure in China, the lack of effective supervision and control of the management authorities, and the serious internal control phenomenon. In order to fundamentally manage the distortion of accounting information, in addition to improving relevant accounting standards and improving the quality of accounting personnel, an effective corporate governance structure should be established to reduce the manipulation of accounting information by management authorities.Governance Structure and Accounting Standards Implementation

1) Overview of corporate governance structure

The corporate governance structure is an important part of modern enterprises and an important part of the enterprise. To improve the internal structure of the company, it is necessary to clarify the various internal relationships. The division of labor

between directors, shareholders and senior management should be clear. Although they are closely related, close relationships can easily lead to unclear powers of responsibility, leading to many problems that affect the normal development of the company. The company's governance needs to formulate a series of appropriate rules and regulations, in order to have a good normative role, to restrict the behavior of senior management personnel, to immediately restrict the occurrence of bad behavior, and to have incentive mechanisms for behaviors that are conducive to the company's development. For rewards, motivate employees [1] .

Participants at all levels of the company have their responsibilities and powers. The board of directors, senior management and employees are all related, can`t be separated from any relationship, and need to clarify their responsibilities and follow the rules. At the same time, it also Have their own structure, can develop common goals while complying with the system, provide effective means, and develop better. Most of China's corporate governance structure adopts the system of "separation of powers". The rights between the board of directors, shareholders and senior management must be restricted. Each level can be supervised and checked against each other, and the rights cannot be biased toward one party. This will ensure the smooth development of the company.

2) Overview of the implementation of accounting standards

With so many years of hard work, China's market economy construction has achieved results to a certain extent, but there are still many unsatisfactory places in many aspects [2] . Among them, the asymmetry of accounting information, the authenticity of accounting quality, and the impartiality of accounting supervision still exist, so that seemingly small problems will have a great impact, even far-reaching impact. In many enterprises, there is a problem of accounting information asymmetry. This is a manifestation of market failure, and this will seriously affect the country's prosperity and development. Therefore, whether the accounting information of a country is fair and transparent determines the normal development of the market. It also determines the role of the country in the construction of a market economy. To achieve such a demand, we must constantly improve the accounting standards system, and use accounting standards to strengthen each link, make up for the shortcomings, and continue to develop in a good place. We should grasp the key points so that we can better play our role, implement accounting standards well, and improve corporate governance structure [3] .

Good performance must be supported by the application of good corporate governance mechanisms as well. The economic crisis that hit Asia in 1997 was identified as related to the poor performance of companies and the weak

competitiveness of companies in these countries, as well as weak protection of investors (Setiawan, et al., 2005 in Pratiwi, 2010). Conditions that year still left an impact on the financial scandals of large companies in 2008 such as Lechman Brothers and in 2012 such as JP Morgan. The case makes the company management obliged to act professionally in managing the company and the decision making must be based on the interests of its shareholders, but this is often done by management to take actions that can be selfish by ignoring the interests of other parties in the company. Therefore, protection is needed for various interested parties, namely by implementing Good Corporate Governance in the company. Corporate governance is a concept proposed for the improvement of company performance through supervision or monitoring of management performance and ensuring management accountability to stakeholders by basing on a regulatory framework (Marihot,2007). Corporate governance refers to the methods of organization that are regulated, administered, directed or controlled, and the objectives for which it is regulated. Various participants, who have an interest in the organization, determine the direction and performance of the organization. Major participants are shareholders, management and the board of directors (Dellaportas, 2005). According to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia based on the decision No.740/kmko/1989 dated June 30, 1989, stated that the performance is the company's achievements in a period that reflects the level of health of the company. Company performance is a measure of the success of managers in running a company. Therefore, both public and private companies must view corporate governance not only as mere accessories, but also as an increase in company performance and value (Darmawati, 2004)[4].

 Measurement of company performance in this study using Tobin's Q ratio Tobin's Q is a useful indicator to measure the performance of companies that judging by the way in managing the asset management company (Sudiyanto, 2010) in the measurement of company performance using Tobin's Q. This research tries to develop previous studies which have not been consistent, by replicating research conducted by Darmawati, et al. (2004), by adding GCG mechanism consisting of: number of boards commissioner, audit quality, ownership managerial and foreign, its influence on company performance, which is listed on the stock exchange Indonesia.   Theory Basis and the Formulation of Hypotheses Agency Theory Agency theory is a theory used in this study. Agency theory explains the relationship between two people, namely agents (managers) and principals (company owners). The topic of corporate governance is a critical one for any enterprise, large or small. Good corporate governance practices can help to ensure the success of the enterprise,

while bad corporate governance can lead to its downfall. In this blog post, we will explore the role of leadership in corporate governance, the importance of transparency, and strategies for ensuring effective corporate governance. We hope that by the end of this post, readers will have a better understanding of how to create and maintain a successful enterprise[5].

Corporate governance is the set of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is controlled and directed. It encompasses everything from the way the board of directors is elected to how executive compensation is determined. Good corporate governance helps to ensure that a company is run in an ethical and responsible manner, with the best interests of all stakeholders—including shareholders, employees, customers, and the community—taken into consideration. There are a number of different models of corporate governance, but all share certain basic principles. These include accountability, transparency, fairness, and responsibility. Accountability means that those in positions of authority can be held accountable for their actions[6]. Transparency refers to the timely disclosure of accurate and complete information about the company's finances, operations, and management. Fairness means treating all stakeholders equitably and fairly. And responsibility means acting in an ethical manner and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

By establishing appropriate incentives and controls, corporate governance can help reduce conflicts of interest and improve the company's financial performance by increasing the value of the company and the return on investment for shareholders.Good governance can come in many forms but is usually characterised by accountability, leadership, integrity and transparency. Ensuring your business' executive team are recognised for these qualities is a critical component of building a robust corporate reputation.It also determines how an organisation is governed. This applies to several aspects of the business, such as setting the organisation's vision, purpose and strategic goals, providing the right leadership and culture for Management to reach those goals, and establishing clear parameters for measuring performance.The purpose of corporate governance is to facilitate effective, entrepreneurial and prudent management that can deliver the long-term success of the company.

Corporate governance is the system by which companies are directed and controlled. Boards of directors are responsible for the governance of their companies.Management's responsibilities include strategic planning, risk management and financial reporting. An effective management team runs the

company with a focus on executing the company's strategy over a meaningful time horizon and avoids an undue emphasis on short-term metrics.

Project governance is a governance strategy that guides decision-making over projects that are being directed by and overseen by a corporation, nonprofit, or other organization. A project governance strategy outlines the processes, procedures, and authorities that bring a concept through to completion. Projects are usually things that help companies or other organizations to build capital. Project governance outlines the relationships between various groups and individuals that are involved in project management effort[7].

Developing managerial skills is important for all professionals. According to the World Economic Forum, people management is one of the top 10 skills needed to thrive in today's workforce. Additionally, research by Gallup shows companies with talented managers experience greater profitability, increased levels of productivity, and higher employee engagement scores—highlighting how vital management is to an organization's culture and success[8].

Whether you're an aspiring or seasoned manager, there are actions you can take to improve how you oversee and guide people, products, and projects. Here are seven ways to become a better manager and advance your career. Sound decision-making is a crucial skill for managers. From overseeing a team to leading a critical meeting, being an effective manager requires knowing how to analyze complex business problems and implement a plan for moving forward. Five times more likely to strongly agree they receive meaningful feedback. Three times more likely to strongly agree they're motivated to do outstanding work. Two times more likely to be engaged at work. Keep the conversation informal when delivering feedback, and focus on the person's progress toward organizational goals rather than their personality. In addition, help them chart a plan for moving forward, and affirm your role as a trusted advisor as they tackle next steps[9].

Beyond regular check-ins, set a consistent cadence for reflecting on and reviewing your team's work. In one study by Harvard Business School professors Francesca Gino and Gary Pisano, it was found that call center employees who spent 15 minutes reflecting at the end of the workday performed 23 percent better after 10 days than those who did not.In a video interview for Management Essentials, HBS Professor Amy Edmondson says reflection is crucial to learning."If we don't have the time and space to reflect on what we're doing and how we're doing it, we can't learn," Edmondson says. "In so many organizations today, people just feel overly busy. They're going 24/7 and think, 'I don't have time to reflect.' That's a huge mistake, because if you don't have time to reflect, you don't have time to learn. You're going

to quickly be obsolete. People need the self-discipline and the collective discipline to make time to reflect."

CONCLUSION Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that:

1. The implementation of the principle of transparency and the principle of independence in SMEs, in general is average.Meaning that SMEs are good enough in implementing the principles of openness and independence. As with the implementation of the principle of fairness and the principle of responsibility in SMEs, in general are in the categories of very good and good. Ingeneral, it means that SMEs already implement the principles of fairness and the principle of accountability. But in terms of implementation of accountability,generally SMEs are still not applying these principles. But overall, the category is average, so there is still much to be improved, especially transparency and accountability. For example, the SMEs must make a financial report and be held accountable to the owners of the companies.

2. The implementation of good corporate governance in SMEs is categorized as good. Although the company'sgovernance is not good, this does not affect the profit earned, because SMEs are not too concerned with managerial interests.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL LITERACY IN SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

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Abstract. This article discusses the issues of raising the status of women, increasing their activity in state and society management, education, health care, science and other fields, and increasing their legal literacy. In addition, it will be discussed about the work being done to ensure their equality in socio-cultural, political and gender issues.

Key words: Women and girls, social-cultural, political-legal, gender equality, law, spirituality, education.

INTRODUCTION

Women of Uzbekistan are actively participating in the life of the state and society, their position in the family is being strengthened. The socially oriented policy carried out by the head of our state creates the necessary opportunities for our women to live a truly happy life, to ensure their rights and freedoms, to develop intellectually and spiritually, and to fulfill their professional and family obligations in a harmonious manner.

Under the leadership of the Honorable President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev, special attention is paid to increasing the socio-political activity of women and girls, protecting their health, supporting their aspirations and initiatives, and creating decent working and living conditions for them.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Philosophers, historians, and even legal scholars have studied this issue for a reason: the main link of society is the family, and today it is important to raise the spiritual world of women, especially young people, to educate them in the spirit of national and universal values. The issue of education has become one of the most urgent issues in the focus of attention of all countries and scientists in the era of globalization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In accordance with the Family Code, husband and wife enjoy equal rights and have equal obligations in the family, each of the husband and wife is free to choose the type of occupation, occupation, and place of residence.

According to Article 26 of this Code, personal items other than valuables and jewelry (clothes, shoes, etc.), even though they were taken at the expense of the common funds of the husband and wife during the marriage, were used by them. is the private property of husband and wife.

Violence is the intentional physical, mental, sexual or economic influence of one person on another person, or the threat of using measures to influence such influence on his life, health, sexual integrity, an illegal action (inaction) that violates their honor, dignity and other rights and freedoms protected by law.

Domestic violence is defined as the act (inaction) of violence against other members of the family (wife, parents, children, etc.). In general, according to statistical data, women suffer from domestic violence in most cases. Domestic violence can take the form of sexual, physical, economic and psychological violence.

Adoption of laws serves to create an environment of intolerance of oppression and violence against women in society, to ensure protection of women's rights, freedoms and legal interests from oppression and violence, to raise legal awareness and legal culture in society.

It is known that in the 21st century, humanity has entered the era of globalization of world processes, the era in which the values of human subjectivity and active life position and the right to self-realization are promoted. One of the aspects characteristic of the times is the need for full and equal participation of women in all spheres of life within the framework of the formation of democratic states and raising the level of citizenship of the society.

In particular, the reforms in Uzbekistan have significantly increased the social role of women. The principle of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women, which is enshrined in Article 46 of the Constitution and reflected in many laws, is relevant in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this regard, international standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms are being followed within the framework of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the platform for action for equality between men and women.

In the current era, attention is being paid to the leadership role of women and the image of a politician. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the image of a female politician in a separate category. The issues of forming the political image of a

woman, which determines her place and position in society, and her behavior in public, as well as the wide promotion of her program and purpose, are also relevant. Uzbekistan is conscientiously trying to fulfill its international obligations regarding women's issues. Our country, as a member of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women's Rights, pays special attention to the issue of harmonizing its norms with the national legislation. In particular, important steps have been taken in this regard in our country.

Women can participate in the election process as voters, candidates for deputies, members of the election commission, observers, authorized representatives of the party, trustees, equally and freely, openly and transparently. "Guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of electoral rights" were strengthened in a separate chapter in the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men". Based on it, women and men have equal rights to elect and be elected to representative bodies of power. Political parties provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men when nominating candidates for the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the local Councils of People's Deputies.

CONCLUSION

Honoring a woman and showing respect to her is one of the noble characteristics of the Uzbek people. In this sense, historical works of national importance are being carried out in Uzbekistan to strengthen the place and status of women in society. The stability and development of the political, socio-spiritual environment in society is related to the attitude and attention to women, youth, and family. In our republic, issues related to women are in the center of attention of the state and society. Our opinion is evidenced by the fact that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Women - girls and men have equal rights" and that this is followed in all aspects of life.

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INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AND THEIR APPLICATION

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Abstract: Interactive methods for teaching English have revolutionized language education by fostering greater student engagement and enhancing the effectiveness of learning. This annotation outlines several key interactive teaching methods, detailing their descriptions and practical applications in the classroom.

Keywords: Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), Cooperative Learning, Flipped Classroom, Gamification, Digital Tools, Online Resources, Drama and Role Play, Interactive Whiteboards, Smartboards.

Interactive methods for teaching English have gained prominence due to their effectiveness in engaging students and enhancing language acquisition. Here are some interactive methods and their applications:

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

Description: CLT focuses on interaction as both the means and the goal of learning a language. It emphasizes the use of language in real-life situations. Application: Role-plays, interviews, group discussions, and information gap activities can be used to create authentic communication scenarios in the classroom.

2. Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)

Description: TBLT involves students in meaningful tasks that require the use of English to complete. Application: Projects, problem-solving tasks, and real-world activities like planning a trip or conducting a survey encourage the practical use of language skills.

3. Cooperative Learning

Description: This method involves students working in small groups to achieve learning goals, promoting collaboration and communication. Application: Activities such as jigsaw reading, think-pair-share, and group research projects facilitate cooperative learning and peer teaching.

4. Flipped Classroom

Description: In a flipped classroom, students study the lesson content at home and engage in interactive, hands-on activities in the classroom. Application: Assigning video lectures or reading materials for homework and using class time for

discussions, problem-solving, and projects allows for more interactive and personalized learning experiences.

5. Gamification

Description: Gamification incorporates game elements into the learning process to increase motivation and engagement. Application: Using language games, quizzes, competitions, and online platforms that track progress and reward achievements can make learning more engaging and enjoyable.

6. Digital Tools and Online Resources

Description: Utilizing technology to enhance language learning through interactive tools and resources. Application: Language learning apps (e.g., Duolingo, Quizlet), online discussion forums, virtual classrooms, and collaborative writing tools (e.g., Google Docs) provide diverse opportunities for interactive learning.

7. Drama and Role Play

Description: These methods involve students acting out roles or scenarios to practice language in context. Application: Simulations, skits, and improvisational activities allow students to practice language in a fun and dynamic way, enhancing speaking and listening skills.

8. Interactive Whiteboards and Smartboards

Description: Interactive whiteboards and smartboards facilitate dynamic teaching with multimedia content. Application: Teachers can use these tools to display interactive exercises, videos, and online resources, making lessons more engaging and visually stimulating.

9. Peer Teaching and Collaborative Projects

Description: Students teach each other and work together on projects, fostering a deeper understanding through collaboration. Application: Activities like peer editing, group presentations, and collaborative writing projects promote active learning and peer feedback.

10. Interactive Storytelling

Description: This method involves creating and telling stories interactively, which can enhance vocabulary and narrative skills. Application: Story circles, digital storytelling tools, and collaborative story creation activities help students practice language in a creative and interactive way.

Conclusion

Interactive methods for teaching English foster a more engaging and effective learning environment. By incorporating these strategies, educators can enhance students' language skills, motivation, and overall learning experience. Each method provides unique opportunities for students to actively participate, collaborate, and communicate, making language learning a more dynamic and enjoyable process.

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   - Thornbury offers practical advice on engaging students in speaking activities, including role-plays and interactive storytelling

FIZIKA FANINING RIVOJLANISHI HAQIDA

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola yordamida fizika fanining rivojlanishi, fizikaga oid jihozlarning paydo bo'lish tarixi haqida, fizika oid terminlarning ma'nolarida ma'lumotga ega bo'lishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Fizika, rivojlanish tarixi, Tomas Edison, termin, elektr energiya, cho'g'lanma lampa.

Fizika, tabiiy xususiyatlar va ularga asoslangan qonunlarni o'rganuvchi ilmiy fan. Ushbu ilm, energiya, materiya, hajmlar va massalar, harakat, kuch va boshqa jismlar haqida tadqiqotlar olib boradi. Fizika jahonning eng asosiy ilmiy fanlari ichida hisoblanadi, chunki u xususiyatlar va xususiyatlar to'g'risidagi qonunlarni o'rganadi va ularga asoslangan muammolarni yechishga yordam beradi.

Fizikada quyidagi yo'nalishlarga taqsimlanadi:

1. Klassik fizika: Bu, klassik mexanikani, termodinamikasini, elektrodinamikani, optikani va boshqalar kabi tabiiy obyektlarni o'rganadi.

2. Yadro fizikasi: Bu, atom va subatomli jismlar, energiya darajalari va ularga asoslangan qonunlar haqida o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bu qonunlar, klassik fizikadagi qonunlardan farqli bo'lib, nanotexnologiyalar, kriptografiya, kvantum kompyuterlar va boshqalar kabi sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi.

3. Astrofizika: Bu kosmik ob'ektlarni, ularning harakatlarini va ularga asoslangan fizikaviy qonunlarni o'rganadi. Uchuvchilar, galaktikalar, yulduzlar, planetalarni o'rganish va ularga o'xshash obyektlar haqida tadqiqotlar bilan shug'ullanadi.

4. Fizika ta'limoti: Bu, fizika asoslarini, konseptlarini, experementni o'rganish va ularni o'zlashtirishni o'rgatishga bag'ishlangan.

Fizikaga oid dastlabki ixtiro, insonning tabiiy dunyo haqida boshlang'ich tushunchalarni tahlil qilish va ularga asoslangan qonunlarni aniqlashga bag'ishlangan. Bu dastlabki ixtiro, tabiiy jismlarning harakati, energiya almashishlari, masa va kuchlar, jismlarning harakati va boshqalar kabi jismlarning xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi tushunchalarni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Fizikada dastlabki ixtiro va qonunlar asosan quyidagi yo'nalishlarda o'rganiladi:

1. Mexanika: Mexanika jismlarning harakatini va ularga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan kuchlarni o'rganish bilan shug'ullanadi. Bu, Nyutonning harakat qonuni, kuchlar va

kuch sistemasi, to'g'ri tezlanish va boshqalar kabi jismlarning harakatiga asoslangan qonunlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

2. Molekulyar fizika va termodinamika: Termodinamika harorat va energiya almashishlari bilan bog'liqdir. Bu, termodinamik qonunlari, harorat boshqaruvining prinsiplari, energiya almashishlarining xususiyatlari va boshqalar kabi jarayonlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

3. Elektromagnetizm: Elektromagnetizm elektr kuchlar va magnitlar bilan bog'liqdir. Bu, kengaygan qonunlar, qonunlar va elektr qiymatlar, magnit va elektr bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni o'rganish bilan bog'liqdir.

4. Optika: Optika, nurlarning xususiyatlari va ularga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan jarayonlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bu optik qonunlar, optik sistemalar va boshqalar kabi tushunchalar bilan bog'liqdir.

5. Atom yadro fizikasi: Kvantum fizikasi atom va subatomli jismlarning xususiyatlari va ularga asoslangan qonunlar bilan bog'liqdir. Bu, kvantum mexanikasi, kvantum elektrodinamika va boshqalar kabi tushunchalar bilan bog'liqdir.

Bu dastlabki ixtiro va qonunlar, fizikada harakat va jismlarning xususiyatlari haqida boshlang'ich tushunchalarni o'rganishda asosiy ko'rsatkichlardir. Bu tushunchalar keyingi fizika ilmida rivojlanishga asos hisoblanadi.

Yuqorida fizika bo'limlari sanab o'tildi. Har bir bo'limning o'zining riivojlanish tarixi va shu bilan bir qatorda hozirgi kunda fundamental hisoblangan qonunlari va ixtirolari bor deb ayta olamiz.

Fizika, umumiy fanlar va kasbiy sohalar bilan birgalikda juda keng qo'llaniladi. U, injenerlik, astrologiya, meteorologiya, dasturlash, tibbiyot va boshqalar kabi bir qancha sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi.

Fizika fan sifatida odamlarning rivojlanishiga juda katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi deb ayta olamiz. Misol uchun, biz ishlatgan va hozirgi kunga qadar ishlatib kelayotgan cho'g'lanma lampalarni ayta olamiz.

Fizika, jismlar dunyosi va energiya qonunlarini tushunishga imkoniyat beradi va bir qancha sohalarda, masalan, injenerlik, astrologiya, meteorologiya, dasturlash, tibbiyot va boshqalar kabi, keng qo'llaniladi.

Cho'g'lanma lampa — elektr toki ta'sirida tolasi (simi) cho'g'lanib nur sochadigan yorug'lik manbai. Ichidan havosi so'rilib, cho'g'lanish jismi (sim) joylangan kolba (lampochka)dan iborat. Ba'zi cho'g'lanma lampalarning kolbasi tolaning trasi, ya'ni nur sochishini yaxshilash uchun inert gaz bilan to'ldiriladi. Cho'g'lanma lampaning tolasi spiral, bispiral (ikki spiral) yoki trispiral (uch spiral) tarzida o'ralgan volfram simdan qilinadi. Cho'g'lanma lampa yonganda tolasi 2500-3300 K gacha qiziydi;

nur sochish quvvati 10-35 lm/Vt; xizmat muddati 1000 soatgacha. Dastlabki cho'g'lanma lampani 1872-yilda Aleksandr Lodigin ixtiro qilgan. 1879-yilda Thomas Edison uni takomillashtirgan. Cho'g'lanma lampalar xonalar va maydonlarni yoritishda, kinoproyeksion apparatlarda, konlarda, avtomobillarda ishlatiladi.

Shu bilan bir qatorda hozirgi kunda tejamkorlik elektr energiyasini tejash uchun bir qator volfram lampalar ishlab chiqarilganini va ular cho'g'lanma lampadan ko'ra kamxarajat ekanligini bilan omma oldida keng tarqalib kelmoqda.

Fizika, tabiiy dunyo va uning ichki qonunlarini tushunishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy fan hisoblanadi. Bu fan, jismlarning harakatini, jismlar orasidagi ta'sir-aloqalarni, energiya almashishlarini va jismlarning xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi qonunlarni o'rganadi. Fizika, sodda to'g'riklar va xususiyatlarni izlash va aniqroq tushuntirish bilan bog'liqdir.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, fizika rivojlangani sari insoniyat rivojlanib boradi deb bemalol ayta olamiz. Oddiy biz ishlatadigan telefonlar, biz yuradigan avtomashinalar, o'tilgan stullarimizda yiqilib ketmasligimiz, noutbuklarimizning zaryad olishi, quloqlarimizda taqadigan quloqchinlar umuman olganda hamma narsamiz fizika va shu bilan bir qatorda shu fizika fani jadal ravishda rivojlanib bormoqda deb ayta olamiz.

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XX asr-ilmiy texnika taraqqiyoti va ilmiy-texnika inqilob

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada XX asr ilmiy texnika taraqqiyoti va ilmiy-texnik inqilob haqida fikr mulohaza yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ITP, ITI, progress, inqilob, texnika, taraqqiyot

Kirish XX asrni olimlar « ilmiy-texnik progress» (ITP) va «ilmiy-texnik inqilob» (ITI) asri deb atashadi. ITP va ITI deganda quyidagilar tushuniladi. Ilmiy-texnik progress - bu fan va texnikaning yaxlitligi, o'zaro bog'liqligidir. Fan asta sekin ishlab chiqirish xizmatkoriga aylana boradi, chunki, ishlab-chikarish progressi va texnik taraqqiyot faqat ilmiy progress asosida rivojlana oladi. Ilmiy texnalogiya inqilobi - bu fanning ijtimoiy ishlab chikarish taraqqiyotining asosiy va ilg'or faktoriga aylanishi asosida ishlab chiqarish kuchlarini tubdan sifatli o'zgarishidir[3]. Bunda texnik vazifalarni hal qilishga endi barcha fanlar qatnashadi. Ilmiy kashfiyotlar orkasidan bir qator ishlab-chikarish tarmoqlari vujudga keladi: M: radioelektronika, atom energitikasining kashf etilishi, kosmonavtika va yaqin kosmosning o'zlashtirilishi, informatika va hisoblash texnikasining kashf etilishi, kompyuterlar, rabotlar, Yerning suniy yo'ldoshi, yangi energiya manbalari, biotexnologiya va gen injeneriyasi hamda kimyo sanoat rivojlandi. Shuningdek, XX asrda fanning boshka sohalarida ulkan kashfiyotlar qilindi: Mas: ximiya fani sohasidagi yutuqlar katta axamiyat kasb etdi, ayniqsa sun'iy materiallarni yaratish bo'yicha. Biologiya va genetika sohasida ham katta ishlar qilindi, ilgari davosi yo'qk kasalliklar ustidan g'alaba qilina boshlandi. Vitaminlar, garmonlar kashf qilindi. Mas. Ingliz mikrobiologi F.Tuort[4] bakteriya virusini- bakteriofagni kashf qildi. Bu davrda Yer haqidagi fanlarda: geologiya, giofizika, okeanografiya, meteorologiya va boshka fanlar sohasida katta yutuqlarga erishildi.

XX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlaridagi ko'pgina kashfiyotlar ikkala jahon urushi oralig'ida keng qo'llanildi. Bular: telegraf, telefon, radio, fuqaro aviasiyasi, kinematografiya va boshqalar. Kishilar kundalik hayotidagi texnik vositalarning roli

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[3] 1) Abdunabiyev A. Saidov M. Sto imen v vitke istorii. T. 2000

[4] 2) Bernal D.J. "Nauka v istorii obshestva" M.1956

va o'rni o'zgardi, ya'ni elektr yoritgichlar, tramvay va avtomabil, lift, pilesos, muzlatkich, ovoz yozish vositalari va televideniya kashf qilindi. 1928 y. 26 iyunda Toshkentda B.P.Grabovskiy boshchiligidagi bir guruh kashfiyotchilar ekranga harakatlanayotgan tramvay tasvirini uzatib uni ko'rishga muvaffaq bo'ldilar. 1896 yil rus olimi Siolkovskiy insonni kosmosga va hatto Quyosh sistemasiga chiqishi uchun kosmik apparatlarni loyihalashtirdi. Kosmosni amaliy ilmiy o'rganish 1957 yilda sobik sovet ittifoqining Yerning birinchi sun'iy yo'ldoshini kosmosga uchirishdan boshlandi. 1861 yil Yu.Gagarin kosmosga parvoz qildi. 1969 y. amerikalik kosmonavtlar oyga qo'nishdi. Insoniyat tarixida kosmik era boshlandi. 90 yillarda yangi fan - gen injeneriyasi vujudga keldi. 1998 yil klonlangan birinchi hayvon yaratildi. 60-70 yillarda buyrakni o'tkazish (peresadka) va sun'iy yurak ixtiro qilindi va hokazo. [5]Shunday qilib biz XX asrning buyuk kashfiyotlari to'g'risida qisqacha eslab o'tdik. Endi bu davrda O'zbekistonda fan rivojini kuzatadigan bo'lsak, avvalo biz buni XIX - asr oxiri, XX-asr boshlarida Turkistonda vujudga kelgan jadidchilik harakatidan boshlashimiz kerak.

Muhokama va natijalar

Ular tomonidan yaratilgan yangi usul maktablari milliy intellektual elitamizni, milliy fanimizni rivojlanishiga juda katta turtki berdi. Jadidchilikni nafaqat yangi oqim sifatida baholash kerak, balki unga Turkistonda yangi iqtisodiy-siyosiy qayta qurish konsepsiyasining tug'ilishi, gumanitar fanlar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy fikrlarning gullab – yashnagan davri deb qarash kerak. Jadidlar o'sha davrda jaholatdan ma'rifat orqali chiqish yo'llarini izladilar. Ularning ko'pchiligi sovet totalitar rejimining qurbonlariga aylandilar. XX asrning 20-yillarida Turkistonda birinchi milliy kadrlar tayyorlashda, milliy intelligensiyani shakllanishida Toshkent (O'rta Osiyo) Davlat Universiteti katta rol o'ynadi. Bu universitet 1918 yilda mahalliy vatanparvar – ma'rifatchilar tomonidan tashkil etildi va o'z faoliyatini Turkiston Xalq Universiteti nomi bilan boshladi. 1920 yilda Davlat Universiteti maqomini oldi. Bu dargoh O'zbekistonda oliy ma'lumot va fanning keyingi rivojiga katta hissa qo'shdi. Keyinchalik O'zbekistonda bir qator Oliy va o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlari va ilmiy-tekshirish institutlari tashkil etildi.[6] 30 - yillarda O'zbekiston fani rivojida burilish davri bo'ldi. Birinchi milliy kadrlarimiz, milliy olimlarimiz respublika xalk

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[5] 3) Bernal D.J. Nauka i obshestvo M. 1953

[66] 4) Kurilin V.A. Stranisi istorii nauki i texniki M. 1986

xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning bir qator amaliy va nazariy muammolari ustida samarali ilmiy ish olib bordilar.

Barcha ilmiy fanlar va yo'nalishlarda faoliyat ko'rsatgan olimlardan: geologlar X.M. Abdullayev, G.A.Mavlonov, N.A.Kenesarin, matematiklar T.N.Qori- Niyoziy, T.A.Sarimsoqov, biologlardan T.Z.Zoxidov, A.G.G'ulomov, ximiklar A.S.Sodiqov, K.S.Ahmedov, tarixchi Ya.G'.G'ulomov va boshqalar bu fan yunalishlarining asoschilari sifatida dunyoga tanildi. Ilmiy-tekshirish muassasalari tarmoqlarining tez o'sishi natijasida ular ishini koordinasiyalash va boshqarish maqsadida 1932 yil O'zbekiston Fanlar Qo'mitasi tashkil etildi. 1940 yil 8 oktyabrda Qo'mita bazasida SSSR FA ning O'zbek filiali tashkil etildi. 1941 yil O'zbekistonda 8 ming ilmiy xodim ishlagan 75 ta ilmiy muassasa mavjud edi. Milliy intelligensiyamizning shakllanishi jarayoni murakkab davrda kechdi. Qatag'onlar uning safidagi sara gullarni olib ketdi. Biroq bu O'zbekistonda fan rivojini to'xtata olmadi. Urush yillarida o'zbek olimlari Markazdan evakuasiya qilingan olimlar bilan birga bir qator ilmiy muammolar ustida samarali mehnat qildilar. 1943 yil 4 noyabrda O'zbekiston FA ning tantanali ochilishi bo'lib o'tdi. Unga 10 ta ilmiy tekshirish institutlari kirdi. Uning birinchi prezidenti etib matematik T.N. Kori-Niyoziy saylandi. 1944 yillar oxirida FA tizimida 22 ta ilmiy muassasa faoliyat ko'rsatdi. 50-70 yillarda Respublikada yangi talantli olimlar pleyadasi vujudga keldi. Bular: geolog-akad. I.X.Hamraboyev, bioximik-akad. Ya.X.To'raqulov, ximiklar – akad. M.N.Nabiyev, S.N.Yunusov, texnika fanlari sohasi akademiklari- M.T. O'ozbayev, M.A.Xodjinov va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlari dunyoga tanildi. 50 yillar boshlarida fan rivojiga qatag'onlarning yangi to'lqini salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. 30-yillarda qatag'onlar asosan partiya, sovet, xo'jalik va harbiy kadrlarga qaratilgan bo'lsa, 50-yilning boshlarida qatag'onlar asosan fan va madaniyat arboblariga zarba berdi. 60-80 yillarda xalqaro munosabatlarning keskinlashuvi, «Sovuq urush» va «Qurollanish poygasi» XSK (VPK) harbiy sanoat kompleksi sohasida bir qator fan tarmoqlarining rivojlanishi zaruratini keltirib chiqardi. Baxtga qarshi XSK sohasidagi yangi texnologiyalar xalq xo'jaligi sohasiga joriy etilmadi. Natijada SSSR boshqa rivojlangan davlatlarga nisbatan sanoat va texnologik taraqqiyot borasida birmuncha orqada qola boshladi. Shunga qaramasdan bu davrlarda O'zbekistonning chet el davlatlari bilan ilmiy va madaniy aloqalari rivojlandi. O'zbekistonning ilmiy tekshirish muassasalarida 300 dan ortik chet el olimlari bo'lishdi. Respublika o'quv dargohlarida minglab chet el talabalari bilim olishdi.

Xulosa

Fan bilan texnikaning o'zaro bog'liq, yagona, ilgarilab boruvchi taraqqiyoti; ijtimoiy taraqqiyot asosi. Dastlab fan rivoji bilan texnika taraqqiyoti o'rtasidagi yaqinlashuv

XVI–XVIII-asrlarda manufaktura ishlab chiqarishi bilan bog'liq holda sodir bo'ldi. Bungacha moddiy ishlab chiqarish empirik tajribalar, hunarmandlik asosida shakllangan. Teologiya va sxolastika ta'siridagi tabiat haqidagi ilmiy nazariy bilimlar ham ishlab chiqarishga xech qanday salbiy ta'sir qilmasdan sekinlik bilan rivojlangan.Ilmiy va texnikaviy taraqqiyot inson faoliyatining 2 ta nisbatan mustaqil yo'nalishi sifatida yuksala boshlagan.

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1) Abdunabiyev A. Saidov M. Sto imen v vitke istorii. T. 2000
2) Bernal D.J. "Nauka v istorii obshestva" M.1956
3) Bernal D.J. Nauka i obshestvo M. 1953
4) Kurilin V.A. Stranisi istorii nauki i texniki M. 1986

"Mirzo Ulug'bekning astronomiya maktabi"

Yo'ldosheva Sevara
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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada Mirzo Ulug'bekning astronomiya maktabi, undagi ustozlari, o'sha davrning mashhur yetishib chiqqan shogirdlari haqida fikr mulohazalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ulug'bek, Qozizoda Rumiy, riyoziyot, astronomiya Al Koshiy

Kirish 1337 yilda Turkiyaning Bursa shahrida tavallud topgan Qozizoda Rumiy taniqli qomusiy olim va faylasuf Shamsiddin al-Fanoriydan dastlabki saboqlarni o'rgandi. Oxir-oqibat, bu ustoz arab va fors mudarrislari dars beruvchi Movarounnahr va Xurosonning mashhur madrasalarida astronomiya va riyoziyotni chuqur o'rganish uchun Qozizodaga Turkiyani xufiyona tark etishda yordam beradi. Rumiy Samarqand madrasasida falakiyot va riyoziyot fanlarining nufuzli ulamolaridan biriga aylandi va Ulug'bekka ham ustozlik qildi.[7] Qozizoda o'zi bilan birga al-Fanoriy tomonidan tuzilgan fanlar majmuasini ham olib kelgan edi. U bu asarni Ulug'bekka o'rgatadi. Biroq Qozizoda Ulug'bekda astronomiya faniga bo'lgan noyob qobiliyatni sezib, uni ko'proq ushbu fanni chuqur o'rganishga yo'naltiradi. Ulug'bek Qozizodadan ko'p ilm o'rgandi va uni ustoz deb bildi.

Ulug'bek o'sha davrning eng mashhur riyoziyotchisi va astronomi G'iyosiddin al-Koshiyni ham o'z maslahatchisi, ustozi deb hisoblagan. Hirotda G'iyosiddin al-Koshiy astronomiyaga qiziqqan Ulug'bekning ukasi Iskandar Sultonga tahsil berardi. Ulug'bek uni 1417 yilda Samarqandga, [8]yoniga chaqirtirib oladi. Al-Koshiy rasadxona loyihasi tashabbuskorlaridan bo'ldi va yulduzlar jadvalini tuzishda faol ishtirok etdi.

Muhokama va natijalar

Ma'rifatli insonlar maslahati bilan Ulug'bek Samarqandda ilm-fanni rivojlantirish, jumladan, falsafa, riyoziyot va falakiyot ilmlari bilan shug'ullanish niyatida katta madrasa qurdirishga qaror qildi. Hali bisyor bo'lgan Temurbek saltanati xazinasi qoldiqlaridan bugungi kungacha Registon maydonida qad ko'tarib turgan va o'z nomi bilan ataluvchi ulkan madrasani barpo qildi. Bu madrasa VIII asrda Bog'dodda al-Mansur xalifaligi davrida boshlangan islom rasadxonalari va maktablari

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[7] Х,ак;ик;ат манзаралари. 96 мумтоз файласуф. Т, "Янги аср авлоди", 2002.

[8] . Гарб фалсафаси. Т, "Шарк", 2004.

faoliyatida yuz yillar davomida to'plangan tajribalarning davomchisi sifatida tanildi. Dastlabki harakatlar yunon matematiklari va faylasuflarining asarlarini arab tiliga o'girish bilan boshlangan bo'lsa-da, so'ngra fors va hind olimlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar bilan yanada boyib bordi. Yunon astronomi Klod Ptolomeyning ikki asari, eramizning 130-yillarida yaratilgan, «Almajest» va «Sayyoralar gipotezasi» [9]asarlari Aristotel falsafasi bilan yaqindan tanish bo'lgan musulmon mutafakkirlari e'tiborini tortdi. Ular xuddi xristian va yahudiylar singari diniy bo'linishlikka emas, balkim Ptolomey tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan geosentrik tizimni qo'llab-quvvatladilar: Yer Xudo tomonidan Odam ato uchun yaratilib, o'z o'qi atrofida aylanuvchi qo'zg'almas borliqdir, quyosh va oy boshqa sayyoralar singari mukammal doira shaklida Yer atrofida aylanadi. Bu tizimni harakatga keltiruvchi qonun-qoidalarni o'rganish uchun musulmon astronomlar yunon astronomlari xulosasi va o'zlarining shaxsiy kuzatishlari orasidagi ko'plab qarama-qarshiliklarni bartaraf qilish borasida hisob-kitob va kuzatishlarni ko'paytirdilar.

Darhaqiqat, VIII asrdan XIV asrgacha bo'lgan musulmon olamida shakllangan ko'plab iqtidorli matematik va astronomlar[10] zamonaviy davrdan oldin bo'lmagan. Ular hind olimlari bilan hamkorlikda yunon astronomlari xatolarini to'g'rilab, asl matematik modellar yaratib, o'z mehnatlari natijalarini bayon qilganlar. Ular diniy ibodatga bog'liq jamiyat savollariga ham javob berishlari lozim edi: muqaddas shahar joylashuvi, ibodat vaqtlari, hijriy yil hisobidagi oyning ko'rinish sanasini aniqlash va hokazolar. Shunday qilib, ular rasadxonalar qurishga kirishdilar, ko'plab matematik hisob-kitoblarni tuzdilar, nuqtaning tekislikdagi va fazodagi holatini hisoblab, samoviy jinslar harakatlarini o'lchash va aniqlash uchun ko'plab turdagi asboblarni ixtiro qildilar. Bu ishlarning nusxalari asosan arab va fors tilida tuzilgan bo'lib, shahardan shaharga, rasadxonadan rasadxonaga almashinib turardi.

Registon maydonidagi madrasaning qurilish ishlari 1417 yildan 1420 yilgacha davom etdi. Biroq "temuriy" uslubidagi ajoyib yodgorliklardan biri bo'lgan bu madrasaning me'mori ismini hech kim bilmaydi: devorlar, minoralar va naqshlar arab uslubidagi geometrik shakllardan tashkil topgan. Ko'k rang, sirli, takrorlanuvchi bezaklar ko'p ishlatilgan.[11]

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[9] Х,ожи Исматуллох, Абдуллох. Марказий ОсиёдаИслом маданияти. Т.: "Шарк;", 2005.

[10] С.Юлдашев. Антик фалсафа. Т., 1999.

[11] А.Н.Чанышев. Курс лекций по древней философии. М., 1961.

1420 yilda qurilish ishlari tugatilib, Qozizoda dastlabki saboqni Ulug'bek ishtirokida boshlab berdi. Yangi madrasa o'z davrining eng mashhuriga aylandi va al-Koshiy ham u yerda matematika asoslari to'g'risidagi bilimlari bilan talabalarga ta'lim bera boshladi. U bu haqda 1427 yilda tugatgan "Miftoh ul-hisob" «Arifmetika kaliti» asarida qayd etgan bo'lib, asar Ulug'bekka bag'ishlangan va quyidagi kirish so'zlari bilan boshlangan: «Men bu asarni eng buyuk, eng odil, eng oqil va eng mashhur olim Sulton Ulug'bek Ko'ragoniy kutubxonasi uchun yaratdim».

O'quv dasturi kutubxonadagi eng mashhur musulmon astronom va matematiklarining asarlariga asoslanardi. Bu asarlar Ulug'bekning muruvvati tufayli uning xazinasi evaziga qo'lga kiritilgandi. U o'zining yosh hamkasbi Ali Qushchini astronomiyaga oid xitoy qo'llanmalari va taqvimlarini topib kelish uchun hattoki Xitoyga ham jo'natadi.

Ulug'bek al-Koshiy, Qozizoda va boshqa hamkasblari maslahatiga tayanib, ular niyat qilgan ansambl — ulkan astronomik rasadxonaning qurilish loyihasini ishlab chiqishga buyruq beradi. Astronomiya guruhi talabalari madrasa tahsilini tamomlab, o'zlarining kelajakdagi vazifalarini belgilab olishgan bir paytda, shaharning shimoli-sharqidan bir necha chaqirim narida joylashgan Ko'hak tepaligida 1420 yilda rasadxona qurilishi boshlanadi. Lashkarboshilik va hukumat ishlaridan bo'sh vaqtlarida Ulug'bekning o'zi ham o'lchov va hisob-kitoblarda ishtirok etadi.

Ulug'bek Samarqandda darveshlar uchun ulkan gumbazli xonaqoh qurdirdi, xonaqoh hammomi rangli toshlar bilan bezatilgan bo'lib, aholi uni shaharning eng muhtasham imorati deb hisoblardi. Jumladan, u katta karvonsaroylarga o'xshash did bilan yasalgan yog'och o'ymakorli masjid ham qurdirdi. Katta bog' o'rtasida 40 ustunli saroy bunyod ettirib, saroy yonida o'zining miniatyura to'plamlarini saqlash uchun Xitoydan keltirilgan chinni koshinlar bilan bezatilgan ajoyib xona ham qurdirgan. Temurbekning xoki joylashgan Temuriylar maqbarasini qurdirishni davom ettirdi. «Go'ri Amir» maqbarasiga 1425 yilda Mo'g'ulistondan olib kelingan ulkan qora nefrit toshini o'rnatdi hamda Toj Mahal singari muhtasham xonani chiroyli marmar panjara bilan bezatdi. Shohizinda maqbarasi kirish eshigini bunyod ettirdi. Buxoroda yangi madrasalar bino qildirdi.

Uning qobiliyati juda hayratlanarli edi, chunki Ulug'bek nafaqat matematik va astronom, balki kitobsevar, shoir va ulkan tarixchi bo'lib, rasadxona va madrasadagi ta'lim jarayonida va ilmiy izlanishlarda o'zi faol qatnashib, o'z sohasining ustasiga aylangan edi. U yangi munajjim va o'qituvchilarni ishga qabul qilib, ba'zan talabalar bilan kamtarona va ochiq muloqotda bo'lishdan zavqlanardi. Shuning natijasi o'laroq, Ulug'bek matematika sohasida juda qobiliyatli va zehnli bo'lgan yosh Ali

Qushchi, — "lochin ovchisi" bilan tanishib, do'st tutindi. Yosh talaba uning ko'magi sababli, keyinchalik taniqli ustoz va Ulug'bek asarlarining davomchisiga aylandi.

O'z sohasining bilimdoni bo'lgan G'iyosiddin al-Koshiy qurilish ishlarini boshqarish va rasadxona xizmatini yo'lga qo'yish javobgarligini o'z zimmasiga oldi. 1429 yilda tugallangan bu rasadxona butun Osiyoni hayratga solgandi. Afsuski, rasadxonaning qurilishi diniy e'tiqodga nisbatan o'zining hur, mustaqil fikriga ega bo'lgan Ulug'bek to'g'risida ruhoniylar tomonidan nomaqbul fikrlar, mish-mishlar tarqatish, olimni buzg'unchilikda ayblashga asos ham bo'ldi. Ulug'bekni Shohruh davrida Hirotdan quvilgan bid'atchi Qosim Anvar bilan yaxshi munosabatda bo'lganlikda ham aybladilar. Bu kabi voqealar oradan 30 yil o'tgach, rasadxona mavqeining butunlay pasayishiga va ko'plab munajjimlarning bu yerni tark eta boshlashiga sabab bo'ldi. Ulug'bekning fojiaviy o'limidan 50 yil o'tib, 1499 yilda rasadxona batamom buzib tashlandi.

Xulosa

Bugungi kunda rasadxonaning ichki va tashqi ko'rinishi xususida juda oz ma'lumotlarga egamiz. O'sha davrda yashagan olim Abdurazzoq Samarqandiy rasadxonani o'z ko'zi bilan ko'rgan bo'lib, uni quyidagicha tasvirlaydi: «Bino devorlari o'zgarmas yulduzlar, 1/60 soniyali, soniyalar, daqiqalar va osmon gumbazi darajalari bilan bezatilgan. Yana dengizlar, sahrolar, tog'lar, Yer iqlimi mintaqalari ifodalangan dunyo jug'rofiy xaritalari ham bor edi. Bularning hammasi nomutanosib geometrik shakllar va ajoyib suratlar bilan ifodalangan".

Mirzo Bobur o'z xotiralarida shunday yozadi: "Yana bir ulkan imorat astronomik jadvallar tuzishga mo'ljallanib, Ko'hak tepaligida uch qavat qilib qurilgan rasadxonadir».

1908 yili rus arxeologi Viatkin Ko'hak tepaligida rasadxona qoldiqlarini topishga muyassar bo'ldi: diametri 46 — 50 metrli doira shaklidagi imoratga taalluqli bezaklar, g'ishtlar, tosh parchalari, shuningdek, shimol-janub meridiani bo'ylab yo'naltirilgan chuqurligi 11 metr bo'lgan yerosti qismiga olib kirish joyi topildi. Tadqiqotlar davomida arxeologlar devorlarning asosini va yana bir qancha qoldiqlarni topdilar.

Samarqandiy va Bobur qoldirgan qisqa ko'rsatmalar va xaroba qoldiqlari tufayli o'zbek, rus va boshqa davlat arxeologlari o'sha davr arxitektura qurilishini hisobga olib, Marog'a, Damashq va Bag'dod kabi dunyoning mashhur rasadxonalari qurilish arxitekturasiga tayangan holda Ulug'bek rasadxonasi loyihasini tikladilar. Bino doira shaklida bo'lib, balandligi 30,42 metrni tashkil qiladi, taxminan 15 metrli tepalikni qo'shib hisoblasak, rasadxona yer sathidan qariyb 45 metr balandlikda bo'lgan. Yassi marmarli asosga qurilgan uch qavatli binoning har bir qavati

tashqariga qaragan 32 ta arkdan iborat edi. Devorlarning tashqi tomoni sirli koshinli ranglar, ayniqsa, ko'k rang, arab harflari va gul shakllari bilan bezatilgan edi. Bino to'g'ri meridian bo'ylab joylashtirilgan 21,6 metr radiusli sekstant arki bilan teng ikki qismga ajratilgan.

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Xalqlar turmush tarziga oid xususiyatlarni tarjima qilish muammolari

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Xalqlar turmush tushunchalarini ifoda etadigan lisoniy vositalar tarjimasi bo'yicha hanuzgacha bizda ham, xorijiy mamlakatlarda ham tarjima amaliyoti ravnaqi uchun ozmi-ko'pmi xizmat qilishi uchun mumkin bo'lgan jiddiy tadqiqotlar yaratilmaganligi tufayli mazkur mavzuga oid qator masalalar o'zining ilmiy amaliy yechimini kutmoqda.Rus tarjimashunosi professor A.V.Fedorov va Bolgariyalik olimlar Sergey Vlaxov va Sider Florinlarning ushbu mavzuga bag'ishlab yozgan asarlari masalani atroflicha yoritishdan ko'ra ilmiy jamoatchilik mazkur muammoga e'tiborini qaratgan.

Bu san'atkorni asl nusxadagi xos so'zlarni tarjima matniga ko'chirish yoki mumkin bo'lmagan taqdirda ham ularni tarjima tilidagi xos so'zlar bilan almashtirib qo'yish xavfidan saqlab qoladi.Tarjima amaliyotiga vazifaviy uyg'unlik nuqtai nazaridan yondashish asliyatdagi bunday ifoda vositalarining hajm, vazn, miqdor, xislat, xususiyat va vazifa aniqligini qayta yaratadi, shu bilan birga tarjimaning keng kitobxon ommasiga yaxshi tushunarli bo'lishiga erishish imkoniyatini beradi. Xos so'zlarni ona tiliga o'girishda avvalo ularning muayyan kontekstlarda o'tab kelayotgan uslubiy vazifalarini aniqlash, so'ngra tarjima tilida ularga har jihatdan mos, ayni paytda shu til me'yori va madaniyati darajasidagi lisoniy vositalar tanlash zarurati tug'iladi.

Milliy tushunchalarni ifoda etadigan xos so'zlarning ayrimlari asliyat mansub bo'lgan tildan tashqari yana qator xalqlar talafuzlarida uchrashi, jumladan tarjima tili lug'at zahirasining ham tarkibiy qismi hisoblanishi mumkin. Bunday so'zlar hudud, turmush sharoit jihatlaridan bir-birlariga yaqin, doimiy munosabat va muloqotda bo'lib turadigan xalqlar talafuzida ko'proq uchraydi. Bu tarjimonni amaliy qiyinchiliklardan xalos etadi.Kavkaz, rus,ukrain, belaruslar, o'zbek,qozoq,qirg'iz,turkman va tojiklar uchun umumiy bo'lgan ko'pgina milliy xususiyatli so'zlar shular jumlasidandir.

Masalan, asliyatga mansub bo'lgan xalqqa xos pul hamda boshqa o'lchov(masofa-uzunlik-sig'im-og'irlik) birliklari, ro'zg'or ashyolari, kiyim-kechak, yegulik-ichkulik kabi ko'pgina tushunchalarni anglatadigan so'zlarni transliteratsiya yo'li bilan talqin etish asarda aks etgan o'ziga xos muhim va sharoitning kitobxon ko'z oldida ochiq-oydin jonlanishini ta'minlaydi. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari"dollar"ning, ingliz "funt sterling"ning, nemis "marka"siyu xind

"rupiya"sining transliteratsiya qilmasdan, o'zbek "so'm"i bilan almashtirib qo'yilishi, AQSH "brendi", ingliz "viski"si, yapon "sake"si, meksika "abardien"ining rus "vodka"si orqali talqin etilishi ingliz boshiga "shlyapa" o'rniga o'zbek "do'ppi"sini, egniga "palto" yoki "plash" o'rniga "to'n" yoki "yaktak" kiygizab qo'yish bilan barobardir.

Asosli transliteratsiya katobxon tasavvurini boyitadi, uning tili lug'at zahirasini kengaytiradi. Masalan, ruscha "tansevat'" so'zi o'zining birgina ma'nosi bilan o'zbekcha "raqs tushmoq" birikmasiga mos ekvivalent bo'la olardi.Uning boshqa bir ma'nosi – erkak va ayolning qo'l ushlashib davrada aylanishini, bu usulda raqs tushish o'zbeklarga xos bo'lmagani tufayli o'zbek tilida o'z ekvivalentiga ega emas.Mazkur so'zni transliteratsiya usulida talqin etish esa o'zbek tili lug'at boyligini kengaytiradi.Hozirgi umumxalq tili lug'at tarkibidan o'rin olgan "tansa qilmoq" birikmasi azaldan o'zbekcha "raqsga tushmoq" birikmasi bilan sinonimik qator hosil qilgani holda, omma tasavvurini boyitadi.

"Makler", "biznes", "spikker", "killer", "komp'yuter", "internet", "menejment" kabi ko'plab yangi so'zlar ham o'zbek tiliga transliteratsiya usuli bilan kirib keliishi bilan lug'at boyligimizni yanada boyidi.

Shunday qilib tarjima amaliyotining transliteratsiya usuli milliy tillar boyishiga keng yo'l ochgani holda, ularning fikr bayon qilish imkoniyatini oshiradi, adekvat, shu bilan birga asliyat milliy bo'yog'ini kitobxon ko'z oldida aynan jonlantiradigan ifodalar vuzudga keladi. Xozirgi kunda o'zbek tili jahonning boy va qudratli tillaridan biriga aylangan ekan, uni bu darajaga etkazgan omillardan biri lug'at tarkibidagi ko'pchilik o'zga xalqlar turmush tushunchalarini anglatadigan lisoniy vositalarning transliteratsiya usuli bilan qabul qilinib, tilning har qanday nozik fikrni ham ifoda eta olishi layoqatini oshirib yuborganidir.

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"Baburnama" is the first encyclopedic dictionary

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Abstarct. "Baburnama" is the masterpiece of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Scientists have found that 28,000 words are used in this work, and it attracts the attention of many researchers. Although many scientists have worked on this work, there are still some unexplored issues. This can be an example of a thesaurus, which is one of the current problems in the field of linguistics. In this article, some of these words are explained scientifically as a thesaurus. In the process of creating a thesaurus of the work, we can success many new scientific achievements in computer linguistics.

Key words: Thesaurus, personal names, place names, turban, recitation, concubine, court, computer linguistics, commander, hierarchy, memoir.

Language is the main means of preserving and enriching our spiritual heritage. Researching classic works, determining the scientific, spiritual and educational value of written sources, studying the features of artistic language are among the urgent issues of the field of philology. We have the opportunity not only to get acquainted with all the scientific-historical and literary works created by the Turkic nations, but also to study within the field of Turkology. Among them, the works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in particular, the deep implementation of "Baburnama" and the creation of his thesaurus are among such works.

Researching and translating of "Baburnama" began in the XV century, when the work was created. until now, there are more than ten manuscripts of "Baburnama", translations and publications were made in base of these manuscripts. "Baburnama" was translated 4 times into Persian and English, 2 times into German, French, Turkish, Urdu, 1 time into Dutch, Italian, Indian, Japanese, Polish, Spanish, Uighur, Kazakh. In the XIX century we can point to the works of, N. Ilminsky (1857), A. Vambery (1964), W. Erskine (1826), and Turkish scientists such as Beveridge (1905-1921), N. Samoylovish (1917) as an example.

In Central Asia, Babur's life and work have been recorded in dozens of creatures despite the fact that, on a new scientific basis, from the works of Yakubov, M. Shaykhzada, V. Zahidov in the articles and collections of prof. Fitrat, it continues seriously until now. Researching of the language features of "Baburnama", in particular, the grammatical structure, began in the second half of the XXI century.

The great work "Baburnama" brought him world fame, and this work included the development of issues more than his "Devon", "Mubayyin' or "Aruz Risola". is significant with the influence of the Persian language and literature in Khorasan, Movarunnahr, India, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey in the XV-XVI centuries can be known through "Baburnama". By its own decision, "Baburnama" is a historical-memoir work, with important historical events and the names of hundreds of historical figures. Information about some of these anthropotoponyms are not often found in other historical works. Scientists has surprised with its uniqueness and important wealth of this work. In this work, the information about the status of the head of state and the leadership of the historical figures are shown, valuable information is provided in a multifaceted interpretation . While analyzing each historical figure and his activity, the author only examines their personality, character, attitude towards people and family members, character, reputation among the people, positive and negative sides.[1,56] Selects and interprets the most important aspects. In this respect, this work can be considered as a thesaurus. First, let's clarify the term "thesaurus". "Thesaurus" is derived from the Greek language and means "treasure". Thesaurus refers to dictionaries that provide complete information on a specific field. Thesaurus has several advantages over monolingual dictionaries. Because, in it, a certain word is covered in every way. With its help, along with receiving complete information about the word in electronic form, our time is also saved. Thesaurus dictionary reveals the synonym, antonym, etymology, homonym of each word and a series of words that can be combined with it. A thesaurus is primarily a maximally complete dictionary in which words and examples of their use in the text are explained. They are mainly created in electronic form and are a means of detailed description of the field of certain subjects.

Recently, thesauruses are provided with hyperlinks for the convenience of the user. In the dictionary-article dedicated to the term "thesaurus" listed in Wikipedia, which is a virtual encyclopedia, the hierarchy of semantic relations and associative links is clearly visible. This memoir contains the names of several historical figures. and description is given. For example, in the work, Babur writes about his father Umarshaikh Mirza: **His birth and genealogy**. He was born in Samarkand in 860 (1455). He was the fourth son of Sultan Abusaid Mirza. He was younger than Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Sultan Muhammad Mirza and Sultan Mahmud Mirza. Appearance: he was a short man with a round beard and a sallow face. He wore a very tight coat. So much so that when tying a belt, he would pull his stomach in and tie it, and if he let go after tying it, the ties would often break. It was bad to wear and eat. The turban was wrapped by a dastorpech (a special turban weaver).

In those days, turbans were the whole thing. They didn't pull it flat, but let the end hang down. In the summer, he wore a Mongolian burqa in places other than the court[2;46].

Character: He was a man of pure faith in the Hanafi sect. He would not leave the prayer for five hours. His life had fully completed his daily prayers. Hazrat Khwaja was a disciple of Ubaidullah. He was a frequent visitor to his conversations. He had good literacy. He used to read "Hamsatayn" (Hamsa by Nizami Ganjavi and Amir Khisrav Dehlavi), epics and histories. He often read Shahnama. He has a poetic talent, but he was not diligent in writing poetry. His justice was such that under the mountains on the eastern side of Andijan, a caravan of a thousand cattle coming from China was covered in such snow that only two people escaped. ....Battles and wars. He fought three times. First, with Yunus Khan, in a place called Takasekretku on the banks of the Sayhun River, on the north side of Andijan. ....Sultan Ahmed Mirza was once again defeated in a battle between Shahruhiya and Oratepa, in a city called Khavas[3,78].

Provinces: His father gave him the province of Fergana. Several times, Tashkent and Sayram were under Mirza's control. These cities were given to him by his brother Sultan Ahmad Mirzober. Shahrukhia was taken by fraud and used for a long time. .... Descendants: Mirza has three sons and five daughters. I am Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the eldest of Bari's sons. My mother is Kutlug Nigorkhan. Another son Jahangir was two years younger than Mirzomen. His mother, Fatima Sultan, was the daughter of one of the district governors of the Mongols. Another son was Nasir Mirzabo, his mother was a gunchachi named Umid from Andijan; he was four years younger than me. The eldest of the daughters, Khanzodabegim, was born from the same mother as me, she was five years older than me. When I took Samarkand for the second time, I went out with a person like Shaibani Khan in Saripul, we did not make mistakes in our zeal and enthusiasm as much as possible (it will be written about it in due time), but I was defeated and held the fortress for five months. We did not allow any deficiency in maintaining the fortress, strengthening it and leadership. The surrounding kings and begs did not give any help, I lost my spirit and left the city, the mother of one daughter, Ruqiya Sultanbegim, was Makhdum Sultanbegim, who was called Karakozbegim. ...Amirs: Khudoyberdi Temurtash. He is a descendant of the uncle of Herat governor Okbugabek. When Sultan Abusaid Mirza Jogi besieged Mirza in Shahruhiya, he gave the province of Ferghana to Umarshaikh Mirza and appointed Khudoyberdi Temurtosh as the governor. At that time, Khudoyberdi Temurtash was twenty-five years old, although he was young, his order, management and work behavior were

very good. A couple of years later, when Ibrahim Bekchik attacked the surroundings of Osh, Khudayberdi Temurtash took part in the war and was martyred... Another one was Khoja Husaynbek, a man and a poor man. According to the picture of that time, he sings songs well at parties... «Baburnama". is another example of a thesaurus. Because it contains valuable information about the trees, plants, grass, and flowers that grow in the mountainous regions from Ferghana to India.

Banana is one of the fruits of Hindustan. Arabs call it "mawz". The tree is not very tall, but it cannot even be called a tree. Something between a plant and a tree. The leaf is similar to the leaf of the marigold, but the length of the keila leaf is two inches, from the middle of the leaf comes a branch like a heart, the bud is on this branch, and the big bud is shaped like a sheep's heart, each bud is when the leaf opens, a row of six-seven flowers can be seen at the base of the leaf, and this row of flowers turns into a calyx. As this heart-shaped branch grows longer, the leaves of that big bud open and a row of cayla flowers appear. Each keila tree bears fruit only once. Keyla has two good features: one is that the skin peels off easily, and the other is that it does not have seeds and fibers, it is slightly longer and thinner than eggplant, and it is not very sweet. But Byangola keilas are very sweet. There is a very nice tree. Its broad, bright green leaves look beautiful. Another tree of Hindustan is taar. Taar's branches also grow only on top. They tie a pitcher like a date to the taar and drink its water. This water is called taari. This water is stronger than date water. On the branches of the taar is a single leaf up to half an old place after that, at the tip of the branch, thirty to forty leaves spread out in a bunch like a big paw. The length of these leaves is close to a centipede. A Hindu writes a letter on these leaves as if writing in a notebook.   Also, Hindustani people, if they do not have rings in the wide holes of their ears, they make rings from this leaf and hang them. They make rings from this taar leaf to wear in the ears and sell them in the markets. Its body is better and straighter than that of a palm tree. Another bird common in Hindustan is the locha. It is also called a buffalo. Five or six different colors from head to tail. His neck is like a pigeon's. It is the size of a kabki river (as big as a mountain), perhaps it is a river like Hindustan. Because the kabki river lives in the highest places of the mountains, it also lives on the mountain tops. This bird lives in the Nijrov mountains of Kabul province and in the mountains below. It does not occur above it. The Hindustani people narrated an interesting story: when winter came, they used to get down on their toads: if they flew them over the vineyard, then they would not be able to fly at all, so they caught them. The meat is very sweet and considered halal.

In India, there are only animals that are unique to that place. One of the wild animals is the elephant. Hindustani people call it "haati", it is in the borders of Kalpi province. Above it, wild elephants are more common as you go to the East. They bring elephants from those places. Thirty-forty people of Kurara and Manikpur are engaged in elephant hunting. The locals are responsible for every elephant before the government court. Elephant is a huge and intelligent animal. He understands what they say and does what he orders. The price is determined according to the size, it is sold according to the height. The bigger the elephant, the higher the price. They say that on some islands there are elephants that are ten years old. We did not meet any elephants taller than four or five years old here. An elephant eats and drinks only with its trunk. Without Khartoum, he cannot live. Khartoum has two large teeth on both sides of his upper jaw. It can knock down walls and trees with the force of its teeth. Fighting and any work that requires force is done with these teeth. These teeth are called oj. These teeth are highly prized by Hindustanis. An elephant has no hair. The importance of the elephant is great for the people of India. Every group (division, unit, detachment) in the army is accompanied by several elephants. An elephant has some good features: it can easily carry a heavy load through large and fast-flowing waters. Three or four elephants easily pull a pot cart (cart loaded with balls) that is pulled by four hundred to five hundred people. However, an elephant needs to eat a lot. One elephant eats the food of two camels.

Wonderful flowers grow in India. One of them is jaasun. Some Hindus call it "gadhal". It is a stem tree, not a weed. The body is slightly taller than the red rose bush, the color is lighter than the pomegranate flower, and the size of the red flower comes, but when the red flower opens after budding, it blooms only once; and when the jasun opens, another thin stalk grows out from the middle of its flower, and the flowers of this jasun open again. As a result, a unique diltartar flower appears. It looks very colorful and beautiful on the tree, it does not last long, it fades in a day. Four months in the rainy season is very good and open a lot, maybe most of the year. Even if there is so much, there is no smellBabur even observed the growth of 32-33 different types of tulips in one of the foothills of Kabul and wrote down information about some of them. The thesaurus of toponyms has particular importance in "Baburnama". In the Movarounnahr, Kabul and Indian parts of the work, we get valuable information about place names, their nature, flora, orchards, animals and birds, and weather.

Thesaurus of toponyms: Another one is Marginon. In the west of Andijan. From Andijan, it is seven kilometers away. A good town, rich in blessings: pomegranates and apricots are abundant and good. Birnav is a pomegranate: large, they say, with

a slightly sweet apricot taste due to its sweetness. It can be placed above Samnon pomegranates. There is another type of apricot, the seeds of which are removed and the pulp is dried. Game birds are good, and white deer are found near the town. Most of the famous fighters in Samarkand and Bukhara are from Marginon. The author of "Hidaya" is from Rushdon, Marginon. Another is Isfara, located at the foot of the mountain. There are running waters, saffron gardens and kindergartens. It is in the south-west of Marginon. There is a nine-lane road between Marginon and Isfara.

There are many fruit trees, but mostly almond trees are planted in the gardens. All its people speak Sort and Persian. There is a large stone among the hills on the south side of Isfara, which is called 'Sanginoyina (mirror stone)". It is about ten years long, sometimes as tall as a person, sometimes as low as a person's waist, and it reflects everything like a mirror. Isfara region consists of four sub-districts: Isfara, Vorukh, Sokh, and Hushyor. When Muhammad Shaybani Khan and Sultan Mahmud Khan injured Olacha Khan and took Tashkent , Shahrukhiya, I came to the Sokh and Hushyar foothills with this Shah.

In conclusion, this work of Babur has being attracted everyone's attention for centuries. This work is a perfect dictionary and a great treasure like thesauruses

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SYNTHESIS OF EPIC HISTORY AND SPIRIT OF CHARACTER

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The number of works on historical themes in Uzbek literature, which is included in the treasury of world literature, is growing.In the near future, Uzbek prose will change its character, embracing reality in all its complexity and reflecting it in its own way, in its direction and contradictions.Most importantly, he synthesized the image of epic reality with the image of the psyche of the characters.In other words, the strengthening of the image of the psyche in the epic narrative, that is, the reflection of reality through the analytical depiction of the psyche of the characters, testifies to the growing development of psychodogism in modern Uzbek prose.It should be noted that the natural, unique combination of epic, lyrical and dramatic imagery in this process was due to the enrichment of the techniques and means of revealing the psyche of the characters more deeply, reasonably and convincingly.

The rise of the writer Assad Dilmurod in the field of spiritual images is associated with his deeper analysis and interpretation of the spiritual world of man as a writer and as a person. It is inevitable that a certain situation, a certain behavior and a certain mood will not always be the same in a person's activities.In a number of his works, the artist proved that this confidence is replaced by extraordinary, unpredictable situations and actions.At first glance, such cardinal changes in the human psyche seem to contradict the logic of the characters, but a thorough artistic analysis of their inner world, all the contradictions in the psyche leaves no room for the above-mentioned paradox, because the image of the psyche serves as evidence.As you know, writing a historical work has its own difficulties. Especially famous scientists, such as Abu Raikhan Beruni, Pahlavon Muhammad, Amir Temur, Sultan Hussein Baikaro, bear great responsibility for the life and work of the commanders before the creator, the historical and political environment in which they lived. , and, in general, scientific works.they are created. requires a lot of imagination. "Pahlavon Muhammad" Assad Dilmurod is somewhat imperfect in its composition due to the multifaceted conflict and its focus on the contradictions between a number of his characters.But if you look closely, it is easy to see that interpersonal contradictions in it are expressed through a variety of mental images.Comparing the psyche of the characters in certain contradictions, that is, using the parallelism of images to describe the struggle between them, the writer Pahlavon Muhammad and other works try to clearly and convincingly reveal the

heroes.Naturally, in this way, the main character is the main character, and the events of the work are often evaluated through the eyes of the characters.The main character has a complex character, he assesses each event or person through his own thoughts, through psychological analysis.For this reason, from the very first pages of the work, the writer turns to memory, which has risen to the level of the favorite method of depicting his psyche.This protagonist analyzes the past, every step he takes, and the people he knows, he knows, with whom he communicates.At the same time, this common thought process allows characters to enter the plot one at a time

IV-XI asrlarda Vizantiyada feodal munosabatlarning vujudga kelishi va shakllanishi

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola IV-XI asrlarda Vizantiyadagi feodal munosabatlarning vujudga kelishi va shakllanishi, digestlar vavarvarlar haqida fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Romeya, varvar, ''fuqaro huquqlari to'plami'', digestlar, institutsiyalar, novellalar, nika, dimlar,

Vizantiya davlati IV asrning oxirida Rim imperiyasidan uning sharqiy qismining ajralib chiqishi natijasida tashkil topdi va ming yildan ortiq, ya'ni 1453 yilda uning poytaxti - Konstantinopol turklar tomonidan bosib olungunga qadar yashadi.

III asr oxirlariga kelib quldorlikni inqirozi natijasida Rim imperiyasini Sharqiy qismi uning g'arbiy qismidan iqtisodiy va siyosiy jihatdan ajraldi. Rim imperiyasi poytaxtining 330 yili Konstantinopolga ko'chirilishi mamlakat sharqining iqtisodiy-madaniy jihatdar ustunligini tan olish edi. Sharqiy viloyatlar tarkibiga qulay iqlimli, sun'iy sug'orishga asoslangan dehqonchilik hududlari kirgan. Uning tabiiy boyliklari (oltin, kumush, mis, temir), neft manbalari, marmar konlari va boshqa mineral zahiralar ham mo'l bo'lgan. Qolaversa, Bolqon yarim oroli, Kichik Osiyo, Shimoliy Mesopatamiya, Suriya, Falastin, Misr, shuningdek, Krit, Kipr, Rodos va boshqa orollarda zich aholi joylashgan edi.

Sharqiy Rim imperiyasini, qadimgi yunon polisi Megaraning koloniyasi Vizantiy nomidan Vizantiya deb atashadi. Vizantiy imperator Konstantin tomonidan 320-330 yillari qayta qurilib, poytaxt uning nomini olgan Konstantinopolga o'tkaziladi. «Rim imperiyasi» degan nom bora-bora yo'qolib, «Vizantiya imperiyasi» degan nom yuritila boshladi (imperiyaning poytaxti qadimgi vaqtda Vizantiya deb atalgan bo'lib, 330 yilda Konstantin Buyuk unga Konstantinopol deb nom bergan edi). Bu shaharni poytaxt sifatida tanlanishiga sabab, uning harbiy-strategik jihatdan qulay bo'lganligi va dunyoning muhim savdo yo'lida joylashganligi edi. Konstantinopol imperiyaning yirik savdo va hunarmandchilik markazi bo'lib, bu shaharga dunyoning turli burchaklaridan savdogarlar kelardi. Imperator Konstantin vafotidan oldin vasiyat qilib, uning o'g'li Gonariyga imperiyani g'arbiy qismini, ikkinchi o'g'li Arkadiyga esa sharqiy qismini qoldirdi.

395 yilda G'arbiy Rim imperiyasidan uzil-kesil ajralib chiqqan Sharqiy Rim imperiyasi hududiga quyidagi yerlar kirar edi: Bolqon yarim oroli, Kichik Osiyo, Egey dengizi orollari, Suriya, Falastin, Misr va Shimoliy Qora dengiz hududlari kirar edi. Uning hududida greklar, frakiyaliklar, illiriylar, yahudiylar, suriyaliklar, armanlar yashar edi. Imperiyaning bu qismi aholisining ko'pchiligi yunon tilli bo'lib, ular o'zlarini romeylar, davlatlarini esa Romey (Rim) deb nomlashgan. Lotin tili yana uzoq vaqtgacha Sharqiy imperiyaning davlat tili bo'lib qoldi. Lekin Sharqda xalq grek tilida gaplashardi. Ba'zi olimlar, Vizantiya imperiyasi 395 yilda, ya'ni Feodosiy I vafot etgach, imperiya uning o'g'illari Arkadiy va Gonoriylar o'rtasida taqsimlanib, sharqiy yarmi Konstantinopol shahri bilan birga Arkadiyga o'tgan vaqtda tuzilgan deb hisoblaydilar.

IV-VI asrlarda Vizantiya imperiyasi o'sha davrdagi xalqaro aloqalarda muhim o'ringa ega bo'lgan eng yirik davlat edi. U Eron, Qora dengiz va Kavkaz orti mamlakatlari bilan savdo aloqalarini olib borar edi. Bu davrda Vizantiya Italiya, Ispaniya va Galliya kabi mamlakatlar bilan ham savdo aloqalarini olib borgan.

 Imperiyaning turli viloyatlaridagi qulay shart-sharoit iqtisodiyotning muhim omili bo'lgan. O'rta Yer dengizi sohilidagi Frakiya, Makedoniya, Fessaliya, Pellopones pasttekisliklarida boshoqli don, zaytun, uzum, mevalar yetishtirilgan. Misr qadimdan o'zining yuksak hosilli yerlari bilan shuhrat qozongan. Kichik Osiyoning dashtlari, Suriya cho'llarida chorvachilik rivojlangan. Bolqon yarim orolining Konstantinopol tomon tog' yon bag'irlarida, qirlarda, o'rmon va o'tloqlarda chorva mollari boqilgan.

 Sharqiy imperiya xo'jaliklari G'arbiy Rimga nisbatan qullar mehnatidan kam foydalanilgan. Sharqiy Rimdagi ishlab chiqarish IV asrda erkin jamoa a'zolari – dehqonlar va kolonlar mehnatiga asoslangan. Yerga biriktirilgan kolonlar, o'z xo'jayinlaridan tashqari, davlat hisobiga ham majburiyatlar o'tashgan.

Sharqdagi yirik shaharlar: Konstantinopol, Fessalonika, Efes, Antioxiya, Laodikiya, Bayrut, Damashq va Iskandariyalar savdo-hunarmandchilik markazlari bo'lgan. Suriyaning zig'irpoyadan to'qilgan movut gazlamalari, Misrning papiruslari, Bayrutning chetdan keltirilgan ipakdan to'qilgan matolari, Konstantinopolning zeb-ziynat buyumlari uzoq o'lkalarda ham yuksak qadrlangan.

Polisni *(polis.yunon.polis-shahar-davlat)* boshqarish shaharlarning quldor zodagonlari-kuriallar qo'lida bo'lgan. Ular jamoatchilik binolarini qurish, ta'mirlash, bayramlar va tomoshalar tashkil qilish, kambag'allarni ozuqa mahsulotlari bilan bepul ta'minlashni tashkil qilishlari lozim edi. Kuriallar soliqlarni yig'ishga o'z mol-mulklari bilan javobgar bo'lishgan.

Viloyatlar boshqaruvining xususiyati, fuqarolik va harbiy hokimiyatining alohida ekanligi edi. Hokim fuqarolik hokimiyatini boshqarsa, harbiy qo'shinga sarkardalar yetakchilik qilgan. Xalq lashkari IV asrdan o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotib, yollanma qo'shin va varvarlardan jalb qilingan ittifoqchilar mavqei o'sib borgan.

Davlat aholidan turli soliqlar undirgan. Dehqonlardan olinadigan oziq-ovqat solig'i yerning maydoni, unumdorligiga qarab belgilangan. Zodagonlarning ko'plab yer-mulklari soliqlardan ozod qilingan. Vizantiya soliq tizimining o'ziga xos jihatlaridan biri, epibole *(o'tkazish)* bo'lib, unga ko'ra, qochoq kolon yoki ijarador yeri qo'shnilariga majburan o'tkazilgan bo'lib, ular barcha soliqlarni to'lashlari shart edi. Har 15 yilda soliq to'lovchilar mulkiy holati ro'yxatdan o'tkazilib, soliq miqdori o'sib borgan.

Davlat hisobiga bajariladigan majburiyatlar ham aholiga qiyinchilik tug'dirgan. Yirik shaharlarning oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ta'minoti, amaldor va jangchilarni ta'minlash, ularga transport vositalari, ot, mol, yem-xashak yetkazib turish, yo'llar, ko'priklar, qal'alar, kemalar qurishda va ta'mirlash ishlarida ishtirok etish aholi zimmasida bo'lgan.

Shaharliklar pul solig'ini to'laganlar. Davlat daromadlarining ko'p qismini savdo bojlari tashkil qilgan. Boj solig'i xorijdan keltirilayotgan mollar narxining 1/8 (16,5%) tashkil qilgan.

Imperiyaga varvarlarning dastlabki bosqinlari IV asrning so'nggi choragida boshlandi. Davlat soliqlaridan bezgan mahalliy aholi vestgotlar bosqiniga befarq qaraydi. Shaharliklar talonchiliklar va savdoning torayishidan xavotirga tushib, varvarlarga qarshilik ko'rsatadilar. Imperator Valent qo'shinining 378 yilgi mag'lubiyatidan so'ng vestgotlar Meziyaga joylashib, varvarlar yo'lboshchilari qirol saroyi va mahalliy boshqaruvda muhim o'rin tuta boshlaydi.

Vestgotlar yo'lboshchisi Alarix IV asr oxirida isyon ko'tarib, Konstantinopoldan Pelloponesga qadar hududlarni talon-taroj qiladi. Varvarlarning Kichik Osiyodagi isyoniga qullar va kolonlarning qo'shilishi bu harakatga xavfliroq tus beradi. Konstantinopol dimlari bunga javoban 400 yili shahar darvozalarini yopib, poytaxtdagi 7 mingga yaqin yollanma got jangchilarini qirib tashlaydilar. Qirg'indan jon saqlagan yollanma askarlar Dunay ortiga o'tib ketadilar. Imperator, Alarix bilan kelishib, uni G'arbiy Rim tomonga yo'llashga erishadi.

 Bolqon yarim oroli V asrning birinchi yarmida varvarlar, xunnlar, ularga bo'ysungan qabilalarning yangi hujumlariga uchraydi. Xunnlar ittifoqi parchalanganidan so'ng, ostgotlar va boshqa german qabilalari hujumlari boshlanadi. Ostgotlar yo'lboshchisi Teodorix 470-480 yillar boshlarida Bolqonni larzaga solib turganida, uni imperiyadan arang surib chiqarishadi. Rasmiy

provaslaviye (chin e'tiqod) cherkovining Iso payg'ambarning ilohiy va insoniy tabiati haqidagi ta'limotiga qarama-qarshi nestorianlik g'oyasi vujudga keladi. Unda payg'ambarning faqat insoniy jihati tan olingan. Yana bir diniy ta'limot-monofisitlikda esa Isoning faqat ilohiy xususiyati tan olinadi. Mamlakatdagi diniy nizolar hukmron toifa uchun siyosiy kurash usuli bo'lsa, mehnatkash aholi aksincha majburiy mehnatdan qutulish uchun ularda ishtirok etadi.

Yustinian I davrida Vizantiya. VI asrda imperator Yustinian I hukmronlik qilgan vaqtda eng katta muvaffaqiyatga erishdi. Yustinian 527—565 yillarda podsholik qildi. U yuksak ma'lumotli, mehnatsevar, qat'iyatli, qattiqqo'l va o'z so'zidan qaytmaydigan imperator bo'lgan. U qulchilikni mustahkamlab, imperiyani avvalgi chegaralarida tiklashni maqsad qilib qo'ygan. Uning ichki siyosatidagi asosiy maqsadi, yer-mulklar va quldorlarning hunarmandchilik ustaxonalarini arzon ishchi kuchi bilan ta'minlab, xazinani to'xtovsiz oqib keladigan daromad bilan to'ldirib turish edi. Yustinian chiqargan qonunlarga binoan, kolonlarni ularning qachon qochib ketganligidan qat'iy nazar, o'z yerlariga qaytarish, yerga kolonlarning va erkin ijarachilarning farzandlarini ham biriktirib qo'yish tartibi belgilangan.

U o'zidan oldin o'tgan Feodosiy sulolasi o'rniga kelgan yangi sulolaning vakili edi. Uning amakisi imperator Yustin I (518-527 yillarda boshqargan) ba'zi ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, illiriyalik savodsiz bir dehqon bo'lib, harbiy xizmatda shuhrat qozonganda, armiya uni imperator qilib ko'targan. Vizantiya varvarlarning (germanlar, slavyanlar va boshqalarning) hujumini qaytarib, o'zi ularga qarshi hujumga o'tgan bir davrda Yustinian imperatorlik qila boshlagan va 527-565 yillarda boshqardi. Yustinian o'z oldiga imperiyaning ilgarigi g'arbiy chegaralarini tiklashni vazifa qilib qo'ydi. Ilgarigi G'arbiy imperiya hududida yaqindagina vujudga kelgan varvar qirolliklarining tarqoq va kuchsizligidan foydalanib, Yustinian o'z dasturini qisman amalga oshirishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. Uning sarkardalari Velizariy va Narses Shimoliy Afrikadagi Vandal qirolligini (534 y.), Italiyadagi Ostgot qirolligini (555 y.) va Ispaniyaning janubiy qirg'og'ini (Betikani) bosib oldi.

Yustinian o'z davlatining shimoliy chegaralarini qisman xunnlar hujumidan, qisman slavyanlar siquvidan himoya qilishga juda zo'r berdi. Bolqon yarim orolida uch qator qal'alar qurildi. Ammo bu mudofaa to'siqlari slavyanlarning Bolqon yarim oroliga qarab siljishlarini to'xtata olmadi. Slavyanlarning ko'pini imperiya yarim orolga ittifoqchilar sifatida joylashtirishga majbur bo'ldi. Boshqalari hatto Bolqon yarim orolining janubida — Makedoniyaga va Egey dengizi bo'ylariga kolonist-yer egalari sifatida joylashtirildi. Yustinian imperiyaning Qrimning janubiy qirg'og'idagi va Kavkaz ortidagi yerlarini qaytarib oldi. Lekin u Mesopotamiyaning

bir qismini Eron shohiga berishga va sulh tuzilganidan keyin unga katta-katta pul to'lab turishga majbur bo'ldi.

Yustinian podsholik qilgan davrda Vizantiyaning ichki hayotida juda katta voqealar yuz berdi. U o'z podsholigining boshlanish paytidayoq Rim imperatorlarining ilgari nashr qilingan hamma qonunlarini bir qilib to'plab bosib chiqarishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ydi. Eng atoqli yuristlardan iborat ikki komissiya Tribonian rahbarligida Rim qonunlarini to'plab tartibga solish ustida juda katta ish olib bordi. Bu komissiyalarning 528—534 yillar mobaynida olib borgan ishi natijasida «Fuqarolik qonunlari to'plami» (Corpus furis civilis) vujudga keltirildi, bu to'plam Rim imperiyasidagi butun qonunlarni yakunlovchi eng katta yuridik yodgorlik bo'ldi. To'plam to'rt qismdan iborat edi: 1) 12 tomlik Yustinian kodeksi — Rim imperatorlarining qonunlari to'plami; 2) Digestlar — bu 50 kitob bo'lib, Rim qonunlarini sharhlagan mashhur rim yuristlarining asarlaridan olingan parchalarni o'z ichiga olgan edi; 3) Institusiyalar — sudyalar va o'quvchi-yuristlar uchun qisqacha yuridik qo'llanma (bir kitob); 4) Novellalar — Yustinianning kodeksiga kirmagan yangi qonunlaridan (535 yildan to o'z podsholigining oxirigacha) iborat edi.

Yustinian qonunlari to'plami mazmunan rim huquqining bayoni bo'lishi bilan birga, ayni paytda vizantiya huquqining ba'zi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ham aks ettiradi. To'plamning oxirgi qismi lotin tilida emas, yunon tilida yozilib, Yustinianning 160 ga yaqin konstitusiyalarini o'z ichiga oldi va ular ma'lum darajada o'sha vaqtdagi vizantiya jamiyatining o'ziga xos shart-sharoitlarini aks ettirdi.

Vizantiya yuristlari klassik davrdagi o'z o'tmishdoshlaridan farq qi-lib, huquqiy normalarni bayon qilishda eskirgan usullardan foydalanmas-likka, ularni oddiy va aniq ifoda qilishga, iboralarga tushuntirishlar berishga, sodda va tushunarli tushunchalar ishlab chiqishga harakat qildilar.

Yustinianning qonunlar to'plamida, bir tomondan quldorlik tuzumi alomatlari («barcha odamlar erkin kishilarga va qullarga bo'linadi») va ikkinchi tomondan, vujudga kelayotgan feodal munosabatlarniig alomatlari (kolonat to'g'risidagi qo-nunlar, qullarni cheklanmagan miqyosda bo'shatish to'g'risidagi yangi qonunlar) aks etdi. To'plamda imperator hokimiyati absolyut hokimiyat degan g'oya aniq bayon qilindi.

Xulosa

Yustinian og'ir talofatlarga qaramay, Rim imperiyasini qayta tiklash uchun urushlarni boshlaydi. Shimoliy Afrikadagi Alan-Vandal qirolligi 533-534 yillari, Ostgot qirolligi 535-555 yillari mag'lub etilib Italiya va Sitsiliya, 554 yili Janubi-sharqiy Ispaniya, Sardiniya va Korsika orollari egallandi.

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FRANSUZ TILIDAGI TURIZMGA OID ATAMALAR VA ULARNING O'ZBEK TILIDAGI TARJIMASI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turizm sohasining fransuz va o'zbek terminologik tizimining qisqacha qiyosiy tahlili ko'rib chiqilgan. Terminlarning tuzilishiga ko'ra qoliplari va atamalarning shakllanishi jarayonida ularning unumdorligi tahlil qilingan va ochib berilgan. Fransuz tilidagi turizmga oid atamalar va ularning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimasi haqida qisqacha bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, terminologiya, klassifikatsiya, izoh, tushuncha, kasb, atama, demokratiya, tizim.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрен краткий сравнительный анализ французской и узбекской терминологических систем в сфере туризма. По структуре терминов анализируются и выявляются их закономерности и продуктивность в процессе терминообразования. Кратко описаны французские туристические термины и их узбекский перевод.

Ключевые слова: туризм, терминология, классификация, объяснение, понятие, профессия, термин, демократия, система.

Abstract: This article discusses a brief comparative analysis of the French and Uzbek terminological systems in the field of tourism. Based on the structure of terms, their patterns and productivity in the process of term formation are analyzed and identified. French tourist terms and their Uzbek translation are briefly described.

Key words: tourism, terminology, classification, explanation, concept, profession, term, democracy, system.

KIRISH Ma'lumki, har bir fan sohasining rivojlanishi va takomillashuv darajasi shu soha terminologiyasining qay darajada taraqqiy etgani, shuningdek, tartibga solingani bilan ham uzviy bog'liqdir. Atamalarning ishlanmaganligi va tartibga solinmaganligi nutq uslubiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Turizm (fransuzcha: our — sayr, sayohat), sayyohlik — sayohat (safar) qilish; faol dam olish turlaridan biri. Turizm deganda jismoniy shaxsning doimiy istiqomat joyidan sog'lomlashtirish, ma'rifiy, kasbiy-amaliy yoki boshqa maqsadlarda

borilgan joyda (mamlakatda) haq toʻlanadigan faoliyat bilan shugʻullanmagan holda uzogʻi bilan 1 yil muddatga joʻnab ketishi (sayohat qilishi) tushuniladi.

ASOSIY QISM

Turizmning tarixi XIX asr boshlariga borib taqaladi. Dastlab Angliyadan Fransiyaga uyushgan sayyohlik tashkil etilgan (1815). Turizmning asoschisi hisoblanmish ingliz ruhoniysi Tomas Kuk 1843-yilda 1-temir yoʻl sayyohligini tashkil qildi. Shundan soʻng u oʻzining xususiy turistik korxonasini tuzdi va 1866-yilda dastlabki sayyohlik guruxlari AQShga joʻnatildi. Sharqda arab sayyohi Ibn Battuta 21 yoshida sayohatini boshlab, deyarli barcha Sharq va Shimoliy Afrika mamlakatlarini piyoda kezib chiqdi.

XX asrning 30-yillarida fransuz tadqiqotchilarining eʻtibori turistik oqimlarni oʻrganish va tushunishga qaratilgan. Grenobldagi Alp mintaqasi geografiya instituti xodimi J.Miege Savoydagi sayyohlik amaliyotini tahlil qildi. 50-yillarda turizmni oʻrganish usullari sezilarli darajada kengaytirildi, turistik talab masalalari, turizmning iqtisodiy jihatlari, xalqaro turizmning rivojlanish tendensiyalari tahlil qilingan koʻplab ishlar paydo boʻldi. Olimlar sotsiologik usullardan (anketalardan) faol foydalana boshladilar. 60-yillarning boshlarida turizmning nazariy va amaliy muammolari quyidagi ixtisoslashgan muassasalar tomonidan tahlil qilindi: Parij universitetining turizm boʻyicha oliy taʼlim markazi va Ay-en-Provansdagi turizmni oʻrganish markazi. Parij markazi xodimlari eʻtiborni turizmni hududiy tashkil etishga qaratdi. Ay-enProvansdagi Turistlarning hordiq chiqarish markazi olimi Liden keng koʻlamli nashriyot faoliyatini amalga oshirdi. Ushbu muassasa tadqiqotchilari tomonidan "Tadqiqot va xotiralar" va "Turizmga oid daftarlar" turkumlarida turizmga oid fundamental asarlar hozirgacha chop etilmoqda. P.Deferi turizmning yetakchi fransuz nazariyotchisi hisoblanadi. U milliy turizm siyosatining asosiy tamoyillarini shakllantirdi, iqtisodiy rivojlanish sharoitida turizm salohiyatidan foydalanish va turizmni ilmiy tushunishni iqtisodiy amaliyot bilan uygʻunlashtirish muammolarini oʻrgandi. [1]

METOD VA TAHLILLAR

Turizmga oid terminlar tizimlarini aniqroq tavsiflash uchun ushbu fan sohasidagi atamalarning tasnifini ishlab chiqish kerak va shunga koʻra, tasnif asoslarini tanlash kerak. Bunday asoslardan biri soʻzning maʻlum bir faoliyat sohasiga bogʻliqligi boʻlishi mumkin. Oldin ishlab chiqilgan turizmga oid atamalarning tasniflari toʻgʻrisida koʻproq toʻxtalib oʻtamiz.

"Soʻz" tushunchasiga berilgan koʻplab taʻriflarning hammasini mukammal taʻrif deb boʻlmaydi. A.A.Reformatskiyning fikricha, "soʻz – tilning konkret birligi". Bu fikrga koʻra, inson hayotining dastlabki bosqichlarida tilni soʻzlar koʻrinishida

o'rganadi. So'z va uning tushunchasining inson ongida hosil bo'lishi osonligi bilan asoslanadi. Turizm terminlarining nazariy masalalari bilan jahon tilshunosligining bir qancha tadqiqotchilari shug'ullanganlar. Jumladan, T.G.Pshenkina, B.X.Rahmatullaeva, G.I.Toirova, Z.X.Utesheva, V.V.Xayrullinlar terminlar bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan. Termin so'zlardan foydalanishdan asosiy maqsad shuki – terminning yuqori aniqlikka ega bo'lishi va polisemiya, ya'ni ko'pma'nolilikdan holi bo'lishidir. Chunki terminlarda polisemiya hodisasi kuzatilsa foydalanuvchilar ongida bir xil assosiatsiyalar hosil bo'lib qolishi mumkin. Har bir soha, kasb va faoliyatlarning o'z terminologiyasi mavjud. Termin so'ziga aniq ta'rif beradigan bo'lsak, "biror kasb yoki sohaga doir tushunchani anglatadigan, lug'aviy mundarijasi aniq ta'riflangan, ishlatilish ma'lum doira bilan chegaralangan leksemaga termin deyiladi". [2]

Turizm terminlarining amaliyotga kiritilishiga qo'yiladigan mezonlarining dastlabki yo'riqnomasi Birlashgan millatlar tashkilotining 1976-yildagi sammitida qabul qilingan. Hozirgi kunda kiritilayotgan yangi terminlar 1991-yilda Ottavada o'tkazilgan konferensiyada qabul qilingan mezonlar asosida amaliyotga tadqiq etilmoqda.[3]

Unga ko'ra:

1) izoh, klassifikatsiyalar rivojlangan hamda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarni hisobga olgan holda umumjahon amaliy qo'llanish doirasiga ega bo'lishi;

2) oddiylik, aniqlikka urg'u berish;

3) ular imkon qadar demokratiya, transport tizimi, biznes, xalqaro migratsiya, to'lovlar balansi, milliy hisob tizimlari kabi hozirgi xalqaro standart va klassifikatsiyalar bilan hamohang bo'lishi;

4) amaliy turizm so'rovnoma, tadqiqotlarda o'lchab bo'ladigan raqamlarda ifodalash mumkin bo'lgan darajada sodda bo'lishi lozim. S. Bagirovaning ta'kidlashiga ko'ra: "Turizm – jismoniy shaxsning doimiy istiqomat joyidan sog'lomlashtirish, ma'rifiy, kasbiy-amaliy yoki boshqa maqsadlarda borilgan joyda, ya'ni mamlakatda haq to'lanadigan faoliyat bilan shug'ullanmagan holda uzog'i bilan bir yil muddatga jo'nab ketishi, ya'ni sayohat qilishidir".[4]

Mamlakatimizda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga oid ko'plab chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Unga ko'ra O'zbekiston Respublikasining 18-iyul 2019 yildagi O'RQ-549-son "Turizm to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Turizm, madaniyat, madaniy meros va sport sohalarini yanada

rivojlantirish uchun qo'shimcha sharoitlar yaratish to'g'risida"gi 2022 yil 15-yanvardagi PF-52- son Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi 2022-yil 18-fevraldagi PQ-135-sonli qaroriga muvofiq bir qator dastur, loyiha va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. [5]

Turizm terminologiyasi ham o'zbek terminologik tizimida alohida o'rin egallaydi, biroq bu terminologik tizim hali nazariy jihatdan tadqiq etilmagan. O'tgan asrda turli sohalarga oid terminlar o'zbek tiliga rus tili orqali Yevropa tillaridan o'zlashgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunga kelib, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri chet tillaridan o'zlashmoqda. Ma'lumki, xalqaro terminlarda yunon va lotin tiliga taalluqli terminelementlar ko'p kuzatiladi.

Turizm terminlarida terminelementlar mavjudligini tekshirish ham nazariy masalardan biri hisoblanadi. Rus tilshunosligida turizm terminologiyasi bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilganini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Jumladan, E.T. Belan, V.L. Vinogradova tomonidan dissertatsiyalar himoya qilingan. Shuningdek, turizm terminologiyasiga bo'yicha ilmiy kuzatishlar olib borilgan. Terminlar sinonimiyasi ma'lum fan va sohalarning to'xtovsiz rivojlanishi, yangi-yangi tushunchalarning, binobarin, terminlarning paydo bo'lishi mahsulidir. Biroq ilmiy uslubda, fanda terminlarning aniqligiga ehtiyoj kuchli bo'lgani sababli terminlar dubletligidan qochish uchun tabiiy intilish sezilib turadi. Shunga ko'ra terminologiyaga bag'ishlangan barcha adabiyotlarda terminlar sinonimiyasi terminologiyaning jiddiy nuqsoni deb ko'rsatiladi. [6]

NATIJALAR

Fransuz olimlari tadqiqotlari doirasida quyidagilar aniqlangan:

1.Fransuz va o'zbek tillaridagi turistik terminlar mazkur terminologik sistema chegarasida xizmat qiladi, turistik faoliyat va turizm sohasidagi tushunchalarni ataydi ya'ni nomlaydi, shunga ko'ra semantik terminologik maydon, mikromaydon va mavzuiy guruhlarga ajratiladi.

2. Turizm terminosistemasining shakllanishi fransuz va o'zbek tillarida har turda kechgan. Fransuz tilidagi turizm terminologiyasi mustahkam shakllangan, o'zbek tilidagi esa rivojlanayotgan sistemadir.

3. Fransuz tili turizm terminosistemasidagi maksimal yaqinlik termin hosil bo'lishida qatnashuvchi morfemik asosda kuzatiladi. Termin hosil bo'lishining sermahsul usuli har ikki til uchun ham suffiksatsiya va qo'shma so'z hosil qilishdir. Terminologik birikmadagi asos so'z har ikki til modellarida ham ot turkumiga mansubdir.

Masalan, *la classe touristique* – туристический класс – turistik klass (ot+sifat) (sifat + ot) (sifat + ot) *l'oenotourisme*– винный туризм – vino turizmi (ot) (sifat + ot) (ot+ot) *le tourisme de services*– деловой туризм – xizmat turizmi (ot+ot) (sifat + ot) (ot+ot) *le tourisme publicitaire* – рекламный туризм – reklama turizmi (ot+ot) (sifat + ot) (ot+ot) la nourriture végétarienne – вегетарианская еда – vegetariancha ovqat (ot+sifat) (sifat + ot) (sifat + ot) *le clé d'étage* – этажный ключ – qavat kaliti (ot+ot) (sifat + ot) (ot+ot)

4. Fransuz va o'zbek tillari omonimiya va antonimiya kabi leksik-semantik munosablarda bir xillikka ega emas. Fransuz va ingliz tillarida esa termin-omonim va termin-sinonimlar o'rtasidagi foizlar nisbati bir xil ko'rsatkichga yaqin. Ular o'rtasidagi asosiy farq ingliz tilida modellashtirilgan omonimlarning mavjudligidir. [7]

XULOSA

Turizmning bir qancha turlari mavjudligi "turizm" tarkibli terminlarning ham mavjud bo'lishini o'z-o'zidan taqozo qiladi: *bolalar turizmi (tourisme d'enfants), ekstremal turizm (tourisme ecstrimal), gastronomik turizm (tourisme gastronomique), harbiy turizm (tourisme militaire), havaskorlik turizmi (tourisme amateur), ichki turizm (tourisme domestique), ijtimoiy turizm (tourisme social), individual turizm (tourisme individual), karvon turizmi (tourisme caravanier), kongress turizmi (tourisme de congrès), madaniy turizm (tourisme culturel), milliy turizm (tourisme national), muzey turizmi (tourisme museal), nikoh turizmi (tourisme matrimonial), reklama turizmi (tourisme publicitaire), sanoat turizmi (tourisme industriel), sarguzashtli turizm (tourisme d'aventure), sog'lomlashtirish turizmi (tourisme de santé), tog' turizmi (tourisme de montagne), kichik turizm (petit tourisme)* zonalari kabi. "Tur", "nomer", "klass" terminlari ishtirokida yuzaga kelgan maxsus leksik birliklar, asosan, turistik xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida faol iste'molda bo'lgan terminlardir: tur militsiyasi, tur paket, tur tashkilotchisi, tur yo'llanma; bir o'rinli nomer, ikki o'rinli nomer. Turizm terminologiyasi ochiq xarakterda bo'lib, takibining tez boyishi bilan boshqa terminologik tizimlardan farq qiladi. Jahon tishunosligida turizm terminologiyasi bo'yicha qiyosiy xarakterdagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining olib borilganligi ularda ushbu soha terminologiyasi ma'lum ma'noda tartibga solinganligi, yangi paydo bo'layotgan tushunchalarni nomlashda ma'lum tamoyillar ishab chiqilganidan dalolat beradi. O'zbek tilida mavjud turistik terminlarni tartibga solish, termin tanlash va uni muomalaga kiritish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish soha oldidagi muhim vazifalardan biridir.

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Abu Ali ibn Sino buyuk qomusiy alloma

Jo'rayeva Lobar
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada buyuk bobokalonimiz Abu Ali ibn Sino hayot yo'li , ilmiy faoliyati, asarlari haqida fikr mulohaza yuritilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: Ibn Sino, Avitsenna, Shayx ur rais, Husayn

Kirish To'liq ismi – Abu Ali Husayn ibn Abdulloh ibn Hasan ibn Ali bo'lib, Abu Ali, deb chaqirilgan. Xalq orasida "Ibn Sino", Yevropada "Avitsenna", allomalar orasida esa "Shayxurrais" nomlari bilan mashhur bo'lgan. 980-yil avgust oyida Buxoro yaqinidagi Afshona qishlog'ida tug'ilgan. Ibn Sinoning otasi Abdulloh Balx shahridan bo'lib, somoniylar amiri Nuh ibn Mansur (976-997) davrida Buxoroga ko'chib kelgan. Afshonalik Sitora ismli qizga uylanib, ikki o'g'il farzand ko'rgan. O'g'illarining kattasi Husayn (Ibn Sino), kenjasi Mahmud bo'lgan. Husayn besh yoshidan ta'lim ola boshlagan. To'qqiz yoshida Qur'oni karimni to'liq yod olib, odob-axloq darslarini mukammal o'zlashtirib borgan. Matematika bilan ham shug'ullangan. Arab adabiyotiga oid kitoblarni o'qib chiqqan. Uning ilmga kuchli ishtiyoqi va zo'r qobiliyati hammani hayratga solgan. Ibn Sinoning shogirdi Abu Ubayd Juzjoniyning yozishicha, alloma jismonan juda baquvvat bo'lsa-da, shaharma-shahar yurishi, kecha-kunduz tinim bilmay ishlashi va bir necha bor ta'qib qilinishi, hatto hibsda yotishi olimning salomatligiga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Oqibatda qulanj (kolit) kasalligiga chalingan. Alloma jahon ilm-fani va madaniyatida o'chmas iz qoldirgan. Zamondoshlari Ibn Sinoni "Sharaful mulk" ("Saltanat sharafi"), "Hujjatul haq" ("Haqiqat tasdig'i"), "Hakim vazir" ("Donishmand vazir") deb atagan. Isfahon hokimi Alouddavlaning Hamadonga har biy yurishi vaqtida Ibn Sino qattiq betob ligiga qaramay, u bilan birga safarga chiqadi. Yo'lda ahvoli yomonlashib, 1037-yili Hamadonda 57 yoshida vafot etadi. Ibn Sino ilk ustozi Abu Abdulloh Notiliydan mantiq, muhandislik va astronomiya ilmlarini o'rgan gan. U shogirdining qobiliyatiga yuqori baho berib, ya nada chuqurroq ilm olishga undagan. Abu Ali tinmay mutolaa qilib, ilmning turli sohalarini o'zlashtirishga kirishadi. U musiqa, optika, kimyo, fiqh kabi fanlarni o'rganadi, xususan, tabobat ilmiga alohida mehr qo'yadi va bu sohada tez kamol topa boshlaydi. Ibn Sinoning tib ilmida yuksak darajaga erishishida buxorolik tabib Abu Mansur Hasan ibn Nuh Qumriyning xizmati katta bo'lgan. Ibn Sino undan tabobatni o'rganib, ilmning ko'p sirlariga ega bo'lgan. Allomaning o'zi bunday hikoya qiladi: "Keyinchalik tib ilmi bilan shug'ullangim kelib qoldi. Unga oid

kitoblarni o'qishga kirishdim. Tib o'zi qiyin ilmlardan emas edi. Shu sababli qisqa muddat ichida bu sohada shunday natijalarga erishdimki, hatto fozil tabiblar ham huzurimga kelib, mendan tib ilmini o'rganadigan bo'ldi". Ibn Sino juda tirishqoq, o'z oldiga qo'ygan maqsadiga erishmaguncha tinchimaydigan odam bo'lgan. Allomaning o'zi bunday yozadi: "O'sha kezlari biron kecha to'yib uxlamasdim, kunduzlari ham ilmdan boshqa narsa bilan shug'ullanmasdim. Har bir masalani o'rganayotganimda bir qancha

qiyosiy faktlarni solishtirib, shu faktlar nuqtayi nazaridan o'sha dastlabki masala yuzasidan xulosa chiqarar edim. Nihoyat, uning asl mohiyati menga ayon bo'lib qolardi. Ana shu zaylda hamma bilimlarni mustahkam egallab oldim. Bir insonning imkoniyati darajasida ularni o'zlashtirdim". Ibn Sino zaruriy bilimlarning barchasini Buxoroda olgan. Vaqt o'tib, o'zi ham asarlar yozishga kirishgan.

Muhokama va natijalar

Abu Ali ibn Sinoning tirishqoqligi va matonatli bo'lgani haqida o'zi bunday yozadi: "Mantiq, tabiat va matematika bilimlarini puxta o'rganib oldim. Keyin ilohiyotni o'rganishga o'tib, "Metafizika" kitobini o'qidim. Lekin unda nimalar deyilganini tushuna olmadim, kitob yozgan kishining maqsadi menga qorong'u edi. Hatto uni qirq bir marta o'qidim, kitob yod bo'lib ketdi. Shunda ham kitob va uning maqsadini to'la tushunib yeta olmadim. Nihoyat, umidimni uzib, "Bu tushunib bo'lmaydigan bir kitob ekan", degan xulosaga keldim. Ammo kunlardan bir kun asr vaqti kitobfurushlarning oldiga borib qoldim. Bir kitobfurush muqovalangan kitobni qo'lida tutganicha uni maqtardi. U meni ham chaqirib, kitobni ko'rsatdi... Lekin men kitobni sotib olishni rad qildim. Kitobfurush menga: "Bu kitobni ol, narxi arzon, uch dirhamga sotaman, egasi pulga muhtoj", dedi. Kitobni noiloj sotib oldim. Qarasam, u Abu Nasr Forobiyning "Metafizika" kitobi haqida yozgan sharhi ekan. Uyga qaytib, darrov uni o'qishga kirishdim. Asar yod bo'lib qolgani sababli tezda bu kitobning maqsadini tushunib oldim. Bu ishdan o'zimda yo'q xursand edim". Allomaning ilmiy ijodi o'n sakkiz yoshdan boshlangan. Dastlab bu ishni o'ziga yaqin bo'lgan kishilarning iltimosi bilan bajargan. Yosh bo'lishiga qaramay, Nuh ibn Mansurga atab "Hadyatur rais" ("Rais Ibn Sino hadyasi") asari, "Urjuza fit tib" ("Tibbiyot haqida doston") she'riy asari hamda o'z qo'shnisi va do'sti Abuhusayn Aruziyning iltimosiga binoan ko'p fanlarni o'z ichiga olgan "Hikmatul Aruziy" ("Aruziy hikmati") asarini tasnif etgan. Ibn Sino Buxoroda yigirma jildli qomusiy asari "Al-Hosil val mahsul" ("Yakun va natija"), ikki jildli "Kitobul birr val ism" ("Yaxshilik va yomonlik kitobi") asarini va o'zining tabobatga oid birinchi risolasi "Tabobat lug'ati"ni yozgan. Bu risoladan ko'p tabiblar nusxa olib, keng foydalangan. Ibn Sinoning tabobat sohasida qilgan ishlari uning nomini asrlar

davomida shu fan bilan chambarchas bog'lab kelmoqda. Allomaning tabobat taraqqiyotidagi buyuk xizmati shundaki, u o'zigacha o'tgan turli xalq namoyandalari tomonidan tib ilmi sohasida to'plangan ma'lumotlarni saralab, muayyan bir tartibga solgan va ularni o'z tajribasi bilan boyitgan holda ma'lum nazariya va qonun-qoidalar asosida umumlashtirgan. Uning "Tib qonunlari" asarining jahon tib ilmi tarixi va taraqqiyotida tutgan o'rni beqiyosdir. U tib nazariyasini, xususan, anatomiya – inson tanasi tuzilishini mukammal bilgan. Ibn Sino o'tkir diagnost ham edi. Uning ba'zi tashxis usullari hozir ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan. O'sha paytlardayoq a'zoga urish orqali tashxis qo'ya olgan. Tabobat tarixida birinchi bo'lib vabo bilan o'latni farqlagan. Ibn Sino insoniyat tarixida ko'z jarrohligi amaliyotini birinchilardan bo'lib amalga oshirgan. Yuqumli kasalliklar bilan og'rigan bemorlarni boshqalardan ajratish zarurligini ta'kidlagan. Chiqqan yelka suyagini joyiga solish usuli hozirgi kungacha Ibn Sino nomi bilan yuritiladi. Singan suyakni gipslash yo'li bilan davolash usuli ilk bor Ibn Sino tomonidan qo'llangan. Bemorlarni davolashda olim uch narsaga: tartib (parhez), dorilar bilan davolash va turli tibbiy tadbirlarni qo'llash (qon olish, banka qo'yish, zuluk solish, huqna va boshqalar)ga ahamiyat berish kerakligini ta'kidlagan. Ibn Sino salomatlikni saqlashda shaxsiy gigiyena, uyqu va jismoniy mashqlarning ahamiyati kattaligini uqtirgan. Alloma dorishunoslik sohasida ham chuqur tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Uning dorivor o'sim liklarni yig'ish, saqlash, qayta ishlash usullari hozir ham qo'llaniladi. Alloma davolash jarayonida 540 dorivor o'simlikdan foydalangan bo'lib, ularning 396 tasidan hozir ham tibbiyotda keng foydalaniladi. Ibn Sino birinchilardan bo'lib kimyoviy usulda tayyorlangan dorilarni ishlatgan. Kasallikning turiga qarab avval sodda, so'ng murakkab tarkibli dorilar bilan davola gan. Eng muhimi, oziq-ovqatlarning shifobaxsh ta'siriga katta ahamiyat berib, davolashni tabiiy foydali mahsulotlar – meva-sabzavot, go'sht-sut va bosh qalardan boshlagan. Dori berishda bemorning mijozi, yoshi, yashayotgan joyidagi iqlim sharoitini hisobga olish zarurligini ta'kidlagan. Ibn Sino jahonda qomusiy olim sifatida tan olingan. Alloma asarlarini o'sha davrda Yaqin va O'rta Sharqning ilmiy tili bo'lgan arab tilida, ba'zilarini esa fors tilida bitgan. Turli manbalarda uning 450 dan ortiq asar yozgani qayd etiladi. Afsuski, zamonlar o'tishi bilan ularning ko'pi yo'qolib ketgan. Bizgacha 242 tasi yetib kelgan. Allomaning asarlari butun insoniyat uchun boy meros bo'lib qoldi. Abu Ali ibn Sino sermahsul ijodi, boy ilmiy merosi bilan jahon ilm-fani va madaniyati taraqqiyotiga beqiyos hissa qo'shgan allomadir. U o'z ilmiy-ijodiy faoliyati davomida nafaqat Markaziy Osiyo, balki Yaqin va O'rta Sharq mamlakatlarida ham yuqori mavqega erishdi. Hatto G'arb ilm-fani va madaniyati taraqqiyotiga ham katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Alloma o'z davrida "Olimlar peshvosi" va

"Tabiblar podshohi" kabi bir qancha unvonlarga sazovor bo'lgan. Ibn Sino asarlari G'arb mamlakatlarida XII asrdan boshlab lotin tiliga tarjima qilingan. Birgina "Tib qonunlari" asari lotinchada qirq marta to'liq holda nashr etilgan. Sharq va G'arbda Ibn Sinoning "Tib qonunlari" asaridan 700 yil mobaynida tibbiyot sohasida asosiy qo'llanma sifatida foydalanilgan. "Kitobush shifo"ning ko'p bo'limlari, mantiq, musiqa, Yerning tuzilishi, geologik jarayonlar, metafizikaga doir qismlari ham lotin tilida bosmadan chiqqan.

Xulosa

Allomaning ilmiy ijodi, chuqur falsafiy mazmunni ifodalovchi ruboiylari Sharq adabiyotida qissalar janrining rivojlanishiga turtki bergan. Jahon olimlari tomonidan Abu Ali ibn Sino asarlari, uning faoliyati bo'yicha hozirgacha muntazam ilmiytadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Dunyo bo'ylab deyarli barcha tillarda alloma haqida asarlar bitilgan.

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Phytochemical analysis of the underground organ of medicinal Momordica charantia

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Abstract. In this article, it is necessary to study the medicinal properties of the medicinal plant Momordica charantia L in folk medicine, and first of all to know their chemical composition. We determined the flavonoids in the phytochemical composition of the underground (root) part of the medicinal plant Momordica charantia L using the liquid chromatography method. In this research, we have provided information about this plant, which is native to India, is grown in Asian countries and is used in folk medicine, as well as the chemical composition of the plant.

Key words: chromatography, flavonoid, steroid, momordica charantia, rutin.

Kirish Momordica charantia is also popularly known as Indian cucumber and it contains amino acids, saponins, oils, alkaloids and phenols. Momordica fruits also contain a large amount of B vitamins, carotene, vitamin C and calcium. It should be noted that the roots of the whole Momordica charantia plant are useful because they contain the highest concentration of carotene (provitamin A). Carotene is very useful for our whole body. Vitamin C contained in its seeds regulates redox processes in the human body, it maintains the normal state of blood vessels, helps oxygen and useful trace elements to enter tissues, ensures blood clotting and eliminates inflammatory processes in the body, improves immunity and restores the nervous system after stressful situations.[1].

Our research aims to determine the phytochemical (flavonoids) content of the underground (root) part of Momordica charantia L. We did this using the following method.

Flavonoids in the sample were determined using liquid chromatography. 5-10 g of the sample is taken on an analytical scale and placed in a 300 ml flat flask. 50 ml of 70% ethanol solution is added to it. The mixture was heated at 70-800C under vigorous stirring for 1 hour, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, reflux condenser, and then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture is cooled and filtered. 25 ml of 70% ethanol is added to the remaining part and re-extracted 2 times. The filtrates were combined and filled to the mark with 70% ethanol in a 100 ml volumetric flask. The resulting solution is spun in a centrifuge at a speed of 6000-

8000 rpm for 20-30 minutes. The resulting solution was taken from the top for analysis. [5].

In the literature, phosphorus, acetate buffer systems and acetonitrile were used as eluents for the determination of Steroids and Flavonoids with YuSSX. We used a phosphate buffer system and acetonitrile.

Chromatographic conditions:

Chromatograph Agilent-1200 (equipped with an autodoser)

- Column Exlipse XDB C 18 (reversed-phase), 5 µm, 4.6 x 250 mm

-Diode array detector (DAD), 254 nm, 272 nm identified.

-Reading speed 0.8 ml/min

- Eluent phosphate buffer: acetonitrile:

0-5 min 95:5,

6-12 min 70:30,

12-13 min 50:50,

13-15 min 95:5,

thermostat temperature 300C, -10 µl injected amount (vcol)

First, the working standard solutions and then the prepared working solutions were introduced into the chromatograph.

1-jadval

Flavonoids	*Mamardica* radicle
	Concentration mg/g
Dihydroquercetin	9,15
Luthionine	5,1
Rutin	25,08
Seneroside	7,1
Quercetin	11,12

Salidroside	
	4,17

When we analyzed the flavonoids in the roots of Momordica charantia plant, we found that digidoquercitin was 9.15 g, luteinin 5.1 g, rutin 25.08 g, seneroside 7.1 g, quercetin 11.12 g, salidroside 4.17 g.

Chemicals chromatogram of the root of Momordica charantia L: flavonoids
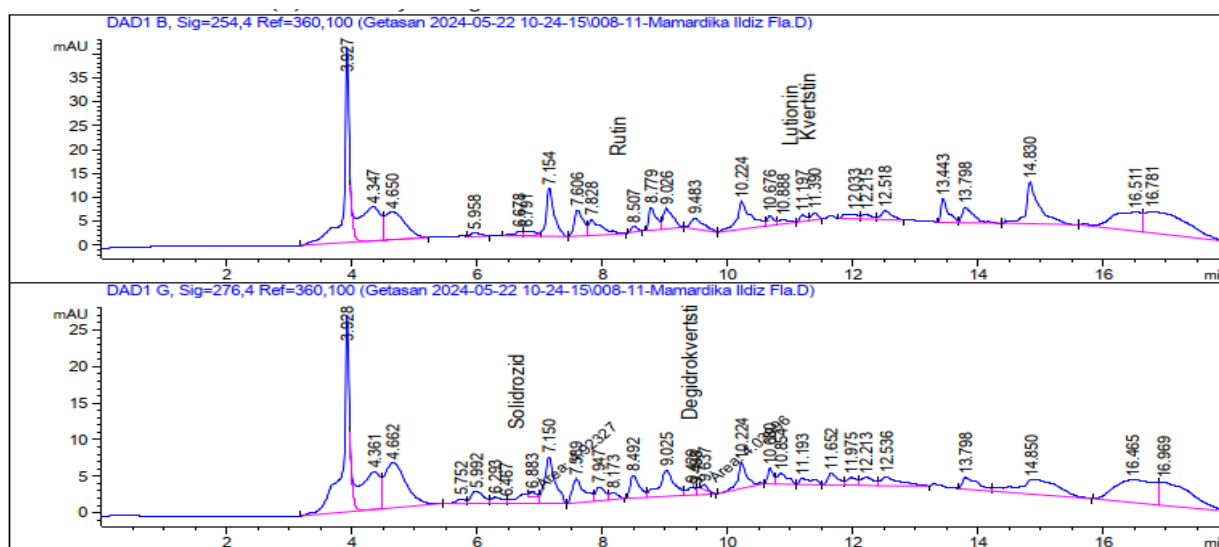
CONCLUSION

In summary, there are many compounds of medicinal value, among which flavonoids are important. These compounds reduce the fragility of blood vessels, improve the permeability of blood vessels, lower blood lipids and cholesterol, as well as prevent and treat cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases such as hypertension, cerebral hemorrhage, ischemic heart disease in the elderly, and used for treatment. Therefore, in our study, we analyzed the flavonoids in the root part of the Momordica charanti plant.

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Milliy iqtisodiyotda sanoat korxonalarining o'rni va vazifalari

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Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda qayta ishlash sanoati endilikda ish bilan bandlikni ta'minlash bilan bir qatorda, yuqori darajada mehnat unumdorligi, innovatsiyalar va xalqaro savdoning o'sishini ta'minlovchi asosiy tarmoqlardandir. Xususan, dunyo YAIMning 90 foizdan ortiq ulushiga ega mamlakatlar o'z iqtisodiyotlarida sanoat rivojlanish strategiyasini joriy etkanlar[12]. Ayni paytda, qayta ishlash sanoati jahon yalpi ichki mahsulotining (YAIM) 16 foizini va dunyo mahsulotlar eksportining 69 foizini tashkil etadi[13].

Jahonda qayta ishlash sanoatining rivojlanish xususiyatlari va tendensiyalarini aniqlash, ayniqsa, to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobining asosiy unsurlarini tadqiq etish, "aqlli sanoat" ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish bo'yicha qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda so'nggi o'n yil ichida YAIM tarkibida qayta ishlash sanoatining yuqori o'sish sur'atlari kuzatildi. Yaqin kelajakda bu boradagi ishlarni izchil davom ettirish rejalashtirilgan. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoniga muvofiq, qayta ishlash sanoati milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy o'sishning yuqori sur'atlarini ta'minlashda ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Milliy iqtisodiyot barqarorligini ta'minlash, yalpi ichki mahsulotda sanoat ulushini ko'paytirish va sanoat ishlab chiqarish hajmini 1,4 baravar oshirish – Taraqqiyot strategiyasining 22-maqsadi qilib belgilangani ham yuqoridagi fikrni yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi[14].

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 yanvardagi PF-5614-sonli "Iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy siyosat samaradorligini oshirishning qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi, 2023 yil 12 oktyabrdagi PF-169-sonli "Sanoat va uning bazaviy tarmoqlarini jadal rivojlantirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2017 yil 13 fevraldagi PQ-2772-sonli

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[13] Jahon banki ma'lumotlar bazasi, 2024. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators.

[14] "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-sonli O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/5841063

"2017-2021 yillarda elektrotexnika sanoati boshqaruvini jadal rivojlantirish va diversifikatsiyalashni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2019 yil 16 iyundagi PQ-4453-sonli "Yengil sanoatni yanada rivojlantirish va tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni rag'batlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2021 yil 13 fevraldagi PQ-4992 sonli "Kimyo sanoati korxonalarini yanada isloh qilish va moliyaviy sog'lomlashtirish, yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatli kimyoviy mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, shuningdek mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar orqali mamlakatimizda sanoat korxonalarining huquqiy mexanizmlari ishlab kelmoqda.

Jahon iqtisodiyotining globallashuvi va raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllanishi sharoitida mamlakatimizda milliy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash, tarmoqlar va sohalarda ishlab chiqarishni samarali tashkil etish va boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirish, korxonalar va aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari, kompaniya va firmalarda korporativ boshqaruvni samarali tashkil etish, ishlab chiqarishni samarali tashkil etish, korxonalar amaliyotida korporativ boshqaruv standartlari va kodekslarini ishlab chiqish, davlatlar iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda sanoat korxonalari raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni qo'llash kabi masalalarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. 2023-yil 11-sentyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston–2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi 158-son Farmoni1 asosida qabul qilingan mazkur strategiyada 5 ta ustuvor yo'nalish bo'yicha 100 ta muhim maqsad o'z aksini topgan bo'lib, mazkur hujjat orttirilgan tajriba, xalqaro ekspertiza va jamoatchilik muhokamasi natijalari asosida ishlab chiqildi.

Xususan, sanoat sohasini barqaror rivojlantirish, mahalliy xomashyo bazasidan samarali foydalanish va ilg'or texnologiyalarga asoslangan sanoatni rivojlantirish, sanoatning "drayver" sohalarini rivojlantirish va hududlarning sanoat salohiyatini to'liq ishga solish, sanoatda qo'shilgan qiymat hajmini 45 milliard dollarga yetkazish va 2,5 millionta yuqori daromadli ish o'rinlarini yaratish kabi vazifalar belgilangan[15].

Sanoat - moddiy ishlab chiqarishning eng yirik, yetakchi tarmog'idir. Unda mehnat qurollari (vositalari), mehnat buyumlari va xalq iste'mol tovarlarining ko'pchilik qismi yaratiladi; mashina va mexanizmlarning barcha turlari, bino va inshootlarning konstruktiv elementlari ishlab chiqariladi; yer osti boyliklari qazib olish amalga oshiriladi; mineral, o'simlik va hayvon xomashyosiga ishlov beriladi, keng iste'mol mollari tayyorlanadi va hokazolar.

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[15] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston-2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni. https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6600413.

Sanoat milliy iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarini ishlab chiqarish vositalari, mehnat qurollari bilan ta'minlaydi. Milliy iqtisodiyot, fan, maorif, madaniyat, sog'liqni saqlash, sport, turizm va boshqa sohalar rivoji sanoatning taraqqiyot darajasiga bog'liq. Ishlab chiqarish kuchlari va munosabatlari taraqqiyotida sanoatning tarixiy roli beqiyosdir. Shu sababli, uning rivoji va samaradorligi qanchalik yuqori bo'lsa, davlatning mavqei shunchalik kuchli bo'ladi va aholi turmush darajasi yanada yaxshilanib boradi. Sanoat jamiyatning yetakchi kuchi bo'lgan ishchilar sinfini o'zida birlashtiradi. Sanoat rivoji tufayli unda band bo'lgan xodimlarning soni ko'payadi, ularning bilimi va ilmi, mahorati ortadi, kadrlar salohiyati yuqori darajaga ko'tariladi.

Sanoatni rivojlantirishning dolzarbligi va iqtisodiyotni takomillashtirishda tutgan o'rnining nihoyat darajada kengligi bilan doimiy ravishda tadqiqotchi olimlarning diqqat markazida bo'lgan. Xususan mahalliy olimlardan A. Abdugaffarov, N. Mardiyev, Z. Siddiqovlar moliyaviy jarayonlarni baholash modellari va amaliy masalalarni yechish usullariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, moliyaviy jarayonlarini tahlil qilishning asosiy maqsadi korxonaning moliyaviy jarayonlarini ahvolini har tomonlama o'rganib, uning holatiga baholash modellari orqali aniq baho berish, mablag' va manbalarning joylanishini tekshirish, ularni to'g'ri yo'nalishda ishlatilayotganini baholash modellari orqali aniqlash, moliyaviy jarayonlar qanday amalga oshirilayotganini baholash metodlari orqali aniqlash va to'lov qobiliyatiga baho berishni aniqlagan. Shuningdek, rivojlangan davlatlar milliy iqtisodiyotida yengil sanoat korxonalarining tutgan o'rni, yengil sanoatning iqtisodiy va strategik rejalashtirish, yengil sanoatning jadal va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash, mahalliy xom ashyoni chuqur qayta ishlash orqali birinchi navbatda tashqi bozorlarda raqobatbardosh bo'lgan yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatga ega mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiya qilish va kengaytirish bo'yicha ilmiy taklif va tavsiyalarni asoslab bergan[16].

2022-yil yakunlari bo'yicha respublikada 98,8 mingta sanoat korxonalari faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda, shundan 16,8 mingtasi (ro'yxatdan o'tgan korxonalar umumiy sonining 17,0 foizi) Toshkent shahriga, 11,1 mingtasi (11,2 foizi) Farg'ona viloyatiga, 10,0 mingtasi (10,1 foizi) Toshkent viloyatiga, 9,9 mingtasi (10,0 foizi) Andijon viloyatiga va 8,9 mingtasi (9,0 foizi) Samarqand viloyatiga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

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[16] Абдугаффаров А., Мардиев Н.,Сиддиқов З. Молиявий жараёнларни баҳолаш моделлари ва амалий масалаларни ёчиш усуллари. Монография. – Т .: "Fan ziyosi" нашриёти, 2021. – 132 б.
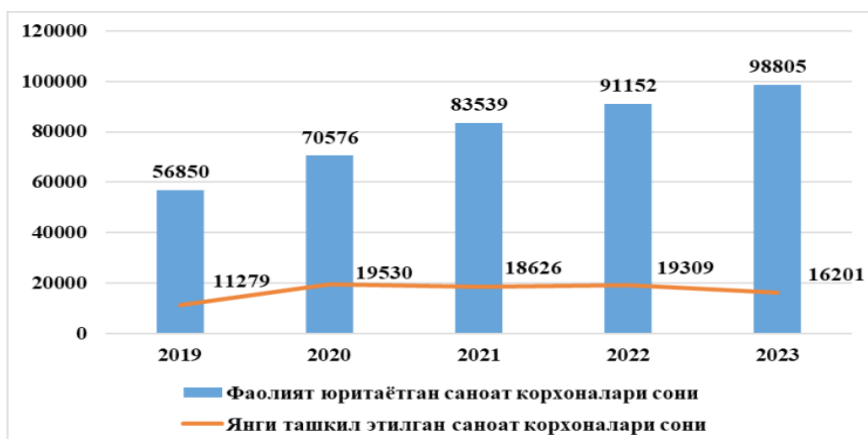
1-rasm: O'zbekistondagi sanoat korxonalari soni, yil boshiga[17].

Qayta ishlab chiqarish tarmog'ining yuqori sur'atlarda o'sishi, barqaror ish o'rinlari tashkil etilishi va aholi bandligini ta'minlashga tarmoqning ko'p mehnat talab qiladigan oziq-ovqat sanoati (2019-2021-yillarda 27 foizga), to'qimachilik va tikuvchilik sanoati (45 foizga) ning barqaror o'sishi yordam berdi. Kimyo (16 foiz), metallurgiya (24 foiz) kabi boshqa bazaviy tarmoqlar barqaror rivojlandi. Ushbu davrda mashinasozlik sanoatida (30 foiz) sezilarli o'sishga erishildi. Bu kompyuterlar, elektron va optik mahsulotlar (3,4 baravar), elektr jihozlari (10,5 foizga), shuningdek, avtotransport vositalari (13 foizga) ishlab chiqarishni faol rivojlantirish hisobiga sodir bo'ldi.

Keyingi qadamlar: 2022─2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida mavjud korxonalarni modernizatsiya qilish va yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradigan yangi korxonalar tashkil etish bo'yicha quyidagi chora-tadbirlar va loyihalar ko'zda tutilgan:

● klasterlar yaratish, mis, tabiiy gaz va boshqa xomashyolarni qayta ishlashni chuqurlashtirish;

● avtomobilsozlik sohasida kooperatsiyani rivojlantirish va mahalliylashtirish darajasini oshirish;

● qurilish materiallari ishlab chiqarishni ikki barobarga oshirish;

● to'qimachilik sanoati ishlab chiqarish hajmini ikki barobarga oshirish;

● charm-poyabzal sanoatini rivojlantirish va ishlab chiqarish hajmini 3 barobarga oshirish;

● farmatsevtika sanoati mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish hajmini 3 barobarga oshirish;

● elektrotexnika sanoatini rivojlantirish va ishlab chiqarishni ikki barobar oshirish.

Bundan tashqari, tayyor mahsulotlarni Yevropa bozorlariga eksport qilishni rag'batlantirish, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini va mehnat

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[17] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida. https://stat.uz/uz.

unumdorligini oshirish dasturlarini amalga oshirish hamda kadrlar tayyorlash bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar ko'rish nazarda tutilgan.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarimizga xulosa qilib ta'kidlash lozimki, O'zbekistonda barqaror sanoatlashtirishni ta'minlash uchun amalga oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan qo'shimcha tadbirlar quyidagilardan iborat:

● energetika, avtomobil transporti va boshqa sanoat infratuzilmalarni kompleks rivojlantirish;

● mahalliy muhandislik-tadqiqot va ishlanmalar bazasini rivojlantirish hamda ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish va kengaytirish, sanoat tarmoqlarining texnologik salohiyatini yuksaltirishda har tomonlama yordam ko'rsatish;

● sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish, mahalliy xomashyoni chuqur qayta ishlash asosida tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqarish, ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish hamda havfsiz ekologik texnologiyalar va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlaridan kengroq foydalanish uchun zarur investitsiyalar hajmini ta'minlash.

Shuningdek mamlakatimizda yuqori texnologiyali ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirishning yaxlit tizimini joriy etish, investitsiyalarni faol jalb etish, xaridorgir mahsulotlarning keng assortimentini o'zlashtirish, hududlarda yuqori qo'shimcha qiymat yaratuvchi innovatsion mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini o'zlashtirgan holda innovatsion o'quv-ishlab chiqarish texnoparklarini tashkil etish zarur deb hisoblaymiz.

O'zbek va fransuz tillaridagi qofiyadosh maqollarda so'z turkumlari

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SamDChTI o'qituvchisi

Ravish so'z turkumi ham xuddi sifat kabi predmetning belgisini bildirib keladi. Ammo sifat otning oldidan qo'llanilsa, ravish fe'lni oldidan qo'llaniladi va uning xususiyatini aniqlab keladi. Va ish harakatning bajarilish payti, tezligi, miqdorini, holatini, o'rnini, sababini, maqsadini ko'rsatib beradi. Ravish so'z turkumidagi qofiyadosh iboralarni biz ikkiga bo'lib tahlil qilamiz.

1- Butun qismi ravishdan tashkil topgan qofiyadosh iboralar;

2- Qofiyadosh bo'lib kelgan so'zgina ravishdan iborat bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar.

Butun qismi ravishdan tashkil topgan qofiyadosh iboralarga misol: *de gré à gré →* o'zaro kelishib; *Bon gré- mal gré →* irodasiga qarshi; *Accord de gré à gré →* ikkitaraflama kelishuv; *Au fur et à mesure →* imkoni boricha, doimiy. Bu kabi iboralar to'lig'icha ravish bo'lganligi uchun ham ularni yakka holda tahlil qilish imkoniyati yo'q. O'zbek tilida qofiyadosh frazeologik iboralar orasida bu kabi ravishli iboralarni uchratmadik. Faqat qofiyadosh so'zlari ravish bilan ifodalangan frazeologik birliklarga misol: *Qui trop se hâte en cheminant En bon chemin se fourvoie souvent;* (shoshilgan qiz erga yolchimas) Bu maqolda *en cheminant* – ilgarilagan, shoshgan ravishning holat ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Gapda bu ravish holat holi (*circonstanciel de manière*) vazifasida *souvent-*tez ravishi esa payt ravishi bo'lib gapda payt holi (*circonstanciel de temps*) vazifasida kelgan. Frazeologik birliklarda qofiyadosh so'z ravish bilan ifodalangan birliklar fransuz tilida kam sonni tashkil etadi. O'zbek tilida esa bu kabi turg'un birikmalarni uchratmadik.

Olmosh so'z turkumidagi qofiyadoshlik.

Olmosh so'z turkumi haqida to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, u so'z, so'z birikmasi, gap bo'lagi, hatto butun gap o'rnida almashib keluvchi atash ma'noga ega bo'lmagan so'z turkumidir. Olmoshlarning yetti turi mavjud bo'lib, qofiyadosh iboralar ichida bor yo'g'i to'rtta qofiyadoshlik olmoshlar uyg'unligi asosida kelgan. Olmoshlarning ikkitasi mustaqil kishilik olmoshi (*pronom personnelle tonique*) va qolganlari gumon, so'roq, bo'lishsizlik, o'zlik ko'rsatish olmoshlari ishtirok etgan. Masalan: *Aujourd'hui à moi, Demain à toi.* (*Birovning ustidan kulmagin zinhor, sening ham ustingdan kulguvchilar bor*). Yoki: *Quel pour moi Tel pour toi.* (salomiga yarash aligi). Bu ikkala misolda *moi* va *toi* mustaqil kishilik olmoshlari (*les pronoms indépendant*) sanaladi. Lekin o'zbek tilida mustaqil kishilik olmoshlari yoki nomustaqil kishilik olmoshlari degan tushuncha mavjud bo'lmaganligi sababli bu

fransuzcha qofiyadosh frazeologik birlikka monand maqol o'zbek tilida topilmadi. Ikkinchi misolda yana bir qofiyadosh olmosh juftligi mavjud bo'lib, ular **quel-** qanday, so'roq olmoshi va **tel-** shunday ko'rsatish olmoshi hisoblanadi. Yoki o'zbek tilidagi olmoshli frazeologik birlik: *Boqqolda **mening** gapim, Qassobda **sening** gaping* – bu iboradagi qofiyadosh so'zlar grammatik shakllangan kishilik olmoshlari bilan ifodalanmoqda. *Il ne quitte **rien** Du **sien** (o'z bilganidan qolmaydi). **Rien**-hech narsa- bo'lishsizlik olmoshi, **sien**- o'ziniki, o'zlik olmoshi. L'esprit **qu'on** Veut avoir gâte celui **qu'on*** (o'zini aqlli ko'rsatgan odam aqlsiz bo'lib ko'rinadi). **On** - gumon olmoshidir va uning yana bir xususiyati ikki qatorda ham on gumon olmoshi takror qo'llangan holda qofiyani hosil qilgan. *Predlogning qofiyadoshligi;* Qofiyadosh iboralar ichida atiga bir dona misol aniqlandiki u predloglarning frazeologik birlik tarkibida tahlil qilishda tayanch vazifasini o'tadi. Masalan: *Bras **dessus**- ustida Bras **dessous**- tagida* (qo'lni qo'lga berib yoki bir yoqadan bosh chiqarib kabi o'zbek tiliga talqin qilsa bo'ladi). Bu qofiya hosil qilgan predloglarning ikkalasi ham yo'nalish ma'nosini ko'rsatuvchi predlog turidir. Shuningdek o'zbek tilida son qofiyadoshlikni hosil qilgan turg'un birikmalar ko'p uchraydi. Maslan: *O'rganish – **bir** hunar, O'rgatish – **ikki** hunar ; Urishganga **bir** o'lim, Orachiga – **ikki**. Og'iz – bir, quloq – **ikki**, Bir so'zlab, tingla **qirq ikki*** kabi. Aralash so'z turkumlarining qofiyadoshligi; Qofiyadosh turg'un birikmalarning qolgan qismini aralash so'z turkumlarining qofiyadoshligi tashkil etadi. Bunda bitta frazeologik birlik tarkibida ikki xil so'z turkumi o'zaro qofiyadosh bo'lib keladi. Bularni misollar orqali ko'rib tahlil qilish mumkin. Fransuz tilida ot va sifat ko'rinishdagi jami o'n bitta frazeologik birlik topdik. Bular: *À chaque **oiseau**,(ot) Son nid est **beau**.(sifat)* (hammaning o'z tug'ilgan joyi aziz). *Mémoire et **usage** –(ot) Rendent l'homme **sage**-(sifat).* (takrorlash bilimlarning otasidir). *Jeux de **main** (ot) Jeux de vilain (sifat)* (qo'lingga erk berma, yaxshilikka olib bormaydi).

Yuqoridagi misollarda ko'rish mumkinki ot va sifat o'zaro qofiyadoshlikni hosil qilmoqda. Lekin o'zbek tilida bu kabi qofiyadosh turg'un birikmani uchratdik. Lekin bunday holat fransuz tilida boshqa so'z turkumlaridan ko'ra ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Masalan: *So'zlagandan so'zlamagan **yaxshiroq**, So'zlab edim, boshimga tegdi **tayoq**;* Yoki: *Yursang **sayoq**, Yeysan **tayoq**;* Fransuz tilida sifat va ot ko'rinishida jami to'qqizta qofiyadosh frazema topildi. Masalan: *Le mond est **rond**,(sifat) Qui ne sait pas nager va **au fond**;(ot).*(kim suzishni bilmasa cho'kadi). Ot va ravish ko'rinishidagi qofiyadosh frazemalardan jami to'rtta topdik. Masalan: *Noce de **feu** Noce de **peu*** (tez kelgan sevgi tez so'nadi). Va o'z navbatida ravish va ot ko'rinishidagi jami to'rtta qofiyadosh birlik ham topdek. Masalan: *L'esprit est **toujours** (ravish) La dupe de son **bon coeur**.(ot)* (ko'ngilga buyruq berib bo'lmaydi).

O'zbek tilida ham ravish+ot shaklidagi iboralarni uchratish mumkin. Masalan: *Butamasang, meva oz,* (ravish) *Butasang yeysan qish-u yoz.* (ot) Fe'l va ot ko'rinishida, masalan: *Il dit cela de **bouche-** og'iz Mais le coeur n'y **touche-** tegmoq.* (tili boshqa – dili boshqa) Ot va fe'l qofiyadoshligi qofiyadosh frazeologik birliklar, masalan: *En avril n'ôte pas **un fil**, En mai, fais **ce qu'il te plaît*** (aprel aldamchi). Yoki o'zbek tilidagi misol : *Mening nafsim balodur,* (ot) *Yonar o'tga soladur* (fe'l) Olmosh va ot shaklida ham qofiyadoshlik hosil bo'lgan turg'un birikmalarni uchratish mumkin. Masalan: *Avoir du pain **quand**, On n'a plus de **dents*** (sayil o'tdi foydasi yo'q). Fransuz tilida ot va olmosh shaklida jami uchta misol topdik. Masalan: *Aller où **le roi**, Ne peut aller **pour moi*** (og'zi qiyshiq bo'lsa ham boyning bolasi gapirsin). Sifat va fe'l qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Plus la haie est **basse**, Plus on y **passe*** (ko'kka ko'tarsang boshga chiqadi). Fe'l va sifat shaklidagi, masalan: *Si la mer **bouillait**, Il y aurait bien des poissons **de cuits**;* (o'rmonga o't ketsa ho'l-u quruq barobar yonadi). Sifat va ravish shaklidagi qofiyadosh frazeologik birlik, masalan: *L'hiver n'est pas **bâtard**, S'il ne vient tôt, il vient **tard*** (qish har doim keladi). Ot va predlog qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Chandelle qui va devat **éclaire**, Mieux que celle qui va **dérrière**;* (oltin qoldirguncha yaxshi nom qoldir). O'zbek tilida predloglar mavjud emasligi bunday turg'un birikmalarning o'zbek tilida mavjud emasligiga ishora qiladi. Predlog va sifat qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Haut comme deux **sous-** ostida De fromage **mou-** yumshoq* (bo'yi bir qarich, no'xotdek). Bog'lovchi va predlog qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Avoir des **si**, Et des **mais** prep.* (og'zidan chiqqandan yoqangga yopishtiradi). Bog'lovchi va ot qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Travailler **comme**, Un bête de **somme**.* (eshakdek ishlamoq). Aralash so'z turkumlarini tahlil qilish jarayonida bitta frazeologik birlik tarkibida nafaqat ikkita so'z turkumi qofiyani hosil qilmasdan uchta so'z turkumi qofiya sifatida bitta leksik birlik tarkibida kelishi ham mumkin, masalan: Ot, olmosh va son qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Secret de **deux**, Secret de **Dieu**. Secret de trois, Secret de **tous**.* (bir og'izdan chiqquncha). Yana sifat, ot fe'l qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *Quand il fait **beau**, Prends ton **manteau**;* Yoki : *Quand il **pleut**, Prends le si tu **veux**;* (yoz to'ningni tashlama, qishda o'zing bilasan) Ot, olmosh fe'l qofiyadoshligi, masalan: *C'est le chien de **Jeand de Nivelle** Il s'enfuit **quand** on **l'appelle**.* (shoshilganda labbay topilmas).

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Implications of Equivalence for Effective Communication

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Abstract: Equivalency translation is one of the most important concepts in translation, and it's usually a good place to start when explaining how language translation works. The process of accurately communicating meaning from one language to another is known as translation equivalency, and it is the core notion in the subject of translation studies. To achieve translation equivalency in this process, both encoding and decoding are essential. The importance of encoding and decoding in translation equivalency and how they support successful cross-linguistic communication will be discussed in this article.

Key words: Terminological harmonization, terminological equivalence and consistency, translation errors, terminological ambiguity, equivalence verification.

The concept of equivalence has extensive implications for effective communication between languages and cultures. Achieving correct translation equivalence has significant implications for the various stakeholders involved in cross-language communication:

1)   Clarity and Comprehension: Equivalence ensures that translated texts are clear, consistent and easily understood by their target audience. Exact equivalents help eliminate ambiguities or confusions caused by inconsistencies between elements in the source text and their translations.[18]

2)   Consistency and Reliability: Consistency helps maintain the consistency and reliability of translated content within specific industries or organizations. Standardized terminology improves the readability, consistency and professionalism of the translated material.

3)   Intercultural Communication: Equivalence facilitates effective intercultural communication by adapting linguistic expressions and cultural references from one language to another without compromising their meaning or impact.

4)   Legal Compliance: For legal translations, achieving equivalence is essential to ensure compliance with laws, industry standards and professional guidelines.

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[18] Faber, P., & Fuentes Luque, A. (2016). Terminology and knowledge engineering: State-of-the-art and future challenges for the language professions. In Proceedings of the XVI EURALEX International Congress: The User in Focus (pp. 1-13)

Accurate translation of legal terminology is critical to maintaining legal expertise and accuracy.

5) Medical accuracy: In medical translation, equivalence is crucial to ensure that medical terminology is accurately conveyed in different languages. Accuracy of medical translations is essential for patient safety, health communication and regulatory compliance.

6) Technical Accuracy: In technical translation, achieving exact correspondence is essential to accurately convey complex technical concepts in different languages. Technical accuracy ensures that end users effectively understand product documentation, manuals or specifications.

7) Scientific Integrity: Equivalence is essential to maintain the scientific integrity of academic or scientific translations. Accurate representation of scientific terminology supports the spread of knowledge across language boundaries.

8) Brand Identity: In marketing or advertising translations, achieving equivalence is critical to maintaining brand identity while adapting advertising content to different language markets. Consistent brand communication increases consumer engagement to different cultural environments.

9) Professionalism: Equivalence promotes adherence to professional translation standards, ensuring accuracy, clarity, consistency and cultural sensitivity of the translated material.10. User Experience: Achieving equivalence improves the user experience by providing clear and understandable translations that meet the linguistic preferences and cultural expectations of the target audience.[19]

Implications of equivalence underscore its importance as a fundamental principle to promote effective communication in various linguistic and cultural contexts while adhering to standards of accuracy, clarity, consistency, reliability, legality, medical accuracy, technical accuracy, scientific integrity and preservation of information.

The concept of equivalence is a cornerstone of translation theory that has profound implications for effective interlingual communication. Addressing linguistic diversity, cultural variation, regional terminology and contextual adaptation through practical approaches such as research context analysis, comparative analysis, adaptation strategies, collaborative methods, version-religious translators can navigate the challenges of achieving an exact equivalent while promoting clarity, consistency, reliability, legality and medical accuracy. technical accuracy scientific integrity while maintaining brand identity professionalism and user experience across linguistic, cultural and professional domains. Theoretical

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[19] Bergenholtz, H., & Tarp, S. (1995). Manual of special language and terminology in science and technology (Vol. 1). Walter de Gruyter.

foundations such as dynamic equivalence, cross-linguistic translation and cultural specificity provide practical methods to achieve accurate translations.[20]

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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MASS SPORTS

Namozov Sherzod Nasimovich
dzyodo - sports trainer

ABSTRACT The article is about the problems and solutions of Science Education in the field of physical education and sports, the study of professional educational benchmarks in physical education and sports activity of athletes, the close connection of sports federations with sports organizations in professional sports education, the formation of various sports education studies between problem situations and sports organizations of education.

KEY WORDS Education in sports activity, determination of the main tasks and goals of sports education, organization of sports educational programs, formation of the personnel market in the field of physical education and sports, education of athletes in various conditions.

As noted in the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 414 of November 2022, it is envisaged to obtain high results by training qualified personnel in the field of Physical Education and sports, adapting the educational process to international standards and digitizing the management system, further improving the pedagogical and scientific potential and radically improving the quality of research.

Formation of educational programs according to the program of a foreign higher educational institution with a high international rating, to ensure the academic exchange of students in cooperation with the world's leading higher educational institutions and to create broad conditions for Education, Accreditation of Bachelor's degrees and master's specialties, Organization of the educational process on the basis of a credit-modular system in order to constantly improve sports skills in students and to express their person on the basis of, graduates 'pre-graduation practice consists in organizing them by involving them in the process of training and training sessions of national teams abroad, as well as international competitions, based on the level of application of the students' knowledge, qualifications and skills in practice, providing talented graduates with certificates determining the qualification category of a sports referee and a second-class trainer.

The development of sports, the wide resolution of a healthy lifestyle in our society, the popularization of physical education and sports among the

population, especially among young people, have been marked as a sign of the important directions of the policy of our state since the first days of independence. Over the years, large-scale work has been carried out on this subject and tremendous results have been achieved. Over the past five years, 1 trillion 230 billion soums have been allocated for the development of Physical Culture and sports, as well as strengthening its material and technical base, and funds from the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan have also been spent.

Today, in order to further expand the mass involvement of children in sports, about 114, 8 thousand sports sections are operating in 1,700 children's sports facilities, which means 30 percent more than the 2020 indicators.

More than 3, 6 million residents are involved in sports sections and groups organized in gyms and sports clubs of all Umut education schools, children's and youth sports schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges in the Republic. More than 2, 1million of them are students and young people of secondary schools, professional colleges and academic lyceums.

Today, 10 thousand 75 teachers and coaches operate in sports facilities in the Republic, of which 4 thousand 667 are of Higher Education (43, 4percent, 5 thousand 599 are of secondary special education (56, 6 percent).Today our country is literally becoming a sports country. A healthy lifestyle among young people is widely decided and the popularity of sports is ensured. Athletes of Uzbekistan have won high victories in prestigious World competitions and show the sports potential of our country to the whole world. The results achieved by our athletes at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Brazil and 2021 in Japan alone made our country known to the world sports community as a dynamically developing country. We are rightfully proud of this. But it is also necessary to say that in recognition of the achieved results, achievements, there are serious shortcomings and problems in improving the system of organization and management of the physical education and sports sphere, strengthening the material and technical base of the industry, broad involvement of youth in sports in the regions, creating sufficient conditions for them, training qualified personnel in For example, today, 67.6% of 9,698 secondary schools in the system of the Ministry of Public Education have gyms, while 32.4% do not have gyms. In total, 25 thousand 603 teachers of physical education work in schools. 17 thousand 735 of them (69.2 percent) have higher education, 7 thousand 868 (30.8 percent) have secondary special education.The number of teachers with secondary special education in the discipline of physical education is the majority in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand,

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Tashkent, Khorezm regions. The educational and methodological manual for teachers in the discipline of physical education was created in 2003, so far this manual has not been reprinted. There are 225 sports schools on the territory of the Republic, of which53 are specialized sports schools for sports. In total, there are 318,693 people in these schools, of which 97,000 girls are regularly engaged in children's Sports, which means only 7.1% of total schoolchildren.

Someone is looking for happiness, and someone is the throne. Someone is looking for wealth, someone else is fame. Of course, this is a way of struggle for survival, which everyone wants: however, people want to find something in the course of their actions, and also face losses. Peace and quiet in fasting largely depends on the relationship of their parents. When a parent is a cow, this in itself serves as an example for children, young people who have grown up in a close family also live a sweet life like their father. The family is the basis of society. When the family is healthy, the nation is also healthy. The foundation is also laid in the family for the health, physical and mental perfection of the next generation. According to the custom of our people, each person must carry out three good deeds throughout his life, that is, the duty to raise 226 healthy and harmonious children, build a shelter for his family and plant seedlings with good intentions is absorbed in our blood. Every parent dreams that his child will grow up in Perfection, will adequately fulfill his duty to his homeland. And the first stage of spiritual perfection begins with a focus on Physical Culture and sports at a higher level. Our First President I.Karimov In the following words of, this can be understood even more deeply: "through sports, the child's worldview changes. A child who walked the street yesterday, not knowing what to do, will also look at his parents with a different eye if he is busy with work and sports activities by learning a craft. In the family, Kindness, Harmony increases. Boys in particular pass a school of bravery on sports grounds." It is known to everyone today that in order to educate and educate the perfect generation, first of all, it is necessary to form in them a love of sports, and in the pursuit of these noble goals, our president creates all opportunities.

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XV-XVIII asrlarda Fransiya

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Annotatsiya: Verden sulhiga ko'ra, 843-yilda franklar davlati uch qismga bo'linib ketdi. G'arbiy "Fransiya", O'rta "Fransiya" va Sharqiy "Fransiya"ga bo'lindi. Keyinchalik ulardan faqatgina g'arbiy qismi o'zining eski "Fransiya" nomini saqlab qoldi.Uning hududi Shelda daryosi sohillaridan to Rona daryosi sohillarigacha bo'lgan.Bu yerda to 987-yilgacha Karl Buyukning avlodlari hukmronlik qildilar, keyinchalik ularning hokimiyati yer egalari tomonidan zaiflashtirilib yuborildi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Kapetinglar, domen, balyaj, general shtatlar, servlar, villanlar, Jakeriya, ''Orlean qizi''.*

Qirol domeni hududi Fransiyadagi ikkita daryo ya'ni Sena bilan Luara daryosining o'rta oqimi bo'ylaridagi yerlarni o'z ichiga olgan edi. Qirol domenini xalqa qilib o'rab olingan yirik feodal knyazliklar tashkil qilar edi, ya'ni; shimolda-Flandriya grafligi, Normandiya gersogligi, Bretan gersogligi; g'arbda-Anji grafligi va Akvitaniya gersogligi; janubda-Overn grafligi, Tuluza grafligi; sharqda -Shampan grafligi va Burgundiya gersogligi bor edi.

Qirol hokimiyatining kuchayishi Lyudovik VI Semiz (1108—1137) davrida katta ishlar qilindi. U o'ttiz yillik hukmronlik davrini o'z domenidagi baronlarga qarshi kurash bilan o'tkazib, ularni o'ziga bo'ysundirdi.Masalan, u talonchilik qilib yurgan ritsarlardan biri Tomas de Marlni juda qattiq jazolab, uning qasrini vayron qilib, o'zini turmaga tashlatdi. Bundan tashqari senyorlar Montleri, Pyunzalarning qasrlarini qirol domeniga qo'shib olindi.

 Lyudovik VI ning vorisi Lyudovik VII (1137—1180) ancha keng siyosat yurgizdi U ikkinchi salib yurishida ham ishtirok etgan edi. U o'z domenini kengaytirib, Burj va Sans shaharlarini qo'shib oladi.

Lyudovik VII davrida qirol sulolaviy nikoh yo'li bilan janubi-g'arbdagi juda katta gersoglikni — Akvitaniyani qo'lga kiritdi. Ammo, tez orada qirol Eleonora Akvitanskaya bilan turmushi buziladi. Anji grafi Genrix II ning qo'lida Men va Normandiya ham bor edi. Lyudovik VII ning qo'yib yuborgan xotiniga Genrix II

uylanadi va u 1154-yilda Angliya qiroli deb e'lon qilinadi, shundan so'ng Fransiya hududidagi Anju, Men, Normandiya va Akvitaniyalar Angliya qiroli tarkibiga o'tadilar, Genrix II Plantagenet Kapetinglarning xavfli raqibiga aylanadi. Fransuz mulkiga ega bo'lgan Plantagenetlar Fransiya qirolning vassallari hisoblanar edi.

XII asrning II-yarmidan boshlab Kapetinglarning shimoliy Fransiya hududlari uchun plantagenetlarga qarshi kurashi kuchaydi.

Bu kurash ayniqsa, Lyudovik VII ning o'g'li Filipp II Avgust (1180—1223) davrida o'zining yuqori nuqtasiga chiqdi. Filipp II o'z hukmronligi davrining boshlaridayoq shimoldagi Pikardiya va Vermanduani qirollik domeniga qo'shib oldi. U Fransiyaning asosiy raqibi ingliz qiroliga qarshi kurashni boshlaydi. XIII asr boshlarida Filipp II mulklarining ko'pchiligini; Normandiya, Anju, Men, Turen, Puatuning bir qismini 1204-1214 yillarda Plantagenetlardan tortib oldi.

Filipp II davrida qirol domeniga ko'plab yerlar qo'shib olinishi munosabati bilan muhim ma'muriy islohot o'tkazildi. Qirollikka qarashli yerlar balyaj deb ataluvchi okruglarga bo'linib, ularga qirollik gubernatorlari-balyalar boshliq qilib qo'yildi. Balyalar vakolatiga sud, soliqlar yig'ish, lashkarlar to'plash edi.Ular vaqt-vaqti bilan qirolga yozma hisobot berib turardilar. Filipp II davrida jami bo'lib 20ta balyaj tashkil qilingan edi.

U sud, ma'muriy va moliya sohasida islohot o'tkazdi.

Lyudovik IX davrida Fransiyani idora qiluvchi markaziy boshqarma tashkil topdi, u qirollik kengashi deb atalardi. U doimiy ishlaydigan qirollik tekshiruvchilar (amaldorligini) joriy etdi, bu revizorlar joylarga borib, qirol amaldorlarini tekshirib, yo'l qo'yilgan kamchiliklar to'g'risida Kengashga axborot berib turardilar.

U sud islohoti natijasida yangi tartiblar joriy qildi;

1) Feodal sudi hukmi ustidan qirol sudiga arz qilishi mumkin.

2) Odam o'ldirganlik, talonchilik, birovning mulkiga o't qo'yish, soxta pul ishlab chiqarish bilan bog'liq jazolar qirol sudida ko'rib chiqiladigan bo'ldi.

3) Feodallar o'rtasidagi o'zaro urushlar ta'qiqlandi. "Qirolning qirq kuni" deb atalgan tartib joriy qilindi. Unga ko'ra, bir-biri bilan janjallashgan feodallarning zaif tomoni 40 kun ichida qirolga arz qilib, qanday sabablar bilan nizo kelib chiqqanligi, nizoni adolatli yo'l bilan hal qilishni so'rab, yordam so'rashi mumkin edi.Bu paytda kuchli tomon urush ochishga haqqi yo'q edi.

Lyudovik IX ning nevarasi Filipp IV Chiroyli (1285—1314) Kapetinglar dinastiyasining uchinchi yirik vakili edi. Filipp IV ning inglizlar bilan olib borgan kurashi Langedokni (Tuluza grafligi), 1308-1309 yillari Akvitaniyaning bir qismini, 1285 yili Ispaniya bilan chegaradosh bo'lgan Navarra qirolligini va Fransiyaning janubi-sharqidagi Lion viloyatini qirollik domeniga qo'shib oldi.

1307 yili mamlakat markazidagi Lionni qo'shib olinishi Fransiyani markazlashtirishdagi muhim qadam bo'ldi. Filipp IV qirollik davrining boshidan to oxirigacha o'sha zamondagi Shimoli-g'arbiy Yevropaning sanoat o'lkasi hisoblangan Flandriyani egallashga harakat qildi.

Kurtra yonidagi jangda Gent va Bryugge hunarmandlari bilan Flandriya dehqonlari 1302 yilda fransuz ritsarlarini qattiq mag'lubiyatga uchratdilar. Biroq, bu muvaffaqiyatsizliklarga qaramay, qirol qo'shinlari 1305 yilda Lilla yonidagi jangda flandriyaliklarga zarba berganlaridan so'ng, Flandriyaning bir qismi qirol domeniga qo'shib olindi.

Flandriya urushi vaqtida xarajatlarning g'oyatda ko'payib ketganligi, shuningdek, qirol saroyida ortiqcha isrofgarchilikka yo'l qo'yilganligi tufayli XIV asr boshlarida Filipp IV ning moliyaviy ishlari tamomila izdan chiqdi. Qirol har qanday yo'llar bilan daromadlarini ko'paytirmoqchi bo'ldi. U shaharlardan pul qarz olib, odatda uni qaytarmasdi, talonchilik maqsadida yahudiylarni mamlakatdan haydab yuborib, nohaq soliqlar olib bo'lgandan so'ng, yana ularni mamlakatga kirgizardi, u tanga-chaqani buzib, buning oqibatida fransuz savdosini izdan chiqarib yubordi, qirollikka qarashli yer-mulklardagi dehqonlarni katta haq to'lash evaziga ozodlikka chiqishga majbur qilardilar.

Papa ruhoniylarning qirolga biror-bir soliq to'lashni va graf Flandriyskiy Filipp IV ustidan papaga shikoyat qilganligi uchun papa Filipp IV ga Flandriyaga qarshi urushni to'xtatishni talab qildi. Papaning aralashuviga javoban, Filipp IV 1302 yilda **uch toifa:** _ruhoniylar, dvoryanlar va shaharliklar_ (har bir shahardan 2 tadan) vakillari ishtirokida **General shtatlarni chaqiradi** (_General shtatlar degan nom – "yalpi toifalar" –(_**Etats Generaux**_) deb nomlanishi keyinchalik 1484 yildan boshlab qo'llana boshlangan_) va ularga qirol bilap papa o'rtasidagi janjalni muhokama qilishni taklif etdi. General shtatlar papaning Fransiyaning ichki ishlariga aralashuvini qoraladi.

Jamoatchilik ko'magiga tayangan Filipp IV, papalikka qarshi zo'ravonlik tadbirlarini qo'llashga o'tdi.

Papaning Fransiyaga yuborgan legati (vakili), qirol buyrug'i bilan qamoqqa olindi. Filipp IV papani lavozimidan chetlatish harakatini boshlab, o'z agentlari Nogareni va Plezianlarni Rimga yuboradi. Ular pulni ayamasdan papaning Italiyadagi siyosiy raqiblarini o'z tomoniga og'dirib, 1303 yil sentabrda Bonifatsiyning Anani shahridagi qarorgohiga bostirib kirib, uni uy qamog'iga oladi. Papaning tarafdorlari bir necha kundan so'ng uni qutqaradi. Lekin keksayib qolgan Bonifatsiy bu tahqirlarni ko'tara olmay ko'p o'tmasdan vafot etadi. Filipp IV ning tazyiqi bilan, 1305 yili Bordr arxiyepiskopi Kliment V papalikka saylanadi. Kliment V Rimda

istiqomat qilishdan xavfsirab, o'z rezidensiyasini Fransiyaga ko'chirdi. Dastlab u Lionda, keyin Avinyon shahriga ko'chib keldi, va u yerda papalar deyarli 70 yil davomida (1309—1378) istiqomat qilishdi.

Qirolning papa bilan qilgan mojarosi munosabati bilan birinchi marta chaqirilgan General shtatlar, keyin Filipp IV davrida 1308 va 1313—1314 yillarda yig'ildi, bunda tanga-pullarni zarb etish va uning tarkibidagi nodir metallning miqdorini aniqlash masalalari muhokama qilindi.

Doimo moliyaviy qiyinchiliklarni boshidan kechirgan Filipp IV, har safar yangi soliqlar yig'ishga rozilik berishni shtatlarga taklif etardi. 1308-1309 yillarda qirol qizi Izabellaning nikoh to'yiga ketadigan xarajatlarni qoplash uchun ayrim grafliklar va gersogliklardan ed deb atalgan soliq yig'ishga ruxsat berish uchun muzokaralar olib boradi.

1337 yildan 1453 yilgacha goh to'xtab, goh davom etgan Yuz yillik urush ikki qo'shni feodal davlatning to'qnashuvi bo'lib, ularning har biri bu vaqtga kelib siyosiy jihatdan markazlab, va katta moddiy mablag'larni qo'lga kiritgan edi.

Flandriyadan inglizlar bu yerda ko'p daromadlar olardilar. Flandriya masalasida Angliya bilan Fransiya o'rtasida nizo chiqdi.

Filipp IV 1328 yilda vafot etadi. Ingliz qiroli Eduard III Filipp IV ning qizidan nabirasi sifatida Fransiya taxtiga o'z da'vosini e'lon qilishi urush chiqishiga bahona bo'ldi. Fransiyada esa Xlodvig davridan qolgan yer-mulkni tojni erkak merosxo'rga qoldirish mumkinligi haqidagi qonunni ro'kach qilishib, "Sali haqiqati" ga asoslanib, Eduard III ning talabini rad etishadi.

Urushning bosh sababi esa shimoliy Flandriya uchun talashish edi. Urush 1337 yili inglizlarning shimoldagi qator muvaffaqiyatlari bilan boshlanadi. Ular 1340 yili Fransiya sohillaridagi Sleys dengiz jangida g'olib chiqadilar. Dengizda qozonilgan bu g'alaba ingliz flotini dengizda hukmron qilib qo'ydi.

Inglizlar bilan fransuzlar o'rtasidagi quruqlikdagi jang Pikardiyadagi Kresi yonidagi 1346 yilgi jang edi, bu jangda fransuz qo'shinlari talafot ko'rib, Eduard III boshchiligidagi ingliz qo'shinlari to'la g'alabaga erishdilar, bu jang o'rta asrlardagi eng mashhur janglardan biri edi. Fransuzlarning yengilishining asosiy sababi, fransuz ritsarlarining umumiy safda turib jang qilishga qobiliyatsizligi edi. Ingliz qo'shinlari orasida ajoyib o'q-yoy otuvchilarning borligi ularning qo'lini balandga olib keldi. Bu g'alabalardan so'ng inglizlar 1347 yili Angliyadan jun keltiriladigan muhim port bo'lgan Kaleni egallashadi.

Janubi-g'arbda inglizlar Gnen va Gaskonni egallab, noiblikka Eduard III ning "qora shahzoda" nomini olgan, ritsarlik jasoratligi bilan dong qozongan o'g'li Eduard tayinlangan. Qora rangli sovut kiygan shahzoda Bordoda joylashib, Fransiyaning

markaziy viloyatlariga talonchilik bosqinlari uyushtirgan. Navbatdagi bosqindan qaytayotganda 1356 yili uning qo'shini Puatye yaqinida son jihatdan ustun fransuzlarga duch keladi.

Bu jangda fransuz feodallari, ritsarlari asir qilib olindi. Bu jangda umumiy yo'qotishlar 5-6 ming kishini tashkil qilib, ularning yarmini ritsarlar tashkil qilgan. General shtatlarning bu barcha talablari 1357 yilgi "Buyuk mart ordonansi" nomi bilan rasmiylashtirilib, dofin 1357-yil 3 martda imzo chekdi va bu hujjat Angliyadagi "Buyuk Erkinlik xartiyasi"ga o'xshab, general shtatlar talablaridan kelib chiqqan qarorlardan iborat edi.

Uchinchi toifaning «o'zboshimchaligi»dan g'azablangan saroy feodallari Etyen Marsel va harakatning boshqa rahbarlariga nisbatan jazo choralari qo'llashni qattiq talab qildilar. Dofin o'zi imzo chekkan mart ordonansini bajarishga ro'yxush bermadi. Shundan keyin 1358 yilning 22 fevralida Parijda qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi, bu qo'zg'olonni Marsel tarafdorlari tayyorlagan edi. Parijning 3 mingga yaqin hunarmandlari qirol maydoniga to'planib, saroyiga bostirib kirdilar. Dofinning ikkita bosh maslahatchisi o'ldirildi. Marselning o'zi bosh maslahatchi bo'lib oldi.

Harbiy islohot natijalari urushning borishida darhol namoyon bo'ldi.1369-yilda urush harakatlari boshlanib boshlanib ketganidan so'ng, bu harakatlar inglizlar uchun muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lib chiqdi. Karl V ning iste'dodli bosh qo'mondoni Dyugeklen, tez-tez va to'satdan harakat qilib, inglizlarni birin-ketin Normandiya, Puatye va Giyendan surib chiqardi. Dyugeklen qasrlarni qamal qilishda artilleriyadan foydalandi. U 200 dan ziyodroq qal'alarni dushmandai tozaladi. 1380 yilda inglizlar qo'lida jami bo'lib bir nechta sohil bo'yi shaharlari qolgan edi. Urush asta-sekin so'na bordi. Karl V va Dyugeklen vafotidan keyin, 1396 yilda 28 yilga cho'zilgan yarashish ahdi tuzildi.

XIV asrning oxiri — XV asrning boshlari Fransiyada yangi siyosiy inqiroz zamoni bo'ldi. Karl V ning o'g'li Karl VI (1380—1422) 12 yoshida qirol bo'ldi. 90-yillarning boshlarida u ruhiy kasallikka chalinib qoladi va saroy ayonlari qo'lida qurolga aylanadi. Mamlakatni zodagonlarning ikki guruhi navbat bilan boshqargan. Ulardan birini qirolning amakisi, Burgundiya gersogi boshqarsa, ikkinchisiga Karlning ukasi-Orlean gersogi va graf Armanyak yetakchilik qilganlar.

Butun Fransiya bir-biriga raqib guruhlarga bo'linib ketdi. Burgundiya gersogi partiyasiga qarshi 1411yildan boshlab, Orleanskiyning qaynotasi graf Armanyak boshchiligida kurash boradi. Har ikkala to'da navbati bilan hokimiyat tepasiga chiqib olib, davlat mablag'larini talon-taroj qildi, qirollikka qarashli mulklarni bosib oldi, shaharlarni taladi.

Burgundlar va armanyaklar kurashi avj olgan bir paytda ingliz qiroli Genrix V 30 ming kishilik qo'shin bilan Fransiyaning shimoliga kelib tushadi. Fransuzlarda 100 ming kishilik qo'shin bor edi-yu, lekin ularning harbiy mahorati g'oyat past edi. 1415 yil kuzida Azenkurga yaqinidagi jangda, fransuzlar qattiq mag'lubiyatga uchradilar.

Karl VIII 1491 yili Bretan gersogining qizi Annaga uylanishi bilan, Fransiya qirolligining markazlashishi yakun topadi. XV asr oxirida Fransiyada mutloq monarxiyaga asos solinadi. XVI asr boshlariga kelib Fransiya Yevropadagi eng katta va eng markazlashgan qirolliklardan biriga aylandi.

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A Comparative Study on Satellite Image Classification Using Various Deep Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT The satellite image classification procedure comprises categorizing the image pixel values. There are several approaches and procedures for classifying satellite images. Satellite image categorization algorithms are roughly divided into three categories: 1) automatic 2) manual and 3) hybrid. Satellite image classification requires the selection of an appropriate classification method depending on the criteria. This paper focuses on satellite image categorization methods and methodologies.

АННОТАЦИЯ Процедура классификации спутниковых изображений включает категоризацию значений пикселей изображения. Существует несколько подходов и процедур классификации спутниковых изображений. Алгоритмы категоризации спутниковых изображений условно делятся на три категории: 1) автоматические, 2) ручные и 3) гибридные. Классификация спутниковых изображений требует выбора подходящего метода классификации в зависимости от критериев. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется методам и методологиям категоризации спутниковых изображений.

ANNOTATSIYA Sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirini tasniflash tartibi tasvir piksellari qiymatlarini toifalarga ajratishni o'z ichiga oladi. Sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarini tasniflashning bir qancha yondashuvlari va tartiblari mavjud. Sun'iy yo'ldosh

tasvirlarini turkumlashtirish algoritmlari odatda uch toifaga bo'linadi: 1) avtomatik 2) qo'lda va 3) gibrid. Sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirini tasniflash mezonlarga qarab tegishli tasniflash usulini tanlashni talab qiladi. Ushbu tezisda sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlarini tasniflash usullari va metodologiyalari o'rganildi.

INTRODUCTION Satellite images are comprehensive and serve an important role in supplying geographical information [1]. Satellite and remote sensing photos give quantitative and qualitative information, reducing the complexity of fieldwork and study time [2]. Satellite remote sensing systems gather data and photos at regular intervals. The volume of data received at datacenters is massive, and it is increasing exponentially as technology advances at a rapid pace [3]. There is a critical need for effective and efficient procedures for extracting and interpreting meaningful information from large satellite photos. Satellite image classification is a strong approach for extracting information from large collections of satellite photos. Satellite image categorization is the process of organizing pixels into meaningful classes [4]. This is a multi-step process. Satellite image categorization is also known as extracting information from satellite images. Satellite image classification is simple, but the analyst must make numerous selections and choices during the process. Satellite image classification include interpreting remote sensing images, mining spatial data, researching various vegetation types such as farmland and foresters, as well as studying cities and determining diverse land uses in a given area [5]. This paper presents a brief literature overview on satellite image classification methods and approaches. It describes and explains several satellite image categorization methods to the analyst. This study is focused on automatic satellite image classification methods and methodologies. This paper aims to uncover the merits and limitations of each deep learning approach via thorough testing on benchmark datasets, providing insights into their applicability for various types of satellite image categorization tasks.

SATELLITE IMAGE TECHNIQUES

There are various approaches and procedures for classifying satellite images. Figure 1 depicts a hierarchy of satellite image classification algorithms. Satellite image classification methods are roughly divided into three categories:

• Automated

• Manual

• Hybrid

Automated. Automated satellite image categorization approaches employ algorithms that use the complete satellite image to arrange pixels into logical categories. The majority of classification methods come under this group. Figure 1 shows an example of satellite image classification. Automated satellite image classification algorithms are divided into two categories: 1) supervised 2) unsupervised classification algorithms. An analyst must provide input for supervised classification techniques. The analyst's input is referred to as the training set. The training sample is the most significant consideration in supervised satellite image classification algorithms. The accuracy of the approaches is strongly dependent on the training samples. There are two types of training samples: one for classification and another for assessing classification accuracy. Various classification strategies address different types of similarity matching procedures. Supervised classification offers extra features such as input data analysis, training sample and signature file creation, and quality determination.

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) algorithms replicate the human learning process by assigning appropriate meaningful labels to image pixels. The advantage of ANN-based satellite image classification algorithms is the ease with which supplementary data may be incorporated into the classification process, improving classification accuracy. Satellite image classification systems such as Binary Decision Tree (BDT) are examples of machine learning. The decision tree technique employs a set of binary rules that define meaningful classes to be assigned to individual pixels. Different decision tree software is available for generating binary rules. The software uses a training set and additional data to develop effective rules.
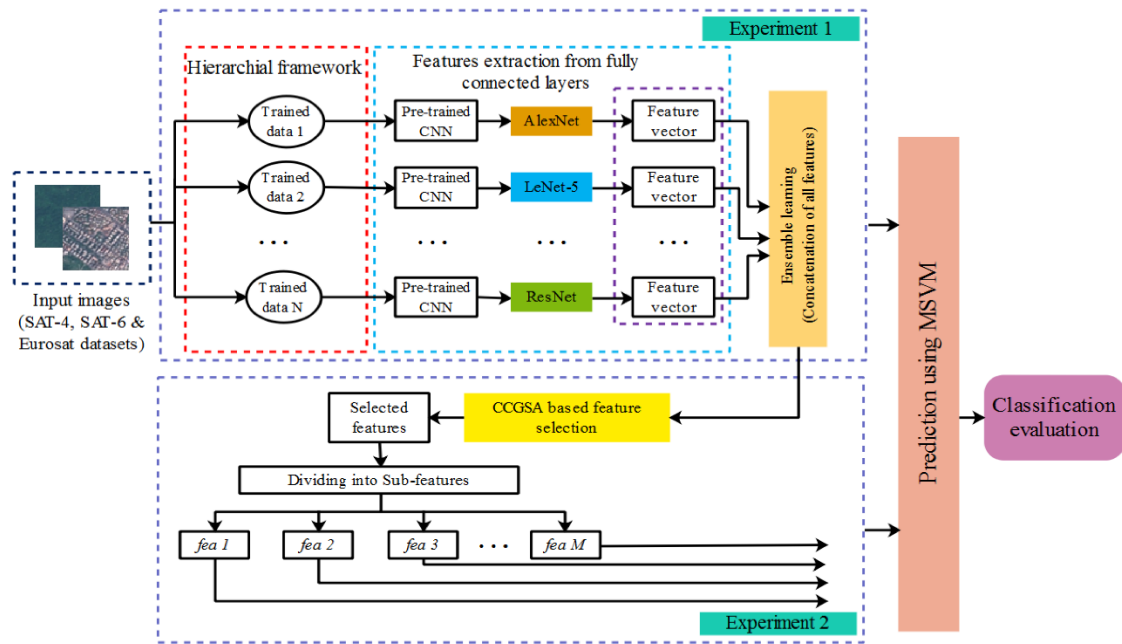
Figure 1. Satellite Image classification

Unsupervised classification employs clustering algorithms to divide satellite image pixels into unlabeled classes/clusters. Later, the analyst applies meaningful labels to the clusters, resulting in a well-classified satellite image. The most used unsupervised satellite image categorization algorithms are ISODATA, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and K-Means.

Manual. Manual satellite image classification methods are reliable, effective, and efficient. However, manual procedures consume more time. Manual approaches require the analyst to be familiar with the area covered by the satellite image. The efficiency and accuracy of classification depend on the analyst's knowledge and familiarity with the topic of research.

Hybrid. Hybrid satellite image categorization methods combine the benefits of automatic and manual approaches. The hybrid approach uses automated satellite image classification methods for initial classification, followed by manual approaches for refinement and error correction.

CONCLUSION

This study provides a summary of automated satellite image classification methods and contrasts multiple reviews conducted by different academics. Automated satellite image categorization systems can be divided into two categories: 1) supervised and 2) unsupervised. The methods used to arrange pixels into meaningful groups in supervised and unsupervised satellite image classification differ. In the

literature, researchers conducted a survey of satellite image classification algorithms and tested their effectiveness against various datasets. This study summarizes the numerous reviews of satellite image classification methods and approaches. The overview assists researchers in selecting the most relevant satellite image categorization method or approach based on their needs.

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SUITSID. SUITSIDGA MOYILLIK PAYDO BO'LISH OMILLARI VA ULARGA PSIXOLOGIK YORDAM KO'RSATISH

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Texnikumi psixolog

"Ming afsuski hayoti davomida bir marta bo'lsa ham o'zini o'ldirish haqida o'ylab ko'rmagan insonning o'zi yo'q." U. Jeyms

Suitsid-lotincha so'z (sui caedere) bo'lib, o'z joniga qasd qilish ma'nosini anglatadi. 1910-yilda Venada   Z.Freyd tomonidan Suitsid aniqlangan. Suitsid 10-11-14 yoshda o'smirlarda vujudga keladi. 15-18-35 yoshda aktiv Suitsid kuzatiladi. 15 yoshdan 44 yosh oralig'ida 65% o'smirlar ta'sirlanish natijasida, 35% alkogolizm natijasida, 5% ruhiy tushkunlik sabab o'z joniga qasd qiladi.

O'z joniga qasd qilish fenomeni insoniyat jamiyati qancha vaqtdan beri mavjud bo'lsa, shuncha davrdan buyon mavjud bo'lib kelmoqda. Bunda faqatgina hayotdan ko'ngilli ravishda ketish holatiga nisbatan munosabatning o'zgarishinigina kuzatish mumkin. Qadimda qariyb barcha xalqlarda urf-odatga ega bo'lgan marosimli (ritual) o'z joniga qasd qilish mavjud bo'lgan. Birinchi navbatda bu o'zini ko'ngilli ravishda xudolarga qurbonlikka keltirishdir. Shu o'rinda beva ayollarning o'z joniga qasd qilishlari haqida alohida to'xtalib o'tish lozim. Ko'plab ma'daniyatlarda, jumladan Rim va Slaviyan ma'daniyatlarida bevalar tomonidan sodir etiluvchi suitsid ularning o'z turmush o'rtoqlariga sodiqligining isboti hisoblangan. Beva ayollarning o'zini yoqish holati ommaviy xarakterga ega bo'lgan holda yaqin davrlargacha saqlanib kelingan. Xususan Hindistonda.

    O'z joniga qasd qilishni birinchi bo'lib, IV asrda avliyo Avgustin qoralab chqdi. u suitsidni diniy ta'limotni buzuvchi qotillik shakli deb hisoblaydi. Uyg'onish davriga kelib Angliya va Fransiyada insonning tabiiy huquqlari haqida fikr bildirila boshladi. XVI asrda fransuz mutafakkiri Monten antik davr faylasuflarining o'z joniga qasd qilish muammosiga doir qarashlarini qaytadan jonlantirib, bunday harakatlarni psixologik va huquqiy jixatdan oqlashga urinadi.

 N.A Berdayev yozganidek: "O'z joniga qasd qilish psixologik hodisadir va uni tushunish uchun o'z hayotini tugatishga qaror qilgan insonning ruhiy holatini tushunish lozim. O'z joniga qasd qilish hayotning maxsus, o'ziga xos daqiqasiga, qora to'lqinlar ko'ngilni qamrab olgan, umid uchqunlari so'ngan paytida sodir etiladi. O'z   joniga qasd qilish psixologiyasi, eng avvalo chorasizlik psixologiyasidir".

Suitsitdal xulq-atvor tadqiqotchilar tomonidan autodestruktiv (o'zini-o'zi halok etuvchi) xulq sifatida ko'rilib, uning belgisi sifatida o'z shaxsi va salomatligini ongli ravishda buzush tendensiyasi namoyon bo'ladi.

Suitsitga moyillik paydo bo'lish omillari, shaxsda ruhiy yemirilishni rivojlantiradigan inqirozli vaziyatlar suitsidial xulq inson ruhiyatida o'z-o'zidan emas, aksincha bosqichma-bosqich rivojlana boshlaydi. Inson behosdan yoki haddan ziyod kuchli zo'riqishli (stressli) ta'sir oqibatida, atrofimizda sodir bo'layotgan voqea-hodisalarga va inson shaxsiga qaratilgan munosabatlar ta'siriga javoban nerv sistemasida ikki xil qo'zg'alish vujudga keladi. Ana shu vaziyatda miya faoliyatida ikkita signal sistemasi faoliyatga kirishishi jarayonida insonda ikki xil hissiyot nafrat va rohat his-tuyg'usi paydo bo'ladi. Shu sababli voqea-hodisalarga munosabat turlicha namoyon bo'ladi.

Kuchli nafrat insonda agressiyani vujudga keltiradi. Agressiya kimgadir zarar yetkazishga qaratilgan jismoniy yoki verval "nutqli" hulq.

Suitsitga moyillik paydo bo'lish omillari shaxsda quyidagicha rivojlanadi.

➢ Agressiya. Stressning uzoq davom etuvchi harakati adaptatsiyani boshqarishga qaratiladi. Bu holatda agressivlik paydo bo'lsa, yuqori havotirlanish, o'z-o'zini boshqarish tizimining buzulishidan darak beradi.

➢ Distress, qiyinchilik-bu odamning stressli omillarga va ular keltirib chiqaradigan stressga to'liq moslasha o lmaydigan va noto'g'ri dezadaptatsiya ko'rsatadigan azoblanish holati.

➢ Depressiya –insondagi ruhiy inqiroz (qora sharpa). Depressiyaning simptomlari (belgilari)

• Disfariya yoki hayotga qiziqishning va lazzat olish qobilyatining yo'qolishi
• Ishtahaning yoki tana og'irligining o'zgarishi
• Uyqu davomiyligi o'zgarishi
• O'zini hech narsaga arzimasligi yoki aybdorlik hissi
• O'lim holatidagi fikrlar
• Yakkalanish

Ularning quyidagi so'zlaridan hushyor bo'lish kerak "hayotni ko'rgani ko'zim yo'q", "men bo'lmasam hammasi yaxshi bo'ladi", "ular menga qilgan qilmishlari uchun afsuslanadilar", "men hammaga yukman", "o'zimni o'ldirsam qutilaman". Kelajak hayotiy rejalarni ahamiyatini turmushda ro'y beradigan voqealarning muhimligi bilan tartibga sola olmaslik, o'ziga xos balans o'rnata olmaslik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hayot mazmunini yo'qotish ko'pincha depressiv holatlar asosini tashkil qiladi.

➢ Ipoxondrya (yun. hupochonddrion-qovurg'alar osti biqin)- ushbu sindrom ruhiy holat , o'z sog'lig'iga va umuman hayotiga haddan tashqari shubxa bilan qarash, biror kasalligi bo'lsa, oshirib yuborish va o'zida yo'q kasallikni bor deb bilish. Ipoxondryada nevroz, shizofreniya kabi kasalliklar uchraydi.

➢ Suitsid - o'z joniga qasd qilish.

Suitsid asosida emotsional buzulish belgilari

1. Ishtaxa yo'qolishi yoki ochko'zlik, oxirgi kunlardagi uyqusizlik yoki uyquchanlik;
2. O'zining kayfiyatini yasama xushchaqchaq ko'rsatishga urinish;
3. Somatik holatdan tez-tez arz qilish (qorin og'rig'i, bosh og'rig'i, doimiy charchoq, ko'p uxlash).
4. O'z tashqi ko'rinishiga nisbatan odatiy bo'lmagan befarqlik;
5. Doimiy yolg'izlik, kerak emaslik, ayibdorlik va g'am hissi;
6. Avval rohat bag'ishlagan narsalar ishdan va yaqinlaridan zerikish;
7. Aloqalardan qochish, do'stlar va oiladan yakkalanish;
8. Diqqatning buzulishi va sifatining buzulishi;
9. O'lim haqidagi fikrlarga berilish;
10. Kelajak rejalarining yo'qligi;
11. Arzimagan narsalar uchun asablanish:

Suitsidga tayyorgarlik belgilari

1 O'z ishlarini tartibga keltirish, qimmatbaho buyumlarni tarqatish, yig'ishtirish.
2 Xayrlashuv. Odamlarga turli vaqtlarda ko'rsatilgan yordamlarni yordamlari uchun minnatdorchilik bildirish shaklida bo'lishi mumkin.
3. Tashqi mamnunlik quvvatning ko'payishi. Agar o'zini o'ldirish haqidagi qaror qabul qilingan, reja tuzilgan bo'lsa, bu haqidagi firklar uni qiynamay qo'yadi, kuch

– quvvat ko'payadi. Tashqi xotirjamlik – o'zini o'ldirish fikridan qaytgandek ko'rinadi. Kuch – quvvatning ko'payishi chuqur depressiyadan xafliroq bo'lishi mumkin.

4. Yozuvdagi k o'rsarmalar (xatlarda, kundalikda)

5. So'zli ko'rsatmalar yoki tahdidlar

6. Impul'siv o'smirlarda g'azablanish

7. Uyqusizlik.

Suitsidal xulq-atvor toifalari

Nomoyishkorona axloq- o'ziga o'zining muammolariga e'tibor qaratish , yordam so'rash, atrofdagilarni qo'rqitish, nohaq ekanliklarini anglatish.

Usullari: venani kesish, zaxarli bo'lmagan dorilarni qabul qilish, o'zini osishni ko'rsatish:

Affektiv axloq – yorqin emotsiyalar ta'sirini ostiga impul'siv tarzda, hech qandey rejasiz suitsidial harakat amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Usullari: o'zini osishga harakat qilish, zaxarli va kuchli ta'sir qiluvchi vositalarni qo'llash.

Haqiqiy suitsidal sindrom- harakatning o'ylangan rejasi bilan farqlanadi. Unga tayyorgarlik ko'riladi. Yaqiinlariga o'z harakatlari sabablarini tushuntiruvchi xat qoldiradi.

Usullari: o'zini osish yoki balandlikdan sakrash.

Psixologik yordam.

Shartsiz ravishda, har bir odamning inqirozdan so'ng shaxsiy tiklanish yo'li bor. Shuning uchun ham individual kechinmalarni tushunish va qadrlash kerak, ulardan qutilishga sharoit yaratish, alohida hodisalar va me'yordagi hayotiy faoliyatiga o'tishiga tayyor turishi zarur.

Psixologlar E.Golovaxa va A.Kroniklarning ta'kidlashicha bu inqirozni bartaraf etishda turli darajadagi inqirozli holatlarga duch kelamiz:

- Somatik;
- Asab-psixik;
- Psixologik (shaxsning asosiy tizimlari nizo sifatida, shuningdek ma'naviy tarkiblari ham);
- Ijtimoiy-psixologik (kommunikativ funksiyalar va atrof-muhitga moslashish mexanizmlarining buzulishi)

Qoidaga muofiq, inqirozli holat tizimli xarakterga ega va barcha darajalari qamrab oladi. Shunga muofiq tizimli, majmuaviy yondashuvni talab etadi.

Psixologik yordam ko'rsatish metidlarini to'rtta kategoriyaga ajratish mumkin.

1.Biblioterapiya. Odamlar kitob va maqolalar yordamida olgan ma'lumotlariga ko'ra qayta tiklanishning shaxsiy resurslariga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Axborot maydonini yaratish esa ularga o'zlarining qiyinchiliklari yagona emasligini anglashga yordam beradi.

2.Salomatlikka munosabat. Inson hayotiy ehtiroslar maydonida yaxlitligicha namoyon bo'ladi, bu esa og'ir vaziyatlarda inson organizmining va shaxsning barcha zaxiralarini ishga solish zaruratini taxmin qiladi: jismoniy faollik, tog'ri ovqatlanish, ma'naviy rivojlanish, hazil-mutoyibani qo'llash. Inson shaxsining barcha taraflariga e'tibor qaratish, shu paytgacha yashirinib yotgan qayta tiklanishga bo'lgan qobiliyatlarini faollashtirishga yordam beradi.

3. Ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash. Shaxsning inqirozli holatidan chiqishida ijtimoiy muhit ham kata ahamiyatga ega. Inson psixologik buzulishlar kimlarga suyana oladi, oilaviy munosabatlarda va ishda qanday muammolar paydo bo'ldi, korreksion chora-tadbirlarda bularning barchasini nazarda tutish kerak.

4. Shaxsiy psixologik yordam. **P**sixologik yordam o'zida qayg'u holatidagi kattalar va bolalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash guruhini qamrab oladi, jumladan jarohat yetkazgan obrazlar bilan ishlash vositasi orqali fobiyalarni bartaraf etish va individual yordam, qo'llab-quvvatlash metodlari ham nazarda tutiladi. Psixologik yordam tizimida maxsus yaratilgan metodlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Bu psixologik debrifing-inqiroz interventisiyasi, u inqirizli voqeadan so'ng guruhiy shaklda o'tkaziladi. Psixobiografik debrifing esa individual tarzda o'tkaziladi.

Psixologik debrifing metodini qo'llashda barcha ish qayta moslashish bosqichiga yo'naltiriladi, ya'ni inqirozdan so'ng shaxsning kelajak hayot yo'li qayta tiklanadi. Shaxsning kelajak hayot yo'li qayta tiklanishi inqiroz sababli paydo bo'lgan dalillar, fikrlar, hissiyotlar va belgilarni qayta ishlashini muaffaqiyatli o'rganishdan darak beradi.

AJDODLAR MEROSIDA TAFAKKUR VA ISTE'DOD MEZONI

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Annotatsiya Bugun biz tarixiy bir davrda - xalqimiz o'z oldiga ezgu va ulug' maqsadlar qo'yib, tinch-osoyishta hayot kechirayotgan, avvalambor o'z kuch va imkoniyatlariga tayanib, demokratik davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati qurish yo'lida ulkan natijalarni qo'lga kiritayotgan bir zamonda yashamoqdamiz. Ma'lumki, har qaysi xalq yoki millatning tafakkuri, turmush tarzi, ma'naviy qarashlari o'z-o'zidan, bo'sh joyda shakllanib qolmaydi. Ularning vujudga kelishi va rivojlanishida aniq tarixiy, tabiiy va ijtimoiy omillar asos bo'lishini hammamiz yaxshi bilamiz. Ushbu maqolada shu omillar haqida so`z yuritamiz.

Kalit so`zlar: ajdod, avlod, meros, madaniyat, ma'naviyat, iste'dod, tarix

Tafakkur - inson aqliy faoliyatining yuksak shakli; obyektiv voqelikning ongda aks etish jarayoni. Tafakkur atrof muhitni, ijtimoiy hodisalarni, voqelikni bilish quroli, shuningdek, inson faoliyatini amalga oshirishning asosiy sharti sanaladi. U sezgi, idrok, tasavvurlarga qaraganda voqelikni to'la va aniq aks ettiruvchi yuksak bilish jarayonidir. Tafakkur deb, voqelikdagi narsa va hodisalarni ular o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlarni fikran, umumlashtirib, vositali yo'l bilan aks ettirishga aytiladi. Voqelik tafakkurda, idrok va tasavvurgina nisbatan chuqurroq va to'laroq aks etadi. Biz sezgi, idrok vositasi bilan bilib olishimiz mumkin bo'lmagan narsa yoki hodisalarni, narsa yoki hodisalarning xususiyatlarini, ularning bog'lanish va munosabatlarini tafakkur vositasi bilan bilib olamiz.

O'rta asr allomalaridan al-Farobiyning fikricha, zakovat – biror narsani juda tez, deyarli vaqt sarflamay yoki juda qisqa muddat ichida osonlik bilan fahmlay olish qobiliyatidir". Darhaqiqat, buyuk zotlarda tafakkur, iste'dod zarralari bolalik davridayoq ma'lum ta'sirlar ostida shakllanib borgan. Olimlarning aniqlashicha, bola aqlining shakllanish davri asosan 7 yoshgacha davom etadi. Aynan shu davrda u qanday inson bo'lib yetishishiga zamin bo'ladigan butun axborotning 70 foizini o'zlashtiradi. Hamma gap ana shu axborot tizimini mustahkamlash, uni bolaning qon-qoniga singdirib yuborish choralarini ko'rishdir. O'tkir aql va go'zal axloq - ma'naviy yetuk inson bo'lib yetishishning asosiy shartlaridan biri. Imom al-Buxoriyda nodir iste'dod yoshligidanoq namoyon bo'lgan. U ilk yoshlik davridayoq Qur'oni karimni yod olgan. O'n-o'n bir yoshdan hadis rivoyat qiluvchilarning tarjimai hollari bilan tanisha boshlagan va o'n sakkiz yoshdan kitob yoza boshlagan.

Shuningdek, Imom al- Buxoriy arab tili sarf va nahvida balog'atga erishib, favqulotda o'tkir xotira, aql-zakovat, o'tkir zehn, sabr- toqatlilik, tirishqoqlik, mehnatsevarlik, diniy ilmlarga cheksiz qiziqish namoyon etgan. Qastaloniyning xabariga ko'ra, Imom al-Buxoriy, ayniqsa, hadislarni o'rganish, ularni birinchi o'qish yoki eshitishdayoq yod olish, muhaddislardan hadis tinglashda tirishqoq va o'rnak bo'lib, 10 yoshga yetganda 10 ming hadisni yoddan ayta olgan. Bu sohada ustozi Shayx Abu Bakr Ablulloh ibn az-Zubayr al-Homidiy ibn Rohavayh (Imom Ishoq ibn Ibrohim) tahsin va olqishlariga sazovor bo'libgina qolmay, u kishidan "Xotirangizdagi hifz qilgan hadislarning eng sahihlarini ajratib olib, alohida bir kitobga jam qilmoq" ko'rsatmasini olgan. Bolalikda rivojlantirilgan iste'dod Imom al-Buxoriyni nafaqat yirik olim, balki go'zal xulq-atvorli va sahovatli olijanob inson sifatida kamol topishiga sabab bo'lgan. Ibn Sino ham tengsiz ma'naviy iqtidor sohibi bo'lgan. Tabobat bilan o'ta band bo'lishiga qaramasdan, 450 dan ortiq asar yozgan. Bolaligidanoq ilmga intilgan Ibn Sino betinim izlanishi va mashaqqatli mehnati tufayli buyuk hakim bo'lib yetishdi. Betakror iste'dodi, o'tkir zehni, tafakkur kuchi bilan Ibn Sino odam organizmining tuzilishi va qanday ishlashini batafsil o'rganib chiqib, olamshumul muvaffaqiyat qozondi va tibbiyot tarixining to'ridan joy oldi. Uning ko'pdan - ko'p qimmatli fikr - mulohazalari hozir ham o'z ahamiyatini saqlab kelmoqda. Inson o'z kuchini, tafakkurini ishga solib, tabiat qonunlarini, uning sirli tilsimotini anglashga harakat qilib, o'zidagi ruhiy va aqliy quvvatni boshqara olishga intiladi. Zero, insonning ruhiy va aqliy quvvati tarqoq holda mavjud. Fikrni jamlab, parishon holdagi quvvat va tafakkurni bir yerga to'plab, barcha e'tiborini shunga qaratib, uni boshqarishi mumkin. "Tafakkur, - deyiladi "Temur tuzuklari" da, - fikrlash va mushohada qobiliyati, quvvat hofizasi kuchli inson har qanday mushkulu mushkulotni oson qilish yo'lini topa oladi". Bu ta'rifda ma'naviyatning uch tarkibiy qismidan ikkitasi, ya'ni aql va iroda faoliyati bilan bog'liq tafakkur - mulohaza, es-xotira, xulosa - hukm va azmu qaror singari inson ruhiyatida kechadigan jarayonlar nazarda tutilgan. Ular botiniy bo'lganidan faqat nutq, til, so'z va yozuv orqali boshqalarga ham ayonlashadi va amaliy xatti-harakat vositasida voqelikka aylanadi. Sohibqiron Tanbehlarida uchraydigan quyidagi hikmatda ham aynan shu fikr ta'kidlangan: "Biron ishni bajarishga qasd qilgan bo'lsang, butun zehning, vujuding bilan tirishib, bitirmaguncha undan qo'l tortma". Donolar ilm va yuksak ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlar sohibini aqlli odam, deb aytganlar. Aql (tafakkur) saxovat eshiklari va saodat xazinasining kaliti, dunyoning noz - ne'matlariga ega bo'lish dam aqlga bog'liq, deb hisoblaydilar. Aql insonni boshqaruvchi kuch, ruh esa uni harakatga keltiruvchi ichki qobiliyatdir. Aql insonni yaxshi ishlarga da'vat etadi, e'tiqodini mustahkamlaydi. Aql ilmga erishish vositasi hamdir. Ilm insonning zehnini

o'tkirlashtiradi, husni xulq esa uning dilini ravshanlashtiradi. Donishmandlar bularning uzviy birligini donishmandlik ifodasi, deb qaraganlar. Shoh Xusravning vaziri Buzurgmehrdan inson uchun eng zarur narsa, nima deb so'raganlarida, u: "Tug'ma zehn», deb javob beribdi. Tug'ma zehn bo'lmasachi? deb so'rasalar: "Odob va ilm o'rgansin", - debdi. O'rganolmasa-chi? deb so'rasalar: "Mol - davlat, zaru zevar orttirsin, bu ham ko'p ayblarni berkitadi", debdi. Eplolmasachi? deb so'rasalar: "Unda sertavoze' va seriltifot bo'lsin, bu ham odamning ziynati" deb aytgan. Bu ham qo'lidan kelmasachi? deb so'rasalar: "Unda unaqa tiriklikdan o'lgan afzalroq, ham odamlar qutiladi, ham o'zi qutiladi" degan ekan. Har bir ota-ona o'z farzandini bolaligidan qobiliyatini aniqlab, uni qo'llab-quvvatlasa, munosib murabbiy yordamida tarbiyalasa, jamiyatimizda iste'dodli insonlar safi kengayib boraveradi. Inson kamoloti bolalikda qanday tarbiya olganiga bog'liqligiga ko'plab dalillar keltirish mumkin. Abu Nasr al-Farobiy, Ibn Sino, Beruniy, Lutfiy, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur kabi alloma va shoirlar dastlabki bilim va malakalarni ota-onalaridan, salohiyatli ustozlardan o'rganganlar. Tafakkur til va nutq bilan chambarchas bog'liq ravishda namoyon bo'ladi. Fikrlash faoliyati nutq shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. Nutq aloqasi jarayonida insonning hissiy mushohada doirasi kengayib qolmay, orttirilgan tajriba boshqa kishilarga ham beriladi. Inson o'zining tafakkuri, nutqi hamda ongli xatti-harakati bilan boshqa mavjudotlardan ajralib turadi. U fikr yuritish faoliyatida o'zida aks ettirgan, idrok qilgan, tasavvur etgan narsa va hodisalarning haqiqiyligini aniqlaydi, hosil qilingan hukmlar, tushunchalar, xulosalar chin yoki chin emasligini belgilab oladi. Inson tafakkuri orqali voqelikni umumlashtirib, bevosita (bilvosita) aks ettiradi, narsa va hodisalar o'rtasidagi eng muhim bog'lanishlar, munosabatlar, xususiyatlarni anglab yetadi. Binobarin, inson muayyan qonun, qonuniyat va qoidalarga asoslangan holda ijtimoiy voqea va hodisalarning vujudga kelishi, rivojlanishi hamda oqibatini oldindan ko'rish imkoniyatiga ega.

Marhum akademik Qori Niyoziy bolalik chog'larini shunday eslaydi: "Otam ishdan bo'sh vaqtlarida turli hikoya va dostonlar o'qib berardi. Ayam esa tuganmas ertaklar manbai bo'lib, juda sodda qilib, bolalar tilida, badiiy uslubda aytib berardi. Men ularni sabrsizlik bilan kutardim, chunki ertaklar meni shu darajada ta'sirlantirar ediki, hatto ayrim ertak va doston voqealari tushlarimga kirardi". Biz o'zimiz ham maktab partasidayoq, "Uchar gilamlar" haqidagi ertaklarni eshitib katta bo'lganmiz. Shunday mo'jizaviy qudrat borligiga ishonganmiz. Sehrli ertaklar, rivoyatlar og'ushida kamol topgan shoir Hamid Olimjon she'rlarini sevib o'qiganmiz. Ota-onaning o'z farzandiga dastlabki bilim va malakalar berishi kelgusida bola uchun ham, oila uchun ham, jamiyat uchun ham g'oyat oydalidir. Ruhshunoslarning

isbotlashlaricha, 5-7 yashar bolaning ma'lumotlarni qabul qilish, xotirada saqlab qolish xususiyatlari 8-9 yoshli bolalarnikiga qaraganda kuchliroq bo'lar ekan. Modomiki shunday ekan, bolaning bu xususiyatlarini ishga solish uchun uning dunyoqarashini to'g'ri shakllantirishga harakat qilmoq lozim. Husayn Voiz Koshifiy deydi: "Eng yaxshi tarbiya - bolaning bezori va badxulq kishilar bilan aloqa qilmasligini kuzatib turish. Bola aqlli, zehnli kishilar bilan ish tutishi lozim. Uning oldida doimo dono, bilimdon, fozil kishilarni maqtash zarur. Yomon qiliq va xatti-harakatlarni qoralash darkor, toki bolada ularga nisbatan nafrat yg'onsin". Tafakkur, zehn bilan bog'liq bo'lgan irsiyat, iste'dod xususidagi xulosalar shundan iboratki, iste'dodli bolalarning yuzaga kelishida ijtimoiy muhit, irsiyatning o'rni ham beqiyosdir. Bu jihatdan qaraganda, yangi tarbiya tizimining asosiy manbalari quyidagilardan iborat bo'lishi kerak, deb hisoblaymiz: – xalqimizning tarixiy an'analari, milliy turmush tarzi va odob-axloq mezonlari; – Islom dinidagi hayotning mohiyati, yashashdan maqsad, gunoxdan qo'rqish kabi ijtimoiy foydali g'oyalar, bir so'z bilan aytganda, milliy-diniy qadriyatlar; – Sharq mutafakkirlari, shuningdek Fapbolimlarining insonparvarlik, iqtidor, irsiyat xususidagi fikr-mulohazalari. Tarbiya jarayonida nasl-nasab, ruhiy jarayon va tug'ma mayllar, bola va inson miyasining irsiyat bilan bog'liq jihatlarini hisobga olish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Aytish joizki, nasl-nasab, irsiyat, ruhiyat haqida gapirish yaqin-yaqingacha burjuacha qarash hisoblanardi. Holbuki, bu sohada G'arb olimlari umume'tirof etilgan kashfiyotlar qilganlar.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bugungi shiddatli davrda chinakam ma'naviyatli va ma'rifatli odamgina inson qadrini bilishi, o'z milliy qadriyatlarini, milliy o'zligini anglashi, erkin va ozod jamiyatda yashash, mustaqil davlatimizning jahon hamjamiyatida o'ziga munosib o'rin egallashi uchun fidoiylik bilan kurasha olishi mumkin.

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THE WORK "DEVONU LUGOTIT TURK" IS A RARE LITERARY SOURCE

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Abstrakt The work "Devonu lugotit Turk" contains ancient legends and tales related to the history of the Turkic peoples, about 300 proverbs and sayings, wise words and more than 700 lines of poetry. About 150 lines of the poetic fragments presented in "Devon" are masnavi, qasida, ghazal and continental fragments of the "bayt" type typical of poetry of the Islamic period, and the author calls them "bayt". The songs in "Devon" are more in the nature of war chronicles, and some large poetic pieces are conditionally called "War War with the Tanguts", "War War with the Uighurs", "War War with the Yabaku". «Devonu lug'otit turk»-adabiy manba. Unda turkiy xalqlar tarixiga oid qadimiy afsona va rivoyatlar, 300 ga yaqin maqol va matallar, hikmatli so'zlar, 700 satrdan oshiq she'riy parchalar o'rin olgan. «Devon»da keltirilgan she'riy parchalardan 150 satrga yaqini islom davri she'riyatiga xos bo'lgan «bayt» tipidagi masnaviy, qasida, g'azal, qit'a parchalari bo'lib, muallif ularni «bayt» deb ataydi.«Devon»dagi qo'shiqlar ko'proq jangnoma xarakterida bo'lib, ba'zi yirik she'riy parchalarga shartli ravishda «Tangutlar bilan jangnoma», «Uyg'urlar bilan jangnoma», «Yabaku bilan jangnoma» deb nom qo'yilgan.

 «Девону луготит тюрк» содержит древние мифы и легенды об истории тюркских народов, около 300 пословиц и поговорок, мудрых слов, более 700 стихотворных строк. Около 150 строк поэтических произведений, представленных в «Девоне», представляют собой маснави, касыда, газель и стихотворные произведения, типичные для поэзии исламского периода, и автор называет их «байт». Песни в «Девоне» носят скорее боевой характер, а некоторые крупные стихотворные фрагменты условно названы «Tangutlar bilan jangnoma (Записи о битве с тангутами)», «Uyg'urlar bilan jangnoma (Записи о битве с уйгурами)», «Yabaku bilan jangnoma (Записи о битве с ябаку)».

The original manuscript of "Devonu lugotit Turk" has not reached us. The only copy copied 200 years after it was written is kept in Istanbul Library. This book, consisting of three volumes, was translated into the modern Turkish language and published in 1939-1941.

The first researcher and partial publisher of "Devonu lugotit Turk" in Uzbekistan is Professor Fitrat. This work was translated into the modern Uzbek language by S. Mutallibov, a doctor of philology, a well-known linguist.

Terms such as «Qo'shiq», «she'r», «qasida», «marsiya», «afsona», «maqol»were used for the first time in this work. The first information about the Uyghur script is also presented. The work contains work and ritual songs, lyrical songs and

textbooks, "Winter and Summer" discussion, "Alp Er Tonga" (Afrosiyob) march, savs (legends), proverbs, "Golden Blood" legend (in which the bravery of our ancient Turkic ancestors against Alexander the Great is told), passages such as "Fighting with the Tanguts", "Fighting with the Yabogu" and the like are presented. Poems related to the life scenes of the "Devan" Da-Turkic peoples occupy an important place. The traditions, way of life, occupations and beliefs of the people are clearly expressed in them. Songs from the old way of life, such as the mobilisation of young men to work, the picking of fruit, the call to hunt, are given special attention.

The work "Devonu lugotit Turk" contains ancient legends and tales related to the history of the Turkic peoples, about 300 proverbs and sayings, wise words and more than 700 lines of poetry. About 150 lines of the poetic fragments presented in "Devon" are masnavi, qasida, ghazal and continental fragments of the "bayt" type typical of poetry of the Islamic period, and the author calls them "bayt". The songs in "Devon" are more in the nature of war chronicles, and some large poetic pieces are conditionally called "War War with the Tanguts", "War War with the Uighurs", "War War with the Yabaku".

Lyrical songs are dominated by the expression of human emotions, poetic feelings and the description of nature and landscapes of the motherland. Horses, a constant companion of the Turkic peoples, occupy a special place in songs about the world that surrounds man. Most of the songs in the work were created in close connection with hunting and animal husbandry - the way of life of the Turkic peoples. Mahmud Koshgari explained the term "song" as "poem, ode". The main part of the literary forms contained in "Devon" are quatrains. They have rhymes in the form of a-a-a-b and a-a-a-a or a-b-v-b. The theme of the quatrains is love for the motherland and country, pride in those who have fought for the people, the beauty of natural landscapes, hard work and the interpretation of various human experiences.

According to the form, the poetic passages in "Devonu lugotit Turk" are composed of twos, fours and murabbas, and most of them consist of exhortations and teachings. The depictions of folk songs in the work are extremely diverse. In the quartet «Qaqlar qamugʻ koʻlardi» toʻrtligi,«Qish bilan Yoz» munozarasida jonlantirish, «Bulnar meni ulas koʻz» quatrain, characterization takes the main place.

About the "Alp Er Tonga"

Alp Er Tonga is an ancient hero of the Turks. Yusuf Khos Hajib wrote that the Tajiks are called Afrosiyab. Mahmud Koshgari says that Afrosiyab lived in Kashkar - in the city of Urdukant. Tonga Alp Er is a man as strong as a tiger. Also, all the information about his sons named Barman, Barsgan and his daughter named Gaz has been preserved. The following information is given about Qaz in the work: "Qaz is the name of Afrosiyab's daughter. He may have blessed the city of Qazvin. The root of this word means goose play - a place where geese play... The father of the goose is Tonga Alp Er - Afrosiyab. He built Marv 300 years after Tahmurasp. Some considered the whole Movarounnahr as one of the lands of the Turks. He started

from Yankand. One of his horses is Dizroyin. Because of its yellow colour, it means the city of copper. It comes from Bukhara. Afrosiyab's daughter - Gaz's husband - was buried here. Pagan fire worshippers come here one day a year and weep around the place where Siovush died. Cattle are slaughtered and sacrificed..."

In March, the bitter fate of the Afro-Alpine country of Tonga is assessed as a terrible tragedy, an irreparable loss. - Did Alp Er Tonga dies? - Did they miss a day? - Did you get the money? - Now the heart is torn. - Alp Er Tonga is a hero loved by the people. These verses remind us of the mourning ceremony: - They died like wolves. - They tore their collars. - They went around crying - there were many tears.

Mahmud Koshgari reminds us that Afrosiyab's children were called Khagan and Khan. In Marcia, the death of Afrosiyab - Alp Er Tongani is considered a bitter fate, a terrible tragedy, an irreparable loss. This lament is in the form of a murabba' and the verses are mostly in a-a-a-a-b rhyme. Alp Er Tongamarsia is the weight of a finger. Each of its lines consists of seven syllables. Parking is mainly given in the form of 4+3.

The tradition of collecting Turkish words and phrases and their scientific justification goes back to the rich experience of the work "Devonu lugotit turk" created in the 11th century. After all, Mahmud Koshghari, the author of the dictionary, defined the principles of collecting words and phrases belonging to the language of different tribes and tribes of his time and reflected them in his work. In this regard, the lexicographer writes: "I spent many years traveling around the towns and villages of the Turks, Turkmen, Oghuz, Chigil, Yagmo, Kyrgyz, and collected their dictionaries. I studied and determined the properties of z. I did these things not because I didn't want to, but because I wanted to understand every little difference between these languages. I arranged them in a thorough manner."

According to the results of the research, there was a work by Mahmud Koshgari called "Javaqirun-nahvi fi lug'otit-turk" ("Rules of Syntax of Turkic Languages"), which was written earlier than "Devonu lug'otit turk", unfortunately, this work has not been found yet.

In conclusion, it can be said that Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lugotit turk" is worthy of every study as the real wealth of our nation. The product of the work of a diligent scientist has become more and more valuable over the centuries. It is worth mentioning that the literary fragments and linguistic facts given in "Devon" are not only examples of the literature of the 11th century, but most of them are the product of very long past times. In this respect, such fragments are the most important documents that serve to determine the history of the origin, development and very long history of the literary movement of Turkic languages. Some geographical and ethnographic information in the work is also of great importance from the point of view of related fields.

Mahmud Koshgari adds to this work a map of the world he has made. The names of countries, cities, villages, mountains, deserts, seas, lakes and rivers are written on the map. Some names not shown on the map are explained in the text of the

dictionary. The map mainly covers the eastern hemisphere. Mahmud Koshgari himself writes about it: "I showed them all in a circle in the shape of the earth to determine the location of the cities from Rum to Mochin". The colour of the conditionally accepted colours is explained with words in four places outside the circle. Despite some shortcomings, Mahmud Koshgari's 11th-century map is perfect for its time and an important source of geographical information for the present day.

"DEVONU LUGOTIT-TURK"

About Spring

Qor, buz qamug' arushdi,
Tog'lar suvi oqishdi,
Ko'kshin[2] bulit o'rushdi,
Qayg'uq[3] bo'lub ukrishur[4].

[Snow and ice reached; mountain water began to flow. A blue cloud rose and floated in the air like a boat on water.]

Urdi bulit ingrashu,
Oqti oqin mungrashu,
Qoldi budun tonglashu,
Ko'krar[5] taqi mangrashur[6].

[(On the blue face) clouds began to play. The torrent began to flow. (The appearance) surprised everyone. Lightning flashed, and thunder rumbled with an eerie sound].

Oy qo'pub, avlanub,
Oq bulit[7] urlanub,
Bir-bir uza uklunub[8],
Sochilib suvi ingrashur[9].

[The moon rose, and a circle appeared around it. A white cloud rises, piles on top of each other, and begins to hiss and pour drops of water on the ground. At that time, when a red vortex surrounds the Moon, it was believed that the redness pushes the clouds up, and they start to rain in bunches].

Quydi bulit yag'murin,
Kerib tutar oq to'rin[10],
Qirqa quzti ul qorin,
Oqin[11] oqar angrashur.

[The cloud poured rain. He spread his white net wide in the air, and threw his white snow on the mountains. Sharros flood flowed].

Qoqlar[12] qamug' ko'lardi[13],
Tog'lar boshi ilardi[14],
Ojun tani yilirdi,
Tutu[15], chachak jarkashur[16].

[The pits were filled with water, even the top of the mountains became an illusion (disappeared), the being began to breathe hot (radiate), plants and trees were washed away. Everything was decorated and illuminated].

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ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS (NEOLOGISMS) USED IN "ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

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Annotation. In the current developing and Progressive Era, words are also being updated in their rhythm, filling in a new line of words. In particular, our language has grown sufficiently in the amount of new words that are used economically and in business. Neologisms related to the field of entrepreneurship are said to be new words that are being used and newly introduced in this area. Also, neologisms that are used within the framework of all spheres also arise through the means of various processes. Lexical units (neologisms) that have entered the field of Entrepreneurship are summarized in the following article.

Key words: change, divide, advise, money, cardonised cargo, current price, entry visa.

Introduction. Scientific and technical neologisms are words that express their meaning to new words in the field of Science and technology. Books, encyclopedias, newspapers, magazines, and other full-text sources may help to translate these neologisms. The content and essence of the text will be of great importance so that you can find a translation of neologisms in these sources. The use of common words that represent many specific areas: in this case, the term represents one of the specific meanings of a word. For example, the word" change "is used as an adjective in the sense of change, divide".

He had to **change** his money.

Discussions. 1. Universal neologisms are neologisms related to a particular technical field. For example, "Account" means "Account book", "Accountance" means "balance sheet", and "Advice" means "advice", in addition to meaning "notice, notice".

2. Special neologisms representing a field: for example, the expression "bank of circulation" means "Bank of emissia", the expression "bank of deposit" means "deposit bank", and the expression "bank of discount" means "Bank of account". In such cases, these neologisms are special words regarding one area, such as the banking sector. Modern technical neologisms come across words that have different meanings in several areas. For example, the expression" current density "represents" current density, current density", while the expression" current price "represents

various field-specific concepts such as" current estimate". Ambiguous neologisms present specific difficulties in translation. In such cases, the context takes a special place in translation, since it depends on which area of the translator the text is translating. The peculiarities of neologisms are the pursuit of one meaning, representing clarity, process or event. In scientific and technical texts, we see that the attribute of attribution is widely used in the structure of words of the economic term. The main component is usually, in the last place. The defining component is the concept being expressed by the term, representing the nature of the process. The attributivity relation is constructed as follows:

1. [Determinant component] + [Attribution] + [principal component] Examples: Electric motor power rating

Solar cell efficiency

Thermal conductance coefficient

This structure is used to summarize and express the meaning of neologisms using the attribute property.

Through prepositional compounds:

Table 1

A claim for money
Abandonment of goods
After-payment
Balance in hand
Bank of deposit
Balance of payment

Through the combination Noun +Noun:

Table 2

Bank certificate
Bank confirmation
Calculation number
Calendar year
Credit card
Draft budget
Export duty
Entry visa

Common quality in scientific technical texts Adjective+Noun:

Table 3

Economic growth
Foreign market
False bankrupt
Financial statements
Basic price

Participle I+ Noun :

Table 4

Briefing aids
Carrying capacity
Clearing Bank
Carrying charge
Handling capacity
Lending bank

Participle II+ Noun :

Table 5

Cardonised cargo
Packed goods
Damaged cargo
Directed cargo
Declarated income, profit
Finished goods
Retained earnings

Indeed, attention should be paid to replacing in the text the meanings of the various items that are ambiguous or scientific and technical of the words used. Taking an example of the lbs of the business sector, the term" balance "means" balance". When " Balance of payment" is translated as "payment", the combination "balance in hand" is translated as "cash". It can mean different meanings depending on the arrival of the words in the text. For example, "balance of an account "means" balance in account "and "balance in one's favor" means balance in someone's favor.

It is possible to prevent the correct translation of words denoting such a meaning from coming in the text in terms of meaning and essence. In this way, neologisms and lexical units require more information and concepts to properly explain the context in translation. Most translations of scientific and scientific and technical texts require the use of common ready-made colloquial words. These words are established in the scientific literature, and existing dictionaries should be used in their entirety. Since the translation of scientific and scientific and technical words is a special reserve, it is necessary to strive to determine the essence of the original word and fully use the translator's dictionary. In addition to some scientifically defined words, it is also possible that words are not fully translated in translation. However, when translating the maisis of the text, it is necessary to express the content of the language. One of the main tasks of translation the content of a scientific text is to fall into the identified option. This is important for the correct and acceptable translation of meanings. One of the important tasks of the translator is also to translate according to the content, pleasant, and acceptable.

Conclusion. In entrepreneurial compound terms, simple compound terms do not have a large number of terms, but rather have the inherent advantage of expressing economic concepts correctly, with accuracy. The field of entrepreneurship includes complex and specific concepts. These lexical units represent different aspects of the economy and are very important in the analysis of economic processes. Lexical units related to the field of entrepreneurship can be related to economic theories, models, statistics and methods of analysis. These lexical unitss are important for professionals in the field of Entrepreneurship, scientific researchers and individuals who are obsessed with the practical experience of Entrepreneurship. Their clarity and compactness are important for the analysis and communication of the economy.

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YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA XALQARO SIFAT TIZIMLARINING TADBIQ ETILISHI

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Annotatsiya: O'zbekistonda xalqaro sifat tizimlarining joriy etilishi iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, kompaniyalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va fuqarolarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash uchun muhim qadamdir. Xalqaro sifat standartlariga muvofiqligi mahsulot va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini doimiy ravishda takomillashtirishni taqozo etadi, bu esa o'z navbatida innovatsiyalar va yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqishni rag'batlantirishga yordam beradi.
Kalit so'zlar: Xalqaro sifat tizimi, sifat menejmenti, standart.

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, respublikada boshqaruvni samarali tashkil etish korxonalarni zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash darajasidan ko'ra kerakli darajada emas. Korxonada mahsulot sifati va ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish uchun sifat menejmenti tizimi yo'lga qo'yilmagan desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Ushbu muammoni faqat sifat menejmenti orqali hal qilish mumkin, chunki sifat menejmenti tizimi tizimli xususiyatga ega va mahsulot va xizmatlarning butun hayot aylanishini qamrab oladi. Shunday qilib, korxonalarda sifat menejmenti tizimini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish zamonaviy va samarali ishlab chiqarishni boshqarish tizimini yaratishga yordam beradi.

Hozirgi vaqtda mahsulot sifatini oshirish strategik muammo bo'lib, uning yechimi mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini barqarorlashtirishni belgilab beradi. Sifatni oshirish jarayoni nafaqat mahsulotni sotish yoki ishlab chiqarishdan ko'proq foyda olish uchun, balki jamiyat va uning rivojlanishi uchun ham zarurdir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2022-yilda sifat menejmenti tizimlarini joriy etish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan ishlar tahlil qilinganda, 645 ta korxonada 1065 ta sifat menejmenti tizimiga sertifikatlar berildi; 72 ta yengil sanoat korxonasi uchun "Oeko Tex", 6 korxona uchun "Sedex", 2 korxona uchun BCSI xalqaro standartlari talablari asosida mahsulot ishlab chiqarish ham yo'lga qo'yildi.

O'zbekistonda korxonalarni standartlashtirish sohasidagi xalqaro talablarga muvofiqlashtirish ko'rsatkichining tarmoqlar bo'yicha tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, eng katta ulush qurilish tarmog'iga to'g'ri keladi. Shuningdek, metallurgiya (833 dona), to'qimachilik va charm (638 dona), axborot texnologiyalari va telekommunikatsiyalar (1 124 dona), neft va gaz (1 354 dona), elektrotexnika (1 467 dona), kimyo sanoatida standart xalqaro talablarga javob beradi. texnologiyalar (1374 dona), oziq-ovqat sanoati (2154 dona) va boshqa sohalar (5224 dona)".

2024- yilning yanvar-mart oylarida respublika korxonalari tomonidan 166,4 trillion so'mlik sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarildi va sanoat ishlab chiqarish indeksi o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 106,5 foizni tashkil etdi. Shu bilan birga, sanoat ishlab chiqarishining umumiy hajmida ishlab chiqaradigan sanoatning ulushi 79,6 foizni, tog'-kon sanoati va ochiq konlarni ishlash sanoati 10,1 foizni, elektr, gaz, bug' bilan ta'minlash va havoni konditsiyalash 9,8 foizni, suv bilan ta'minlash, kanalizatsiya tizimi, chiqindilarni yig'ish va utilizatsiya qilish 0,5 foizni tashkil etdi. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishi o'sishining asosiy omili bo'lib qayta ishlash sanoati korxonalarida ishlab chiqarish o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 7,1 % ga, suv bilan ta'minlash, kanalizatsiya tizimi, chiqindilarni yig'ish va utilizatsiya qilish sanoatida 5,8 % ga, tog'-kon sanoati va ochiq konlarni ishlash sanoatida 4,9 % ga hamda elektr, gaz, bug' bilan ta'minlash va havoni konditsiyalash sanoatida fizik hajm indeksi 2,9 % ga oshganligi kuzatildi. Shu bilan birga, ishlab chiqaradigan sanoatida rezina va plastmassa buyumlar ishlab chiqarish (2023- yilning yanvar-mart oylariga nisbatan fizik hajm indeksi 106,0 %), shuningdek, to'qimachilik mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish (2023- yilning yanvar-mart oylariga nisbatan fizik hajm indeksi 104,3 %) hajmi oshdi. O'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan kompyuterlar, elektron va optik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish (2023- yilning yanvar-mart oylariga nisbatan fizik 2 hajm indeksi 83,8 %), oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish (2023- yilning yanvar-mart oylariga nisbatan 81,2 %) hajmi pasayishi kuzatildi.

Iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari kesimida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan korxona va tashkilotlarning eng ko'p sanoat sohasida – 62 807 tani tashkil etdi.

Korxonalarda ISO 9000 sifat menejmenti tizimini joriy etish va sertifikatlash zaruratining ko'plab sabablarini hisobga olgan holda, ularni tartibga solish va tasniflash variantlarini ko'rib chiqish tavsiya etiladi. Sabab omillarini "ichki" va "tashqi" ga bo'lish mumkin.

Ichki sabablar korxona samaradorligi va unumdorligini oshirish bilan bog'liq. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:
• mahsulot sifatini oshirish;
• ichki jarayonlarni tezlashtirish;
• xarajatlarni kamaytirish;
• xodimlar bilan munosabatlarni yaxshilash;
• axborot almashish va tahlil qilish tartibini belgilash.

"Total sifat menejmenti" kontseptsiyasini amalga oshirish o'qitish va boshqa ko'p narsalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

Tashqi sabablar korxonaning atrofdagi biznes muhitiga (mijozlar, etkazib beruvchilar, davlat organlari) ta'siriga bog'liq. Bunda Sifat menejmenti tizimining asosiy vositasi rasmiy sertifikatlangan hujjat, ya'ni sertifikat hisoblanadi. Korporativ imidjini oshirish, eksport faoliyatini osonlashtirish, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda iste'molchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirish, davlat organlari bilan munosabatlarni yaxshilash, jamiyat bilan ishonchli munosabatlar o'rnatish, raqobatchilardan

izolyatsiya qilish, raqobatda ustunlik (yoki aksincha, raqobatchilardan kuchsiz bo'lmaslik) shular jumlasidandir. sertifikatlar) va boshqalar.

Korxonalarda xalqaro standartlar talablariga mos sifat tizimlarining joriy etilishi korxonalarning raqobat muhitida muvaffaqiyat qozonishining kafolati bo'lib, korxonalar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish hamda iste'molchilarni sifatli va ekologik toza mahsulotlar bilan ta'minlash imkonini beradi. Shu munosabat bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan mazkur sohaga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda, xususan:

Mahalliy ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida xalqaro sifat tizimlarini joriy etishning huquqiy va me'yoriy asosi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining va Vazirlar Mahkamasining ushbu sohadagi qarorlari, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish sifatini oshirish va ishlab chiqarish sifatini oshirishni rag'batlantirishni kuchaytirish to'g'risida"gi farmoni hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2004-yil 22-iyuldagi "Mahsulot yetkazib berishni kengaytirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi 349-sonli Eksport qiluvchi korxonalar va raqobatbardoshligi to'g'risidagi PK-1731; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2009 yil 19 iyundagi 173-son va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2006 yil 29 avgustdagi 183-sonli "Sifatni joriy etish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori. korxonalarda xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq boshqaruv tizimlari" soliqlar, bojxona, eksport jarayonlari mahsulotlari va bank xizmatlari. Ishlab chiqarish korxonalari imkoniyatlarini yanada kengaytirish maqsadida bir qator imtiyozlar berildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksining 356-moddasiga muvofiq soliq solinadigan baza yangi texnologik asbob-uskunalarni sotib olishda, sifat menejmenti tizimlari va mahsulotlarni xalqaro standartlar talablariga muvofiq sertifikatlashtirishni joriy etishda qisqartiriladi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 26-martdagi PQ-1731-sonli qaroriga muvofiq, sifat menejmenti tizimini joriy etuvchi mikrofirmalar va kichik korxonalarga nisbatan yagona soliq to'lovlarini kamaytirish tartibi qo'llaniladi.

Sifatni boshqarish tizimlari uchun akkreditatsiya mavjud. QMS sifat menejmenti tizimini anglatadi. QMS akkreditatsiyasi kompaniyaning sifat menejmenti tizimi oldindan belgilangan muayyan standartlarga javob berishini baholash va tasdiqlash jarayonini anglatadi. Ushbu standartlar nazorat qiluvchi organlar, sanoat guruhlari yoki kompaniyaning o'zi tomonidan o'rnatilishi mumkin.

QMS akkreditatsiyasini olish kompaniyada mahsulot yoki xizmatlar sifatini boshqarish uchun mustahkam va samarali tizim mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Bu mijozlar ehtiyojini qondirish va kompaniya brendiga ishonchni oshirishga yordam beradi. QMS akkreditatsiyasi, shuningdek, kompaniyaga tegishli qoidalar va sanoat standartlariga rioya qilishga yordam berishi mumkin va ayrim turdagi biznes yoki sanoat uchun talab qilinishi mumkin.

QMS akkreditatsiyasini olish uchun kompaniya tegishli standartlarga javob berishini ko'rsatish uchun baholash jarayonidan o'tishi kerak. Ushbu baholash uchinchi tomon sertifikatlashtirish organi tomonidan o'tkazilishi yoki kompaniya tomonidan o'zini o'zi baholashi mumkin. Baholash jarayoni odatda kompaniyaning sifat menejmenti tizimi hujjatlarini ko'rib chiqish, uning jarayonlari va protseduralarini kuzatish va uning ishlash ma'lumotlarini baholashni o'z ichiga oladi. Agar kompaniya talab qilinadigan standartlarga javob berishi aniqlansa, unga QMS akkreditatsiyasi beriladi.

Kompaniya akkreditatsiyadan o'tishi mumkin bo'lgan bir necha xil turdagi QMS standartlari mavjud, jumladan ISO 9001, bu eng keng tarqalgan sifat menejmenti standarti hisoblanadi. Boshqa QMS standartlariga ISO 13485 (tibbiy asboblar sanoati uchun), ISO 14001 (atrof-muhitni boshqarish tizimlari uchun) va AS9100 (aerokosmik sanoati uchun) kiradi.

Sifat menejmenti tizimini sertifikatlash menejment tizimi ISO 9000 seriyali standartlar talablariga javob beradigan tashkilotlarga sertifikatlashtirish organlari (CB) tomonidan taqdim etiladi. ISO 9001 - bu tashkilotning sifat menejmenti tizimini belgilaydigan xalqaro standart.

Uning maqsadi - tashkilot tomonidan taqdim etiladigan tovarlar va xizmatlar mijozlarning talablari va talablariga mos kelishi va amaldagi qoidalarga muvofiqligiga ishonch hosil qilish uchun samarali bajariladigan talablar to'plamini taqdim etish.

ISO 9001 sifat menejmenti tizimini joriy etishning ko'plab afzalliklari bor. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi;

- operatsion samaradorlikni oshirish;
- xodimlarning o'z ishlarini qanday bajarayotganini va funktsiyalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatini tanqidiy tekshirish imkoniyati;
- kelajakdagi operatsiyalar uchun tegishli jarayonlarni o'rnatish;
- usullar va mas'uliyatni yaxshiroq hujjatlashtirish;
- jarayonning izchilligi; xodimlarning sifat haqida ko'proq xabardorligi;
- kamroq hurda va qayta ishlashdan xarajatlarni tejash, shuningdek, kamroq kafolat talablari;
- xodimlar o'rtasidagi aloqani kuchaytirish;
- mijozlar ehtiyojini qondirish;
- raqobatbardosh ustunlik;
- ishonchni oshirish;
- savdo qulayligi;
- qabul qilingan yuqori sifat;
- mijozlar auditini qisqartirish;
- bozor ulushini oshirish;
- va sertifikatlash uchun yetkazib beruvchi talablarini bajarish.

ISO 9001 akkreditatsiyasini olish uchun ariza beruvchi sertifikatlashtirish organi ISO/IEC 17021-1 va ISO 17021-3 va QMS sxemasi uchun maxsus akkreditatsiyaga qo'yiladigan talablarga muvofiq boshqa xalqaro talablarga muvofiq bo'lishi kerak. Akkreditatsiya shuni ko'rsatadiki, tashkilot menejment tizimlarini sertifikatlashtirish organlari uchun xalqaro standart talablariga javob bergan va menejment tizimlarini audit va sertifikatlash uchun malakali. Bu taqdim etilgan sertifikatlarga ishonchni ta'minlaydi va xolislik va malakani ta'minlaydi.

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JINOYAT ISHLARINI TERGOV QILISHDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYA VOSITALARIDAN FOYDALANISHNING PROTSESSUAL JIHATLARI
mavzusida yozilgan
MAGISTRLIK DISSERTATSIYASI TEZISI

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Yurtimizda "Fuqarolar emas hujjatlar harakatlanadi"[21] nomli tamoyil kundan kunga rivojlanib davlat organlari va boshqa tashkilotlarda inson omilini keskin kamaytirib elektron hujjatlar bilan ishlash doirasini jadallik bilan kengaytirmoqda desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan 2018-yil 14-mayda "Jinoyat va jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-3723-sonli qarorida jinoyat va jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligida mavjud bo'lgan bir qator kamchiliklarga to'xtalib o'tilgan, xususan, "Elektron jinoyat ishi" loyihasini takomillashtirish orqali jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha ish yurituvni elektron shaklda yuritish va protsessual harakatlarni amalga oshirish vaqtida surishtiruv organlarining prokuratura organlari, sudlar va jazoni ijro etish organlari, shuningdek, boshqa tashkilotlar bilan ma'lumotlar almashinuvi imkoniyatini beruvchi himoyalangan tizimni, jumladan axborot tizimlari va ma'lumotlar bazalarini integratsiya qilish, jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha statistika yuritishni avtomatlashtirish orqali joriy qilish, jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha surishtiruv amaliyotida jinoyat-protsessual hujjatlarining yagona elektron shaklini ishlab chiqish, protsessual harakatlarni amalga oshirish tartiblarini, jumladan elektron shaklda sanksiyalar olish orqali soddalashtirish bo'yicha alohida topshiriqlar berib o'tilgan. Ushbu qaror ijrosini ta'minlash bo'yicha ham bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda va jinoyat protsessual kodeksiga bir qancha o'zgartirishlar kiritilgan. Masalan: sud qarorining jarima solishga va boshqa mulkiy undirishlarga taalluqli qismini ijro etish uchun ijro varaqalari yoki ularning dublikatlari sud qarorining nusxasi bilan birga davlat ijrochilariga elektron hujjat tarzida yuboriladi, videokonferensaloqa rejimida o'tkazilgan tergov harakati jarayoni va natijalari elektron ma'lumotlarni tashuvchi tegishli vositalarga bayonnoma tuzilgan holda yoziladi va qayd etiladi, zarur hollarda, uy qamog'i tarzidagi ehtiyot chorasi qo'llanilgan shaxsga nisbatan elektron kuzatish vositalari qo'llanilishi mumkin va boshqalar[22]. Albatta bu kabi o'zgarishlar bir qancha, ammo hozirgi jadal rivojlanib borayotgan zamonaviy texnologiyalar zamonida yashar ekanmiz qonunchiligimiz ham ushbu zamon talablariga mos bo'lishi, ayniqsa isbot qilish bosqichida mukammal olib borilgan tergov harakatlari jinoyat ishining

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[21] Inson qadri, uning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlari uchun / Sh.M. Mirziyoev. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022. – 416 b.

[22] O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat-protsessual kodeksi. Rasmiy nashr – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi. – Toshkent: "Adolat", 2023. – 672-b. https://lex.uz/acts/-111460

keyingi bosqich va yo'nalishini belgilab, sodir etilgan ijtimoiy xavfli qilmishning usul va vositalarini aniqlab jinoyatlarning tez va to'g'ri ochilishiga yordam beradi.

1. Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, jinoyat protsessi davomida o'tkaziladigan tergov harakatlari orqali olingan ma'lumotlarni elektronlashtirish natijasida, tergov harakatlarini olib borish jarayoni ham bir necha barobar tezlashadi, dalillarning aloqador, maqbul va ishonchliligini tekshirish jarayoni takomillashib ularga to'g'ri baho berish darajasi oshadi. Tergovchi zudlik bilan tergov harakatlarini masalan, ko'zdan kechirish tergov harakatini o'tkazishi lozim bo'lsa, doim ham kerakli vaqtda xolislarning ishtirokini ta'minlay olmasligi yoki xolislarning kelishini kutishi kerak bo'ladi aks holda dalillar to'g'ri olinmaydi va dalil o'zining prosessual kuchini yo'qotadi, ko'zdan kechirish tergov harakatidan olingan dalillarni elektronlashtirish xususan videotasvirga olish uchun esa kerakli texnikalarning o'zi yetarli. Bundan tashqari so'roq tergov harakatini o'tkazishda ham zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni taklif etamiz va ushbu tergov harakati maxsus ovoz yozuvchi va videotasvirga oluvchi texnik qurilmalar bilan ta'minlangan xonalarda o'tkazilishini va ushbu prosessning har bir ishtirokchisiga maxsus manitorlar orqali holatni kuzatib borish imkoniyatini yaratishimiz lozim, natijada ko'rsatuvlarni o'zgartirish yoki ularni soxtalashtirish bilan bog'liq muammolarning oldi olinadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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1.2 Mirziyoyev Sh.M. 2022-yil 22-dekabr kuni Oliy Majlis va O'zbekiston xalqiga yo'llagan murojaatnomasidan.
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1.5 O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2021-yil 18-fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat hamda Jinoyat-protsessual kodekslariga o'zgartish va qo'shimchalar kiritish to'g'risida"gi O'RQ-675-sonli Qonuni.

RECREATION OF ANCIENT HYDROTECHNICAL STRUCTURES SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance of recreation of ancient hydrotechnical structures in Uzbekistan and their geographical location.
Key words: Recreation, Hydrotechnical facility, North Nurota-Tomdi tectonic fault, Koshrabot-Ariston regional tectonic fault, water reservoir, kulkakli pond, hot water, koriz, kugush, mining ditch, mashaldon, pond, Kimsan, Attor, Labi Pool.

Recreation is one of the current issues of geography. This problem can be solved by geographical research of ancient hydrotechnical structures in some regions. Narshakhi (1991, p. 106), Nasir Khysrav (2003, p. 96), Sh.Shomuhamedov (1963, p. 34), L.I. Rempel (1981, p. . 110), V.I. Kochedamov (1957, p. 165-186)' G. A. Pugachenkova (1951, p. 48), U. Alimov (1984), D. A. Nozilov (1997, p. 14) such authors emphasize. Although it has been shown in Chapter II of this work that some devices included in the series of hydrotechnical structures have a recreational value, it should be noted that the recreational value of ponds, lock ponds, canals, and ditches is also extremely important. Their service in this regard is especially exaggerated on the scale of large cities. For example, we noted that there were more than a hundred pools in the city of Bukhara until the beginning of the 20th century according to the information of the Institute of Tropical Medicine (Rempel, 1981, p. 146). In fact, it turns out that their number is several times more than the indicated numbers. Because the names of Kimsan, Attor, Labi Hovuz and several other unnumbered structures are not found on the map mentioned above. But the existence of these large and small water bodies and their role in moderating the microclimate to a certain extent cannot be denied. Therefore, the recreational importance of ponds begins to show itself. In the example of the city of Bukhara, the geographical distribution of the pools is as follows. Pools that form a whole ensemble, combined with the administrative buildings of the city. Gavkushon (XVI century), Hovuzi Nav (XVII century), Labi Hovuz (XVI-XVII centuries), Nadir Devon Begi (XVII

century) v. h. These waterworks were more crowded with mudarris, scholars of knowledge, and were their favorite recreation centers. A number of rare architectural monuments such as Nazar Elchi, Nadir Devon Begi, Qazi Latif, Domullo Sher, Ibrahim Okhun madrasa surrounding the ponds were overflowing and created great excitement among vacationers and voters (Rempel, 1981, p. 66). . Some of them, for example, the Labi Pool monument, are still of great importance for Bukharians and local and foreign tourists who come to see the city, precisely from the point of view of recreation. Around dozens of pools, such as Mir Do'stim, Dost Chirog, Khoja Zayniddin (16th century) made of stone, which are part of residential areas, teahouses and sheds for recreation have always been favorite places of recreation for residents. On the days of Eid, people used to fill the cool couches by the ponds to enjoy the art of bakers, pastry chefs, cooks, morboz, gatekeepers, entertainers, wrestlers, and hafiz. Many people know very well that vacationers will not be spared the size of all city, village and neighborhood pools of Uzbekistan even without holidays. Pools such as Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Saifiddin Boharzi, Chor Bakr, Hazrat Imam (XV-XVI centuries) formed a whole ensemble with the houses of famous sheikhs, religious scholars, saints, and these structures have played the role of recreation centers for pilgrims. In particular, marble pools, which are part of the Bahovuddin Naqshbandi and Chor Bakr monuments, played an important role in the recreation of vacationers and volunteers, and some of them have not lost their importance in this regard.

Pools that are part of the magnificent gardens owned by big officials (khan, governor, qazi, etc.) - for example, the stone pool of Sitorai Mohi Khosa (XIX century), the luxurious swimming pools of Khan Chorbog, Mirzo chorbog, Zakotchi chorbog in Karmana served for the recreation of officials. . Small ponds, designed for individual families, are located in inner courtyards or gardens, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, and in the shaded areas of the trees for relaxation, one-foot-high sofas open up to a common view. . Even on hot summer days, the pool is distinguished by its considerable coolness, neatness and comfort to the vacationer, and because of this, it is valued as an important recreation area from ancient times to the present day, but their number is decreasing. It is difficult to imagine all the historical settlements of Uzbekistan, like the villages and towns of all arid lands, without canals. It is the simplest philosophy that mankind has always settled on the banks of water and improved that land with its work. While working, they rested by a cool stream or canal, sometimes to improve the quality of rest, they selected the most convenient places on the banks of that stream and canal, and created favorable conditions for recreation. Therefore, such places are recognized as the most convenient place for public gatherings, holidays, parades, and weddings due to their popularity. Siyokhob (Buorasuv) in the city of Samarkand, Obi Mashhad ditches, on the eve of Navruz holiday, Kazan was full", "It became rich", "Gunoh tokildi", along with ancient ceremonies and rituals, folk dances and celebrations were held (History of Samarkand, 1971, 43 -page): It is known that not only Samarkand, but also the

canals of Tashkent city such as Bozsuv, Qanqus, Khichqiriq, and the banks of Bukhara city such as Joygozi, O'tror, Qalandarkhana, Gulobiyan, Zarminok, Bogdosh, Foshun, Laylak, were built for people's leisure purpose. There were even special experts who made chorbog. For example: Mirak Said Ghiyos built a beautiful garden for Ubaydullah Khan in Bukhara (D. Nozilov, 1997, p. 14).

In fact, Bukhara has been famous for the freshness of its streams and canals since ancient times. In the 10th-11th centuries, Molyon stream became extremely famous in this regard. There was no better place and destination in Bukhara than the beautiful paradise-like status of Joyi Moliyan (Joy, Juy in Persian means stream, channel, A.N.). Because all its places were covered with palaces, gardens, flower gardens and bostons. It is provided with constant flowing water (stream, canal, A.N.). His meadows were connected to each other, and streams flowed between them in a thousand directions to meadows and flower gardens. Everyone who watched the flowing waters wondered where this water was coming from and where it was going. This is how the masters of their time drew. All the land from Registan Square to Dashtak was full of tall houses, decorated with stone, decorated with various pictures, beautiful ponds and good drinking pools. In Sada, the rocks took the form of a tent in such a way that the sitting place on the edge of the lake did not get a single ray of sunlight either from the east or from the west (Narshakhi, 1991, p. 106). This brief opinion about the resting place on the bank of the river named Joyi Molyon indicates that in the 10th century, the banks of canals, ditches, and ponds around the city of Bukhara were the most comfortable places for vacationers.

However, the fact that canals, ditches, and ponds have become the center of people's leisure activities, folk fairs, and festivals has not been excluded from the way of life. According to G.A.Pugachenkova (1951, p. 48), U.Alimov (1984), the importance of recreation of ancient hydrotechnical structures increased especially in the Middle Ages. The periods of strong statehood (XIV-XVI centuries), especially during the period of Amir Temur, Shahrukh Mirzo, Mirzo Ulug'¬bek, Abdullah Khan II, the establishment of many parks are famous in large settlements such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Karmana, Shahrisabz, Nasaf, Termiz, Tashkent and their surroundings. gardens were built on the banks of ancient hydro-technical structures. People did not even think of going far to satisfy such a need due to the availability of recreation in the areas close to their places of residence. In our time, due to the rapid growth of the population, the problem of choosing the right recreation areas is becoming more urgent. Because the movement of recreation areas towards the upper parts of natural water sources complicates the issue. Recreational areas cause pollution of natural basins. In our study of the author of these lines, "Hydrological bases of the selection of recreation areas in karst areas" (A. Nizomov et al., 2004, p. 35), the fourth and fifth order base surfaces for

recreation areas are recognized as the most promising. When we compare the results of this research with the recreation areas associated with ancient hydrotechnical structures, we can see that ancient architects solved the problem very effectively. Because our generations have sharply limited the polluting factor of flowing water bodies, therefore their upstream, that is, the main source, has been kept clean. Only some very small water facilities, such as a swimming pool, are compatible with the upper, that is, third-order base surfaces. It is also important to note that the ponds have no or very little polluting effect on the environment. Even so, it can be observed that the recreation value of ponds, ditches, canals, such as ponds, ponds, and canals has significantly decreased in our time. Nowadays, it is necessary to increase the importance of recreation of ancient hydrotechnical structures. Because through this event, we will protect the upper parts of our rivers, which are considered ecologically clean, from the "attack" of vacationers. As a result, the natural condition of running water sources is somewhat improved.

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Gilamchilik sohasini tasnifga ajratish

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada amaliy san'atning yetakchi tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblangan gilamchilik leksikasini tasniflarga ajratish, sohani tasniflarga ajratish tamoyillari tahlil qilindi. Bir qancha rus va o'zbek olimlari tomonidan yaratilgan tasniflar ko'rib chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: gilam, kerkin gilami, tasnif, gilam turlari.

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализированы принципы классификации лексики ковроделия, которая является одной из ведущих отраслей прикладного искусства. Рассмотрены классификации, созданные рядом российских и узбекских ученых.

Ключевые слова: ковер, керкин, классификация, виды ковров.

Abstract: In this article, the principles of classifying the lexicon of carpet making, which is one of the leading branches of applied art, were analyzed. Classifications created by several Russian and Uzbek scientists were considered.

Key words: carpet, kerkin carpet, classification, carpet types.

Gilamchilik san'ati amaliy san'atning xalq tarixi sahifalari uning o'tmishi va hozirgi kunini aks ettiruvchi, insoniyat olamining ma'naviy dunyosini o'ziga xos yo'sinda ochib beruvchi alohida tarmog'idir. Gilamchilik san'ati tarixiy va badiiy jihatdan o'zining qadimiy traditsiyalarini izchillik bilan davom ettirib, saqlab kelmoqda. Biroq, san'atning bu turi dastlab paydo bo'lgan davrida qanday bo'lsa, shundayligicha emas, ijodiy qayta ishlangan, takomillashgan, yangi-yangi traditsiyalar bilan boyigan shaklda davom etib kelmoqda. Haqiqatan ham gilamchilik san'ati xalqimizning nozik didi, estetik zavqi, ichki dunyosi, ijoddagi badiiy dunyoqarashlarining uzoq-uzoqlarga borib taqaladigan qadimiy ko'rinishlarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradigan kollektiv ijod mahsulidir. Gilamchilik leksikasi turli davrlarda turlicha tasnif qilingan. Masalan, olim S. M. Dudin O'rta Osiyo xalqlari gilamlarini tasniflagan. S. M. Dudin barcha O'rta Osiyo gilamlarini uchta katta guruhga ajratdi: turkman, o'zbek va qirg'iz. Kerkin tumani aholisining etnik kelib chiqishi to'g'risida aniq ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lmagan S. M. Dudin Kerkin gilamlarini shartli ravishda turkmanlar toifasiga kiritib, kitobxonlar e'tiborini savdogarlar Kerkin gilamlarini o'zbek deb ataganiga qaratgan. S. M. Dudin o'zbek gilamlari tasnifini sezilarli darajada chuqurlashtirib, alohida qabilalar: katagan, qo'ng'irot va mang'it, shuningdek, Samarqand viloyati hududida

yashovchi turli qabila guruhlari oʻzbeklari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan Samarqand gilamlarini ajratib koʻrsatdi. U oʻzbek gilamlari guruhiga Samarqand qoraqalpoqlari va Qarshi dashtlari arablarining mahsulotlarini ham kiritgan, ikkinchisini esa Qarshi deb atagan. Qirgʻiz gilamlari guruhida S. M. Dudin Fargʻona vodiysi va Sharqiy Turkistonning ayrim viloyatlari qirgʻizlari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni ajratib koʻrsatib, ayniqsa, qirgʻiz Xidirsha urugʻi mahsulotlarini sifat jihatidan eng yaxshisi deb ta'kidladi.[23] S. M. Dudin gilam buyumlarini yaratuvchilarining kelib chiqishiga koʻra yoki mahsulot ishlab chiqarilgan joyiga koʻra tasniflagan. 20-asr boshlarida Oʻrta Osiyo xalqlarining qabila tarkibi yetarlicha oʻrganilmagan, shuning uchun gilam ijodkorlarining qabilaviy mansubligiga qarab, gilam buyumlarini aniqlash koʻproq qiyinchiliklar tugʻdirdi. Ayniqsa, Buxoro xonligining janubi-gʻarbiy viloyatlaridagi (avvalgi Turkman SSR Kerkin tumani) turli turkman qabilalari tomonidan tayyorlangan gilamlarning Gʻarbiy Yevropada yaqin vaqtgacha aniqlangan tasnifi notoʻgʻri edi. Oʻzbekiston qabilaviy tarkibi va etnik kelib chiqishi jihatidan juda xilma-xil edi, shuning uchun u yerda ishlab chiqarilgan gilam mahsulotlari bir-biridan keskin farq qilar edi. Ularni ishlab chiqarish joyi bo'yicha aniqlash kerak edi: Bashir, Burdaliq, Charshangan va boshqalar. Bizning fikrimizcha, ilmiy tasniflash gilamlarni yaratuvchilarning kelib chiqishi bilan belgilanadigan turlari boʻyicha aniqlash tamoyiliga asoslanishi kerak. Biroq, endi bu tamoyilga to'liq amal qilishning iloji yo'q, chunki takroriy maxsus tadqiqotlarga qaramay, bir qator hollarda qaysi etnik yoki qabila guruhi ekanligi noma'lumligicha qolmoqda. Turkmaniston savdo va sanoat tashkilotlari tomonidan gilamlarning savdo tasnifini soddalashtirish maqsadida tasniflash geografik belgilarga - gilam ishlab chiqarilgan joyga asoslanadi.

Qadimiy va ilk oʻrta asrlar gilamga oid ma'lumotlar yozma manbalarda saqlangan. Saljuqiylar davrida gilamlar ("koʻnya"- topilgan joy nomidan) koʻplab tayyorlangan va Misr, Hindiston, Xitoyga chiqarilgan. Oʻrta asrlarda Gilam uch yoʻnalishda rivojlangan:

1. Koʻchmanchi va yarim koʻchmanchi chorvador qabilalarda;
2. Oʻtroq (qishloq yoki shahar) aholi orasida;
3. Saroy ustaxonalarida.

Tilimiz leksik qatlamlarini lingvistik tadqiq etish leksik semantik taraqqiyot qonuniyatlarini belgilashda juda muhimdir. Zotan, leksika tarix, madaniyat, fan va xalq ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti kabi lingvistik boʻlmagan faqtlar bilan shu qadar

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[23]Мошкова В. Г., Ковры народов Средней Азии конца XIX-начала XX вв.-Таш., 1970.

zich bog'liqki, ularni hisobga olmaslik ilmiy tahlilda so'z ma'no o'zgarishlarining muhim manbalari va tub sabablaridan birini unutish, e'tibordan chetda qoldirish bo'lar edi.[2:17] Amaliy san'at leksikasi kasb-hunar leksikasining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, buyumlarni bezash, naqsh berish san'ati bilan aloqador bo'lgan me'morchilik, o'ymakorlik, gilamchilik, naqqoshlik, kulolchilik miskarlik, zargarlik, to'qimachilik, zardo'zlik, do'ppido'zlik kabi kasb-kor, san'at tarmoqlari leksikasini o'z ichiga oladi. Manbalarning ko'rsatilishicha, O'rta Osiyoda gilam, sholcha,- palos to'qish va turli tipdagi naqshli kigiz ishlab chiqarish san'ati chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi xalqlar faoliyati bilan bog'liq[24] bo'lib, juda uzoq tarixga ega. O'rta Osiyo xalqlari orasida gilam- palos buyumlaridan keng foydalanish, ularning o'ziga xos yashash sharoiti, hayot tarzi bilan izohlanadigan qadimiy madaniy traditsiyadir. Ko'p asrlik tarixga ega bo'lgan bu san'at xalqimizning moddiy madaniyat tarixini yoritishda muhim manbalardan sanaladi.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, gilamchilik juda qadimgi davrlardan paydo bo'lgan san'at turi hisoblanadi. Gilam to'qish juda murakkab kasb bo'lishiga qaramay aholi undan juda unumli foydalangan. Bugungi kunda ham O'zbekistonda gilamning bir necha turlari yaratilib kelinmoqda. Qadimiy va zamonaviy gilamlarni saqlash va kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish O'zbekiston xalqining o'zgacha urf-odatlaridan biri ekanligi alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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[24] Н. Маллаев. Алишер Навоий ва халк ижодиёти.-Таш., 1974.

AESTHETIC AND COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS OF FILM REPRODUCTION ON TELEVISION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract The article is devoted to the analysis of the aesthetic and communicative features of the demonstration of foreign samples of film production on television in Uzbekistan. The author identifies factors that have a significant negative impact on the quality of the demonstrated film production at the visual, sound and narrative levels.

Key words: television, foreign film content, editing, dubbing, localization, aesthetics, communication, visual image.

Due to the related audiovisual nature, cinema and television have long established a strong and mutually beneficial relationship, characterized by the exchange of expressive techniques, experience, visual and technical solutions, etc. The process of reproduction (demonstration) of cinema on television has its own history and origins. Initially, the reproduction of wide-screen films by means of television led to aesthetic losses of the latter. As television developed technologically and technically, the disadvantages were practically reduced to a minimum. But analysis of film products shown on television in Uzbekistan makes us think about the features of this phenomenon. At the same time, the relevance of the topic is increasing, since most of modern television content is borrowed from other sources (mainly from cinema).

The purpose of this article is to identify the main aesthetic and communicative features and problems of the reproduction of films on Uzbek television, to determine the positive and negative aspects of this process. Among the reproduced film products we include foreign and local films, foreign television series, foreign documentaries, documentary series, as well as animated films.

The issue of aesthetic and communicative losses of cinematographic works broadcast on television has been the topic of numerous studies conducted back in the late 60s. As the famous television researcher V. Vilchek noted, speaking about the reproduction of an image: "Indeed, the absolute dimensions of an image mean a lot in art, to put it simply, they are one of the ways to convey an idea, to reveal the content of a work... Reducing the absolute dimensions of an image means

reproducing, in advance agreeing with all the emotional and aesthetic losses that are inevitable when perceiving any reproduction." [1, p. 17].

The problem of screen expressiveness was addressed by the famous film critic and cultural critic K. Razlogov in the early 80s: "The size of the screen... or the mood of the viewer determined by the surrounding environment is an essential part of the communicative situation." [2, p. 33].

However, with technological development, media such as film and television have undergone major transformations, radically changing many aspects of their activities and degree of significance. The emergence of the latest information and communication technologies has transformed not only the general understanding of mass media, but also provided many other opportunities for gaining access to content of interest, changed the usual practices of viewing audiovisual products, contributed to the emergence of a number of modern hybrid media and other technical innovations, thanks to which it became possible full-fledged high-quality movie viewing at home (home cinema complexes, 4K UHD TVs that provide high clarity, brightness and realism of image and sound). For these reasons, in modern realities, home viewing is increasingly becoming a global practice, and developing media platforms and VOD services (with English video on demand), streaming platforms and online cinemas are only strengthening this trend.

However, today, regardless of the emergence and spread of digital television, the formation of several high-quality TV channels (HD) in the structure of Uzbek television, the development of the commercial television segment and video services (streaming platforms, online cinemas, etc.), offering a wide choice media content, despite the development of Uzbek television in general, losses in reproduction still occur. "Screen reproduction of any work inevitably suffers losses. They are determined by the architectonics of the original, its communicative specifics, as well as the technical level of the reproducing system." [3, p. 120].

In the course of a large-scale study concerning the structure of film exhibitions, the most relevant types and formats, countries of production, genres, the dynamics of changes in film exhibitions, content strategies and film exhibition policies of the country's main television channels, etc., several factors were identified that, in the author's opinion, significantly influence on the quality of reproduced film products. These factors can be divided into external and internal. Internal ones include:

- editing and reshaping of video material taking into account censorship, TV channel policies, moral and moral principles, public attitudes or other reasons that do not allow the display of audiovisual content in the original version;
- insufficiently professional dubbing/scoring of film products;

- insufficiently professional localization of foreign products (translation and cultural adaptation of the product to the characteristics of a particular country, region or population group) [4, p. 72] for the domestic television viewer due to the presence of sociocultural communication barriers that appear in connection with differences in culture, worldview, and lifestyle of different nations [14, p. 135].

Bruce Block, an American producer and film theorist, discusses the components that form the basis of any film. He divides these components into three levels - **narrative, audio and visual** [5, p. 16]. Blok refers to the narrative level as plot, characters and dialogues, to the sound level - dialogues, sound effects and music, and the visual level consists of basic visual components, among which the author identifies space, line, shape, tone, color, movement, rhythm. All these three components that make up any film work, when combined, create a complete picture of the film. These methods of storytelling and their integrity must be taken into account when reproducing a film or series on television.

As noted above, there are factors that can have a negative impact on film production prepared for broadcast on television at each of the levels listed by B. Blok. At the visual level, arbitrary editing of a film or television series, the "rearrangement" of visual material undertaken on various television channels, leads to a reduction in the running time of the work, the loss of scenes that may contain important meaning, or to reshaping the material by eliminating unsatisfactory elements (as, for example, this happened with the Turkish TV series "Güneş's Daughters" ("Günesin Kizlari"), in many scenes of which the heroines in short clothes had their exposed body parts "corrected" using an image blur effect) [6]. Another example is the popular Indian film "3 Idiots" (director – Rajkumar Hirani, 2009), the running time of which was reduced from the original 2 hours 50 minutes to 2 hours 3 minutes for showing on the Kinoteatr TV channel. And these are not the only examples of how television changes the structure of a work, adapting it to television viewing.

An equally important, and sometimes the main role in cinema is played by sound, or rather what it represents – **dialogues, sound effects (foley noise, foley effects) and sound design.** Sound, being a powerful artistic and dramatic element, can have a significant psychological impact on the audience. The musical accompaniment in the film perfectly conveys and "tells" the viewer the necessary emotions and mood, gives the film or series a special expressiveness, and can also serve as a "calling card" of a creative project. It is no coincidence that the soundtracks of many foreign box office and popular film projects and TV series are strongly associated with the names of these projects.

Musical design in films plays a specific role. Sometimes, a film or TV series and its theme music cannot be imagined separately. Ingenious musical compositions are intertwined with the visuals of the film, creating unique works of cinematic art. Due to the fact that music can be an independent artistic element, which, like the image, builds a certain image and creates the individual atmosphere of a film or TV series, domestic television editors and voice actors should pay utmost attention when dubbing and localizing foreign film products for domestic audiences.

Unfortunately, modern dubbing is very far from the level that was achieved by famous actors during the Soviet period. And this is noted not only by experts [7], but also by ordinary viewers. At that time, Uzbek dubbing occupied one of the first places in the entire union. The performances of famous masters - Khamza Umarov, Dilbar Ismoilova, Obida Yunusov, Mukambar Rakhimova and others were so piercing and believable. Honored Artists Yaira Abdullayeva (Baba Yaga from the film "After the Rain on Thursday"), Rikhsi Ibragimova, Dilbar Khasanova, Erkin Komilov, Khozhiakbar Nurmatov, Abzal Rafikov, Oybarchin Bakirova (Anna-Lisa from the film "Behind the Matches") performed as true masters words.

Particularly popular among viewers are films that were dubbed by such recognized artists as Yakub Akhmedov (Experienced from the film "Operation Y" and Shurik's Other Adventures", Anton Semenovich Shpak from the film "Ivan Vasilyevich Changes His Profession", Comrade Saakhov from the film " Captive of the Caucasus"), Razzok Khamraev, Zainab Sadrieva, Fayzulla Akhmedov (Jussi Vatanen from the film "For Matches"), Tulkin Tozhiev (Miloslavsky from the film "Ivan Vasilyevich Changes Profession"), Khozhiakbar Nurmatov (Anatoly Efremovich from the film "Office Romance") , Rimma Akhmedova (Zina from the film "Ivan Vasilyevich changes his profession"), Dias Rakhmatov (clerk Feofan from the film "Ivan Vasilyevich changes his profession", Coward from the film "Prisoner of the Caucasus").

Professional dubbing (the complete replacement of the original audio track with a translation voiced by professional actors) today has given way to voice-over (the voices of voice actors are superimposed over the original audio track) and has moved into the domain of television. The process of dubbing films and TV series itself has also changed: previously, attention was paid to working on the quality of translation and dubbing; the text, before falling into the hands of dubbing actors, went through multiple checks by the translator, editor and phrase handler, but now the speed and quantity of dubbing media products have come to the fore.

Such nuances have a noticeable impact on the quality of the foreign film products shown at the sound level. This is especially true for world blockbusters, the voice-

over of which is carried out literally one or two days after the release of a more or less high-quality digital version of the film (release). Often, when dubbing such projects, many details that were previously given great importance are not taken into account (matching the timbre of the actors' voices, selecting the voice according to the actor's age, adapted translation and text placement (lipsing), etc.).

An external factor should include **the method** of television viewing, **the space** in which the perception of broadcast film production occurs. The issue of television viewing environment has been the subject of many studies. Unfortunately, home TV viewing, filled with various sources of viewer distraction, scatters the recipient's attention and does not contribute to a full understanding of the content being shown. Features of television viewing, in turn, contributed to the development of special features of television, its own television aesthetics and specific qualities, which include "dottedness, fragmentation (portioned) narration, collage of audiovisual fabric, repetitions and returns" [3, p. 66-67], [12, p. 445]. All these factors often deform the artistic integrity of film products shown on television (for example, arbitrarily dividing films into two or more parts).

However, they also suggest that not all types and genres of film production can be successfully integrated into the structure of a television program and adapted to viewer preferences. Television, for the most part, is a platform for demonstrating certain genres or formats. In principle, this can be judged by looking at the content of a television program, which presents all popular modern television formats (newscasts, films, series, TV shows, talk shows, etc.).

In our opinion, unfavorable television viewing conditions can violate the integrity of film production **at the narrative level** (according to Bruce Block). All of the above circumstances, to one degree or another, affect the reproduced work, limiting its communicative capabilities and aesthetic effect.

Television has long played the role of the main and only channel of reproduction, but with the increase in additional sources and viewing methods, which constitute the main competition for television and attract the attention of the youth audience due to the absence of the disadvantages inherent in traditional television broadcasting (advertising inserts, content editing, the inability to provide the media content necessary for the viewer at any time), time convenient for the viewer, and most often showing film content in average quality), the importance of television and its role in society will most likely weaken [13, p. 184].

The aesthetic function of film production reproduced on domestic television is embodied mainly in foreign films and TV series. The term "aesthetics," defined in its most standard sense – the science of beauty – is nevertheless multifaceted and

difficult to define. When talking about the aesthetics of screen arts, different authors mean different things, but many of them tend to believe that the key component in the case of cinema and television is the visual image, since the visual component acts as the basis for the narrative in any film and the series.

The word aesthetics, based on the concept of "sensory perception," suggests that the aesthetic function of a work of art is inseparable from the public's perception of it. That is the determining factor in the aesthetics of a film work can be the emotional reaction of the viewer, who acts as the creator of the social life of the work. [8, p. 167]. The object itself is aesthetically neutral and acquires these characteristics only in the process of interaction with the subject. It's the same in screen arts: an object (film or television series) exhibits aesthetic characteristics when it "contacts" the audience, causing a response in the minds of millions of viewers around the world. As a science, aesthetics studies the emotional reaction of the recipient.

Aesthetics can be divided into many categories that conflict with each other. For example, the beautiful and the ugly, the sublime and the base, the tragic and the comic, the majestic and the terrible. To analyze the phenomenon of art, aesthetics has formed a number of additional categories, which include the concepts of "mimesis, artistic image, artistic symbol, style, form-content" [9, p. 31].

When analyzing works of cinema or modern serial production, professional critics rely on a combination of various aspects, which are usually attributed to the aesthetic component of the text. Such aspects may include the aesthetic image of the character, or the general aesthetic atmosphere, style, sound and musical design, and much more. But as television viewing practice has shown, the average viewer does not understand these subtleties. The aesthetic perception of a film or series by viewers occurs when the screen material represents a "hyperreality in which they want to immerse themselves" [10, p. 261].

As mentioned above, in our opinion, the basis of the aesthetic in works of screen art is the **visual image**. This is the first thing that viewers notice, what they pay attention to. This is the element with which they identify various formats, types and directions of screen production. However, their attention is primarily focused on the attractiveness of the visual image, and only then on the content. For example, in a video report about the first Korean TV series on Uzbek television, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, dubbing actress Dilbar Ismoilova, answering the journalist's question "What excites you about working on Korean TV series?" focused on the visual perfection of this television production, especially noting the beauty and tenderness of Korean actresses. If you conduct a survey of recipients, most likely many of them will express themselves in a similar way.

In other words, the average viewer views through the prism of subjective emotional experience, comparison and identification of himself with the heroes, compensation of his own emotions through the emotions experienced by the heroes. Characters are the very points of contact with the hyperreality of a film or series that immerse the viewer in the narrative. Therefore, along with the visual image and the general atmosphere of the work, the characters in the story represent a full-fledged element of aesthetics. Heroes of films or TV series can have an impressive impact on viewers, gradually shaping the surrounding social reality in which society lives, creating a different reality, a different ideology.

And yet, even the best examples of foreign films and TV series broadcast on Uzbek television channels, undergoing frequent transformations at various levels (especially the visual and sound levels), can lose their communicative and aesthetic effect. And despite quite noticeable communicative and aesthetic shortcomings in some cases [11, p. 27], foreign film production shown on television in Uzbekistan, diverse and rich in style, type, format, genre, thematic and other characteristics, performs important key functions of television, namely entertaining and educational, embodied in the audience's acquisition of experience, in the process of becoming familiar with the originality of foreign crops.

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THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION   This comparative analysis explores the concept of happiness as expressed in the Uzbek and English languages, highlighting the cultural nuances and values that shape these expressions. By examining terms, idioms, and proverbs related to happiness, the study reveals both similarities and differences in how these cultures understand and articulate this universal human experience.

Key words: concept,analysis, happiness, proverbs, idioms, linguists, similarities, differences.

INTRODUCTION   The term "concept" appeared in linguistics back in 1928, it was used by S.A. Askoldov in the article "Concept and Word". The researcher defined the concept as "a mental formation that replaces for us in the process of thought an indefinite set of objects of the same kind"[25]. The term has only come into active use since the 80s. last century thanks to cognitivists. Representative of this scientific direction M.A. Kholodnaya gives a psychological interpretation of the term: "a concept is cognitive mental structure, the organizational features of which provide the possibility of reflecting reality in the unity of different qualitative aspects"[26], which is developed cognitive linguistics (see, for example, the works of Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin). Currently, the term "concept" is actively used by researchers in various fields of science, and therefore the number of its interpretations has increased. Therefore, before talking about the concept, it is necessary to determine the approach within which the term "concept" will be considered.

MAIN PART   The concept of happiness is complex and multifaceted, influenced by cultural, social, and linguistic factors. When examining how happiness is perceived and expressed in Uzbek and English languages, we can identify both similarities and differences rooted in cultural context and linguistic structures. In English, happiness is often defined as a state of well-being and contentment.

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Synonyms include joy, pleasure, delight, and bliss. These words convey a range of positive emotional states, from mild satisfaction to intense elation. In Western cultures, happiness is frequently associated with individual achievements, personal fulfillment, and material success[27]. The pursuit of happiness is considered a fundamental right, as famously stated in the American Declaration of Independence. English has numerous expressions and idioms related to happiness, such as "walking on air," "over the moon," "on cloud nine," and "happy-go-lucky." These idioms reflect various degrees and manifestations of happiness. Philosophers and psychologists in the English-speaking world have explored happiness extensively. Concepts such as "hedonic" (pleasure-based) and "eudaimonic" (meaning-based) happiness illustrate different approaches to understanding and achieving happiness. In Uzbek, happiness is expressed by the word "baxt" (бахт). Similar to English, it encompasses well-being and contentment but also strongly emphasizes luck and fortune. Other related terms include "shodlik" (joy) and "xursandlik" (pleasure). Uzbek culture places a strong emphasis on family, community, and social harmony. Happiness is often linked to familial relationships, social bonds, and collective well-being rather than individual achievements. Traditional values and customs play a significant role in shaping the understanding of happiness.

Uzbek expressions and idioms related to happiness often reflect the cultural importance of social connections. For example, "baxtli bo'ling" (be happy) is a common wish, while idioms like "ko'ngli to'lmoq" (having a full heart) convey a deep sense of contentment and satisfaction. Influences from Islam and traditional Uzbek philosophies shape the concept of happiness. In Islamic teaching, happiness is often associated with spiritual fulfillment and adherence to moral and ethical principles. While English tends to emphasize individual happiness, Uzbek culture often prioritizes collective happiness. This reflects broader cultural values where Western societies may focus more on individualism and Central Asian societies on collectivism. Both languages have rich vocabularies for expressing happiness, but the nuances differ. English idioms often highlight personal emotional states, whereas Uzbek idioms may emphasize social and relational aspects of happiness. Western philosophies, particularly in English-speaking contexts, explore happiness through diverse lenses like existentialism, utilitarianism, and positive psychology. Uzbek perspectives might be more intertwined with religious and traditional moral

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[27] Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. – UK: Pearson Edition limited, 2003. – 1950 p

frameworks[28]. The concept of happiness in Uzbek and English languages is expressed through various terms, idioms, and proverbs, each reflecting cultural nuances and values. **Proverbs**: **"Money can't buy happiness."** Meaning: True happiness comes from non-material things. **"Happiness is not a destination, it's a journey."** Meaning: Happiness is found in the process of living, not in achieving specific goals. **"The best things in life are free."** Meaning: Love, friendship, and other valuable aspects of life do not cost money. **"Happiness is homemade."** Meaning: True happiness is created by oneself, often within the home or family setting.

CONCLUSION Despite these differences, both languages convey a similar message: true happiness is more than material wealth or fleeting pleasure. It is found in contentment, meaningful relationships, and the simple joys of life. This comparative analysis underscores the importance of understanding cultural contexts in shaping our experiences and expressions of happiness, enriching our global perspective on this universal human aspiration.

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AGE CONCEPT IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotation   The article aims to explore the phraseological units across different languages that pertain to the concept of age, examining how these expressions reflect cultural and societal attitudes towards various life stages, from youth to old age.
Key words: Comparative Linguistics, Phraseology, Age, Cultural Identity, Idiomatic Expressions, Societal Attitudes, Language and Culture.

Introduction   At the current stage of linguistic science development, many researchers show a particular interest in studying various issues of comparative phraseology across different types of languages. The scholars' interest in the detailed study of the phraseological composition of languages is driven by the specificity of this field. Most researchers provide descriptions and characterizations of linguistic phenomena in close connection with humans, the peculiarities of their thinking and worldview, which is evidenced by a significant number of scientific works in the field of linguistics. These studies are conducted within related fields of knowledge, such as cultural linguistics, anthropolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. The phraseological fund of any language reflects the customs and traditions, national-cultural characteristics, and mentality of the people who speak that language. This paper is devoted to the study of the characteristic features of phraseological units whose semantics contain information about a person's age. The explanatory dictionary of the Russian language provides two meanings for the concept of age: "1) a period or stage in the development or growth of someone or something (age of a person, animal, plant); 2) the amount of lived time, years" [2, P. 210]. When selecting phraseological units for this phraseo-semantic group, we adhere to both meanings, but we only consider those idioms that are related to the age of a person.

DISCUSS AND ANALYSIS The concept of age in phraseological units is a fascinating area that delves into how various cultures conceptualize and verbalize the stages of life, maturity, and the passage of time. Phraseological units, including idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, often carry rich cultural and social connotations related to age. Below, we explore several aspects of this concept, illustrated with examples and contextual analysis. Phraseological units frequently

reference different stages of life, from youth to old age, often encapsulating societal attitudes and values[4, P. 78].

Youth: "Wet behind the ears": Refers to someone inexperienced or naïve, implying they are still young and lack the knowledge or wisdom that comes with age. "Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed": Describes someone who is full of energy and enthusiasm, often associated with youthfulness.

Middle Age: "Over the hill": Indicates someone who is past their prime, often used humorously to suggest that someone is getting old and may not be as capable as they once were. Old Age: "In one's dotage": Refers to the period of life when a person is old and less mentally or physically capable. "Golden years": A euphemistic way of describing old age, often referring to the period of retirement when one can enjoy life more leisurely. Many phraseological units highlight the value of maturity and the wisdom that comes with age: "An old hand": Describes someone who is experienced in a particular field or activity. "With age comes wisdom": Suggests that people gain knowledge and understanding as they grow older.

These units often reflect societal changes and the dynamic nature of aging: **"Old habits die hard"**: Implies that behaviors or routines established over a long period are difficult to change. **"A leopard can't change its spots"**: Suggests that people cannot change their fundamental characteristics, often used to imply that older individuals are set in their ways.

Some PU convey value judgments about age, either positive or negative: **"Age before beauty"**: A phrase used to show deference to older individuals, suggesting that age is more respectable or important than beauty. **"Old is gold"**: Emphasizes the value and quality that come with age, often in reference to traditions or long-standing practices. Age is also linked to the inevitability of aging and mortality in many cultures: **"Life begins at forty"**: Suggests that one can start to enjoy life more fully at this age, often used to counteract the fear of aging. **"Past one's prime"**: Indicates that someone has reached the peak of their abilities and is now declining. Age is often used metaphorically to express various concepts: **"Ancient as the hills"**: Describes something very old or timeless. **"Young at heart"**: Refers to someone who maintains a youthful outlook or spirit despite their age. Euphemistic expressions related to age soften the realities of aging: **"Senior citizen"**: A polite term for an older person. **"Advanced in years"**: A formal and respectful way to refer to someone who is old [5, P. 90].

Conclusion. The concept of age in phraseological units provides insight into how different cultures perceive and value the stages of life. These units often reflect societal attitudes towards youth, maturity, old age, and the passage of time, encapsulating the collective wisdom, humor, and traditions of a culture. Through these expressions, we can gain a deeper understanding of the universal and culturally specific ways in which age is conceptualized and communicated.

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE PROVERBS WITH PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION The article examines English proverbs that include proper names to convey lessons or ideas quickly and effectively. It explains how these proverbs have both a literal meaning and a deeper, symbolic meaning, often drawn from cultural or historical contexts. The analysis highlights how these proverbs use memorable language to pass on wisdom, reflect societal values, and facilitate communication.

Key words: anthroponymic code, proper names, proverbs, types, figures, linguocultural, historical.

INTRODUCTION Under the anthroponymic code of culture M.L. Kovshova understands a set of proper names with a specific, vaguely generalized or fictitious reference, denoting persons (real and fictitious, persons and groups of persons) and characters (anthropic and anthropomorphic), which have been identified in world and/or national culture as mythologies, symbols , standards or stereotypes [3; p. 150]. Based on this, she identifies mythonyms, historical onyms, etc. The analysis of the anthroponymic code of culture is carried out on the basis of English-language and Russian-language proverbs containing anthroponyms. According to G.L. Permyakov, proverb is a broad concept, a folk saying formulated as a sentence (for example, sayings, proverbs, etc.). A proverb is a short saying of an edifying nature in the form of a sentence, which necessarily has a figurative meaning and a generalizing function [6; p. 27]. Sayings differ from proverbs in that they do not have an edifying function; their leading function is characterizing.

MAIN PART

Proverbs with proper names often carry rich cultural and historical significance, encapsulating wisdom, humor, or moral lessons tied to specific figures or contexts. Analyzing these proverbs semantically involves examining the meanings, implications, and cultural references embedded in the use of these proper names.

Examples: "As wise as Solomon." Solomon is a biblical figure renowned for his wisdom. The proverb draws on this reputation to emphasize great wisdom. The connotations and associations linked with the proper name that contribute to the

meaning of the proverb. "To meet one's Waterloo." Refers to a decisive or final defeat, based on Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat at the Battle of Waterloo. The broader implications and lessons that the proverb conveys through metaphor. "Crossing the Rubicon." Making an irreversible decision with significant consequences, akin to Julius Caesar's historic crossing of the Rubicon River. Insights into the norms, values, and attitudes of the society that uses the proverb. "An Achilles' heel." Emphasizes the importance of recognizing and addressing personal vulnerabilities, referencing the Greek myth of Achilles' only point of weakness. The use of language, including wordplay, alliteration, and rhythm, enhances the proverb's memorability and impact. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." The use of parallel structure and the rhythm of the names contributes to the proverb's catchiness and memorability. **"As old as Methuselah"**: Very old. Refers to something or someone extremely old. Methuselah is a biblical figure said to have lived 969 years. Suggests great age or longevity. **"As mad as a hatter"**: **Literal Meaning**: Very crazy. **Figurative Meaning**: Someone who is extremely eccentric or crazy. The phrase is often associated with the character from Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," though it may also refer to the historical use of mercury in hat making, which caused madness. **"A Trojan horse"**: A large hollow wooden horse used by the Greeks to sneak into Troy. **Figurative Meaning**: Something that appears beneficial but actually causes harm. Refers to the ancient Greek tale where a deceptive gift led to the fall of Troy. Warns against hidden dangers in seemingly beneficial offerings [2; 39p].

Semantic Components

●　　**Proper Names as Symbols**: Each proper name in these proverbs serves as a symbol with specific connotations. For instance, "Solomon" is a symbol of wisdom, while "Waterloo" is a symbol of defeat.

●　　**Cultural Resonance**: The names often carry cultural resonance that deepens the meaning of the proverb. They encapsulate historical events, legendary figures, or cultural myths.

●　　**Euphemism and Metonymy**: Some proverbs use names as euphemisms (e.g., "Croesus" for wealth) or metonymies (e.g., "Newcastle" for coal), where the name stands in for a broader concept.

●　　**Cognitive Connections**: The use of familiar names helps create cognitive shortcuts that make the proverb's lesson easier to understand and remember.

CONCLUSION. The investigation into English proverbs featuring renowned names highlights a deep interplay between language, culture, and shared wisdom. These proverbs effectively encapsulate complex concepts and values through brief, memorable phrases. By delving into their literal and metaphorical meanings, historical backgrounds, and symbolic connotations, we uncover significant insights into the cultural traditions and societal principles that influence them.

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LEARNING ENGLISH WITH FUN GAMES

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Annotation: This article explores the efficacy of using fun games as a method for teaching and learning English. It delves into various types of games, their pedagogical benefits, and their impact on students' language acquisition and retention. The study highlights how integrating games into English lessons can enhance student engagement, motivation, and overall learning outcomes.

Keywords:

- English Language Learning
- Fun Games
- Educational Games
- Language Acquisition
- Student Engagement
- Motivation
- Pedagogy

Introduction The traditional methods of teaching English, while effective, often fail to engage students fully. In recent years, there has been a shift towards incorporating more interactive and enjoyable methods of instruction, with games being at the forefront of this change. This article examines the role of fun games in learning English and evaluates their effectiveness in enhancing students' language skills.

Theoretical Background The use of games in education is supported by several educational theories. Constructivist theory, for example, posits that learning is an active, constructive process, and games provide an ideal platform for this type of learning. Similarly, the theory of intrinsic motivation suggests that when students are engaged in enjoyable activities, their motivation to learn increases.

Types of Fun Games for Learning English There are various types of games that can be used to teach English, each catering to different aspects of language learning:

1. Vocabulary Games: Games such as Scrabble, Boggle, and word searches help in building and reinforcing vocabulary.
2. Grammar Games: Activities like Mad Libs and grammar bingo make learning grammar rules enjoyable.
3. Listening Games: Simon Says and musical chairs can improve listening skills.

4.   Speaking Games: Role-playing and charades encourage students to practice speaking in a fun and relaxed environment.

5.   Reading Games: Story-building games and reading comprehension puzzles enhance reading skills.

Benefits of Using Games in English Learning

•   Enhanced Engagement: Games captivate students' interest, making learning more engaging.

•   Increased Motivation: The fun element of games boosts students' motivation to participate and learn.

•   Better Retention: The interactive nature of games aids in better retention of language concepts.

•   Development of Social Skills: Many games require collaboration, which helps in developing social and communication skills.

•   Stress Reduction: Games create a relaxed learning environment, reducing anxiety and making students more receptive to learning.

Case Study: Implementation in a Classroom

A study was conducted in a secondary school where fun games were integrated into the English curriculum. The results indicated a significant improvement in students' language skills, particularly in vocabulary and speaking. Students reported higher levels of enjoyment and a greater willingness to participate in English lessons.

Challenges and Considerations

While the benefits of using games are clear, there are also challenges to consider:

•   Classroom Management: Ensuring that games are conducted in an orderly manner can be challenging.

•   Resource Availability: Access to appropriate games and materials may be limited.

•   Balancing Fun and Learning: It is important to strike a balance between the fun aspects of games and their educational value.

Conclusion

Incorporating fun games into English learning can transform the educational experience, making it more engaging and effective. By leveraging the benefits of games, educators can foster a more dynamic and interactive learning environment that promotes better language acquisition and retention.

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PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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Abstract Teaching the English language poses numerous challenges for educators across various educational contexts. This article explores common problems faced in English language teaching (ELT) and proposes practical solutions to enhance the learning experience and outcomes. By addressing issues such as large class sizes, lack of resources, student motivation, and cultural differences, this study aims to provide a comprehensive guide for educators to improve their teaching methodologies and strategies.

Keywords English language teaching, ELT, teaching challenges, student motivation, cultural differences, classroom management, educational resources, pedagogical strategies

Introduction The teaching of the English language is crucial in a globalized world where English serves as a lingua franca. However, educators often encounter significant challenges that hinder effective language acquisition. This article identifies these problems and offers solutions based on pedagogical research and practical experience.

Common Problems in English Language Teaching

1. Large Class Sizes

One of the most pervasive issues in ELT is managing large class sizes, which can impede personalized attention and effective classroom management.

Solution: Implementing group work and peer-assisted learning can mitigate the drawbacks of large classes. Teachers can also use technology, such as language learning apps and online platforms, to provide individualized practice opportunities.

2. Lack of Resources

In many educational settings, especially in developing countries, there is a scarcity of teaching materials and resources.

Solution: Teachers can utilize open educational resources (OER) available online, such as free textbooks, worksheets, and multimedia content. Collaboration with other educators to share resources and materials can also be beneficial.

3. Student Motivation

Keeping students motivated to learn English can be challenging, especially when they do not see immediate practical benefits.

Solution: Incorporating culturally relevant content and real-life applications of English canboost student interest and motivation. Additionally, setting achievable goals and providing positive reinforcement can encourage consistent effort.

4. Cultural Differences

Cultural differences can affect how students perceive and engage with the English language and its associated cultural norms.

Solution: Teachers should adopt a culturally responsive teaching approach that respects and integrates students' cultural backgrounds into the learning process. Encouraging intercultural dialogue and activities can also help bridge cultural gaps.

5. Varied Proficiency Levels

Students in the same class often have different levels of English proficiency, making it difficult to design lessons that meet everyone's needs.

Solution: Differentiated instruction, where tasks and activities are tailored to varying proficiency levels, can address this issue. Using formative assessments to gauge each student's progress and adjusting teaching methods accordingly is also essential.

Solutions and Best Practices

1. Professional Development

Continuous professional development for teachers is vital to stay updated with the latest ELT methodologies and technologies.

2. Integrating Technology

Using digital tools and online resources can enhance the learning experience and provide additional practice opportunities outside the classroom.

3. Student-Centered Learning

Shifting from teacher-centered to student-centered learning encourages active participation and engagement. This approach includes collaborative projects, discussions, and problem-solving activities.

4. Formative Assessment

Regular formative assessments help monitor student progress and provide immediate feedback, allowing for timely adjustments in teaching strategies.

5. Community and Parental Involvement

Engaging the community and parents in the learning process can create a supportive environment for students and reinforce the importance of learning English.

Conclusion Teaching English as a second language presents various challenges, but with innovative solutions and adaptable teaching strategies, educators can overcome these obstacles. By focusing on student-centered learning, leveraging technology, and fostering an inclusive and motivating classroom environment, teachers can significantly improve English language teaching outcomes.

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