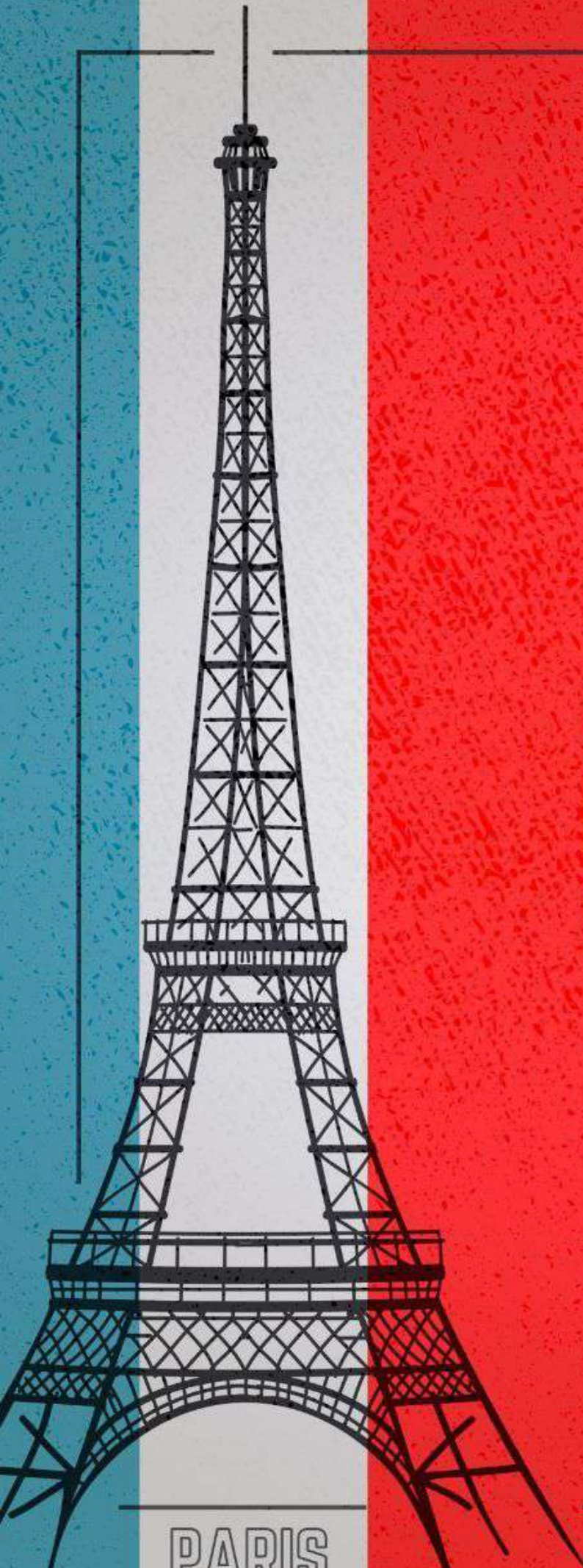




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**KIRITISH/CHIQRISH QURILMASINING KONTROLLERLARI.
KIRITISH/CHIQRISHNING APPARATLI INTERFEYSLARI**

Ibrohim Ahmadjonov

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ANNOTATSIYA

Hozirgi kunda kompyuter olami juda katta tezlik bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Bunga juda ko'p sabablar bor. Eng asosiy sabablardan biri bu — kompyuter orqali inson tomonidan bajariladigan ishlarning deyarli barchasi bajarilmoqda. Nafaqat bajarilmoqda, balki osonlik va tez bajarilmoqda. Undan tashqari maromiga yetkazilib, ishlar bitkazilmoqda. Bu ishlarni bajarishda, kompyuter bir o'zi emas, balki kompyuterga ulanadigan periferik qurilmalar yordamida amalga oshirmoqda.

Key words: *Periferik qurilma, tarmoq qurilmalari, Satrli yoyish, vinchester, protsessor, kodlovchi qurilma, shtrix-kod;*

Periferik qurilma bu – kompyuterga tashqi tomondan ulanib, uning imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradigan qurilmalarga aytiladi. Bu qurilmalar qo'shimcha qurilmalar ham deyiladi, ularsiz ham kompyuter o'zining asosiy ishlarini amalga oshiraveradi. Periferik qurilmalar faqatgina qo'shimcha ishlarni amalga oshiradi.

Periferik qurilmalar kompyuterga ma'lum bir portlar yoki simsiz ulanishi mumkin. Misol uchun, USB, LPT, COM portlar orqali yoki simsiz aloqa orqali, ya'ni wi-fi, Bluetoothvahakazolar orqali.

Demak, bu qurilmalarga nimalar kiradi? Bu qurilmalar juda ko'p, shuning uchun nimalar kirmasligini bilib olsak, qolgan hamma narsalar kirishi oydinlashadi.

Kompyuter nimalardan tashkil topgan va nimalar bo'lmasa umuman ishlamaydi? Shu savolga javob beramiz. Kompyuter tizim blok(системный блок), monitor va klaviaturadan tashkil topgan. Bu qurilmalarning birortasi bo'lmasa kompyuterni ishlatib bo'lmaydi(ya'ni temir sifatida topshirib yuborish ham mumkin). Ko'pchilik bu ro'yxatga sichqonchani(мышка) ham kiritishadi, lekin u siz ham kompyuterni ishlatish mumkin-ku. Tizim bloki ichidagi narsalar(O3Y, vinchester, protsessor,..) umumiy holda uning ichiga kirib ketadi. Qolgan barcha qurilmalar periferik qurilmalardir.

Periferik qurilmalarning soni ko'pligi uchun, ularni bir necha guruhlariga bo'lib o'rganiladi. Bu maqolamda ularning ba'zilarini qaysi guruhlariga kirishini yozib o'taman, qolgan qurilmalarni o'zingiz biroz o'ylagan holda, kerakli guruhga kiritib olishingiz mumkin, demak bu guruhlar quyidagilar:

Kiritish qurilmalari. Bu qurilmalar biror narsa(rasm, yozuv, komanda, video, ovoz)larni kompyuterga kiritish uchun ishlatiladi. Klaviaturani xam shu guruhga kiritish mumkin, lekin u periferik qurilma emasda. Bu guruhga quyidagi qurilmalar misol bo'la oladi: trekbol, skaner, raqamli fotoapparat, kodlovchi qurilma, shtrix-kodlarni o'quchi qurilmalar, mikrofon,...

Chiqarish qurilmalari. Biror narsa(rasm, matn, ovoz,..)ni kompyuterdan chiqarish uchun ishlatiladi. Bu guruhga quyidagilar misol bo'la oladi: printer, plotter, naushnik, kolonka, sambufer,...

Saqlash qurilmalari. Bu qurilmalar ma'lumotlarni saqlash uchun ishlatiladi. Vinchester, kompyuter ichida joylashgani va asosiy qurilmasi bo'lgani uchun periferik qurilmaga kirmaydi. Bu guruhga quyidagilar misol bo'la oladi: qo'shimcha qattiq disklar, CD-DVD disklar, fleshkalar, floppi disketalar, disk massivlari,...

Tarmoq qurilmalari. Bu qurilmalar tarmoq qurish uchun ishlatiladi. Tarmoq topologiyalariga qarab bu qurilmalar tanlanadi. Misol qilib, tashqi modem qurilmalari, tarmoq adapterlari,...

Umumiy holda periferik qurilmalar shular, lekin IT sohasi rivojlangan sari bu qurilmalarning turlari ham ko'payib bormoqda.

Chiqarish qurilmalari kompyuterda qayta ishlangan ma'lumotni odam uchun tushinarli bo'lgan shaklga keltiradi. Chiqarish qurilmalariga printerlar, plotterlar ekranlar va audio ma'lumotni chiqaruvchi qurilmalar kiradi. Eng muhim chiqarish qurilmalari printer va monitordir. Bu singari chiqarish qurilmalarining yuzlab va minglab turlari mavjud.

PRINTERLAR. Bosuvchi qurilmalar (printerlar) - bu qiymatlarni EHM dan chiqarish qurilmasi bo'lib, u ma'lumotning ASCII kodlarini ularga mos kelgan grafikli belgilarga (harflar, raqamlar, ishoralarga va sh.u.) o'zgartiradi va bu belgilarni qog'ozda qayd etadi.

Printer SHK TQ, sining eng rivojlangan guruhidir, ularning 1000 tagacha turli hil modifikatsiyalari bor. Printerlar o'zaro quyidagi tavsiflar bo'yicha farqlanadi:

- rangliligi (oq-qora va rangli);
- belgilarni shakllantirish usuli (belgilarni bosuvchi va belgilarni sintezlovchi);
- ish tamoyili (matritsali, termik (qizdirishga oid), purkagichli, lazerli);
- bosish (zarbli va zarbsiz) va satrlarni shakllantirish (ketma-ket va parallel) usullari;
- karetkalarning kengligi (375 450 mm li keng va 250 mm li tor karetkali);
- bosish satri uzunligi (80 ta va 132-136 ta belgi);
- belgilarni terish (ASCII belgilarini to'liq terishgacha);
- bosish tezligi;

O'tkazish qobiliyati va h.k.

Bir qator guruhlarning ichida printerlarning bir nechta turlarini ajratish mumkin:

masalan, SHK da keng ishlatiladigan belgilarni sintezlovchi matritsali printerlar ish tamoyili bo'yicha zarbli, termografikli, e'lektrografikli, e'lektrostatik, magnitografikli va b. bo'lishi mumkin.

Zarbli printerlar orasida ignali (matritsali) lar eng ko'p tarqalgan, lekin hali ham literli, shar ko'rinishli, gulbargli ("moychechak" tipidagi) va b. uchrab turadi.

Printerlarda bosish belgi bo'yicha, satr va sahifa bo'yicha bo'lishi mumkin. Bosish tezligi sekundiga 10-300 ta ishoradan (zarbli printerlar) sekundiga 500-1000 tagacha va hattoki sekundiga bir necha o'nlab (20 tagacha) sahifalargacha (zarbsiz lazerli printerlar) oraliqda; o'tkazish qobiliyati millimetrda 3-5 nuqtadan millimetrda 30-40 nuqttagacha bo'ladi (lazerli printerlar).

Matnli bosish uchun umumiy holda turlicha bosish sifati bilan tavsiflanuvchi quyidagi rejimlar bor:

- homaki bosish rejimi (Draft);
- bosmahonanikiga yaqin bosish rejimi (NLQ – Near Letter Quality);
- bosmahonaniki kabi bosish rejimi (LQ- Letter Quality);
- yuqori sifatli bosish rejimi (SLQ- Supper Letter Quality).

Printerlar, odatda, ikki rejimda - matnli va grafikli rejimlarda ishlashi mumkin.

Matnli rejimda printerga bosilishi kerak bo'lgan belgilar kodi yuboriladi, shu bilan birga belgilar konturi printerning ishora generatoridan tanlab olinadi.

Grafikli rejimda printerga tasvir nuqtalarining ketma-ketligi va joylashgan joyini aniqlovchi kodlar yuboriladi.

Matnli rejimda printerlar odatda bir nechta shriftlarni va ularning turli ko'rinishlarini qo'llaydi, ularning ichida roman (yozuv mashinkasining mayda shrifti), italik (kursiv), boldface (yarim qora), expandent (cho'zilgan), elite (yarim siqilgan), condensed (siqilgan), pica (tug'ri shrift - sitsero), prestige elite (prestij-elita) va proporsionalli shrift (belgi uchun ajratiladigan maydon kengligi belgining kengligiga bog'liq bo'ladi) keng tarqalgandir.

Printerni ruslashtirilganligi (milliylashtirilishi) maqsadga muvofiqdir - o'zining vositalari bilan rus harflarini - kirillitsami bosishni ta'minlasin; aks holda SHK ga maxsus drayver-larni qo'shish talab etiladi.

Ko'pgina printerlar grafikli ma'lumotlarni samarali chiqarishni (pseudografika belgilari yordamida) amalga oshirish imkonini beradi; bosishning servis rejimlari: qalin bosish, ikkilangan kenglikdagi bosish, ostiga chizib bosish, yuqorigi va pastki indekslar bilan, ajratilgan bosish (har bir belgi ikki marta bosiladi) va ikki marta o'tib bosish (ikkinchi marta belgi ozgina surilib bosiladi); ko'p rangli bosish (100 tagacha turli xil rang va tuslar).

Purkagichli printerlar

Purkagichli printerlar bosuvchi kallakda ignalar o'rniga ingichka naychalar - soplolarga (konus naychalarga) ega, u orqali qog'ozga

bo'yoq rangining (siyohning) mayda tomchilari purkaladi. Bu zarbsiz bosuvchi qurilmadir. Bosuvchi kallakning matritsasi odatda 12 tadan 64 tagacha soploga e'ga. . Keyingi yillarda ularning mukammallashishida jiddiy rivojlanishga erishildi: tasvirni shakllantirishda bosuvchi kallakning juda mayda soplolari yordamida qog'ozga siyoh tomchilarining yo'naltirilgan portlatishga o'xshash purkash - purkagichli bosishning "pufakchali" texnologiyam deb ataluvchi usuli ishlatiladi.

Purkash jarayoni texnikasi quyidagicha bo'ladi. Soplo devoriga elektrik qizdiruvchi element o'rnatilgan bo'lib, uning harorati elektr impulsi berilganda 5-10 mks ichida keskin ortadi. Qizdiruvchi element bilan kontaktda joylashgan siyohning hammasi bir zumda bug'lanadi, bu bosimning keskin oshishiga olib keladi, buning oqibatida siyoh soplodan qog'ozga otilib chiqadi. "Otilgandan" keyin siyoh bug'lari kondensatsiyalanadi, soploda pasaygan bosim zonasi hosil bo'ladi va o'nta siyohning yangi portsiyasi (ulushi) suriladi. Bu yangi texnologiya purkagichli printerlar va plotgerlar olamida burilish yasadi, bu esa ularning o'tkazish qobiliyatini yana bir pog'onaga (dyuymda 600-1440 ta nuqtagacha) ko'tarish imkonini berdi.

Shunday qilib, hozirgi vaqtda purkagichli printerlar millimetrga 50 tagacha nuqtali o'tkazish qobiliyatini va sekundiga 500 tagacha belgini bosish tezligini ta'minlaydi va bunda bosish sifati lazerli bosish sifatiga yaqin bo'ladi.

Purkagichli printerlar yozuvchi kallakda katta miqdordagi soplolarni ishlatib, rangli bosishni ham bajaradi, lekin bunda o'tkazish qobiliyati oq-qoraga nisbatan tahminan ikki marta kamayadi (lekin Epson firmasi o'tkazish qobiliyati 400 dpi bo'lgan, rangli bosish tezligi sekundiga A4 o'lchamli 4 betni tashkil etgan noyob rangli purkagichli Stylus 600 printerini yaratganligi to'g'risida axborot mavjud).

Rangli tasvirni yaratish uchun odatda, poligrafiyada qabul qilingan CMYK rangli sxema ishlatilib, u o'z ichiga to'rtta bazaviy (asosiy) rangni oladi: Cyan - havo rang, Magenta – to'q qizil rang, Yellow - sariq rang, Key - yetakchi (qora rang). Murakkab ranglar bazaviy ranglarni aralashtirib hosil qilinadi. Bosish sifati juda ajoyibdir – to'liq rangli plakat deyarli bosmaxonanikidan farq qilmaydi.

Purkagichli printerlarning asosiy afzalliklari:

- yuqori bosish sifati, katta miqdorli soploli printerlar uchun lazerli printer bosish sifati bilan taqqoslasa bo'ladi;
- xomaki bosish rejimida yuqori tezlik;
- oddiy, albatta, yaxshi zichlikdagi qog'ozni ishlatish (60 dan 135 g/m² gacha), siyoh yoyilib ketmasligi uchun;
- shovqinsiz ishlashi.

Purkagichli printerlarning asosiy kamchiliklari:

- soplo ichida siyohning qurib qolish havfi, bu ba'zida bosuvchi kallakni almashtirish zarurligiga olib keladi;
- sarflanadigan materiallarning nisbatan yuqori narxdaligi, xususan, siyoh uchun

ballonchani, ayniqsa agar u bosuvchi kallak bilan birlashtirilgan va birgalikda almashtirilsa (bunday tuzilish keng tarqalgan).

LAZERLI PRINTERLAR. Lazerli printerlarda tasvirni shakllantirishning elektrografik usuli ishlatilib, bu usul shu nomdagi nusxa ko'chiruvchi apparatlarda ishlatiladi. Lazer o'ta ingichka yorug'lik nurini yaratish uchun xizmat qiladi, bu nur oldindan tayyorlab qo'yilgan yorug'likka sezgir baraban sirtida ko'rinmaydigan nuqtali elektron tasvir konturini chizadi - elektr zaryad lazer nuri bilan yoritilgan nuqtalardan baraban sirtiga oqib tushadi. U elektron tasvir tushgandan keyin razryadlangan uchastkalarga yopishib qolgan bo'yoq (toner) kukuni bilan bosish bajariladi - tonerni barabandan qog'ozga olib o'tiladi va tasvirni qog'ozda tonerni qizdirib, u erib ketguncha qotiriladi.

MONITORLAR. Monitor (display) kompyuterda matn va grafik ma'lumotlarni tasvirlash (korish) uchun xizmat qiladi. Garchand tashqi korinishidan u televizorga oxshab ketsada, ular bajaradigan ishlari bilan keskin farq qiladilar. Monitorlar rangli va rangsiz boladi. Monitor asosiy xarakteristikalaridan biri uning tasvirlash qobiliyatidir.

Tashqi qurilmalar quyidagi uskunalardan iborat: Printer, skaner, modem, strimer, grafik quruvchi va boshqalar.

Videoterminal videomonitoridan (displaydan) va videonazoratchidan (videoadapterdan) tashkil topgan. Videonazoratchilar SHK ning sistemali blokini tarkibiga kiradi (bosh platani razyoniga ornatiladigan videokartada joylashgan), videomonitorlar esa bular SHK ning tashqi qurilmalaridir.

ENT ASOSIDAGI VIDEOMONITORLAR. Videomonitor, display yoki oddiygina monitor ekranda matnli va grafik axborotni aks ettirish qurilmasidir (qozgalmas SHK larda elektronur trubkasi (ENT) ekranida, ixcham SHK larda esa suyuq kristalli tekis ekranda). Monitor tarkibiga quyidagilar kiradi: ENT paneli, yoyish bloki, videokuchaytirgich, manba bloki va b.

VERTIKAL (KADRLI) YOYISH. Monitoring muhim tavsifi uning kadrlari yoyishining chastotasidir. Ekranda 25 Gc chastotali tasvirlar (kadrlar) almashinishi ko'z bilan uzluksiz harakat kabi qabul qilinadi, lekin bunda ko'z ekranning miltillashidan tez charchaydi. Tasvirning yuqori turgunligini taminlash va ko'z charchashini kamaytirish uchun zamonaviy yuqori sifatli monitorlarda kadrlarni almashish chastotasi 70-75 Gc dan past bolmagan holda ushlab tugiladi; bunda satrli yoyish chastotasi 40-50 kGc kattalikka erishadi va videosignallarni yaxshi chastota polosasi taminlanadi - bu videomonitorning videonazoratchi bilan mos kelishiga sabab boladigan muhim kattalikdir (tasvirni ravshanligi boyicha).

Tasvirning turgunligiga erishish uchun kadrlari yoyish chastotasi kattaligining ozi ham videonazoratchi bilan moslashtirilishi lozim. Bu jihatdan barcha monitorlarni 3 guruhga bolish mumkin:

- qayd qilingan chastotali monitorlar, ular faqat bir tasvirlash rejimini tutib turadi;
- bir nechta qayd qilingan chastotali monitorlar, ular bir nechta qayd qilingan tasvirlash rejimlarini tutib turadi;
- multichastotali monitorlar, ular videonazoratchiga avtomatik ravishda sozlanadi va kop sonli videorejimlarni tutib turadi (masalan, mos ravishda 50-120 Gc va 30-60 kGc kadrlri va satrli yoyish chastotali multichastotali monitorlar).

Satrli yoyish camp boyicha va camp oralab bolishi mumkin, songti holatgisi yuqori otkazish qobiliyatini olish imkonini beradi, lekin haqiqiy kadrlri chastotani ikki marta kamaytiradi, yani ekranning miltillashini oshiradi. Shuning uchun satrli yoyish afzalroqdir (ikkala rejimda ham ishlaydigan monitorlar ham bor yuqori otkazish qobiliyatini olish kerak bolganda satr oralab yoyish ulanadi).

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**O'RNATILGAN TIZIMLAR UCHUN OPERATSION TIZIMLAR.
OPERATSION TIZIMLARNING MONOLIT ARXITEKTURASI.
MODULLIY ARXITEKTURA**

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O'rnatilgan tizimlar - bu maxsus funktsiyaga ega bo'lgan kompyuter tizimlari. Ular "ko'milgan" dir, chunki ular kattaroq mexanik yoki elektron tizim ichida mavjud. O'rnatilgan tizimlarning to'rt turi mavjud:

Mustaqil o'rnatilgan tizimlar

Kattaroq tizimda ishlash o'rnatilgan tizimlarning asosiy xarakteristikasi hisoblanadi, ammo mustaqil xilma-xillik mustaqil ravishda ishlashi mumkin. Mustaqil o'rnatilgan tizimlar asosiy kompyutersiz chiqishlarni ishlab chiqishi mumkin.

Misollar:

Raqamli kameralar

Raqamli soatlar

MP3 pleerlar

kalkulyator

Tarmoqqa o'rnatilgan tizimlar

Tarmoqqa o'rnatilgan tizimlar tarmoqqa o'rnatilgan tizimlar deb ham ataladi. Ular ishlash uchun simli yoki simsiz tarmoqlar orqali veb-serverlar bilan aloqaga tayanadilar.

Misollar:

Uy xavfsizlik tizimlari

Savdo nuqtasi (POS) tizimlari

ATM mashinasi

Kartani siljitish mashinasi

Mobil o'rnatilgan tizimlar

Mobil o'rnatilgan tizimlar kichik, ko'chma qurilmalardir. Barcha mobil o'rnatilgan tizimlar ham mustaqil o'rnatilgan tizimlardir. Biroq, barcha mustaqil o'rnatilgan tizimlar mobil o'rnatilgan tizimlar emas.

Misollar:

Uyali telefonlar

Noutbuklar

Planshetlar

Aqlli soatlar

Haqiqiy vaqtda o'rnatilgan tizimlar

Chiqish ishlab chiqarish tezligi real vaqtda o'rnatilgan tizimlarning hal qiluvchi komponentidir. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ularning asosiy vazifasi darhol natijalarni ta'minlashdir.

Misollar:

O'z-o'zidan boshqariladigan avtomobil boshqaruvi

Samolyotlarni boshqarish tizimlari

Mudofaa sohasida harbiy foydalanish

Sog'liqni saqlash sohasida tibbiy foydalanish

O'rnatilgan tizimlarning komponentlari. O'rnatilgan tizimlar uchta asosiy komponentdan iborat:

Uskuna

Ilova uchun maxsus dasturiy ta'minot

Haqiqiy vaqtda operatsion tizim

O'rnatilgan tizimlarning xususiyatlari. O'rnatilgan tizimlar murakkablikda sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Ularning barchasida umumiy bo'lgan narsa shundaki, ular vazifaga xosdir. Quyidagi markirovka qilingan ro'yxatda o'rnatilgan tizimlarning yana bir nechta umumiy xususiyatlari ko'rsatilgan.

Mikroprotsesser yoki mikrokontroller asosidagi. Mikroprotsesserlar ham, mikrokontrollerlar ham integral mikroshemalardir. Ular o'rnatilgan tizimlarni hisoblash quvvati bilan ta'minlaydi.

Narsalar interneti (IoT) qurilmalari uchun tez-tez ishlatiladi. IoT uy xavfsizlik tizimi kabi inson yordamisiz bir-biri bilan aloqa qila oladigan qurilmalar tarmog'iga ishora qiladi. O'rnatilgan tizimlar IoT-da real vaqt rejimida hisoblash va sezishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Vaqtga sezgir funktsiyani bajarish. O'rnatilgan tizimlar ko'pincha katta tizimning to'g'ri ishlashini ta'minlash uchun o'z vazifalarini ma'lum bir vaqt oralig'ida bajarishlari talab qilinadi.

Bilamizki har qanday kompyuter texnik qurilmalar yig'indisidan tashkil topadi. Bular, Blok (Case), Onaplata (Motherboard), Markaziy protsesser (CPU), Tezkor xotira (RAM), Doimiy xotira (HDD yoki SSD), Markaziy protsessorni sovutish qurilmasi (CPU cooler), Elektr bloki (PSU) va Kiritish-chiqarish qurilmalari (Input-output devices) monitor, klaviatura, sichqoncha va hokazolar.

Operatsion tizim – bu kompyuter texnikasi va foydalanuvchi o'rtasidagi interfeys bo'lib, uning asosiy vazifasi texnik ta'minot (hardware) va dasturiy ta'minot (software) o'rtasidagi aloqani ta'minlash hisoblanadi.

Operatsion tizim (OT) - bu sodda qilib aytganda dastur bo'lib, u barcha boshqa dasturlar va hardware orasida muloqotni ta'minlaydi. U temir-tersakdan iborat

qurilmani turli xil vazifalarni bajaradigan kompyuterga aylantiradi.

Hozirgi kunda juda ko'plab OT lar mavjud. Masalan, Windows, MacOS, Linux distributivlari. Eng mashhur mobil OT lar - Android va iOS. Hozirda hattoki ba'zi choynaklarda ham o'zining maxsus operatsion tizimi bor.

Turli xil qurilmalar uchun turli xil OT larni uchratish mumkin. Ammo ularning barchasining maqsadi bir - foydalanuvchi uchun muayyan vazifalarni bajarish imkoniyatini yaratish.

Shunday qilib, OT kompyuter va dasturlar orasida aloqani nazorat qilgan ekan. OT dasturlar uchun qurilma xotirasiga, tarmoqqa, tashqi qurilmalar bilan o'zaro aloqaga va boshqa resurslarga ma'lum bir cheklovlarni qo'yishi mumkin.

OT ni xuddi adolatli hakamdek tasavvur qilishimiz mumkin. Masalan, kompyuteringizda bir vaqtning o'zida browser, media player va yana boshqa dasturlar ishlab turibdi deylik. Shu vaqtda OT dasturlarga faqat zarur bo'lgan resurslardan foydalanishiga ruxsat beradi va ularni nazorat qiladi.

Har bir OT quyidagi muhim funksiyalarni bajaradi:

- Ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish va xavfsizlik;
- Resurslarni boshqarish;
- Hardware va tashqi qurilmalar o'rtasidagi muloqot;
- Fayllarni boshqarish;
- Boshqa dasturlarni ishga tushirish va hokazolar.

Kernel - barcha OT larning eng muhim qismi hisoblanadi va OT ning yadrosi desak bo'ladi. Kompyuter yoqilganida eng birinchi ishga tushadigan dastur ham Kernel hisoblanadi. U butun tizim ustidan nazorat ega.

OT ishga tushganida siz birinchi grafik foydalanuvchi interfeysi (Graphical User Interface) ni ko'rasiz. Bu foydalanuvchiga qurilmani grafika orqali boshqarishga imkon beradi. OT bilan muloqot qilishning yana bir yo'li - buyruq-qatori interfeysi (Command-Line Interface) dir.

Kernelning ikki turi mavjud: monolitik (monolithic) va mikrokernel (microkernel). Monolitik - bu OT funksiyalarining ko'p qismini bajaradigan katta dastur. Mikrokernel esa OT funksiyalarining faqat kichik bir qismini bajaradi, ammo uning imkoniyatlarini drayverlar deb nomlanuvchi qo'shimcha modullar bilan kengaytirish mumkin.

Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, OT yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek, kompyuter resurslarini samarali ravishda taqsimlaydi. OT siz kompyuter - kompyuter emas, aksincha shunchaki temir-tersakka aylanib qoladi.

Modulli arxitektura.

Birga bog'lanishi mumkin bo'lgan alohida tarkibiy qismlardan iborat xohlagan tizim dizayniga tegishli atama. Modulli me'moriy tuzilma afzalligi xohlagan tarkibiy qism (modul)ni qolgan tizimga ta'sir ko'rsatmasdan o'zgartirish yoki qo'shish

mumkinligidadir. Modulli me'moriy tuzilmaning qarama-qarshi tarkibiy qismlar orasida aniq chegaralar bo'lmagan birlashgan me'moriy tuzilmadir.

Modulli bino (shuningdek, Prefabrik Prefinished Volumetrik Qurilish sifatida ham tanilgan, PPVC deb ataladi) binoni bir nechta kosmik modullarga bo'lishni anglatadi. Modullardagi barcha jihozlar, quvur liniyalari, bezak va statsionar mebellar tugallandi, fasadni bezash ham tugallanishi mumkin. Ushbu modulli komponentlar qurilish maydonchasiga olib boriladi va binolar "qurilish bloklari" kabi yig'iladi. Bu qurilishni sanoatlashtirishning yuqori darajadagi mahsuloti bo'lib, o'zining yuqori yaxlitligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Birinchi modulli binolar 1960-yillarda Shveysariyada qurilgan.

1979 yildan beri Xitoy Qingdao, Nantong, Pekin va boshqa joylarda ketma-ket bir nechta modulli uylarni qurdi. Hozirgi vaqtda dunyoning 30 dan ortiq mamlakatlari modulli binolarni qurdilar va foydalanish doirasi ham kam qavatli qavatdan ko'p qavatli va hatto baland qavatligacha rivojlangan va ba'zi mamlakatlarda 15 yoki 20 dan ortiq qavatlar qurilgan.

O'nlab yillar davom etgan rivojlanishdan so'ng, modulli qurilish texnologiyasi tobora etuk bo'lib bormoqda va u qurilish sohasida tobora muhim va almashtirib bo'lmaydigan rol o'ynaydi. An'anaviy beton binolar bilan taqqoslaganda, modulli binolar quyidagi afzalliklarga ega:

1. An'anaviy qurilish maydonchasi bilan taqqoslaganda, qurilish vaqtini 50% dan ko'proq qisqartirish mumkin
2. Ish joyidagi mehnat 70% ga kamayadi
3. Suvni 70% tejash
4. Quvvatni 70% tejash
5. Qurilish chiqindilarini 85% ga kamaytirish mumkin
6. Qayta ishlanishi mumkin.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modulli_bino
2. <https://proglib.io/p/modulnaya-arhitektura-cho-kak-i-pochemu-2023-04-04>
3. <https://mertgroup.com/uz/modulli-qurilish-tizimlari/>

**MODERNIST DESCRIPTION IN ENGLISH LITERATURE: EXAMPLES
FROM THE WORKS OF JAMES JOYCE, VIRGINIA WOOLF, AND
T.S. ELIOT**

**ОПИСАНИЕ МОДЕРНИЗМА В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ:
ПРИМЕРЫ ИЗ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ДЖЕЙМСА ДЖОЙСА,
ВИРДЖИНИИ ВУЛФ И Т.С. ЭЛИОТА**

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Annotation: This thesis examines the characteristics of Modernism in English literature through the works of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and T.S. Eliot. It explores how these authors challenged traditional narrative forms and experimented with new literary techniques to reflect the complexities of modern life. The study analyzes the use of stream-of-consciousness, fragmented narrative, and symbolic language in their key works, such as Joyce's "Ulysses", Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway", and Eliot's "The Waste Land". By investigating these literary innovations, the thesis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Modernist literature and its impact on subsequent literary movements.

Keywords: Modernism, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, T.S. Eliot, stream-of-consciousness, fragmented narrative, symbolic language, Ulysses, Mrs. Dalloway, The Waste Land, literary techniques, English literature

Аннотация: Данная диссертация исследует особенности модернизма в английской литературе на примере произведений Джеймса Джойса, Вирджинии Вулф и Т.С. Элиота. Рассматривается, как эти авторы бросили вызов традиционным нарративным формам и экспериментировали с новыми литературными техниками, чтобы отразить сложности современной жизни. Исследование анализирует использование потока сознания, фрагментарного повествования и символического языка в их ключевых произведениях, таких как "Улисс" Джойса, "Миссис Дэллоуэй" Вулф и "Бесплодная земля" Элиота. Целью диссертации является предоставление всестороннего понимания модернистской литературы и её влияния на последующие литературные направления.

Ключевые слова: Модернизм, Джеймс Джойс, Вирджиния Вулф, Т.С. Элиот, поток сознания, фрагментарное повествование, символический язык, Улисс,

Миссис Дэллоуэй, Бесплодная земля, литературные техники, английская литература

INTRODUCTION

Modernism, emerging in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, represents a profound shift in the landscape of English literature. This literary movement sought to break away from the conventions of 19th-century realism and explore new ways of representing reality. Modernist writers embraced experimentation with narrative forms, stylistic techniques, and thematic concerns, reflecting the complexities and uncertainties of the modern age.

James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and T.S. Eliot are pivotal figures in Modernist literature, each contributing uniquely to the movement's development. Joyce's work, particularly "Ulysses", exemplifies the modernist preoccupation with stream-of-consciousness and the exploration of inner psychological landscapes. Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" and other works highlight her innovative narrative techniques, including her use of free indirect discourse and her focus on the inner lives of her characters. T.S. Eliot, with poems such as "The Waste Land", integrates fragmented structures and rich symbolism to capture the disintegration and search for meaning in the post-war era.

This thesis aims to analyze how these authors embody Modernist principles through their respective works. By examining their use of experimental narrative techniques, fragmented structures, and symbolic language, the study seeks to uncover how Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot reflect and respond to the socio-cultural changes of their time. The exploration of these texts will provide insights into how Modernism reshaped English literature and its approach to representing human experience and reality.

Relevance of the study

The study of Modernism in English literature is both timely and significant for several reasons. Modernism, as a literary movement, marked a revolutionary departure from traditional narrative forms and thematic concerns, reflecting the profound cultural, social, and political upheavals of the early 20th century. This era, characterized by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and the aftermath of World War I, necessitated new ways of interpreting and representing human experience. The exploration of Modernist texts offers valuable insights into how literature can adapt to and reflect the complexities of an evolving world.

James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and T.S. Eliot stand out as key figures in Modernist literature, each offering distinct contributions that illuminate different aspects of the

movement. Joyce's "Ulysses" is celebrated for its innovative use of stream-of-consciousness and its deep engagement with the inner workings of the human mind. Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" and other works exemplify the Modernist focus on subjectivity and the intricacies of time and memory through her distinctive narrative techniques. Eliot's "The Waste Land", with its fragmented structure and rich symbolism, encapsulates the existential angst and search for meaning prevalent in the post-war period.

Understanding Modernism through the lens of these influential authors provides crucial insights into the evolution of literary form and content. Their works not only challenge conventional narrative structures but also reflect broader societal shifts, making them essential subjects of study for comprehending the dynamics of early 20th-century literature. By examining these texts, this research aims to enhance our appreciation of Modernist literature and its enduring impact on contemporary literary practices and critical theory.

In summary, the relevance of this study lies in its potential to deepen our understanding of Modernist literature and its key contributors. Through a focused analysis of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot, this research seeks to uncover the ways in which their innovative approaches reshaped literary conventions and provided new ways of engaging with the world, both in their time and beyond.

Methodology and discussion

Methodology: The research methodology for this study involves a multi-faceted approach to analyzing Modernism in English literature through the works of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and T.S. Eliot. The following methods are employed:

1. Textual analysis:

- Primary texts: Close readings of key Modernist works, including James Joyce's "Ulysses", Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway", and T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land". This involves a detailed examination of narrative techniques, language use, and thematic content.

- Literary techniques: Analysis of modernist techniques such as stream-of-consciousness, fragmented narrative structures, and symbolic language. Attention is given to how these techniques reflect and convey the complexities of modern experience.

2. Theoretical framework:

- Modernist theory: Application of modernist theoretical concepts to the analysis of the texts. This includes exploration of concepts like literary experimentation, the breakdown of linear narrative, and the focus on subjective experience.

- Historical and cultural context: Examination of the socio-cultural and historical contexts in which the works were produced. Understanding the impact of events such as World War I, technological advancements, and shifts in societal norms on the literary output of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot.

3. Comparative analysis:

- Authorial comparison: Comparative study of how Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot approach Modernist themes and techniques differently. This includes examining their unique contributions to Modernist literature and their influence on each other.

- Intertextuality: Investigation of references, allusions, and dialogues between the texts to understand how they engage with and respond to broader literary and cultural discourses.

4. Critical perspectives:

- Literary criticism: Incorporation of critical perspectives from existing literary scholarship on Modernism. This includes analysis of secondary sources, scholarly articles, and critical essays that provide insights into the texts and their impact.

Discussion: The analysis of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot's works reveals several key aspects of modernism and its characteristics:

1. Innovative narrative techniques:

- Stream-of-Consciousness: James Joyce's "Ulysses" exemplifies the use of stream-of-consciousness to explore the inner workings of the mind, presenting a fragmented and non-linear representation of thought and experience.

- Narrative Fragmentation: Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" employs a fragmented narrative to reflect the fluidity of time and consciousness, offering insights into the characters' inner lives and subjective experiences.

- Symbolism and Allusion: T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" uses a complex web of symbols and allusions to capture the disintegration of cultural and personal identity in the aftermath of World War I.

2. Reflection of modern experience:

- Cultural disintegration: The fragmented and experimental forms of these Modernist works mirror the disintegration and uncertainties of the early 20th-century world. The authors' innovative techniques convey the sense of alienation and dislocation experienced by individuals in a rapidly changing society.

- Subjectivity and perception: The focus on subjective experience and the inner workings of the mind highlights the Modernist concern with individual perception and the complexities of human consciousness.

3. Impact and influence:

- Literary legacy: The Modernist innovations of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot have had a profound impact on subsequent literary movements and practices. Their experimental approaches to narrative form and thematic exploration have influenced later writers and continue to shape contemporary literature.

- Critical reception: The reception of their works has evolved over time, with ongoing scholarly debate and interpretation contributing to a deeper understanding of Modernist literature and its significance.

In conclusion, the study of Modernism through the works of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot provides valuable insights into the evolution of literary techniques and thematic concerns in the early 20th century. Their contributions to Modernist literature exemplify the movement's emphasis on innovation and experimentation, reflecting the complexities of the modern world and continuing to resonate with readers and scholars today.

CONCLUSION

The exploration of Modernism through the works of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and T.S. Eliot reveals the profound impact of this literary movement on English literature. Each of these authors contributed uniquely to the development and definition of Modernist literature, employing innovative techniques and exploring new thematic concerns that reflected the complexities of the modern world.

James Joyce's "Ulysses" stands as a cornerstone of Modernist literature, demonstrating the power of stream-of-consciousness to capture the intricate workings of the human mind and present a fragmented yet richly textured view of reality. Joyce's experimental approach to narrative structure and language highlights the Modernist fascination with subjective experience and the challenges of representing internal consciousness.

Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway" exemplifies the Modernist focus on the fluidity of time and the exploration of individual consciousness. Woolf's use of free indirect discourse and her emphasis on character psychology provide a nuanced perspective on personal identity and social interaction, reflecting the era's preoccupation with the inner lives of individuals and their responses to a rapidly changing world.

T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" captures the fragmentation and disillusionment of the post-war period through its rich symbolism and allusions. Eliot's innovative use of fragmented narrative and diverse literary references embodies the Modernist concern with cultural disintegration and the search for meaning in a disjointed world. Together, these works illustrate the key characteristics of Modernism: experimentation with narrative form, a focus on subjective experience, and a response to the socio-cultural upheavals of the early 20th century. The innovative

techniques employed by Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot not only challenged traditional literary conventions but also provided new ways of engaging with and representing the complexities of human experience.

The legacy of Modernism, as demonstrated through these authors' contributions, continues to influence contemporary literature and critical theory. Their works remain central to discussions of literary innovation and the representation of modern consciousness, offering enduring insights into the nature of narrative and the evolution of literary forms.

In conclusion, the study of Modernism in English literature through the lens of Joyce, Woolf, and Eliot provides a comprehensive understanding of the movement's impact on literary history. Their groundbreaking approaches to narrative and thematic exploration not only defined Modernist literature but also paved the way for subsequent literary developments, ensuring their continued relevance and significance in the study of English literature.

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EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH SYNTAX

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Annotation: This thesis investigates effective strategies for learning English syntax. It emphasizes various methods and techniques that can enhance the understanding and application of syntactical rules in English. The research explores instructional strategies, practical exercises, and technology-assisted tools that support syntax acquisition and mastery. The goal is to provide educators and learners with actionable insights for improving syntax learning outcomes.

Keywords: English syntax, learning strategies, syntactical rules, instructional methods, language acquisition, syntax mastery, educational tools

Introduction

Understanding English syntax is crucial for mastering the language, as it forms the basis for constructing meaningful and grammatically correct sentences. Traditional approaches to teaching syntax often focus on rote memorization of rules, which may not always lead to effective learning. This thesis explores a range of effective strategies for learning English syntax, highlighting methods that foster deeper comprehension and practical application. The study aims to offer practical solutions for educators and learners to improve syntax learning outcomes.

Materials:

The research incorporates a variety of materials, including academic articles, textbooks, and instructional guides on English syntax. Key sources include:

- Azar, B. S. (2002). "Understanding and using english grammar" (3rd ed.). Longman.
- Radford, A. (2004). "English syntax: an introduction". Cambridge university press.
- Huddleston, R., & Pullum, G. K. (2002). "The Cambridge grammar of the english language". Cambridge university press.

Methodology:

1. Literature review: A comprehensive review of existing research and publications on effective strategies for learning English syntax.
2. Case studies: Analysis of educational settings where innovative syntax teaching strategies have been successfully implemented.
3. Surveys and interviews: Collection of feedback from language educators and learners about the effectiveness of different syntax learning strategies.
4. Experimental implementation: Application of various teaching methods and tools in classroom settings to assess their impact on syntax learning.

Discussion

Effective strategies for learning English syntax involve a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical application. The following methods have been identified as particularly effective:

1. **Interactive instruction:** Utilizing interactive exercises and activities that engage learners in applying syntactical rules in context. Techniques such as sentence diagramming and syntax parsing can help students visualize sentence structure and improve their understanding.
2. **Technology-assisted learning:** Incorporating digital tools and software that provide interactive syntax exercises, immediate feedback, and adaptive learning features. Online platforms and grammar-checking applications can offer personalized practice opportunities.
3. **Contextual learning:** Encouraging learners to practice syntax through reading and writing activities that emphasize real-world usage. Contextualized exercises help students apply syntactical rules in authentic situations and reinforce their learning.
4. **Focused grammar instruction:** Providing targeted instruction on specific syntactical structures and rules, followed by practice and application. This approach helps learners focus on mastering particular aspects of syntax.

Effectiveness: These strategies have been shown to enhance learners' ability to understand and use English syntax effectively. Interactive and technology-assisted methods provide immediate feedback and opportunities for practice, while contextual learning reinforces practical application.

Challenges: Despite their benefits, these methods may require significant time and resources to implement effectively. Additionally, learners may need ongoing support to overcome challenges related to complex syntactical structures.

Relevance of the research

The relevance of this research lies in its focus on identifying and promoting effective strategies for learning English syntax. Mastery of syntax is essential for achieving fluency and accuracy in English, and the strategies explored in this study provide valuable tools for educators and learners. Understanding and applying these methods can lead to improved language proficiency and better educational outcomes.

Conclusion

Effective strategies for learning English syntax include interactive instruction, technology-assisted tools, contextual learning, and focused grammar instruction. By employing these methods, educators can enhance students' understanding and application of syntactical rules, leading to improved language proficiency. The research underscores the importance of integrating practical and innovative approaches into syntax teaching to achieve optimal learning outcomes. Future research should

continue to explore and refine strategies for teaching English syntax in diverse educational contexts.

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ЛИЧНАЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЯ В ЭКСТРЕМАЛЬНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ ПОДХОДЫ ПСИХОЛОГОВ НАШЕЙ СТРАНЫ

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Аннотация: В статье представлены научно-теоретические взгляды ведущих психологов, работающих в нашей стране, на психодиагностику психологических состояний, проявляющихся в деятельности лиц в экстремальных ситуациях, проведение по отношению к ним психокоррекционных мероприятий, исследование подходов к их организации.

Ключевые слова: Стресс, психодиагностика, психокоррекция, психопрофилактика, когнитивная терапия, гештальт-терапия, диагностическая, прогностическая, конструктивная, коммуникативная.

Annotation: The article presents the scientific-theoretical views of the leading psychologists working in our country on the psychodiagnosis of psychological conditions manifested in the activities of individuals in extreme situations, the implementation of psychocorrective measures in relation to them, and the study of approaches to their organization.

Key words: Stress, psychodiagnosis, psychocorrection, psychoprophylaxis, cognitive therapy, gestalt therapy, diagnostic, prognostic, constructive, communicative.

Сегодня для того, чтобы Новый Узбекистан нашел достойное место среди развитых стран мирового сообщества, необходимо, чтобы каждый сознательный гражданин, проживающий в нашей стране, осознал свой ответственный и почетный долг. Сегодня вопрос самоконтроля студентов, обучающихся в системе высшего образования нашей страны, в различных ситуациях, в том числе экстремальных, и принятия защитных мер от них приобретает актуальное значение. С этой целью особое внимание следует уделить повышению уровня физической и психической подготовленности студентов, формированию механизмов защиты от сложных ситуаций, подготовке их к конкурентоспособности в опасное время, совершенствованию навыков самообороны в любых проблемных ситуациях.

Ученые-психологи нашей страны (Э.Г.Гозиев, Г.Б.Шумаров, В.М.Каримова, А.М.Джабборов, Ш.Р.Баротов, З.Т.Нишонова, Н.С.Сафоев, Д.Г.Мухамедова, Р.С.Самаров, М.Файзиева, А.Назаров, Ж.Файзиев и другие .) решил ряд теоретических и практических вопросов в области причин возникновения экстремальных ситуаций в деятельности личности, факторов, приводящих к ним, самозащиты человека в таких ситуациях, психодиагностики и психокоррекции

стрессовых переживаний в этой ситуации, и В системе психопрофилактических мероприятий можно признать, что исследовательская работа проведена.

В частности, Г.Б.Шумаров в своих исследованиях особое внимание уделяет гармонии физического и психологического развития в процессе взросления молодежи. По мере того, как человек становится физически здоровым, умственно, нравственно и духовно зрелым, способным управлять проблемами и эмоциональными переживаниями даже при столкновении с экстремальными ситуациями, а также устранять и преодолевать проблемы в экстремальных ситуациях, мы видим, что он уделял особое внимание этим возможностям. позитивных решений своих проблем.

В.М.Каримова, роль эмоционально-эмоционального и волевого воспитания в подготовке молодых людей к семейной жизни, учебно-психологическая толерантность девочки-подростка к стрессовым ситуациям и стрессогенным факторам на этапе вхождения в новую семью или перехода в новое семейное окружение, концепция здоровой семьи, здорового Мы являемся свидетелями того, что Лом всесторонне занимался проблемами управления эмоциональным общением в рамках идеалов матери-здорового ребенка и человека в рамках взаимоотношений, выдвинул необходимые научные выводы, рекомендации и решения.

В исследованиях А.М.Джаббарова широко изучен механизм психологической защиты личности, и, по мнению автора, психологическая защита – это сознательная защита личности, направленная на неприятие информации, связанной с внутренними и внешними конфликтами, тревогой, дискомфортом и травмирующими факторами, которые воздействовать на субъекта – это особая система стабилизации психологических отношений, позволяющая в короткие сроки адаптироваться к новым социально-психологическим условиям.

Ш.Р. Баротов, проводя ряд исследований в области научных основ и практических направлений организации психологической службы общества и производственных коллективов, озабочен также своеобразием экстремальных ситуаций, возникающих в коллективах, личной деятельности. и зрелости пытались научно обосновать важные аспекты здорового образа жизни.

В научных исследованиях З.Т.Нишиновой она сосредоточила внимание на научно-методических аспектах коррекции молодых людей, желающих выбрать профессию, и студентов, обучающихся в вузах, при изменении их эмоциональных переживаний под различными внешними воздействиями и неожиданными ситуациями, а также на различных видах терапии в коррекция эмоциональных нарушений в практике психологической поддержки, то есть признает важность использования когнитивной терапии, гештальт-терапии и других психотерапевтических методов, имеющих национально-культурное

значение.

Д.Г. Мухамедова рассказала о важных современных особенностях управления, основанных на функционально-психологической модели современной системы управления, важных аспектах, характерных для экстремальных ситуаций, возникающих в процессе управления, эмоционально-волевой готовности человека к таким ситуациям и их преодоление объясняет рекомендации и решения.

Взгляды ведущего психолога Э.Г. Газиева в области психологии нашей страны важны для исследования проблем эмоционально-волевого состояния и состояния личности в экстремальных ситуациях, выяснения психологической сущности личности в таких ситуациях. По его словам, пока человек жив, он часто сталкивается в своей жизни и работе с экстремальными ситуациями, а стрессовые переживания, возникающие под его влиянием, оказывают положительное или отрицательное психологическое воздействие на работу и развитие человека.

В научно-исследовательских работах М.Х. Файзиевой на тему «Социально-этнические основы формирования механизма психологической защиты личности»:

что проблема механизма психологической защиты личности доказана как исследуемое состояние в психологии и научно-практическая проблема современной психологии;

что изучены научно-методологические основы механизма психологической защиты личности, эмпирически исследовано ее структурно-функциональное состояние у студентов-психологов, а данные комплексно проанализированы на основе критериев достоверности;

оно основано на том, что существуют факторы, влияющие на конструктивное и деструктивное выражение механизма психологической защиты в профессиональной деятельности психолога;

усовершенствована программа и модель формирования механизма конструктивной психологической защиты в национально-культурной среде.

механизм конструктивной психологической защиты: на основе качественного и статистического анализа показателей эффективности программ диагностически-определяющих, прогностически-ориентирующих, конструктивно-проектирующих, информационно-понимающих (интерпретирующих), коммуникативно-стимулирующих, аналитико-оценочных, творчески-исследовательских форм деятельности, мы видим, что необходимые рекомендации разработаны.

По результатам исследований, проведенных А. Назаровым на людях, ему удалось определить эффективные возможности использования психодиагностических

методов, позволяющих изучить психологическую защиту человека. Он создал модель развития факторов психологической защиты у человека и применил ее в деятельности личности. На основе исследований автора он разработал программу психологического тренинга, направленную на развитие факторов психологической защиты человека, и дал на основе этого практические рекомендации.

Использование «Модели развития факторов психологической защиты личности» и «Психологической тренинговой программы развития факторов психологической защиты личности», разработанных на основе научных исследований А. Назарова, предназначено не только для личности, но и для каждого человека, попавшего в экстремальную ситуацию или находящегося в трудной – проблемной ситуации, это важно и для формирования защитного механизма.

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O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ISHLAB CHIQRISH TARMOQLARINI FAOLLASHTIRISH TENDENSIYALARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ma‘lumki, iqtisodchi-olimlar jamg‘armani investitsiyalashning asosi, deb qarashadi. Bu mutlaqo to‘g‘ri, chunki investitsiya qilish uchun, eng avvalo, pul kapitali bo‘lishi kerak. Resurslar (shu qatori pul mablag‘lari ham) cheklangan. Asosiy muammo mablag‘ topish masalasidir. Ayniqsa, investitsiya uzoq muddatni ko‘zlashi va tez natija bermasligi bilan ajralib turadi. Jamg‘arish – bu joriy davrdagi qayta ishlashning moddiy asosini kengaytirish orqali kelajakda aholi iste‘molini oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan jarayon.

Key words: *Milliy daromad, aylanma kapital, ehtiyoj zaxira, o‘tish iqtisodiyoti;*

Jamg‘arishning asosiy funksiyasi – takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonining pirovard maqsadiga erishishga ko‘maklashishdir. Takror ishlab chiqarish jarayonining maqsadi aholining o‘sib va o‘zgarib borayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ehtiyojlarini qondirishdan iborat.

Iqtisodiy nazariyada milliy daromad bir qismining asosiy va aylanma kapitallarni, shuningdek, ehtiyoj zaxiralarini ko‘paytirish uchun sarflanishi jamg‘armani tavsiflaydi. Jamg‘arma, odatda, investitsiya sifatida iqtisodiyotga kiritiladi, ya‘ni jamg‘armaning iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta‘siri investitsiyaga aylangandagina yuz beradi. Jamg‘arma deyilganda aholi, korxonalar va davlat joriy daromadlarining kelajakdagi ehtiyojlarini qondirish va daromad olish maqsadlarida to‘planib borishi tushuniladi. Uning hajmi barcha xo‘jaliklar daromadidan iste‘mol sarflarini ayirib tashlash yo‘li bilan aniqlanadi. Daromad tarkibida iste‘mol sarflari ulushi qanchalik yuqori bo‘lsa, jamg‘arma hajmi shunchalik kam bo‘ladi. Bunday holat investitsiya faoliyati taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatmaydi. Jamg‘armaning o‘sishi iqtisodiy ma‘noda mablag‘larning iste‘mol buyumlar xarid qilishdan investitsiya tovarlari xarid qilishga yo‘naltirilishini bildiradi. Shunga ko‘ra, muddat jihatdan kechiktirilgan iste‘mol jamg‘armani anglatadi.

Ammo, jamiyat oldida doimo bugungi va ertangi iste‘molning qancha bo‘lishini yechish muammosi turadi. Jamiyat bugun qancha ko‘p investitsiya qilsa, ertaga

boyroq bo‘ladi, aksincha, ko‘proq iste‘mol qilinsa, keyinchalik ko‘proq iste‘mol qilish imkoniyati shuncha kamayadi.

Yalpi xarajatlarda investitsiyalar hissasi nisbatan uncha ko‘p bo‘lmasa-da, aynan, investitsiyalar tufayli asosiy makroiqtisodiy siljishlarga erishiladi.

Xitoy, Janubiy Koreya kabi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda oxirgi 15 yil davomida kuzatilgan o‘rtacha 10 % li iqtisodiy o‘shish davrida jamg‘arma ulushining o‘rtacha qiymati 30 % ni tashkil etgan. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatdiki, bir yilda 6 foizdan ortiq iqtisodiy o‘shishni ta‘minlash uchun milliy jamg‘armalar YaIMning kamida 25 % ini, investitsiyalar esa 30 % ini tashkil etishi kerak.

O‘tish iqtisodiyoti mamlakatlarida investitsiya me‘yorining barqarorligini ta‘minlash muammosining mavjudligi makroiqtisodiy o‘shish sur‘atlarining barqarorligini ta‘minlashga to‘sqinlik qiladi.

So‘nggi yillarda iqtisodiyotda faol amalga oshirilayotgan tuzilmaviy o‘zgarishlar va modernizatsiya qilish jarayoni investitsiya faolligini yanada oshirdi. Iqtisodiyotdagi investitsiyalar hajmining yildan-yilga sezilarli ravishda o‘shib borishi muqarrar ravishda milliy ishlab chiqarish hajmining o‘shishi orqali o‘zining ijobiy natijalarini ko‘rsatishga imkon bermoqda. Davlat tomonidan investitsiya faoliyatini rivojlantirishga berilgan e‘tibor va qo‘llab-quvvatlash natijasida YaIM hajmi va investitsiyalar miqdori o‘shish sur‘atlariga ega bo‘ldi.

Mamlakatga investitsiyalarning oqimini ko‘paytish uchun mamlakat investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish talab etiladi. Mamlakatda qanchalik investitsion jozibadorlik yuqori, investitsion muhit takomillashgan va qulay ishbilarmonlik muhiti yaratilgan bo‘lsa, o‘sha mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga shunchalik ko‘p investitsiyalar kirib keladi va mamlakat iqtisodiyoti shunchalik tez sur‘atlarda rivojlandi. Investitsion jozibadorlik tushunchasiga quyidagicha ta‘rif beriladi.

Investitsiyaviy jozibadorlik – mamlakat, tarmoq yoki alohida olingan biror-bir korxonaga investitsiyalarining daromadlilik, rivojlanish istiqbollari va investitsiya riski darajasi nuqtai nazaridan baholanishi. Investitsiyaviy jozibadorlik investitsiya salohiyati va investitsiya riski darajasini shakllantiradigan ikki guruh omillarning bir vaqtda ta‘sir etishi orqali aniqlanadi. Bu kabi ko‘rsatkichlarga baho berish orqali investitsiyalarning maqsadga muvofiqligi hamda jozibadorligi, investitsiya riski darajasini aniqlash mumkin. Investitsiya riski darajasi investitsiya muhitiga, bevosita, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri bog‘liqdir.

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