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SYNAPSES: INSIGHTS ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES

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YOZMA ISH VA UNING TURLARI

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2-oliy ta’lim 4-bosqich 222-guruh talabasi

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada yozma ish tushunchasi va uning turlari atroflicha tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, yozma ishning o‘zbek tili va adabiyot ta’lim yo‘nalishidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati yoritiladi. Yozma ishlarning turli shakllari va ularni o‘qitish metodlari ilmiy-nazariy asosda ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: yozma ish, insholar, diktant, bayon, referat, annotatsiya, analiz, o‘qitish metodlari, yozma nutq, til o‘rganish.

Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the concept of written work and its types. It also highlights the role and importance of written work in the teaching of the Uzbek language and literature. Various forms of written work and methods of teaching them are considered on a scientific and theoretical basis.

Keywords: written work, essays, dictation, statement, abstract, annotation, analysis, teaching methods, written speech, language learning.

Аннотация: В статье дается комплексный анализ понятия письменной работы и ее видов. Также будут освещены роль и значение письменных работ в обучении узбекскому языку и литературе. На научно-теоретической основе рассматриваются различные формы письменной работы и методы их преподавания.

Ключевые слова: письменные работы, сочинения, диктанты, изложения, рефераты, аннотации, анализ, методика обучения, письменная речь, изучение языка.

Kirish. Yozma ish atamasi ikki xil ma’noda qo‘llanadi: 1. Yozma ish – imiy xarakterdagi yozma ishlar, yozma shaklda bajariladigan nazorat turlari, topshiriqlar, ko‘chirib yozish. Nazoratning bu turi nafaqat filologiya, balki barcha sohalarga ham tegishlidir. Masalan, fizika, matematikaga oid yozma ishlar. Bu tipdagi yozma ishlar ilmiy insholar termini bilan ham yuritiladi. Yozma ishlar maktab o‘quvchilarini ilmiy bilim asoslari bilan qurollantiradi. Ilmiy insholarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri

unda ilm-fanga oid tushunchalardan keng foydalanishdir. Masalan, tilga oid ilmiy insholarda so‘z, so‘z birikmasi, tasviriy ifoda, turg‘un birikma, ega, kesim, hol, uyushiq bo‘lak kabi tushunchalardan keng foydalanilsa, matematikaga oid yozma ishlarda qoldiq, ko‘paytma, tenglama, kasr, maxraj, ildiz chiqarish, bo‘lish kabi tushunchalar qo‘llanadi. Barcha sinflarda o‘quvchilarning yoshi va bilim saviyasini hisobga olgan holda yozma ishlardan foydalanish mumkin. 5-sinfda o‘quvchilar ona tili, matematika, tabiatshunoslik, qadimgi dunyo tarixi, musiqa, tasviriy san‘at kabi fanlarni o‘rganadi, yozma ishlar ana shu o‘rganilgan mavzularga oid bo‘ladi. Bu sinfda: “Quyosh va tabiat”, “Biz matematikadan nimalarni o‘rganamiz?”, “Qo‘shiq aytish uchun nimalarga amal qilish kerak?”, “Grippning oldini olish” kabi mavzular ilmiy insho mavzusi sifatida tanlanishi mumkin. Ilmiy xarakterdagi yozma ishlar uchun eng asosiy manba maktab darsliklari, turli ensiklopedik lug‘atlar, gazeta va jurnallarda berilgan ilmiy maqolalar, ilmiy mavzulardagi teleko‘rsatuvlar bo‘lishi mumkin. Ilmiy xarakterdagi yozma ish ona tili, matematika, tabiatshunoslik, tarix, musiqa, tasviriy san‘atdan olgan bilimlarni mustahkamlashga, o‘quvchilarning savodxonligi, fikrlarni aniq va izchil bayon qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi lozim. Ilmiy insho o‘tkazishni rejalashtirishda integrallashgan dars turi (ya‘ni ona tili darsini boshqa fanlar bilan aloqadorlikda olib borish)dan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. 2. Yozma ish – yozma shaklda bajarilgan ijodiy matnlar (insho, ijodiy bayon), tinglab tushunish, xotira kuchini belgilash, tafakkur darajasi va fikrni yozma tarzda bayon etish ko‘nikmasini aniqlashga qaratilgan (bayon), so‘zma-so‘z tinglash va ayni tarzda yozma nutqda aks ettirish, imlo me‘yorlariga amal qilish darajasini bilishga mo‘ljallangan (diktant) matnlar. Ilmiy xarakterdagi ishlar uchun yozma ish, ijodiy ishlar uchun insho termini xoslangan. Yozma tarzda bajariladigan intervyu, reportaj, maqola, xabar, annotatsiya, konspekt, rasmiy ish qog‘ozlari, taqriz kabilar maqsadi, ta‘lim jarayoni baholash tizimida foydalanilmasligi hamda topshiriq sifatida berilmasligi bilan yozma ish turlaridan farqlanib turadi. Kishilarning o‘z fikrlarini bayon qilish, o‘zaro fikr almashish, hissiyotlarini, ma‘lumotlarni ifodalash jarayoni nutqdir. Nutq og‘zaki va yozma shakllarda ifoda etiladi. Nutq ichki va tashqi ko‘rinishlarga ega. Ichki nutq inson tafakkuridagi jarayon bo‘lib, miyadagi nutq mexanizmi faoliyatining dastlabki mahsulidir. Ichki nutq fikr-o‘y bilan ko‘p hollarda qorishiq holda shakllanadi. Ichki nutq og‘zaki va yozma nutqning asosi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun til va adabiyot ta‘limi jarayonida ichki nutqni rivojlantirishga alohida e‘tibor berish lozim. Diqqatni jamlash, fikr yuritish lozim bo‘lgan obyektini belgilash, bayon qilinadigan asosiy fikrning mohiyatini shakllantirish ichki nutqni rivojlantirishda muhim omildir. Ona tili mashg‘ulotlarida bajariladigan mustaqil ishlar mazmuni ichki nutq holatida

boshlanib, tashqi nutq shaklida namoyon bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, insho, bayon yozishdan avvalgi fikr-mulohaza yuritish jarayoni ichki nutq namunasidir. Tashqi nutq boshqalarga qaratilgan va nazorat qilish mumkin bo‘lgan faol nutq bo‘lib, u og‘zaki va yozma shakllarga ega. Nutqning ma‘lum mavzuga bag‘ishlangan parchasi matn sanaladi. Matn ham nutq shakllariga muvofiq ravishda yozma va og‘zaki bo‘ladi. Yozma matn ham, og‘zaki nutq ham so‘zlar vositasida shakllanadi. Yozma matnda harflar, tinish belgilari bilan ish ko‘rilsa, og‘zaki nutqda tovush, tovush tembri (ovozning baland yoki pastligi), ohang, talaffuz, imo-ishoralardan ham foydalaniladi. Yozma nutq ham, og‘zaki nutq ham ifodalanish xususiyatiga ko‘ra ikki xil bo‘ladi: 1) bir shaxs nutqi (monolog) tarzida; 2) ikki yoki undan ortiq shaxslar nutqi (dialog) ko‘rinishida. Monolog faqat so‘zlovchi yoki yozuvchi tilidan ifoda etiladi, so‘zlovchi yoki yozuvchi kechinmalari, kuzatishlari va mushohadalarini tasvirlashga xizmat qiladi. Suhbat nutqi (dialog) so‘zlovchi va tinglovchi orasidagi fikr almashuv jarayoni – ularning o‘zaro savol-javoblariga asoslanadi. Matn hajmi va mazmuniga ko‘ra sodda va murakkab tarkibli kabi turlarga ajratiladi. Sodda tarkibli matn bir yoki bir necha gaplardan iborat bo‘ladi. Bunday matnlar xabar, maqol, matal bilan ifodalanib, hajmi jihatidan kichik bo‘lsa-da, ma‘lum maqsadda shakllantiriladi. Murakkab tarkibli matnda biror g‘oya, mavzu bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan fikr ifodalanib, uning tarkibi qismlar, boblar, paragraflardan tashkil topadi. Matn nutqiy hodisa bo‘lib, birdan ortiq gapning mazmunan birikishidir. “Qish. Qor yog‘yapti” shaklidagi uch so‘zning mazmunan birikishidan tortib butun boshli badiiy romanlar, yirik trilogiyalar ham matn sanaladi. Har bir matn ma‘lum bir narsa-buyum, voqea-hodisani tasvirlaydi; u haqida xabar beradi: so‘zlovchining munosabatini ifodalaydi. O‘quvchilar tomonidan yaratiladigan matnlar, asosan, gap, xat boshi va muayyan kichik qismlardan iborat bo‘ladi. Bu qismlar, albatta, matn hosil qilishda ishtirok etadi va uni shakllantirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ona tili ta‘limi o‘quv dasturida shunday deyiladi: “Matnlar” xilma-xildir. Ularning aniq tur va ko‘rinishlari qisman darsliklarda beriladi, asosan, o‘qituvchi tomonidan belgilanadi”. Shuning uchun dastur o‘qituvchiga darslikdagi matnlarni o‘z didi, talabi, sharoitga mosi bilan almashtirish, o‘qitish jarayonini tom ma‘nodagi ijodiylik va izlanuvchanlik asosida shakllantirishga imkon beradi. “Ona tili” darsliklarida berilgan matnlarni: a) ta‘limiy-ma‘rifiy matnlar hamda b) ta‘limiy-tarbiyaviy matnlarga ajratish mumkin. Ta‘limiy-ma‘rifiy matnlar ona tilining grammatik qurilishi, lisoniy tushuncha va ta‘riflar sharhiga oid matnlar bo‘lib, nazariy bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalarni hosil qildirishda o‘ziga xos ahamiyatga ega. 5-sinf darsligida berilgan “Til– ijtimoiy hodisa”, “O‘zbek tili – davlat tili”, “O‘zbek alifbosi” kabilar shunday matnlar sirasiga kiradi. Ta‘limiy-tarbiyaviy matnlar esa ham bilim

berishni, ham tarbiyalashni ko'zda tutadi. Umumta'lim maktablari darsliklarida ma'lumotnoma matni va ijodiy tavsifiy matn ajratilgan. Ma'lumotnoma matnida bo'lib o'tgan voqea-hodisa yoki mavjud holat haqida shunchaki axborot beriladi, asosan, uslubiy betaraf so'zlardan foydalaniladi. Ijodiytavsifiy matn voqea-hodisa, voqelikka so'zlovchi yoki yozuvchi tomonidan bildirilgan munosabat asosida yuzaga keladi. Ma'lum voqea-hodisalarga, narsa-buyum va shaxslarga oid fikr-mulohaza bildirish, badiiy-tasviriy vositalar, dalillar bilan ta'riflash, izohlash ijodiy-tavsifiy matnga xos xususiyatlardir. Insho ijodiy-tavsifiy matn turi hisoblanadi. O'quvchilar tomonidan yaratiladigan matn ijodiy xarakterda bo'ladi. Ona tili darslarida o'quvchilarning hosil qilingan nazariy bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni amalda qo'llab, matn yaratishlari, berilgan mavzu asosida kichik insho yozishlari nutqiy kompetensiyani shakllantirishda ahamiyatlidir.

Xulosa:

Yozma ish – bu o'quvchilarning bilim, tajriba va ijodiy qobiliyatini namoyon etishning muhim vositasi. Turli yozma ish turlari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ular har xil maqsadlar va auditoriyalar uchun mo'ljallangan. Yozma ishlarni yozishda reja tuzish, manbalardan foydalanish, til va uslubni to'g'ri tanlash kabi usullar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yozma ishni o'rganish va rivojlantirish orqali inson o'z fikrlarini aniqroq va samaraliroq ifodalay oladi.

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RAQAMLI SHARTNOMALAR VA SMART-KONTRAKTLAR TUSHUNCHASI VA ULARNING YURIDIK TABIATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlar tushunchasi, ularning huquqiy tabiati va amaliy qo'llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy raqamli iqtisodiyotda ushbu tushunchalar tobora dolzarb bo'lib, shartnoma munosabatlarini avtomatlashtirish va ishonchli tarzda amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Maqolada smart-kontraktlarning an'anaviy shartnomalardan farqlari, ularning yuridik kuchi, milliy va xalqaro huquqiy tartibga solish masalalari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston qonunchiligida raqamli shartnomalarning o'rni va istiqbollari hamda ularni amalga oshirishdagi huquqiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli shartnomalar, smart-kontraktlar, blokcheyn, huquqiy tartibga solish, shartnoma huquqi.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida, shu jumladan, huquqiy munosabatlar sohasida ham tub o'zgarishlarga olib kelmoqda. Bugungi kunda iqtisodiy munosabatlarning globallashuvi, elektron tijoratning keng tarqalishi va raqamli iqtisodiyotga o'tish jarayonlari shartnomaviy munosabatlarning ham transformatsiyasiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Ushbu shart-sharoitlarda an'anaviy shartnomalar bilan bir qatorda raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlar kabi yangi huquqiy institutlar paydo bo'lib, faol qo'llanilmoqda.

Raqamli shartnomalar va ayniqsa smart-kontraktlar — bu nafaqat texnologik yangilik, balki shartnomaviy huquqning evolyutsiyasi hamdir. Smart-kontraktlar blokcheyn texnologiyasiga asoslangan bo'lib, ularda shartnoma shartlari dasturiy kod ko'rinishida yoziladi va ma'lum shartlar bajarilganda avtomatik ravishda ijro etiladi. Bu esa uchinchi taraf ishtirokisiz, tezkor va shaffof tarzda shartnomaviy majburiyatlarni bajarish imkonini beradi.

Biroq, raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlarning keng qo'llanilishi bir qator huquqiy masalalarni ham keltirib chiqarmoqda: ularning yuridik maqomi, huquqiy tartibga solish mexanizmlari, ushbu shartnomalarni tuzish va ijro etish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan nizolarni hal qilish masalalari dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.

Shartnomalarning bu yangi shakllari qay darajada an'anaviy shartnomalar bilan o'xshashlikka ega, qanday o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega, qanday yuridik kuchga ega — bu savollar zamonaviy yuridik fan va amaliyot oldida turgan muhim muammolardir¹.

Ushbu maqolada raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlarning tushunchasi, tasnifi, ularning asosiy xususiyatlari va yuridik tabiatini o'rganishga harakat qilamiz. Shuningdek, ushbu shartnomalarni huquqiy tartibga solishning xalqaro va milliy tajribasi, mavjud huquqiy muammolar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi.

Ko'pchilik mamlakatlar qonunchiligida raqamli shartnomalar an'anaviy qog'oz shartnomalar bilan bir xil huquqiy kuchga ega deb tan olingan. Masalan:

- AQShda "Elektron imzolar va xalqaro va ichki savdoda elektron hujjatlar to'g'risida"gi Federal qonun (ESIGN Act) va "Elektron tranzaksiyalar to'g'risida Yagona qonun" (UETA) elektron shartnomalarning huquqiy maqomini belgilaydi.
- Yevropa Ittifoqida "Elektron identifikatsiya va ishonch xizmatlari to'g'risida"gi Nizom (eIDAS) elektron shartnomalarning huquqiy kuchini tartibga soladi.
- O'zbekistonda "Elektron hujjat aylanishi to'g'risida"gi, "Elektron raqamli imzo to'g'risida"gi qonunlar raqamli shartnomalarning huquqiy maqomini belgilaydi.

Turli mamlakatlar smart-kontraktlarning yuridik tabiatiga turli xil yondashuvlar qo'llamoqda. AQShda, ayrim shtatlar, masalan, Arizona, Nevada, Tenessi smart-kontraktlarni qonunchilik darajasida tan olgan. Arizona shtati qonunchiligida smart-kontrakt "hodisalar yuzaga kelganda harakatlarni bajaradigan yoki ma'lumotlarni boshqaradigan dastur sifatida yozilgan shartnoma" deb belgilangan². Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari smart-kontraktlarga mavjud shartnomalar huquqi doirasida yondashmoqda, ammo ularga oid maxsus qonunchilik hali rivojlanmagan. Dubai xalqaro moliyaviy markazi (DIFC) smart-kontraktlarni "shartnomaviy kelishuvlarning sun'iy shakli" sifatida tan olib, ularni tartibga solish bo'yicha maxsus huquqiy asoslar yaratmoqda. Malta smart-kontraktlarga maxsus qonunchilik asoslarini yaratgan birinchi mamlakatlardan biri bo'lib, "Raqamli innovatsiyalar organi to'g'risida"gi qonunda smart-kontraktlarning huquqiy maqomini belgilaydi³.

Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlar bo'yicha qonunchilik bazasini rivojlantirish bosqichida. 2020-2022 yillarda "Elektron tijorat to'g'risida"gi qonuniga o'zgartirishlar kiritildi va bu raqamli shartnomalarning huquqiy

¹ Mik, Eliza. (2017). Smart Contracts: Terminology, Technical Limitations, and Legal Implications. *Law, Innovation and Technology*, Vol. 9, pp. 269–300.

² Werbach, Kevin & Cornell, Nicolas. (2017). Contracts Ex Machina. *Duke Law Journal*, Vol. 67, pp. 313–382.

³ Savelyev, Alexander. (2018). Contract Law 2.0: 'Smart' Contracts as the Beginning of the End of Classic Contract Law. *Information & Communications Technology Law*, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 116–134.

asosini kengaytirdi. 2021-yilda O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan "Raqamli O'zbekiston 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqladi, unda blockchain texnologiyalari va smart-kontraktlarni rivojlantirish ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri etib belgilandi. O'zbekistonda blockchain texnologiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun "IT-Park" tashkil etilgan bo'lib, unda smart-kontraktlar va blockchain texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Markaziy bank raqamli sum (CBDC) va blockchain texnologiyalari ustida izlanishlar olib bormoqda, bu kelajakda smart-kontraktlar foydalanish imkoniyatini oshirishi mumkin. Moliya vazirligi va boshqa davlat idoralari blockchain texnologiyalarini davlat xaridlari, soliq tizimi va boshqa sohalarda qo'llash imkoniyatlarini o'rganmoqda⁴. Hozirgi paytda O'zbekistonda smart-kontraktlar asosan fintech startaplar, ilg'or IT kompaniyalari va xalqaro hamkorlik loyihalari doirasida qo'llanilmoqda, ammo keng qo'llanilishi uchun huquqiy baza yanada takomillashtirilib, texnik infratuzilma rivojlantirilishi kerak. Smart-kontraktlarning keng qo'llanilishiga to'sqinlik qilayotgan asosiy omillar – bu soha bo'yicha mutaxassislar yetishmasligi, raqamli savodxonlik darajasining pastligi va blockchain texnologiyalari uchun zarur texnik infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi hisoblanadi.

Shu bilan birga, Smart-kontraktlar (aqlli shartnomalar) – bu dasturlash tillarida yozilgan va blokcheyn tarmog'ida bajariladigan shartnomalar bo'lib, inson omili ishtirokisiz avtomatik ravishda bajariladi. Hozirda O'zbekiston qonunchiligida smart-kontraktlar to'g'risida aniq ta'rif yoki normalar mavjud emas, ammo raqamli iqtisodiyot rivojlanishi bilan ushbu huquqiy bo'shliqni to'ldirish zarurati ortib bormoqda⁵.

O'zbekiston hukumati raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish maqsadida bir qator qonunchilik hujjatlarini qabul qilgan. 2023-yilda "ishonchli uchinchi taraf" tamoyilini joriy etgan bo'lib, bu raqamli imzo bilan tasdiqlangan hujjatlarning yuridik kuchini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ammo smart-kontraktlarning qonuniy maqomi hali ham tartibga solinmagan bo'lib, bu kelajakda yangi qonunchilik tashabbuslarini talab etadi. Smart-kontraktlar ayniqsa moliyaviy texnologiyalar, sug'urta va elektron tijorat sohaslarida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ular orqali shartnomalarni bajarish jarayoni soddalashtiriladi va inson xatoliklari minimal darajaga tushiriladi.

Raqamli shartnomalar (digital contracts) — bu elektron shaklda tuzilgan, saqlanadigan va ijro etiladigan shartnomalardir. Ular qog'oz hujjatlarga asoslangan

⁴ Yo'lcixonova Sadoqatxon Abdumajit qizi. "Smart kontraktlarning (aqlli shartnoma) huquqiy va raqamli texnologik mazmuni." Ilm-Fan va Innovatsiya Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 2023, 55–60-betlar.

⁵ Pirmamatova Maftuna O'ktamovna. "Raqamli savdo va investitsiya kelishuvlaridan kelib chiqadigan ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi bilan bog'liq huquqiy masalalar." Ilm-Fan va Innovatsiya Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 2023, 122–127-betlar.

an'anaviy shartnomalardan farqli o'laroq, raqamli formatda mavjud bo'ladi⁶. Raqamli shartnomalar keng tushuncha bo'lib, quyidagi turlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1. **Elektron shartnomalar** — elektron pochta, veb-saytlar yoki maxsus platformalar orqali tuzilgan shartnomalar. Bunda shartnoma matnini tayyorlash, imzolash va almashinish jarayonlari elektron shaklda amalga oshiriladi.
2. **Elektron imzo bilan tasdiqlangan shartnomalar** — elektron hujjat aylanishi tizimlarida tuzilgan va elektron-raqamli imzo bilan tasdiqlangan shartnomalar.
3. **Click-wrap va browse-wrap shartnomalar** — veb-saytlarda "Roziman" tugmasini bosish orqali yoki xizmatlardan foydalanishni davom ettirish orqali tuzilgan shartnomalar.
4. **Smart-kontraktlar** — dasturiy kod asosida avtomatik ijro etiladigan shartnomalar.

Raqamli shartnomalar an'anaviy shartnomalar kabi huquqiy kuchga ega, lekin ularning shakli elektron ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Endi esa smart-kontrakt tushunchasiga alohida to'xtalib o'tamiz. Smart-kontrakt (aqlli shartnoma) — bu blokchein texnologiyasi asosida ishlaydigan, shartnoma shartlarini avtomatik ravishda ijro etadigan dasturiy kod hisoblanadi. Smart-kontraktlar tushunchasi dastlab 1994-yilda huquqshunos va kriptograf Nik Sabo tomonidan taklif qilingan bo'lib, u smart-kontraktni "shartnoma shartlarini raqamli formatda amalga oshiradigan kompyuter protokoli" deb ta'riflagan⁷.

Smart-kontraktlarning asosiy xususiyatlari mavjud. Birinchisi, avtomatik ijro etish — smart-kontraktlarda belgilangan shartlar bajarilganda, shartnoma shartlari avtomatik ravishda ijro etiladi. Masalan, tovarlar etkazib berilganda, to'lov avtomatik ravishda amalga oshiriladi. Ikkinchisi, markazlashtirilmagan xususiyat — smart-kontraktlar markaziy nazoratchi yoki vositachilarsiz ishlaydi. Ular blokchein tarmog'ida saqlanadi va uning barcha ishtirokchilari tomonidan tekshiriladi. Uchinchisi, dasturiy kod sifatida mavjudlik — smart-kontrakt dasturiy kod ko'rinishida yoziladi va bajariladi. Ko'pincha Solidity (Ethereum blokcheinida), Vyper, Rust kabi dasturlash tillarida yoziladi. To'rtinchisi, o'zgartirib bo'lmaslik — smart-kontrakt blokchein tarmog'ida joylashtirilgandan so'ng, uni o'zgartirish deyarli mumkin emas, bu uning ishonchliligini ta'minlaydi. Beshinchisi, shaffoflik — smart-kontraktning kodi va ijrosi hamma uchun ochiq va tekshirish mumkin. Oltinchisi, determinizm — bir xil shartlar bajarilganda, smart-kontrakt har doim bir xil natijani beradi⁸.

⁶ Clack, Christopher D., Bakshi, Vikram A., & Braine, Lee. (2016). Smart Contract Templates: Foundations, Design Landscape, and Research Directions.

⁷ Szabo, Nick. (1997). Formalizing and Securing Relationships on Public Networks. [Online Article].

⁸ De Filippi, Primavera & Wright, Aaron. (2018). Blockchain and the Law: The Rule of Code. Harvard University Press.

Raqamli shartnomalar va ayniqsa smart-kontraktlar zamonaviy huquqiy va texnologik muhitda bir qator jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Bu muammolar texnologik, huquqiy, xavfsizlik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy xususiyatlarga ega⁹. Ushbu muammolarning eng asosiylariga to'xtalib o'tamiz. Ko'plab mamlakatlarda raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlarga oid maxsus qonunchilik bazasi yetarli darajada shakllanmagan¹⁰. Bu huquqiy bo'shliqlar shartnoma taraflarining huquqlarini himoya qilish, nizolarni hal etish va javobgarlikni belgilashda muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Raqamli shartnomalar, ayniqsa blokchein-asosidagi smart-kontraktlar global xususiyatga ega bo'lib, turli mamlakatlar fuqarolari o'rtasida tuzilishi mumkin. Bu holda qaysi mamlakat qonunlari qo'llanilishi, qaysi sud yoki hakamluk nizoni hal qilishga vakolatli ekanligi kabi yurisdiksiya masalalari murakkablashadi. An'anaviy shartnomalar haqiqiy emas deb topilganda, ularni bekor qilish va taraflarni dastlabki holatga qaytarish mumkin. Smart-kontraktlarda esa, ayniqsa ular ijro etilgandan so'ng, bunday "qaytarish" imkoniyati texnik jihatdan murakkab yoki imkonsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Smart-kontraktlar dasturiy kod ko'rinishida yozilganligi sababli, ularni talqin qilish an'anaviy huquqshunoslar uchun qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Dasturiy kod va huquqiy til o'rtasidagi farqlar tushunmovchiliklar va nizolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, huquqiy muammolardan tashqari texnik muammolar ham mavjud. Smart-kontraktlar faqat blokchein tarmog'idagi ma'lumotlarga kirishi mumkin, tashqi dunyodagi hodisalar haqida ma'lumot olish uchun esa "oracle"lar (tashqi ma'lumot manbalarini blokcheinga ulash mexanizmlari) kerak bo'ladi. Ammo "oracle"lar buzilishi, noto'g'ri ma'lumot berishi yoki manipulyatsiya qilinishi mumkin, bu esa smart-kontraktlar ishidagi ishonchlilikni pasaytiradi. Blokchein tarmoqlarining cheklangan o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati smart-kontraktlarning keng miqyosda qo'llanilishini cheklaydi. Ethereum kabi platformalarda operatsiyalarni qayta ishlash sekin va qimmat bo'lishi mumkin, ayniqsa tarmoqda trafik yuqori bo'lganida¹¹. Smart-kontraktni blokcheyn tarmog'iga joylashtirilgandan so'ng yangilash yoki o'zgartirish kiritish murakkab. Bu esa dastur xatolarini tuzatish yoki shartnoma shartlarini o'zgartirishda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Smart-kontraktlar xakerlar hujumlariga duch kelishi mumkin. Hujumchilar kodning zaifliklaridan foydalanib, mablag'larni o'g'irlash yoki kontraktning normal ishlashini buzishi mumkin.

⁹ Raskin, Max. (2017). The Law and Legality of Smart Contracts. *Georgetown Law Technology Review*, Vol. 1, pp. 305–341.

¹⁰ Wright, Aaron & De Filippi, Primavera. (2015). Decentralized Blockchain Technology and the Rise of Lex Cryptographia. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.

¹¹ Allen, Darcy W.E. et al. (2019). Smart Contracts in Financial Services: Getting from Hype to Reality. *Journal of Financial Transformation*, Vol. 49, pp. 79–88.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlar zamonaviy huquqiy tizimning ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Ular an’anaviy shartnomalarga nisbatan tezkorlik, xavfsizlik va shaffoflik kabi afzalliklarga ega bo‘lib, iqtisodiy va yuridik faoliyatni yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi. O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida ushbu sohani tartibga solish uchun muayyan qadamlar tashlangan bo‘lsa-da, hali ko‘plab huquqiy va texnik muammolar mavjud. Kelajakda quyidagi yo‘nalishlarga e’tibor qaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi: **Birinchidan**, huquqiy asoslarni mustahkamlash – Smart-kontraktlar va raqamli shartnomalarning huquqiy maqomini aniq belgilash, ularni yurisdiksiyalarga moslashtirish lozim.

Ikkinchidan, texnologik infratuzilmani rivojlantirish – Blokcheyn va elektron hujjat aylanishi tizimlarini rivojlantirish, ularning qonuniy asoslarini mustahkamlash talab etiladi.

Uchunchidan, sud amaliyotini takomillashtirish – Elektron nizolarni hal qilishning yangi usullarini ishlab chiqish va sud jarayonlariga raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish zarur.

To‘rtinchidan, yuridik va biznes hamjamiyatlari orasida raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlar bo‘yicha bilim va tushunchalarni oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Shunday qilib, O‘zbekistonda raqamli shartnomalar va smart-kontraktlarni rivojlantirish uchun huquqiy, texnologik va amaliy chora-tadbirlarni ko‘rish zarur. Bu esa mamlakatning raqamli iqtisodiyotga o‘tish jarayonini tezlashtirib, xalqaro tajribalarga mos keladigan huquqiy tizimni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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**NEFT VA GAZ SANOATIDA ISHLAB CHIQRISH XARAJATLARI
HOLATI TAHLILI
АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ СЕБЕСТОИМОСТИ ПРОДУКЦИИ В
НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ
ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF PRODUCTION COSTS IN THE OIL AND
GAS INDUSTRY**

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada neft-gaz sanoatida ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari nimalardan iboratligi va ularning pirovard mahsulotga qanday ta'sir etishi haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, xarajatlar dinamikasiga ta'sir qiluvchi ichki va tashqi omillarga nimalar kirishi hamda xarajatlarni optimallashtirishga erishish yo'llari bo'yicha qisqacha tavsiflar berilgan.

Аннотация: в данной статье рассказывается о том, что такое производственные затраты в нефтегазовой отрасли и как они влияют на конечный продукт. Также даны краткие характеристики внутренних и внешних факторов, влияющих на динамику затрат, и пути достижения оптимизации затрат.

Abstract: This article discusses what production costs are in the oil and gas industry and how they affect the final product. It also provides a brief description of the internal and external factors that affect cost dynamics and ways to achieve cost optimization.

Kalit so'zlar: ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, ta'sir qiluvchi omillar, xarajatlari dinamikasi, narx siyosati, yangi yashil texnologiyalar, investitsion holati.

Ключевые слова: издержки производства, факторы влияния, динамика затрат, ценовая политика, новые зеленые технологии, инвестиционная ситуация.

Keywords: production costs, influencing factors, cost dynamics, pricing policy, new green technologies, investment situation.

Kirish

Og'ir sanoat ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarishni industrilashtirish muammolarini hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti rahbarligida iqtisodiy islohotlar yo'lida jamiyatning moddiy-texnika asosini qayta qurish bilan bir qatorda sanoatni, shuningdek, neft va gaz sanoatini rivojlantirishdan boshlandi. Bunga asosiy sabab sifatida neft va gaz sanoatining respublikaning iqtisodiy qudratini, xalq farovonligini oshirishning asosiy manbasi deb hisoblanishidir.

Neft va gaz sanoatining rivojlanishiga texnika taraqqiyotining asosiy yo'nalishlari bo'lgan elektrlashtirish, mexanizatsiyalashtirish va avtomatlashtirish to'g'ridan to'g'ri hissa qo'shadi. Shunday ekan, hozirgi vaqtdagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biri sanoatdagi ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish hisoblanadi.

Neft va gaz sanoatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan asosiysi-asosiy fondlar unumining pasayib borishidir. Neft va gaz sanoatida mahsulotli qatlamlaridan neft va gaz qazib chiqara olishga qarab quduqlar unumdorligining tabiiy pasayishi sabab bo'ladi. Hozirga kelib kon qatlam o'zgarish davriga o'tsa, o'z-o'zidan quduqlarning mahsuldorligi pasayib boradi. Pasaygan mahsuldorlik hisobiga ma'lum bir hududdagi gazlar beradigan gazlar hajmi kamayib boradi va o'z navbatida bu xarajatlar tarkibining o'zgarishiga sabab bo'ladi.

“Neft-gaz sanoati aholi va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari uchun energiya manbai, ko'plab mahsulotlar uchun xomashyo yetkazib beradigan muhim sohadir. Shu bois energetika, neft-gaz, geologiya yo'nalishlarida chuqur tarkibiy islohotlar, raqobatdoshlikni kuchaytirishga qaratilgan dasturlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

“Neft va gaz geologiya-qidiruv ishlarini tashkil etish va olib borish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida” gi qaroriga muvofiq, yangi konlarni aniqlash, uglevodorod xomashyosi zaxiralarini rivojlantirishning barcha tashkiliy-moliyaviy jihatlari belgilab berilgan edi.¹

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev Oliy Majlisga joriy yil 24-yanvardagi Murojaatnomasida: “xorijiy ekspertlarni neft-gaz sohasidagi davlat korxonalarini boshqarishga jalb etib, ularning samaradorligini oshirish va xarajatlarini optimallashtirish, qarz miqdorini kamaytirishga erishish lozimligini ta'kidlagan edi. Yangidan tasdiqlangan hukumat oldiga shu borada ustuvor vazifalar qo'yildi”, dedi davlatimiz rahbari.

Mamlakatimizda Yalpi ichki mahsulot uzoq davr mobaynida har yili kamida 8 foizga o'sishi sur'atlarini ta'minlash bo'yicha o'ta muhim vazifalar turgan pallada

¹ Sh.Mirziyoyevning PQ-4388-son [qarori](#).

O'zbekiston neft-gaz tarmog'ining barqaror rivojlanishi ulkan ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoqda. Biz korxonalar faoliyati yo'nalishini shunday qayta tashkil qilishga urinyapmizki, eng asosiy e'tibor tabiiy gaz kabi strategik xom ashyo eksportini oshirishga emas, uni qayta ishlash va yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega bo'lgan, sifati va ekologiya talablari bo'yicha jahon standartlariga javob beradigan, yuqori likvidli neft-gaz va kimyo mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha o'z quvvatlarimizni rivojlantirishga garatilishi lozim.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqotlarimiz jarayonida neft va gaz sanoatida ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari haqidagi ilmiy qarashlarni o'rganishda ilmiy abstraktsiya usuli hamda ulardan ayrimlarini maqolada aks ettirishda sintez usulidan foydalandik. O'zbekistonning neft va gaz sanoatida ishlab chiqarish xarajatlariga oid iqtisodiy ma'lumotlarni to'plashda statistik usuldan, boshqa ta'sir etuvchi omillar darajasini aniqlash uchun qiyosiy usullardan foydalanildi. Shuningdek, xarajatlarni baholashda funksional usul ham ishlatilib, yaqin kelajakda kutish mumkin bo'lgan xarajatlar uchun prognozlash qo'llandi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi

Neft va gaz sanoati avvaldan katta ahamiyatga ega tarmoq bo'lgan va dunyo mamlakatlari iqtisodiy qudratlarini ham aynan shu soha orqali rivojlantirishga urinishgan. Ushbu soha ham iqtisodiyotning boshqa sohalari kabi xarajatlarsiz yuz bermaydi. Ana shu xarajatlarni iloji boricha minimallashtirish uchun ko'plab iqtisodchi olimlar o'zlarining ilmiy yondashuvlari bilan muammoni yengillashtirishga unirishgan.

M.Porterning raqobatbardosh ustunlik nazariyasi neft va gaz sanoatidagi qiymat zanjiri narxini tahlil qilish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. G.Mintzberg tashkilotlarining konfiguratsiya kontseptsiyasi turli tuzilmalar va jarayonlar neft va gaz kompaniyalarining samaradorligi va xarajatlariga qanday ta'sir qilishini tushunishga yordam beradi.

W. Deming mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash va xatolarni tuzatish xarajatlarini kamaytirish uchun "Universal Deming sifat menejmenti tamoyillari" qo'llanilishi mumkin. K.Isaaksonning strategik menejment bo'yicha tadqiqotlari neft va gaz sanoatida xarajatlarni kamaytirishning samarali strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish uchun vositalarni taklif etadi.

Mahalliy olimlar va ularning tadqiqotlari ham yurtimizdagi holatni bilgan holda ilmiy qarashlar bilan ko'maklashdi. O'zR FA neft va gaz tadqiqotlari instituti

olimlari neft va gaz qazib olishni optimallashtirish, neft qazib olishni oshirish uchun yangi texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqish sohasida tadqiqotlar olib bormoqdalar, bu esa xarajatlarni kamaytirishga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti mutaxassislari ham neft va gazni qayta ishlash jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirish uchun yangi usul va texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqmoqdalar, bu esa ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Neft va gaz qazib chiqarishda xarajatlarning to'g'ri turkumlanishi, mahsulot tannarxi ustidan ma'lum ma'noda nazorat o'rnatish shuningdek ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bularga qazib olishning tabiiy sharoiti va tarmoq omillari kiradi. Neft va gaz qazib chiqarish tarmog'ida qazib olishning tabiiy sharoitlariga va usullariga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar quyidagilar:

-quduq debetining oshishi va mahsulot beruvchi qatlamning o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyatining yaxshilanishi;

-neft, gaz va kondensatli konlarning mahsuldor qatlamlarini bir vaqtning o'zida alohida ishlatilishini yo'lga qo'yish;

-qatlam bosimini ushlab turish bo'yicha qilinadigan ishlar;

-neft, gaz va gazkondensatni qazib olish usullarini va tabiiy sharoitlarini intensivlashtirish va yaxshilashga yordam beruvchi omillar.

Xarajatlar va tannarxga ta'sir qiluvchi tarmoq omillari tarkibiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

-neft narxining pasayishi, soliq yukining oshishi;

-yangi neft, gaz va gazkondensat konlarini ishga tushirish;

-neft narxini tiklash, yangi texnologiyalarga sarmoya kiritish;

-ishlab turgan quduqlar fondini konservatsiyadan chiqarish, vaqtincha to'xtatilgan quduqlarni ishga tushirish, haydovchi va nazorat quduqlarini, dublyor quduqlarini ishga tushirish bilan oshirish;

-kam samarali ba'zi quduqlar va asbob-uskunalarini tugatish.

Neft va gaz ishlab chiqarish tannarxi uglevodorodlarni qidirish, qazib olish, tashish va dastlabki qayta ishlash bilan bog'liq barcha xarajatlarni o'z ichiga olgan murakkab ko'rsatkichdir. Ushbu xarajatlarning tuzilishi konning o'ziga xos sharoitlariga, mintaqaga, qo'llaniladigan texnologiyalarga va boshqa omillarga qarab farq qilishi mumkin. Neft va gaz ishlab chiqarish tannarxining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari:

1. Qidiruv va qazib olish xarajatlari:

- geologiya-qidiruv ishlari: qidiruv va qidiruv quduqlarini burg'ulash, seysmik tadqiqotlar, geokimyoviy tahlillar.

- operatsion quduqlarni burg'ulash: burg'ulash xarajatlari, korpuslar, tsementlash, quduqlarni o'zlashtirish.
- quduq uskunalari: nasoslar, kompressorlar, ko'targichlar va boshqa neft va gaz uskunalarini o'rnatish xarajatlari.
- sanoat ob'ektlarini qurish va ulardan foydalanish: quduq butalarini, neft quvurlarini, gaz quvurlarini, kompressor stantsiyalarini, neft yig'ish punktlarini qurish.
- kimyoviy reagentlar: neft ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish uchun kimyoviy reagentlarning narxi, korroziya inhibitorlari va boshqalar.

2. Operatsion xarajatlar:

- energiya: elektr energiyasi, gaz, transport vositalari va uskunalar uchun yoqilg'i.
- ish haqi: burg'ulashchilar, operatorlar, muhandislar va boshqa ishchilar uchun ish haqi.
- asosiy vositalarning amortizatsiyasi: uskunalar, binolar va inshootlarning eskirishi.
- ta'mirlash va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish: uskunalarni ta'mirlash va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlari.
- transport xarajatlari: neft va gazni konlardan qayta ishlash punktlariga tashish.

3. Soliqlar va yig'imlar:

- kon solig'i: neft va gaz kompaniyalari tomonidan to'lanadigan asosiy soliq.
- boshqa soliqlar va yig'imlar: mol-mulk solig'i, yer solig'i, ekologik yig'imlar va boshqalar.

4. Boshqa xarajatlar:

- sug'urta to'lovlari: uskunalar, xodimlar, javobgarlikni sug'urtalash.
- yangi qazib olish texnologiyalari va usullarini topish xarajatlari.
- boshqaruv xarajatlari: ma'muriy apparatni saqlash xarajatlari.

Geologik qidiruv ishlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligi bitta ko'rsatkich o'lchanishi mumkin emas. Shunga asosan (geologik qidiruv jarayonini bosqichlar va territoriyalar bo'yicha tashkil qilish, ishlab chiqarish ishlari turlarini komplekslash, qattiq, suyuq va gazzimon foydali qazilma konlarini izlash va qidirishning xususiyatlari, tabiiy omillar va boshqalar) geologik qidiruv ishlarining iqtisodiy samaradorligi turli ko'rsatkichlar tizimi yordamida o'lchanishi lozim.

1-jadval

Maydonda qidiruv ishlarining geologik-iqtisodiy samaradorligi va asosiy texnik-iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari (shartli birliklar asosida tahlil olib borildi).

№	Ko'rsatkichlar	O'lchov birligi	Miqdori
1	Loyihalangan izlov quduqlarining soni	dona	3
2	Loyihadagi chuqurlik	metr	3800
3	Umumiy chuqurlik	metr	11400

4	Burg'ilashning o'rtacha tezligi	m/st.oy	304,8
5	Strukturani chuqur burg'ilashga tayyorlashga xarajatlar	ming so'm	1649
6	Loyihalangan quduqni qurishda ruxsat etilgan assignovaniya	ming so'm	1209,432
7	Loyihalangan izlov burg'ilash ishlariga ruxsat etilgan assignovaniya	ming so'm	3628,297
8	1 m loyihalangan burg'ilashning narxi	ming so'm	318,27
9	Izlov ishlariga umumiy xarajatlar	ming so'm	5277,297
10	Maydonda loyihalangan ishlarning davomiyligi	Oy	19,1
11	1m burg'ilashga zaxiralarining kutiladigan o'sishi	ming tonna	199
12	1 dona quduqni burg'ilashga zaxiralarining kutiladigan o'sishi	ming tonna	756
13	1 tonna kutiladigan shartli yoqilg'I zaxiralarini tayyorlashga xarajatlar	ming tonna	2326,8

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanib maydonda olib boriladigan izlov ishlarining samaradorligini aniqlaymiz. Bir metr izlov qudug'ini burg'ilash ishlarining samaradorligi S3 toifadagi neft, gaz va kondensat zaxiralarining Q o'sishini burg'ilash ishlarining umumiy hajmiga V nisbatidan iborat:

$$S_{um} = \frac{Q}{V}$$

Shunga muvofiq maydonda 1 metr burg'ilash ishlarining samaradorligi:
S= 2268000 : 11400 = 318,27.

1 ta izlov qudug'ini burg'ilashning samaradorligi S3 toifadagi neft, gaz va kondensat zaxiralarining Q o'sishini burg'ilanadigan izlov quduqlarining umumiy soniga nisbatidan iborat:

$$S_{q,b} = \frac{Q}{N}$$

Maydonda bitta izlov qudug'ining samaradorligi: $S_{q,b} = 2268000 : 3 = 756$ ming tonna shartli yoqilgi. S3 toifadagi neft, gaz va kondensat zaxiralarining 1 tonna shartli yoqilg'isiga izlov ishlarining narxi geologik-izlov ishlariga xarajatlarning zaxiralarning o'sish miqdoriga nisbati bilan aniqlanadi:

$$A_{sh,y} = \frac{C}{I}$$

Maydonda izlov ishlarining zaxira birligidagi narxi:

$$A_{sh,y} = 5277297 : 2268000 = 2326,8 \text{ so'm/1t.sh.y.}$$

2-jadval

Konlarda neft qazib olishni so'nggi bosqichida quduqlardan neft o'zlashtirishni texnik-iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini baholash

Baholash nomi	Baholash formulasi	Izoh
Iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar		
Energiya xarajatlari	$E = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^y E_j}{\sum_{j=1}^y FD * D_h} * FD_i * d_i^2$ <p>E= suyuqlikni I maydonda mexanik ajratib olish uchun energiya sarfi, ming so'm; I-konlarining soni; E_j- j ishlab chiqarish tsexi uchun; tsex E_i- suyuqlik ishlab chiqarish i koni uchun; Y-sexlar soni; D_i-konda nasosni yo'naltirishning o'rtacha chuqurligi, m; D_h- Korxonaga burg'ilayotgan konda nasosni yo'naltirishning o'rtacha chuqurligi, m.</p>	Konlar bo'yicha neft qazib olish uchun energiya xarajatlari, qazib olish quduqlarining chuqurligini hisobga olgan holda, suyuqlikni mexanik vositalar bilan olishga mutanosib ravishda taqsimlanadi.
Ma'lum bir kongaga doir bevosita xarajatlari	$Mn_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^l Mn_j}{\sum_{j=1}^y P_j} * P_i^3$ <p>Mn_i- I kon uchun yordamchi materiallar xarajatlari, ming so'm; Mn_j- j tsexi uchun qazib olishda ishtirok etadigan yordamchi materiallar xarajatlari, ming, so'm; P_j-kongaga suvning ishchi agentini quyish, ming. tonna P_i-tsexni qazib olish uchun suv quyish hajmi</p>	Yordamchi materiallarning narxi suv quyish bilan mutanosib ravishda taqsimlanadi

<p>1 tonna neftni qazib olish tannarxi</p>	$C = \frac{3_1+3_2}{Q_H} \cdot 4$ <p>3₁-quduqqa ishlov berish usuliga qarab xarajatlar (qazib olingan neftni texnologik tayyorlash, yer osti foydali qazilma zaxirasiga sun'iy ta'sir ko'rsatish, neftni to'plash va tashish, quduqlarni umumishlab chiqarish va amortizasiya xarajatlari) 3₂-neft qazib olish va quduqdagi uskunalarga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ulardan foydalanish uchun elektr energiyasi sarfi xarajatlari</p>	<p>Quduq narxini to'g'ri va ob'ektiv baholash alohida quduqlarning samaradorligini aniqlashga yordam beradi (past rentabelli, ishlash uchun chekli quduqlar)</p>
<p>Neft qazib olishni oshirishga qaratilgan texnika-texnologiya larni joriy etishdan yillik iqtisodiy samaradorlikni hisoblash</p>	$I_e = E_1 U_1 + Y \Delta U - E_2 U_2 - E_n K_n^5 \quad (7)$ <p>I_e-tadbirlarni tadbiriq etish samaradorligi; E_1 ba E_2- burg'ilashdan 1 tonna neftni qazib olish va yangi texnologiyadan foydalanish uchun berilgan xarajatlar, ming so'm / tonna; U_1 ba U_2- yangi uskunalardan foydalanmasdan yillik neft qazib olish ming so'm / tonna; ΔU- yangi texnika-texnologiya ishlatilishi tufayli qo'shimcha yillik neft qazib olish, ming so'm/tonna; Y- 1 tonna neft qazib olish bo'yicha o'ziga xos pasaytirilgan xarajatlarning maxsus me'yori ming so'm/tonnaga oshadi; K_n- qo'shimcha kapital qo'yilmalar, ming so'm; E_n-yangi texnika-texnologiyani amaliyotga tadbiriq etishga talab</p>	<p>Foydali qatlamning neft beruvchanlik usullari hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlikni aniqlash formulasi</p>

Ushbu xarajatlar sirasiga kiruvchi operatsion xarajatlarga misol sifatida yuqoridagi jadvalni taqdim etmoqdamiz. Biz o'z ma'lumotlarimiz kelib chiqqan holda neftni o'zlashtirishning texnik-iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashni formulalar orqali tushuntirishga harakat qildik.

Mamlakatimizda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan va eng yirik soliq to'lovchi yuridik shaxslardan biri bo'lgan "Uzbekneftegaz" AJ neft va gaz sanoatini rivojlantirish uchun

salmogli ishlarni amalga oshirib kelmoqda. Korxonada uning tasarrufidagi mavjud konlarning salmog'ini kengaytirish va yangi zaxiralarni topish eng muhim va strategik vazifa hisoblanadi. Joriy yilda ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulot tannarxini, jamiyat bo'yicha ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlari amalga oshirish natijasida 302,3 mlrd. so'm yoki yillik xarajatlarni 6,2% ga kamaytirishga erishildi. Jumladan, bilvosita ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari va ekspluatasiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish hisobiga 199,7 mlrd. so'm, energiya tejash hisobiga 16,6 mlrd so'm, boshqaruv apparatini saqlash xarajatlarini kamaytirish hisobiga 23,8 mlrd so'm, boshqa xarajatlarni kamaytirish hisobiga 62,2 mlrd so'm mablag'lar tejaldi. Quyida korxonaning **2024-yilning yanvar oyi** uchun xarajatlar smetasi va uning bajarilishi to'g'irisidagi raqamlarni neft-gaz sanoatidagi ehtimoliy xarajatlarga namuna sifatida taqdim etamiz.

2-jadval

Tasdiqlangan yillik xarajatlar smetasi bilan bir qatorda, uning ijrosi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar

Ko'rsatkichlar nomi	2024-yil			
	I chorak		I-yarim yillik	
	reja	kutilishi *	reja	kutilishi *
Jami daromadlar:	5 337 209 87 7	5 977 675 06 3	10 969 302 64 8	11 956 539 88 7
<i>shu jumladan, mahsulot (tovarlar, ishlar va xizmatlar) sotishdan tushgan sof tushum</i>	4 177 931 22 0	4 616 613 99 8	8 654 509 259	9 433 415 093
Jami xarajatlar:	4 956 180 09 1	5 303 112 69 7	10 238 962 92 1	11 006 885 14 0
<i>shu jumladan, foyda solig'i</i>	67 240 551	72 619 795	128 883 481	139 194 160
Sof foyda	381 029 787	674 562 366	730 339 727	949 654 747

* 2024-yilning I choragi va I-yarim yillik bo'yicha kutilayotgan dastlabki ma'lumotlar

Jadvalda korxonaning jami daromadlari, mahsulot sotishdan tushgan sof tushum, jami xarajatlar va sof foyda keltirilgan. Xarajatlar ichida, ayniqsa, foyda solig'i ham

alohida ko'rsatilgan. Jami xarajatlar 2024-yilning I choragida 4956180091 so'mni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, I-yarim yillikda bu raqam 10 238 962 921 so'mga yetmoqda. Bu xarajatlarning o'sishi jami daromadlarning o'sishiga mos keladi va korxonaning faoliyatiga doir qo'shimcha xarajatlarni aks ettiradi. Foyda solig'ining o'sishi jami foydaning o'sishiga bog'liq bo'lib, soliq darajasi yoki soliqlarni to'lash hajmini aks ettiradi. Foyda solig'i jami xarajatlarning nisbatan kichik qismi, lekin uning ahamiyati kompaniyaning soliq to'lovlariga ta'sir etadi. Sof foyda I chorakda 381 029 787 so'm, I-yarim yillikda esa 730 339 727 so'mni tashkil qiladi. Sof foyda jami daromadlardagi farqni tashkil qiladi va xarajatlar bilan solishtirilganda, kompaniya ijobiy foyda ko'rsatganini bildiradi. Xarajatlar va foyda solig'i o'sishining sababi, faoliyatni kengaytirish, yangi mahsulotlar chiqarish, va yangi bozorlarni zabt etish bilan bog'liq.

Xulosa va takliflar

Neft va gaz sanoatida ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, ayniqsa, geologik-qidiruv ishlari uchun xarajatlar va operatsion xarajatlar, kompaniyalar uchun asosiy moliyaviy yukni tashkil etadi. Ushbu xarajatlar neft va gaz resurslarining qazib olinishi, ishlov berilishi va sotilishi jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy chiqimlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu xarajatlarning to'g'ri boshqarilishi, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish va rentabellikni ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Neft va gaz sanoatidagi ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini samarali boshqarish va optimallashtirish, kompaniyalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, bozorning global o'zgarishlariga tez moslashish va rentabellikni ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tahlil natijalari, ushbu sektordagi xarajatlarni yanada samarali boshqarish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalarni, boshqaruv strategiyalarini va soliq siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Ijobiy natijalarga erishish, O'zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatini barqaror rivojlantirishda, fikrimizcha, e'tibor quyidagi muammolarni bartaraf etishga qaratilmog'i lozim:

- xom-ashyo bazasi holati va uni oshirish;
- tarmoqning faoliyat turlarini kengaytirish;
- ishlab chiqarishning barcha bo'g'inlarida xarajatlarni kamaytirish (qidiruv, qazib chiqarish, qayta ishlash, tashish, saqlash, sotish va boshqalar);
- ishlab chiqarishda ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash.

Yuqoridagilarga mos ravishda, O'zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatini barqaror rivojlantirish quyidagi yo'nalishlarda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq:

- neft-gaz sanoatidagi operatsiyalarni amalga oshirishni tartibga solishning huquqiy bazasini takomillashtirish;

- neft va gaz ishlab chiqarishni yangilash va modernizatsiya qilish jarayonlariga investitsiyalar jalb qilishni jadallashtirish;
- mahalliy neft va gazdan turli xil sintetik mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish imkonini beruvchi zamonaviy qayta ishlash tizimini rivojlantirish;
- neft va gaz konlarini aniqlash bo'yicha geografik tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish;
- neft va gazdan tayyor mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish va ularning assortimentini kengaytirish hisobiga eksportni diversifikatsiyalash;
- milliy tarmoqning jahon neft-gaz sanoatiga integratsiyalashuvini xalqaro darajada rag'batlantirish.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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O'ZBEKISTONDA SOLIQ-BYUDJET SIYOSATI

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Termiz davlat universiteti

Iqtisodiyot fakulteti o'qituvchisi

Choriyev Otabek Anvarovich

Talaba

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining soliq-byudjet siyosati tahlil qilinadi. Soliq siyosatining adolatlilik, shaffoflik va raqamlashtirish tamoyillari hamda byudjet siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, soliqlar va davlat xarajatlari orqali iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sir qilish mexanizmlari ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola soliq tizimidagi islohotlar, investitsion muhitni yaxshilash va davlat byudjeti boshqaruvining ahamiyatiga urg'u beradi. Tadqiqot iqtisodiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlashda fiskal siyosatning roli haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Ushbu maqolani yozishdan maqsad: Ushbu maqolani yozishdan maqsad O'zbekiston Respublikasining soliq-byudjet siyosatini tahlil qilish, uning iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi o'rni va ahamiyatini yoritishdir. Soliq tizimidagi islohotlar, byudjet siyosatining asosiy tamoyillari va ularning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri haqida tushuncha berish orqali iqtisodiyotni barqarorlashtirish va investitsion muhitni yaxshilash yo'nalishlarini ochib berish ko'zda tutilgan. Maqola soliq siyosatini liberallashtirish, raqamlashtirish va davlat byudjetini samarali boshqarish muhimligini asoslashga qaratilgan.

Natija: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining soliq-byudjet siyosati keng yoritildi. Soliq tizimidagi islohotlar, soliqlarning soddalashtirilishi va raqamlashtirilishi natijasida iqtisodiyotda shaffoflik oshgani ta'kidlandi. Byudjet siyosati bo'yicha esa davlat xarajatlarining samarali boshqarilishi, ijtimoiy sohaga investitsiyalar yo'naltirilishi va infratuzilmani rivojlantirish muhimligi ko'rsatib o'tildi. Natijada, soliq-byudjet siyosati mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta'minlash va investitsion muhitni yaxshilashga xizmat qilishi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: Soliq siyosati, byudjet siyosati, fiskal siyosat, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, investitsiyalar, davlat moliyasi.

Annotation: This article analyzes the tax-budget policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It highlights the principles of fairness, transparency, and digitization in tax policy, as well as the main directions of budget policy. The mechanisms of influencing economic growth through taxes and government expenditures are also examined. The article emphasizes the importance of tax system reforms, improving the investment climate, and effective management of the state budget. The research provides information on the role of fiscal policy in strengthening economic stability.

Purpose of this article: The purpose of this article is to analyze the tax-budget policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its role, and significance in economic development. By providing an understanding of the tax system reforms, the main principles of budget policy, and their impact on the country's economy, the article aims to uncover directions for stabilizing the economy and improving the investment climate. The article focuses on the importance of liberalizing, digitizing tax policy, and effective management of the state budget.

Result: This article extensively covers the tax-budget policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is emphasized that due to reforms in the tax system, simplification, and digitization of taxes, transparency in the economy has increased. Regarding budget policy, it highlights the importance of efficient management of government expenditures, directing investments to the social sector, and developing infrastructure. As a result, it is concluded that the tax-budget policy ensures economic stability and improves the investment climate in the country.

Keywords: Tax policy, budget policy, fiscal policy, economic development, investments, public finance.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется налогово-бюджетная политика Республики Узбекистан. Освещаются принципы справедливости, прозрачности и цифровизации налоговой политики, а также основные направления бюджетной политики. Рассматриваются механизмы воздействия на экономический рост через налоги и государственные расходы. В статье подчеркивается важность реформ в налоговой системе, улучшения инвестиционного климата и эффективного управления государственным бюджетом. Исследование

предоставляет информацию о роли фискальной политики в укреплении экономической стабильности.

Цель написания этой статьи: Целью написания этой статьи является анализ налогово-бюджетной политики Республики Узбекистан, её роли и значения в экономическом развитии. Путем предоставления понимания реформ налоговой системы, основных принципов бюджетной политики и их влияния на экономику страны, статья направлена на раскрытие направлений стабилизации экономики и улучшения инвестиционного климата. Статья фокусируется на важности либерализации, цифровизации налоговой политики и эффективного управления государственным бюджетом.

Результат: В данной статье широко освещена налогово-бюджетная политика Республики Узбекистан. Подчеркивается, что благодаря реформам в налоговой системе, упрощению и цифровизации налогов, повысилась прозрачность в экономике. В отношении бюджетной политики подчеркивается важность эффективного управления государственными расходами, направления инвестиций в социальный сектор и развития инфраструктуры. В результате сделан вывод о том, что налогово-бюджетная политика обеспечивает экономическую стабильность и улучшение инвестиционного климата в стране.

Ключевые слова: Налоговая политика, бюджетная политика, фискальная политика, экономическое развитие, инвестиции, государственные финансы.

Kirish

Mamlakatda olib borilayotgan keng qamrovli iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda avvalambor soliq siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish, soliqlarning turlari va ularning amal qilish mexanizmini soddalashtirish muhim masalalardan hisoblanadi. 2005-yilning 28-yanvarida mamlakatimiz Prezidenti I.Karimov Oliy Majlisning Qonunchilik palatasi va Senatining qo‘shma majlisida mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarga atroflicha to‘xtalib, 2005-yilda iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishning eng muhim ustuvor vazifalarini belgilab berdilar. Mamlakatimizda soliq siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish zarur. Mamlakatimiz rahbari o‘z ma’ruzalarida soliq to‘lovchilarga soliqqa tortish tizimida qo‘shimcha imtiyozlar va preferensiyalar berish, soliqlarni unifikatsiya qilish, soliq yukini yengillashtirish, soliq qonunchiligining barqarorligini ta’minlash hamda ushbu yo‘nalishda ilg‘or

mamlakatlar ijobiy tajribalaridan foydalanish lozimligini ta’kidlab o’tdilar. Bundan tashqari, mamlakat Prezidenti «islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish, iqtisodiyot, soliq budjet siyosatini yanada erkinlashtirish, bozor infratuzilmasini jadal rivojlantirish» asosiy ustuvor yo’nalishlardan biri ekanligini takidlab o’tdi.

Shu boisdan ham ta’lim tizimida soliq sohasidagi bilimlarni o’rgatishda respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan soliq sohasidagi islohot olib borish.



Ushbu yo’nalish bo’yicha istiqbolli dasturlarni ishlab chiqish, oliy o’quv yurtlari ta’lim yo’nalishlari uchun o’quv qo’llanmalar va darsliklar tayyorlash, soliq sohasida amaliy tadqiqotlar olib borish, ilg’or pedagogik texnologiyalarni ta’lim tizimida tatbiq etishni amalga oshirish hukumatimiz diqqat-e’tiborida bo’lgan asosiy vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham ushbu darslik soliqlar, yig’imlar va soliqqa tenglashtirilgan to’lovlarni o’rganishga bag’ishlangan bo’lib, u 5340800 – «Soliqlar va soliqqa tortish» ta’lim yo’nalishida ta’lim olayotgan oliy o’quv yurti talabalariga mo’ljallangan. Darslik O’zbekiston Respublikasining «Davlat soliq xizmati to’g’risida»gi qonuni, «Soliq kodeksi», O’zbekiston Respublikasi

Prezidenti va Vazirlar Mahkamasining tegishli qarorlari hamda boshqa soliq qonunchiligiga oid me’yoriy hujjatlar asosida tayyorlandi. Ushbu darslikda soliqlar, yig’imlar va boshqa majburiy to’lovlar, davlat budjetining soliqsiz daromadlari hamda soliqqa oid qonunbuzilishlarga barham berish beshta guruhga bo’lib o’rganilgan.

Birinchi bobda soliqlarning iqtisodiy mohiyati, obyektiv zarurligi, funksiyalari, soliq elementlari hamda soliqqa tortish tamoyillari berilgan.

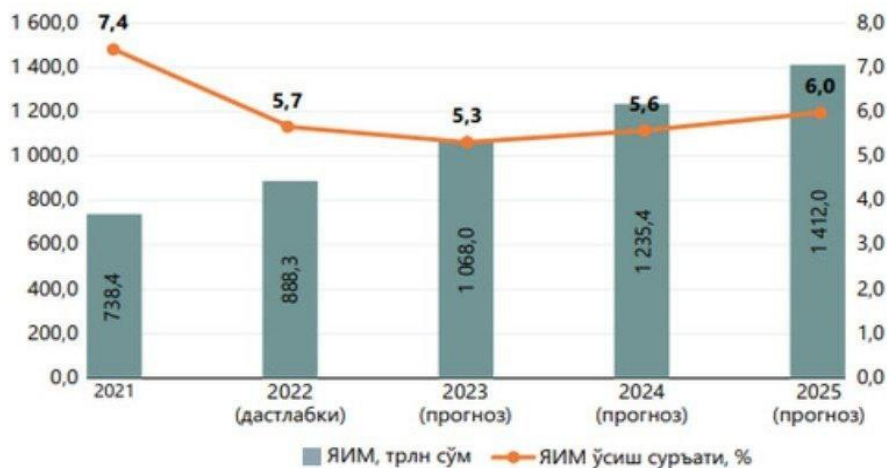
Ikkinchi bobda soliqlar va soliqqa tenglashtirilgan to'lovlarga umumiy tushunchalar berilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu bobda soliqlarning guruhlanishi hamda soliq to'lovchilarning huquq va majburiyatlari ko'rib chiqilgan va sharhlangan.

Uchinchi bobda hozirgi vaqtda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat budjeti daromadlari tarkibida 80 foiz atrofida soliq tushumlari bilan hissa qo'shayotgan yuridik shaxslar to'laydigan soliqlar va yig'imlar o'rganilgan. Ushbu bobda, asosan, soliqlarning to'lovchilari, soliq obykti, soliq bazasi, soliq imtiyozlari, soliqlarni hisoblash va budjetga to'lash muddatlari qisqa va lo'nda berilishiga harakat qilingan hamda har bir soliq turlari bo'yicha o'quvchilarning fanni o'zlashtirishlariga yordam beruvchi shartli misollar keltirilgan.

To'rtinchi bob – jismoniy shaxslarni soliqqa tortish masalalariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda jismoniy shaxslardan undiriladigan mol-mulk solig'i, yer solig'i, daromaddan olinadigan soliq, tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi jismoniy shaxslarning qat'i belgilangan soliqlari, shuningdek, jismoniy shaxslardan transport vositalariga benzin, dizel yoqilg'isi va gaz ishlatganlik uchun olinadigan soliqlarni ko'rib chiqishga harakat qilingan. Ushbu bobning mazmun-mohiyatini chuqurroq o'rganish maqsadida amaliy misollar ham keltirilgan.

Beshinchi bobda davlat budjetining nobarqaror xarak terga ega bo'lgan soliqsiz daromadlari berilib, unda soliqsiz daromadlarning zarurligi, mohiyati, ularning tarkibi keltirilgan. Ushbu bobda soliqsiz daromadlarning ayrim manbalari bo'yicha tahliliy ma'lumotlar berilib, ular izohlangan. Undan tashqari, soliqsiz to'lovlarning solikli to'lovlar bilan o'xshashlik va farqli tomonlari mavjud.

2021-2025 ЙИЛЛАРДА ЯИМ ҲАЖМИ ВА ЎСИШ СУРЪАТЛАРИ



O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishi va davlat moliyaviy siyosatining samaradorligi soliq-byudjet siyosati bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Ushbu siyosat makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash, investitsion muhitni yaxshilash va aholi farovonligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasining soliq-byudjet siyosati, uning asosiy tamoyillari va kelajakdagi rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilinadi.

Soliq-byudjet siyosatining mohiyati

Soliq-byudjet siyosati davlat tomonidan soliqlar yig‘ilishini tartibga solish, byudjet shakllantirish va moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta‘minlash bo‘yicha amalga oshiriladigan chora-tadbirlar majmuasidir. U quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

1. **Soliq siyosati** – Davlat daromadlarini shakllantirish uchun soliq yig‘ish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish va takomillashtirish.
2. **Byudjet siyosati** – Davlat xarajatlarini rejalashtirish va moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanish.
3. **Fiskal siyosat** – Soliqlar va davlat xarajatlari orqali iqtisodiy o‘shishga ta‘sir ko‘rsatish va inflyatsiyani nazorat qilish. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishi va davlat moliyaviy siyosatining samaradorligi soliq-byudjet siyosati bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Ushbu siyosat makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash, investitsion muhitni yaxshilash va aholi farovonligini oshirishga

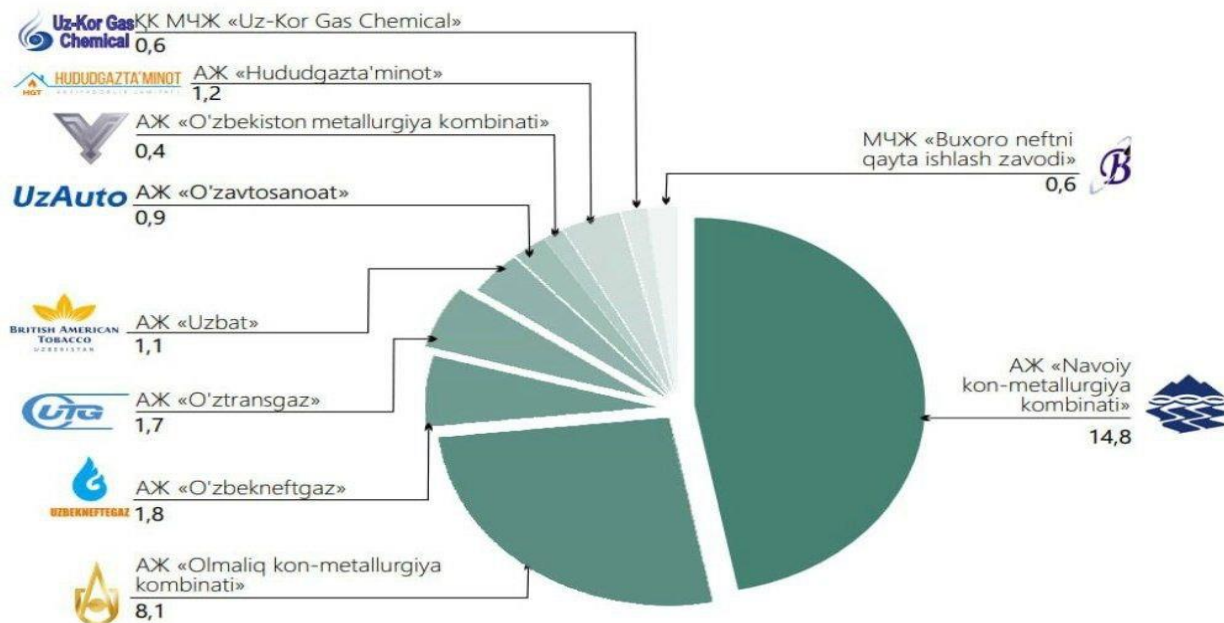
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1. **Soliq siyosati** – Davlat daromadlarini shakllantirish uchun soliq yig‘ish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish va takomillashtirish.
2. **Soliq-byudjet siyosati** – davlat tomonidan iqtisodiyotga ta‘sir o‘tkazish maqsadida soliqlar va byudjet xarajatlari orqali amalga oshiriladigan chora-tadbirlar tizimidir. Bu siyosat davlatning iqtisodiy rivojlanish jarayonlarini tartibga solish, barqaror o‘sishni ta‘minlash va makroiqtisodiy muvozanatni saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

ЙИРИК СОЛИҚ ТЎЛОВЧИЛАРНИНГ ЎЗБЕКISTON RESPUBLIKАСИ ДАВЛАТ БЮДЖЕТИНИНГ СОЛИҚ ТУШУМЛАРИДАГИ УЛУШИ, 2023 ЙИЛ ПРОГНОЗ, %*



O'zbekistonda soliq siyosati

O'zbekiston Respublikasining soliq siyosati quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanadi:

- **Adolatlilik va shaffoflik** – Soliqlarni adolatli taqsimlash va soliq to'lovchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish.
- **Soddalashtirish va raqamlashtirish** – Soliq tizimini avtomatlashtirish va biznes yuritish sharoitlarini yaxshilash.
- **Investitsion muhitni yaxshilash** – Soliq imtiyozlari va yengilliklar orqali investitsiyalarni jalb qilish.

So'nggi yillarda soliq tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirildi:

- **Yagona soliq stavkasi joriy etildi** – Kichik bizneslar uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratildi.
- **QQS stavkalari pasaytirildi** – Ishlab chiqarish va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirish maqsad qilingan.
- **Soliq boshqaruvi raqamlashtirildi** – Soliq tizimida shaffoflik oshirildi.

O‘zbekistonda byudjet siyosati

Byudjet siyosati davlat moliyaviy resurslarini to‘g‘ri taqsimlash va samarali boshqarishga asoslanadi. O‘zbekiston byudjeti quyidagi tarkibiy qismlardan iborat:

- **Davlat byudjeti** – Milliy darajadagi umumiy byudjet.
- **Mahalliy byudjetlar** – Hududiy daromad va xarajatlar.
- **Tashqi moliyaviy manbalar** – Xalqaro moliyaviy institutlardan jalb qilingan mablag‘lar.

O‘zbekiston hukumati byudjet siyosatida quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni belgilab berdi:

1. **Ijtimoiy xarajatlarni oshirish** – Ta‘lim, sog‘liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy himoyaga investitsiyalar yo‘naltirish.
2. **Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish** – Yo‘llar, energetika va telekommunikatsiya loyihalariga mablag‘ ajratish.
3. **Byudjet taqchilligini kamaytirish** – Davlat qarzini boshqarish va moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash.

Xulosa

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining soliq-byudjet siyosati mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynashini bildik. Soliq siyosatining liberallashtirilishi va raqamlashtirilishi iqtisodiy barqarorlikka xizmat qilarkan. Byudjet boshqaruvining samarali olib borilishi aholi farovonligi va infratuzilma rivojiga ijobiy ta‘sirini o‘rgandik.. Kelgusida soliq tizimi va byudjet siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining barqarorligini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi deb o‘ylaymiz. Bundan tashqari, fiskal siyosatning samarali yuritilishi orqali iqtisodiy o‘sish sur‘atini oshirish va aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilashga erishish mumkin. Davlatning soliq yuki bo‘yicha optimal balansni saqlashi va soliq tushumlarini samarali taqsimlashi iqtisodiy muvozanatni ta‘minlashiga ishonamiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi, 2024.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligining rasmiy ma‘lumotlari.
3. Jahon banki va Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg‘armasi hisobotlari.
4. Soliq va byudjet siyosati bo‘yicha ilmiy maqolalar va tadqiqotlar.

KICHIK BIZNES SIYOSATI

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Ismoilova Sevinch

Talaba

Annotatsiya. Kichik biznes iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning muhim omillaridan biri bo‘lib, u bandlikni oshirish, innovatsiyalarni joriy etish va ichki bozorda raqobat muhitini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada kichik biznes siyosatining mohiyati, davlat tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan imtiyozlar va qo‘llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari, shuningdek, kichik tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi omillar tahlil qilinadi. **Maqolaning maqsadi.** Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi – kichik biznes siyosatining ahamiyatini tahlil qilish, davlat tomonidan olib borilayotgan qo‘llab-quvvatlash choralari samaradorligini o‘rganish hamda kichik tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi muammolarni aniqlashdan iborat.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot natijalari kichik biznes siyosatini yanada samarali qilish bo‘yicha takliflarni ilgari surishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra:

-Kichik biznes siyosati iqtisodiy barqarorlik va innovatsion rivojlanishda muhim rol o‘ynashi aniqlanadi.

-Davlat tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan moliyaviy va institutsional yordam tadbirkorlarning faoliyatini kengaytirishiga imkon berishi isbotlanadi.

-Raqobat muhitining yaxshilanishi va soliq yengilliklari kichik biznesning rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi aniqlanadi.

-Shuningdek, byurokratik to‘siqlar, moliyaviy resurslarga cheklangan kirish va huquqiy tartibga solishdagi murakkabliklar kichik tadbirkorlikning o‘rishiga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi asosiy omillar ekanligi ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar. Kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, iqtisodiy siyosat, davlat qo‘llab-quvvatlashi, innovatsiyalar, biznes rivojlanishi, investitsiyalar, soliq imtiyozlari.

Small Business Policy

Abstract. Small business is one of the key factors of economic development, contributing to employment growth, innovation implementation, and the formation of a competitive environment in the domestic market. This article examines the essence of small business policy, government-provided benefits and support mechanisms, as

well as the factors hindering the development of small enterprises. The research results aim to propose recommendations for improving the effectiveness of small business policy.

Purpose of the Article. The main objective of this article is to analyze the significance of small business policy, assess the effectiveness of government support measures, and identify challenges that hinder the development of small enterprises.

Findings. According to the research findings:

- Small business policy plays a crucial role in economic stability and innovative development.
- Government financial and institutional support helps expand entrepreneurial activities.
- Enhancing competition and tax incentives positively impact small business growth.
- Bureaucratic barriers, limited access to financial resources, and complex legal regulations are identified as major obstacles to the growth of small enterprises.

Keywords. Small business, entrepreneurship, economic policy, government support, innovations, business development, investments, tax incentives.

Политика малого бизнеса

Аннотация. Малый бизнес является одним из ключевых факторов экономического развития, способствуя росту занятости, внедрению инноваций и формированию конкурентной среды на внутреннем рынке. В данной статье рассматривается сущность политики малого бизнеса, государственные льготы и механизмы поддержки, а также анализируются факторы, препятствующие развитию малого предпринимательства. Результаты исследования направлены на выработку предложений по повышению эффективности политики малого бизнеса.

Цель статьи. Основная цель данной статьи – анализ значения политики малого бизнеса, исследование эффективности государственных мер поддержки, а также выявление проблем, препятствующих развитию малого предпринимательства.

Результаты. По результатам исследования:

- Определено, что политика малого бизнеса играет важную роль в экономической стабильности и инновационном развитии.

-Доказано, что государственная финансовая и институциональная поддержка способствует расширению предпринимательской деятельности.

-Улучшение конкурентной среды и налоговые льготы оказывают положительное влияние на развитие малого бизнеса.

-Также выявлено, что бюрократические барьеры, ограниченный доступ к финансовым ресурсам и сложность нормативно-правового регулирования являются основными факторами, препятствующими росту малого предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова. Малый бизнес, предпринимательство, экономическая политика, государственная поддержка, инновации, развитие бизнеса, инвестиции, налоговые льготы.

Kichik biznes siyosati mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligi va tadbirkorlik muhitini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar tizimidir. U davlat tomonidan kichik biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, soliq yengilliklari yaratish, moliyaviy resurslarga kirishni osonlashtirish va huquqiy himoyani ta‘minlash orqali amalga oshiriladi. Kichik biznes dunyo bo‘ylab iqtisodiyotning muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Jahon Bankining ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik va o‘rta biznes yalpi ichki mahsulotning (YaIM) 50-60 foizini tashkil qiladi. Bu ko‘rsatkich rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda 30-40 foiz atrofida. Ha, albatta. Turli davlat prezidentlari kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik siyosati haqida ko‘p bora gapirishgan:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev (O‘zbekiston Prezidenti):

"Kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish – mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining barqaror o‘shishiga xizmat qiladigan asosiy omillardandir. Biz tadbirkorlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashni davom ettiramiz va ular uchun barcha sharoitlarni yaratamiz."

2. Barak Obama (sobiq AQSh Prezidenti):

"Kichik biznes – Amerika iqtisodiyotining asosiy tayanchlaridan biri. Ular ish o‘rinlarini yaratadi, innovatsiyalarni olib keladi va mahalliy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlashda katta rol o‘ynaydi."

3. Vladimir Putin (Rossiya Prezidenti):

"Rossiyada kichik va o‘rta biznesni rivojlantirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Biz ularga soliq yukini kamaytirish va moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha harakat qilamiz."

4. Xi Jinping (Xitoy Prezidenti):

"Kichik va o'rtta korxonalar – Xitoy iqtisodiyotining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchlaridan biri. Biz ularning innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishiga va xalqaro bozorga chiqishiga yordam beramiz."

Kichik biznesning asosiy afzalliklaridan biri – ish o'rinlari yaratish imkoniyatidir. Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, global miqyosda xususiy sektor ish o'rinlarining 70 foizidan ortig'ini kichik va o'rtta biznes korxonalari ta'minlaydi. Davlat kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun turli strategiyalarni qo'llaydi. Jumladan, soliq imtiyozlari, subsidiyalar, kredit kafolatlari, grant dasturlari va soddalashtirilgan litsenziyalash jarayonlari kabi mexanizmlar mavjud. Masalan, AQShda Kichik biznes ma'muriyati (SBA) tadbirkorlarga past foizli kreditlar va biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha maslahat xizmatlarini taklif etadi.

Yevropa Ittifoqi davlatlari kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun "Small Business Act" (SBA) siyosatini ishlab chiqqan. Bu hujjat kichik biznes uchun moliyaviy va huquqiy qulayliklarni yaratish, innovatsion tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirish va startaplarni qo'llab-quvvatlashni nazarda tutadi. O'zbekistonda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bir qator qonun hujjatlari qabul qilingan. Quyida ayrim muhim hujjatlardan misollar keltiraman: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi (44-modda):

"Har kim tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanish huquqiga ega. Davlat tadbirkorlik va boshqa iqtisodiy faoliyat erkinligini kafolatlaydi". "Tadbirkorlik faoliyati erkinligi kafolatlari to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2000-yil, yangi tahriri 2012-yil): "Davlat tadbirkorlik subyektlarining huquqlarini himoya qiladi, ularning erkin faoliyat yuritishi uchun shart-sharoit yaratadi va noqonuniy aralashuvlarga yo'l qo'ymaydi." O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 5-oktabrdagi PQ-5199-sonli qarori: "Tadbirkorlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash va ularga kredit resurslariga erkin kirish imkoniyatini yaratish maqsadida Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish jamg'armasi tashkil etildi." "Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash to'g'risida"gi Qonun (2012-yil): "Kichik biznes subyektlariga soliq imtiyozlari, kredit resurslariga yengilliklar va boshqa davlat tomonidan yordam mexanizmlari taqdim etiladi." "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi" (2020-yil yangi tahriri)da shunday e'tirof etilgan: "Kichik biznes subyektlari uchun yengillik tariqasida soddalashtirilgan soliq tizimi joriy etiladi. Ular aylanmadan olinadigan soliq yoki foyda solig'idan birini tanlash huquqiga ega."

Kichik biznes uchun asosiy muammolardan biri – moliyaviy resurslarga cheklangan kirish imkoniyatidir. Ko'pgina tadbirkorlar boshlang'ich kapital topishda

qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar. Jahon Bankining hisobotlariga ko'ra, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes vakillarining 40 foizi bank kreditlariga kira olmaydi.

Byurokratik to'siqlar kichik biznes rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ayrim mamlakatlarda biznesni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish va ruxsatnomalar olish uzoq va murakkab jarayondir. Masalan, Jahon Bankining "Doing Business" reytingida ba'zi davlatlarda biznes ochish uchun 10-15 kun talab qilinsa, boshqa joylarda bu jarayon bir necha oyga cho'zilishi mumkin.

Texnologik innovatsiyalar kichik biznes uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Raqamli marketing, elektron tijorat va onlayn to'lov tizimlari tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishiga katta turtki bermoqda. Xususan, Xitoyda kichik va o'rta biznes elektron tijorat platformalaridan keng foydalanib, ichki va xalqaro bozorlarga chiqmoqda.

Soliq yukining og'irligi kichik biznes uchun yana bir muammo hisoblanadi. Ayrim davlatlarda kichik korxonalar uchun progressiv soliq tizimi joriy etilgan bo'lsa, boshqalarda soliq yengilliklari mavjud. Masalan, Buyuk Britaniyada kichik bizneslar uchun past stavkali korporativ soliq tizimi mavjud.

Kichik biznes siyosati mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Samarali strategiyalar ishlab chiqilgan taqdirda, kichik tadbirkorlik yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish, innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirish va ichki bozorda raqobat muhitini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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11."Building a StoryBrand" – Donald Miller – Kichik bizneslar uchun kuchli brend yaratish strategiyalari.

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**AHMAD LUTFIY QOZONCHINING “O‘GAY ONA” ROMANI
XUSUSIDA BADIY TAHLIL**

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ANNOTATSIYA: ushbu maqolada Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchining qalamiga mansub “O‘gay ona” nomli asari badiiy tahlil qilinib, uning syujeti, asosiy mavzulari, obrazlar tizimi o‘rganilgan. Asarda oilaviy munosabatlar, tarbiya masalalari va mehr-muhabbatning inson hayotiga ta’siri yoritilgan. Muallifning realizmga asoslangan uslubi roman voqealarining hayotiyiligini ta’minlasa-da, obrazlarning psixologik tahlili nisbatan soddaligi bilan ajralib turadi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR: adabiyot, diniy-tarbiyaviy, Fotima, ikki farzandli, o‘gay ona, kompozitsion syujet

KIRISH

Adabiyot – inson tafakkuri va ma’naviyatining mahsuli bo‘lib, u hayot haqiqatlarini badiiy obrazlar orqali aks ettiradi. U inson ruhiyatiga ta’sir etish, uni tarbiyalash, axloqiy qadriyatlarni shakllantirish va jamiyat hayotini yoritish kabi muhim vazifalarni bajaradi. Adabiyotning asosiy maqsadi faqatgina voqealarni bayon qilish emas, balki o‘quvchini o‘ylashga, tahlil qilishga va hayotga teranroq qarashga undashdan iboratdir. Har bir xalqning adabiyoti uning tarixi, madaniyati va ijtimoiy hayoti bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, unda insoniy munosabatlar, ijtimoiy muammolar va ma’naviy qadriyatlar aks etadi.

Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchi turk adabiyotining taniqli vakillaridan biri bo‘lib, uning O‘gay ona romani oilaviy munosabatlar mavzusiga bag‘ishlangan. Asar syujeti oddiy va hayotiy bo‘lib, o‘gay ona va bola o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar, tarbiya masalalari hamda ijtimoiy hayotdagi ba’zi muammolarni yoritadi. Muallif oilaviy muhitning inson hayotiga ta’sirini ko‘rsatishga harakat qilgan bo‘lsa-da, asarda dramatik sahnalar yoki chuqur ruhiy kechinmalar unchalik kuchli aks etmagan.

METOLOGIYA

Ushbu maqolada O‘gay ona romanining badiiy tahlili quyidagi adabiy-tahliliy metodlar asosida amalga oshiriladi: Strukturaviy tahlil – asarning syujeti,

kompozitsion tuzilishi va obrazlar tizimi o'rganiladi. Bunda voqealar rivoji, qahramonlarning xarakteri va ularning o'zaro munosabatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tematik tahlil – asarning asosiy mavzusi va g'oyalari aniqlanadi. Romanda ko'tarilgan muammolar, oilaviy munosabatlar, mehr va adolatsizlik, bolalik ruhiyati kabi jihatlar tadqiq etiladi. Bundan tashqari badiiy asar tahlili bo'yicha Ko'chimov U. ,To'xta Boboyev, Izzat Sulton olimlarning adabiyotshunoslikka doir ilmiy adabiyotlaridan foydalanildi.

NATIJA

Adabiyot – inson ruhining bir oynasi. Odam qismati ba'zan shu qadar murakkab, shu darajada ziddiyatli bo'ladiki, uning tub mohiyati va ichki bog'lanishlarini faqat adabiyot suvratlantirib ko'rsatishi mumkin. his-tuyg'u, kayfiyat, ehtiros, aslini olganda o'tkinchi, ya'ni bahosiz narsa. Ammo ular adabiyotdan joy egallaganda, har biri odam ma'naviy-ruhiy olamining tirik bir “tilmoch”iga aylanadi [2/95]. „Adabiyot" atamasi (arabcha — adab) „odob" so'zidan olingan. Odob-axloq jamiyat ma'naviyatining o'zagi, inson kamoloti (insoniyligi)ning ko'rsatkichidir . Anashu kabi o'ziga xos bo'lgan insoniy fazilatlarni diniy mushohada bilan o'z asarlariga jo eta olgan mashhur turk yozuvchilaridan biri Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchidir. O'zbek xalqiga o'zining “Saodat asri qissalari”, “O'gay ona”, “Qaynona” kabi badiiy, diniy asarlari bilan tanish bo'lgan yozuvchi 1936-yili Turkiyaning Churum tumanida tavallud topgan. Dastlab boshlang'ich maktabda tahsil olgan. Keyin “Imom-Hatib” litseyini shu tumanda bitirgan.

Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchining har bir asari o'zining diniy-tarbiyaviy jihatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Uning o'ziga xos yozish uslubi bo'lib, asarlarida kuchli ziddiyatlar, o'tkir kulminatsion nuqtalari mavjud emasligi bilan ajralib turadi. Hatto ba'zi ayrim adabiyot tanqidchilari uning asarlarini badiiy jihatdan past baholagan [1/6]. Shunga qaramasdan yozuvchining o'ziga xos shinavanda kitobxonlari talaygina. Ko'plab o'quvchilar tomonidan juda iliq kutib olinadi. Adibning asarlari yana shunisi bilan qiziqarliki, uning asarlarini bemalol oilaviy davrada mutolaa qilish mumkin. chunki ularda ba'zi asarlardagi kabi sevgi, muhabbat mojarolari, o'ldim-kuydim kabilar va ba'zi oilaviy munosabatlar tasvirlanmagan. Asosan tarbiyaviy jihatining kuchliligi uchun ham yosh kitobxonlarga bemalol tavsiya qilinsa bo'ladi. aynan shu kabi har biz qiz, ayol uchun odob jihatidan kuchli asarlaridan biri “O'gay ona” romanidir.

Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchining ushbu asari xronikali syujetda yozilgan asarlar sirasiga kirib, kuminatsiyasi mavjud emas. Ammo asardagi personajlarning badiiy

jihatdan tasvirlanishi, voqealarning xronologik izchilligi mohirona yozilgan. “Asarning bosh qahramoni 19 yoshli Fotima ismli qiz barcha qizlar, qolaversa, barcha onalar uchun ibrat bo‘luvchi inson qilib tasvirlangan. Ikki farzandli erkak kishidan sovchi kelishiga qaramay, unga rozilik bildirishi uning oila a‘zolari, qarindoshlari va, tabiiyki, kitobxonni ham o‘ylantirib qo‘yadi. Buning sababi shuki, qo‘shnisi Ismoil ismli bolaning 3 yoshida o‘z onasidan ayrilib, o‘gay ona qo‘lida qiynalganligi, zulm ko‘rganligi edi” [6/92]. Romanning bosh sahifalarida o‘gay ona sifatida tasvirlangan Sanihaxonimning yosh Ismoilga qilgan munosabati chindan ham achinarli edi. Ayniqsa, Ismoilni arzimagan voqea sabab nohaq “...yer yutkur...” deya haqorat qilishi achinarli hol albatta. Yozuvchi Sanihaxonim personaji orqali hozirgi kundagi ayrim o‘gay onalarning asl yuzini ochib beradi. Ismoilning otasini esa beparvolikda ayblash ham mumkin. Ushbu ayblovni Ismoilning quyidagi so‘zlari ham ochib berishi mumkin: “Otam meni yaxshi ko‘rmaydi-ku... Kechasi tizzalariga o‘tirmoqchi bo‘lgandim, onamga qaradi, keyin meni nari itardi...”. Ayniqsa, Ismoilning o‘z onasi qabri yonidan qabr qazib har kun borib birga yotishi inson qalbini larzaga solidi. U shu qadar o‘gay ona zulmidan bezor bo‘lgan ediki, ushbu holati orqali u o‘zini huddi tirik o‘lik kabi his etayotganing anglashimiz mumkin. O‘gay onasi Ismoilning o‘z onasidan qolgan kiyimini ham yashiradi. Nega axir? Yosh go‘dak nahot o‘z onasi kiyimiga ham nazar tashlolmasa? Fotima esa shu kabi holatlarni takrorlamaslik uchun ham, ikki bola o‘zganing qo‘liga tushsa Ismoildek azob chekmasligini istagani uchun ham rozi bo‘ladi. bu esa uning matonati naqadar kuchli ekanligini ochib beradi.

Fotimaning ajoyib odati bor edi, ro‘molini hatto dugonalari oldida ham yechmas edi. Yozuvchi uning bu ishi orqali unda qizlik iffatini yuqori darajada himoyalovchi oqila muslimani ochib bergan. Fotimaning shu kabi go‘zal xulqiga monand juftni ham juda chiroyli tasvirley olgan: “Odilbek namozxon, xushfe‘l, xushbichim, fayzli bir inson edi”. Juda oddiygina tasvir bilan boshlagan bo‘lsada, uning keyingi bajargan ishlari orqali uni Fotimadek oqila ayolga mos ekanligini anglab olsa bo‘ladi.

Romandagi kompozitsion syujetga katta e‘tibor qaratilganligi, voqealarning bir-birini to‘ldirib borishidan ham tushunsa bo‘ladi. Dastlabki voqealar rivoji Ismoil va uning oilasidan boshlanadi va aynan ushbu personaj orqali Fotimaning jasorati yuzaga chiqarib berilgan. Keying voqealar 19 Yoshli Fotimaning oilasining so‘zlariga qaramasdan ikki yetim bolaning boshini silash uchun turmushga chiqishi va hamma voqealar tushmudan keyin boshlangan. Xalqimizda bir maqol bor: “Erni er qiladign ham xotin, qaro yer qiladigan ham xotin”. Bu bilan nima demoqchiman, Fotima Odilbekning oilasiga qadam bosar ekan biror marta shikoyat qilmaydi. Bir yaxshiligini

o‘n qilib ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa Odilbekni Qur‘on tilovatiga chorlashi juda ham quvonarli. Vaqtlar o‘tgandan so‘ng o‘zi ham qiz farzandni dunyoga keltiradi, lekin biror marta ham o‘z farzandini Odilbekning sobiq xotining farzandaridan ajratmaydi, aksincha, ularni bir-birlariga yanada yaqinlashtiradi. Katta farzandi Husaynni Imom-hatib maktabida o‘qitadi. Ikki qizalog‘i Odila va Samixani ham o‘zi kabi oqila, iboli qizlar qilib tarbiyalaydi. Husayn va Odilaga doimo o‘z onalari haqiga duo qildiradi. Eng quvonarli jihati, ularga o‘z onasini o‘zining yaqini sifatida tanishtiradi. Hatto Odilbekka ham shunday ta‘kidlaydi, uni ham sobiq ayoli haqiga duo qilishga undaydi. Husayn katta bo‘lgandan so‘ng unga bor haqiqatni aytadi. Husayn o‘z onasini yoki yo‘qligini ajrataa olmay qoladi, chunki Fotima ularga juda ham go‘zal tarbiya va mehr berganidan o‘z onasi emasligini ham bilolmay qoladi. Asar voqealari yakunlanib borar ekan, voqealar so‘ngida romanning boshlanishida uchragan personaj yana namoyon bo‘ladi. Fotima katta qizini Ismoilga uzatadi. Ikkinchi qiziga ham shunday kuyov nasib qilishini chin yurakdan niyat qiladi. Shu tariqa asar voqealari o‘z nihoyasini topadi.

DISKUSSIYA

“Badiiy asarning mazmun-mohiyati uning shakli orqaligina fahmlanadi. Shakl mazmunning muhim xususiyatidir: badiiy asarda hayot obrazlarda, obrazli tafakkur orqali o‘z aksini topadi”, - deya ta‘rif keltirib o‘tadi Ko‘chimov U. o‘z darsligida. Bundan ma‘lumki, badiiy asar mazmunini tushunish uchun uning ifoda shaklini, ya‘ni obrazlar tizimini va badiiy tafakkur usullarini anglash muhimdir. “... badiiy asardagi g‘oya turmush hodisalari ustidan chiqarilgan oddiy mantiqiy xulosa emas, balki hayotni bevosita mushohada qilish, sinchiklab tadqiq etish va obrazli, emotsional ifodalash yakunidir. Bu yakun badiiy asar organizmining har bir hujayrasiga singib ketgan bo‘ladi. Shu sababli badiiy asardagi g‘oyani faqat shu asarning butun obrazlari mazmuni orqaligina anglash mumkin. L.Tolstoy ta‘biri bilan aytganda, har bir badiiy asarning g‘oyasini ifoda etish uchun u qanday yozilgan bo‘lsa, shunday qayta yozib chiqish kerak bo‘ladi»(I.Sulton, 170-bet.) xulosa qilib aytganda badiiy asarning g‘oyasi undagi obrazlar, voqealar va san‘atkorona ifoda orqali tushuniladi. Uni qisqacha mantiqiy xulosa sifatida ifodalash mumkin emas, balki butun asar mazmunini his qilish va anglash orqali idrok etish lozim.

Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchining O‘gay ona romani oilaviy munosabatlar va tarbiya masalalariga urg‘u bergan bo‘lsa-da, uning badiiy yondashuvi nisbatan soddaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Asarda dramatik sahnalar yoki qahramonlarning chuqur psixologik tahlili yetarli darajada chuqur ochib berilmagan. Shu sababli, roman o‘quvchida kuchli hissiy ta‘sir uyg‘otmaydi, balki kundalik hayotiy holatlar asosida oilaviy munosabatlar

haqida mulohaza yuritishga undaydi. Lekin asardagi tarbiyaviy jihatlar yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Chin muslima ayol, ona obrazini yuqori iste’dod bilan yoritib, o‘quvchida havasni uyg‘ota oladi.

Asar syujeti asosan an’anaviy oilaviy voqealarga asoslangan bo‘lib, unda ijtimoiy muammolar yoki keng qamrovli adabiy konsepsiyalar kamroq aks ettirilgan. Bu esa uni boshqa o‘xshash mavzudagi asarlar bilan solishtirganda ancha sodda va oson o‘qiladigan roman sifatida qabul qilishga olib keladi. Biroq, roman oilaviy muhitning bolaning shakllanishiga ta’siri, mehr-muhabbat va adolatning o‘rni kabi mavzularni yoritishi bilan ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. Bu jihatdan uni tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega asar sifatida baholash mumkin. Umuman olganda, O‘gay ona romanining badiiy qiymati haqida juda ko‘p bahslashish mumkin. U o‘zining oddiyligi va hayotiyliigi bilan o‘quvchini oilaviy munosabatlar haqida o‘ylashga undaydi, biroq syujetning rivojlanishi va qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalari yanada chuqurroq ochilganida, asarning ta’siri kuchliroq bo‘lishi mumkin edi.

XULOSA

Ahmad Lutfiy Qozonchiyning O‘gay ona romani oilaviy munosabatlar, tarbiya va insoniy munosabatlarning jamiyatdagi o‘rni haqida fikr yurituvchi asarlardan biridir. Muallif oddiy hayotiy voqealar orqali oiladagi mehr-muhabbat va adolatning inson taqdiriga qanday ta’sir qilishini ko‘rsatishga harakat qilgan. Asarda syujet nisbatan sodda bo‘lsa-da, uning asosiy g‘oyasi o‘quvchini oilaviy qadriyatlar haqida o‘ylashga undaydi. Romanning muhim jihatlaridan biri – undagi realistik yondashuvdir. Muallif ortiqcha dramatisatsiya yoki murakkab psixologik tahlillarga berilmaydi, balki hayotning o‘ziga xos oddiy voqealarini tasvirlash orqali o‘quvchiga tanish bo‘lgan muammolarni yoritadi. Biroq, aynan shu jihat ba’zi o‘quvchilar uchun asarning ta’sirini susaytirishi mumkin, chunki unda chuqur kechinmalar yoki keskin konfliktlar kam uchraydi. Badiiy vositalar jihatidan qaralganda, roman o‘z uslubining soddaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Obrazlar jonli, ammo ba’zan yuzaki tasvirlangan, ularning ichki dunyosi haqida ko‘proq ma’lumot berilsa, asar yanada kuchliroq bo‘lishi mumkin edi. Shu bilan birga, o‘gay ona obrazi an’anaviy qattiqqo‘l va mehrsiz ayol sifatida tasvirlangan bo‘lib, uning bunday fe‘l-atvorga ega bo‘lishining sabablariga chuqurroq e’tibor qaratilmagan. Agar bu jihat yanada rivojlantirilganida, asarning badiiy qiymati oshgan bo‘lar edi.

Umuman olganda, O‘gay ona romani oilaviy munosabatlar va insoniy qadriyatlarni yoritishi bilan muhim asarlardan biri sanaladi. U o‘quvchiga mehr-

muhabbatning hayotdagi o‘rni, adolatsizlikning inson ruhiyatiga ta’siri haqida o‘ylash imkonini beradi. Garchi asar juda dramatik yoki murakkab syujetga ega bo‘lmasa ham, undagi oddiy va hayotiy hikoya har bir kishiga tanish bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan holatlarni aks ettirgani bilan ahamiyatlidir. Bu jihatdan uni tarbiyaviy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega asar sifatida baholash mumkin.

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**KOMPRESSION TRIKOTAJ MATERIALLARINING ELEKTR
XUSUSIYATLARINI TAHLIL QILISH VA BAHOLASH USULLARINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH**

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada aralashma tarkibli tolalardan tayyorlangan kompression trikotaj buyumlarining elektr xususiyatlarini baholash va takomillashtirish usullari o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot davomida ushbu materiallarning elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, shuningdek, ularni optimallashtirish usullari ko'rib chiqildi. Kompression trikotaj materiallarining elektr xususiyatlarini yaxshilash maqsadida turli sinov va o'lchov usullari qo'llanildi. Tadqiqot natijalari ushbu materiallarning sifatini oshirishga hamda ularning tibbiyot, sport va texnik sohalarda qo'llanilish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Аннотация: В данной статье изучены методы оценки и совершенствования электрических свойств компрессионных трикотажных изделий, изготовленных из смешанных волокон. В ходе исследования были проанализированы электростатические и электропроводящие характеристики этих материалов, а также рассмотрены способы их оптимизации. Для улучшения электрических свойств компрессионного трикотажа применялись различные методы испытаний и измерений. Результаты исследования способствуют повышению качества данных материалов и расширению возможностей их применения в медицине, спорте и технических областях.

Abstract: This article examines the methods for evaluating and improving the electrical properties of compression knitwear made from blended fibers. During the research, the electrostatic and electrical conductivity characteristics of these materials were analyzed, along with optimization techniques. Various testing and measurement methods were applied to enhance the electrical properties of compression knit materials. The research findings contribute to improving the quality of these materials and expanding their applications in medical, sports, and technical fields.

So'nggi yillarda kompression trikotaj mahsulotlari tibbiyot, sport va kundalik kiyim sanoatida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, bu turdagi mahsulotlar qon aylanishini

yaxshilash, mushak va tomirlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash hamda shishlarni kamaytirish uchun ishlatiladi. Bunday mahsulotlarning sifatini baholashda ularning fizik-mexanik, gigienik va elektrik xususiyatlarini chuqur o‘rganish talab etiladi. Elektrik xususiyatlari esa, ayniqsa, elektrostatik zaryadlanish va elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, mahsulotning qulayligi va samaradorligiga bevosita ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi [1].

Kompression trikotaj buyumlari tarkibida tabiiy va sintetik tolalar aralashmasi qo‘llaniladi. Aralash tolali matolar tabiiy tolalarning gigienik xususiyatlarini va sintetik materiallarning elastiklik hamda chidamlilik ko‘rsatkichlarini birlashtiradi [2]. Biroq, ushbu materiallarning elektrik xususiyatlarini baholashda an‘anaviy usullar ba‘zi kamchiliklarga ega. Masalan, elektrostatik zaryadlanishning turli muhitlarda o‘zgaruvchanligi, baholash natijalarining takrorlanuvchanligi pastligi va o‘lchash metodlarining universal emasligi tadqiqotchilar uchun muhim muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda [3].

Hozirgi paytda tekstil materiallarining elektrik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish bo‘yicha turli ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Smirnov va boshqalar (2020) elektrostatik zaryadlanishning tolalar tarkibiga bog‘liqligini chuqur tahlil qilgan bo‘lib, natijalar mahsulotning elektr xususiyatlarini yaxshilash uchun tolalar tarkibini o‘zgartirish zarurligini ko‘rsatgan. Shu bilan birga, Ivanov va boshqalar (2019) tomonidan elektr o‘tkazuvchanlikni yaxshilash maqsadida uglerod asosli qo‘shimchalar qo‘llanilishi bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilgan [4].

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi – aralashma tarkibli tolalardan tayyorlangan kompression trikotaj buyumlarining elektrik xususiyatlarini baholash usulini takomillashtirishdir. Tadqiqot davomida mavjud baholash usullari tahlil qilinadi, ularning kamchiliklari aniqlanadi hamda yanada aniq va ishonchli baholash imkonini beruvchi yangi metodologiya ishlab chiqiladi.

Aralashma tarkibli tolalar tabiiy va sintetik tolalarning muayyan nisbatdagi kombinatsiyasidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, ularning fizik-mexanik, gigienik va elektrostatik xususiyatlarini muvozanatlashtirish imkonini beradi. Bunday tolalarning kompression trikotaj buyumlarida qo‘llanilishi mahsulotning elastiklik, nafas oluvchanlik, elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik va chidamlilik xususiyatlarini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi [5].

Tabiiy tolalar (paxta, ipak, jun) yuqori gigroskopiklik, nafas oluvchanlik va ekologik xavfsizlik kabi afzalliklarga ega bo‘lsa, sintetik tolalar (poliamid, poliester, elastan) mexanik mustahkamlik, elastiklik va kimyoviy chidamlilik bilan ajralib turadi [8]. Xususan, poliester va poliamid tolalari elektr o‘tkazuvchanlikning pastligi sababli elektrostatik zaryadlanishning ortishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu esa mahsulotning

qulaylik darajasini pasaytirishi, ayniqsa, uzoq vaqt kiyilganda noqulaylik tug'dirishi mumkin [6]. Shu bois, aralash tolalar tarkibiga elektr o'tkazuvchan polimerlar yoki uglerod asosli qo'shimchalar kiritish orqali elektrostatik zaryadlanishning oldini olish imkoniyati mavjud [7].

Aralashma tarkibli tolalarni modifikatsiya qilish yo'nalishida turli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Masalan, Wang va boshqalar (2021) olib borgan tadqiqotlarda poliamid va poliester tolalarining elektr o'tkazuvchanligini yaxshilash uchun nanoparchalar bilan qoplash texnologiyasidan foydalanish taklif etilgan [8]. Ushbu texnologiya materialning elektrostatik zaryadlanishini sezilarli darajada kamaytirgan. Shuningdek, Brown va boshqalar (2020) tomonidan olib borilgan tajribalarda tabiiy va sintetik tolalarning optimal nisbatini aniqlash orqali kompression trikotaj buyumlarining fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan .

Kompression trikotaj buyumlari asosan qon aylanish tizimi bilan bog'liq muammolarni oldini olish va davolash, shuningdek, sport va kundalik hayotda mushaklarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun keng qo'llaniladi. Ularning asosiy vazifasi ma'lum bosim darajasini hosil qilish orqali tomirlar va mushaklarni siqish, bu esa qon aylanishini yaxshilash va shishlarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi [9].

Kompression kiyimlarning samaradorligi asosan matoning tarkibi, to'qilishi va ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasiga bog'liq. To'qilish uslubi va tolalarning tarkibi mahsulotning elastiklik darajasini belgilaydi. Masalan, yuqori elastiklikka ega bo'lgan elasthan yoki lycra kabi tolalar siqish darajasini boshqarishga imkon beradi [10]. Bunday mahsulotlarning asosiy xususiyatlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

Elastiklik va siqish darajasi – mahsulot oyoq-qo'llarga bosim o'tkazib, venoz qon oqimini yaxshilaydi. Siqish darajasi odatda tibbiy standartlarga muvofiq belgilanadi [11].

Havo o'tkazuvchanlik va gigroskopiklik – matoning nafas oluvchanligi terining quruq va qulay bo'lishini ta'minlaydi, bu ayniqsa sportchilarga va uzoq vaqt davomida kompression kiyim kiyadigan odamlarga muhim hisoblanadi [12].

Chidamlilik va eskirishga bardoshlilik – kompression kiyimlar doimiy siqish yuklamalariga bardosh bera olishi va uzoq muddat xizmat qilishi lozim. Shu sababli, ularning ishlab chiqarilishida mustahkam sintetik tolalar ishlatiladi .

Elektrostatik xususiyatlar – ba'zi tolalar elektrostatik zaryad to'plash xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, bu mahsulotning kiyish qulayligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Shu sababli, ba'zi ishlab chiqaruvchilar elektrostatik xususiyatlarni kamaytirish uchun maxsus ishlov berish usullaridan foydalanadilar .

Kompression trikotaj buyumlarining tibbiyot va sport sohasidagi qo'llanilishi: Tibbiyot sohasida kompression trikotaj buyumlari varikoz tomir kengayishi, tromboz va boshqa qon aylanish muammolarini oldini olish hamda davolash uchun ishlatiladi. Tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, bunday mahsulotlar venoz qon aylanishini yaxshilash orqali shishlarni kamaytirib, tromboembolik asoratlarning oldini olishga yordam beradi [13]. Sportchilarda kompression kiyim mushaklarning mikrojarohatlarini kamaytirish, sut kislotasining to'planishini oldini olish va mushaklarning tezroq tiklanishiga yordam berish uchun ishlatiladi. Sport fiziologiyasi bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda, kompression kiyim kiygan sportchilarning mushak charchoqlari sezilarli darajada kamaygani aniqlangan .

Kundalik hayotda ham kompression kiyimlar uzoq vaqt davomida tik oyoqda turadigan yoki o'tiradigan odamlar uchun tavsiya etiladi. Masalan, uchuvchilar, ofis xodimlari va tibbiyot xodimlari uzoq vaqt davomida oyoq-qo'llarida og'irlik va charchoq his qilmaslik uchun kompression paypoqlardan foydalanadilar [14]. Ushbu jihatlar inobatga olinsa, kompression trikotaj buyumlarining xususiyatlarini yanada yaxshilash va ularning qulaylik darajasini oshirish uchun ilmiy tadqiqotlar va texnologik takomillashtirish zarur. Ayniqsa, elektrostatik xususiyatlar va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik masalalarini chuqur tahlil qilish ushbu mahsulotlarning sifati va foydalanuvchilarga qulayligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, keyingi bo'limda kompression trikotaj buyumlarining elektrik xususiyatlarini baholash va bu usullarni takomillashtirish masalalari batafsil yoritiladi.

Kompression trikotaj buyumlarining elektrik xususiyatlari: Kompression trikotaj buyumlarining samaradorligi va qulayligi nafaqat ularning elastiklik, nafas oluvchanlik va mexanik mustahkamlik xususiyatlariga, balki elektrik xususiyatlariga ham bog'liq. Ushbu mahsulotlar kiyish jarayonida elektrostatik zaryad hosil qilishi yoki elektr o'tkazuvchanligi orqali turli muhitlarga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Shuning uchun kompression materiallarning elektrik xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish ularning sifatini oshirish va foydalanuvchilarga maksimal qulaylik yaratish uchun muhim hisoblanadi [15].

Elektrostatik zaryadlanish muammosi: Ko'plab sintetik tolalar elektrostatik zaryadni to'plash xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, bu kiyim kiyishda noqulaylik tug'dirishi, chang va mayda zarrachalarning matoga yopishishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Poliamid, poliester va elastan kabi materiallar yuqori dielektrik konstantaga ega bo'lib, ular elektrostatik zaryadni uzoq vaqt ushlab turadi. Bu esa, ayniqsa, quruq iqlim sharoitida yoki qish faslida kiyim kiyishda noqulaylik tug'diradi .

Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, elektrostatik zaryadlanish darajasi matoning tarkibi, tolalarning namligi va atrof-muhit sharoitlariga bog‘liq. Masalan, Brown va boshqalar (2021) olib borgan tajribalarda, tabiiy tolalar (paxta, jun) elektrostatik zaryadni tez tarqatishi aniqlangan, sintetik tolalar esa, aksincha, yuqori zaryadlanish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, materialning issiqlik va namlik sharoitlariga bo‘lgan reaksiyasini o‘zgartirishi mumkinligi ko‘rsatilgan [16].

Elektrostatik zaryadlanishning oldini olish uchun quyidagi usullar qo‘llaniladi: Aralash tolalar ishlatish – tabiiy va sintetik tolalarni muayyan nisbatda aralashtirish orqali elektrostatik xususiyatlarni muvozanatlashtirish mumkin. Kimyoviy modifikatsiya – tolalarni elektrostatik zaryad hosil bo‘lishining oldini oluvchi maxsus kimyoviy moddalar bilan ishlov berish [17]. Elektr o‘tkazuvchi qo‘shimchalar qo‘llash – uglerod nanotubalari, metall nanoparchalar yoki elektr o‘tkazuvchi polimerlarni matoga kiritish orqali elektrostatik xususiyatlarni yaxshilash. Elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik va uning ahamiyati: Kompresion trikotaj buyumlarining elektr o‘tkazuvchanligi mahsulotning elektrostatik zaryadni tarqatish qobiliyatiga, shuningdek, ayrim maxsus ilovalarda (masalan, elektroterapiya yoki biomonitoringda) qo‘llanilishiga bog‘liq. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, elektrostatik ta’sirlarni kamaytirish uchun matolarga elektr o‘tkazuvchi komponentlarni qo‘shish samarali natija beradi. Masalan, Ivanov va boshqalar (2020) olib borgan tadqiqotlarda uglerod nanotubalarning kompresion matolar tarkibiga kiritilishi materialning elektr o‘tkazuvchanligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi aniqlangan [18].

Ba’zi hollarda, elektr o‘tkazuvchan kompresion matolar bioelektrik signallarni o‘lchash yoki tanaga mikroimpulslarni yetkazib berish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu esa sportchilar yoki fizioterapiya bemorlari uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Masalan, Müller va boshqalar (2021) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda elektr o‘tkazuvchan to‘qimachilik materiallaridan tayyorlangan kompresion kiyim mushaklarning tezroq tiklanishiga yordam berishi aniqlangan [19].

Kompresion trikotaj buyumlarining elektrik xususiyatlarini baholash usullari

Kompresion trikotaj buyumlarining elektrostatik va elektr o‘tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini aniq baholash mahsulot sifatini oshirish va foydalanuvchilar uchun maksimal qulaylik yaratish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Elektrik xususiyatlarni o‘lchash va baholash uchun turli laboratoriya usullari va asbob-uskunalar qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu bo‘limda elektrostatik zaryadlanish darajasi, elektr qarshilik va elektr o‘tkazuvchanlikni aniqlash usullari tahlil qilinadi [20].

Elektrostatik zaryadlanish darajasini baholash: Kompresion trikotaj materiallarining elektrostatik zaryadlanishini baholash uchun quyidagi usullar

qo'llaniladi: Triboelektrik zaryadlanish usuli – bu usulda mato boshqa material bilan ishqalanib, hosil bo'lgan elektrostatik zaryad miqdori maxsus elektrostatik o'lchov qurilmalari yordamida aniqlanadi .

Farraday qutisi metodi – bunda namunalar elektrostatik ekranlangan idishda sinovdan o'tkazilib, ularning zaryad miqdori elektrometer orqali o'lchanadi . Yuzaki potensialni aniqlash – elektrostatik zaryadlanish natijasida hosil bo'lgan elektr maydon kuchlanishini o'lchash orqali matoning elektrostatik xususiyatlari baholanadi .Ushbu sinovlar natijasida matolarning elektrostatik ta'sir darajasi aniqlanib, ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli texnologik modifikatsiyalar ishlab chiqilishi mumkin.

Elektrik qarshilik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlikni baholash: Kompresion trikotaj materiallarining elektr o'tkazuvchanlik darajasi va elektr qarshiligi ularning funktsionalligi va foydalanish samaradorligini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biridir. Bu parametrlarni baholash uchun quyidagi usullar qo'llaniladi:

To'g'ri oqim (DC) va o'zgaruvchan oqim (AC) qarshilik o'lchovlari – ushbu usulda materialga elektr toki uzatiladi va uning qarshilik ko'rsatkichlari o'lchanadi [21].

Van der Pauw usuli – to'qimachilik materiallari uchun elektr o'tkazuvchanlikni baholashda qo'llaniladigan aniq laboratoriya metodi bo'lib, u materialning har xil yo'nalishlardagi elektr qarshiligini aniqlash imkonini beradi [22].

Tarmoqli o'tkazuvchanlik spektral tahlili – bu usulda materialning elektromagnit spektrda elektr o'tkazuvchanligi o'rganiladi va uning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlariga ta'siri aniqlanadi .

Namlik va harorat ta'sirida elektr xususiyatlarni baholash: Kompresion trikotaj buyumlarining elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlari muhitdagi namlik va haroratga bog'liq. Shu sababli, ularning harorat va namlik sharoitidagi o'zgarishlarini baholash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu maqsadda quyidagi sinovlar o'tkaziladi: Konditsionerlangan muhit sinovlari – materiallar turli namlik va harorat sharoitlarida saqlanib, ularning elektr xususiyatlaridagi o'zgarishlar qayd etiladi [23].

Dinamika sinovlari – matolarning namlikni yutishi va elektrostatik xususiyatlarining vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday o'zgarishini aniqlash uchun uzluksiz monitoring tizimlari qo'llaniladi . Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, elektr o'tkazuvchan polimerlar yoki uglerod asosli qo'shimchalar qo'shilgan kompresion trikotaj materiallari yuqori namlik sharoitida ham elektrostatik xususiyatlarini yaxshi saqlab qoladi. Shuningdek, uglerod nanotubalari bilan to'ldirilgan matolar issiqlik va namlik ta'sirida barqaror elektr o'tkazuvchanlikni namoyon qiladi [24].

Kompresion trikotaj buyumlarining elektrik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash usullari

Kompression trikotaj buyumlarning elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini optimallashtirish ularning amaliy qo'llanilishi va iste'molchilar uchun qulayligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Elektrostatik zaryadlanish muammosini kamaytirish va elektr o'tkazuvchanlikni yaxshilash orqali matoning funksional imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish mumkin. Ushbu bo'limda bunday materiallarning elektrik xususiyatlarini takomillashtirish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi [25].

Material tarkibini modifikatsiya qilish: Kompression trikotaj buyumlarning elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini yaxshilashning eng samarali yo'llaridan biri – tolalar tarkibini modifikatsiya qilishdir. Quyidagi yondashuvlar bu jarayonda qo'llaniladi:

Aralash tolalar ishlatish – tabiiy (paxta, jun) va sintetik (poliester, elastan) tolalarni muayyan nisbatda aralashtirish orqali elektrostatik ta'sirni kamaytirish mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tabiiy tolalar elektrostatik zaryadni tez tarqatishga yordam beradi, sintetik tolalar esa matoning mexanik va elastik xususiyatlarini yaxshilaydi .

Elektr o'tkazuvchi polimerlar qo'llash – poliannilin, polipirol kabi elektr o'tkazuvchi polimerlarning mato tarkibiga qo'shilishi uning elektr xususiyatlarini yaxshilaydi .

Uglerod nanotubalar va grafen qo'shimchalari – ushbu nanomateriallar matoning elektr o'tkazuvchanligini sezilarli darajada oshirib, elektrostatik zaryadning yig'ilishini kamaytiradi .

Kimyoviy ishlov berish: Matoning elektrostatik xususiyatlarini boshqarish uchun kimyoviy modifikatsiya usullari keng qo'llaniladi. Bunga quyidagilar kiradi: Antistatik qoplamalar – matoga maxsus kimyoviy birikmalar (kvart ammiak tuzlari, ionogen polimerlar) surtiladi, bu esa elektrostatik ta'sirni kamaytiradi [26].

Plazma ishlov berish – bu usulda matoning sirt tuzilishi o'zgartiriladi va elektr xususiyatlari nazorat qilinadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, plazma ishlov berilgan matolar elektrostatik zaryadni tezroq tarqatadi.

Ion almashinuvchi eritmalar bilan ishlov berish – natriy va kaliy ionlari bilan to'yingan maxsus eritmalar yordamida matoning elektrostatik ta'siri kamaytiriladi.

Elektrostatik xususiyatlarni boshqarish uchun strukturaviy modifikatsiya: Matoning elektr xususiyatlarini yaxshilashda to'qilish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

O'tkazuvchan iplar bilan qo'shma to'qish – kumush, mis yoki uglerod bilan qoplangan tolalar bilan to'qilgan matolar elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini sezilarli darajada oshiradi .

Nanofiberli strukturalar yaratish – elektrospinning texnologiyasi orqali nanofiberli matolar hosil qilinib, ularning elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlari yaxshilanadi [27].

Ko'p qatlamli strukturalar ishlab chiqish – turli materiallardan iborat qatlamlarni kombinatsiya qilish orqali elektrostatik xususiyatlarni boshqarish mumkin.

Namlik va haroratga moslashish: Namlik va harorat ta'sirida elektrostatik xususiyatlarning o'zgarishi matoning funktsionalligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Buni optimallashtirish uchun quyidagi usullar qo'llaniladi: Gidrofob va gidrofil qatlamlarni birlashtirish – bu usul namlikni boshqarish orqali matoning elektr xususiyatlarini barqarorlashtirishga yordam beradi .

Termoregulyatsiya qiluvchi materiallar qo'llash – issiqlik va sovuqqa moslasha oladigan polimerlar bilan qoplangan matolar elektr xususiyatlarini saqlab qolishi mumkin .

Kompression trikotaj buyumlarning elektrostatik va elektr o'tkazuvchanlik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash uchun turli texnologiyalar va modifikatsiya usullari qo'llaniladi. Material tarkibini o'zgartirish, kimyoviy ishlov berish, nanomateriallardan foydalanish va struktura modifikatsiyasi orqali bunday mahsulotlarning funktsionalligi oshirilishi mumkin. Ushbu usullar kompression kiyimlarning yanada samarali va qulay bo'lishini ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

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MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA BADIY ASARNI TANISHTIRISH ASOSIDA IJODKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida bolalarni badiiy adabiyot bilan tanishtirishda pedagog tarbiyachilar bolalarni aqlan, axloqan va estetik tarbiyalash orqali ijodkorligini rivojlantirish, shuningdek, badiiy asarlarni tanishtirish jarayoni qay tartibda olib borilishi hamda turli yosh guruhlarida qanday usullar orqali tushuncha berish samarali ekanligi va o'qilgan asarni mustahkamlash metodlari haqida batafsil yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy asar, bolalar adabiyoti, idrok, ijodkorlik, sahnalashtirish, turli yosh guruhleri, xalq og'zaki ijodi, mnemonika, takroriy o'qish, nutq, janrlar, asar mazmuni

KIRISH

Yaqin o'tmishdan ma'lumki xalq og'zaki ijodi og'izdan-og'izga o'tib kelgan. Momolarimiz, onalarimiz farzandlarini uxlatish oldidan allalar, ertaklar, hikoyalar, dostonlar, qissalar va she'riy parchalar aytib berishgan. Hozirgi kunda ham maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida bolalarga badiiy asarlar tanishtirish asosida faoliyat olib boriladi. Bu bolalarga nega kerak va qanday ta'sirga ega degan savol tug'iladi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida bolalarni badiiy adabiyot bilan tanishtirish birinchi navbatda bolalar nutqini rivojlantiradi, bolalarni aqlan, axloqan va estetik tarbiyalash orqali ijodkorligi shakllantiriladi, shu bilan bir qatorda, ertaklar olamiga sayohat bolalar tasavvurini, ularning fantaziyasini rivojlantiradi. Ertaklarda hokisor insonlarni himoya qilish, yomonlarni jazolash bolalarni adolatparvar bo'lishga undaydi. Bolalar asarlardan o'zlashtirgan ma'lumotlarni real hayot bilan solishtirib boshlaydi va ijobiy qahramonlarga taqlid qila boshlaydi. Bundan tashqari bolalarni estetik va axloqiy tarbiyaning rivojlanishida badiiy adabiyotlarni roli benihoya kattadir. Bolalar ertaklar ichida yashaydi va ertak qahramonlari emotsiyasiga kiradi, ya'ni qahramonlar kulganda jilmayadi, xafa bo'lsa g'amgin bo'ladi, baxtli bo'lsa xursand bo'lishadi.

Badiiy adabiyot maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda insonparvarlik his-tuyg'ularini, hamdardlik, yaxshilik, do'stlik, kichiklar, ota-onalar va oilaning katta a'zolariga nisbatan g'amxorlik ko'rsatish kabi his-tuyg'ularini shakllantirishga yaqindan yordam beradi. Badiiy asarning shakli, xususiyatlari, qofiyasi, ritmi va boshqa jihatlari bolalarning yosh xususiyatlariga mos kelishi kerak. Chunki tarbiyalanuvchilarni qabul qilish jarayoni ularni yosh xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ifodalanadi

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotida tarbiyalanuvchilarga badiiy adabiyotni tanishtirishda qo'llaniladigan usullardan biri bu sahnalashtirish usulidir. Bunda bolalarga turli kichik-kichik epizodlar beriladi va sahna ko'rinishi tarzida umumlashtiriladi. Bunda metod orqali bolalarning sensor matorikalari, kreativligi, kirishuvchanligi, chaqqonligi va boshqa bolalar bilan hamkorlikda ishlash ko'nikmalari shakllanadi.

Bolalarga she'rni oson yod oldirishda mnemonik yondashuvlardan foydalaniladi. Mnemonikada she'rning qator boshidagi so'zini shartli ifodalar bilan belgilashga e'tibor qaratiladi. O'shanda bolalar belgilarga qarab qator boshidagi so'zni eslaydi va yoddan aytib beradilar. Bu bir necha marotaba takrorlanadi va qarabsizki, bolalar qiyinchiliklarsiz she'rni yodlab olishadi.

Bolalarni adabiyotlar bilan tanishtirishning yana bir usuli tinglash va tushunishdir. Tarbiyachi ta'sirli, ifodali va rolga kirib kitobni mutolaa qilsa bolalarni tinglab tushunishida juda yaxshi natija beradi. Tinglangan asarni tahlil qilish, ma'nosini tushunish, o'z so'zlari bilan bayon qilish badiiy asar bilan ishlash bosqichlari hisoblanadi. Badiiy asarni taqdimot usulida namoyish qilish usuli ham mavjud. Tajribasinov ishlari davomida ikkala metodni bog'lash "Ifodali taqdimot" usuli deyiladi. Bunda ifodali o'qib eshittirilgan asardagi rollar yopiq rasmlar tanlash yordamida taqsimlanadi. So'ngra rollar ijrosi bo'yicha har bir bolaga topshiriqlar tushuntiriladi.

Kichik guruhdan boshlab bolalarni adabiy asar janrlarini ajrata olishga o'rgatish lozim. Tarbiyachi bolalarga badiiy asarni janrini aytish kerak. Kichik makabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga kitobdan o'qib bermasdan hikoya qilib bergani maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bunda ham bolalarni tushunish malakalari rivojlanishi bilan bir qatorda ularni o'zgalar nutqini eshita olish qobiliyati ham shakllanadi.

O'rta guruhda kelib badiiy asarni idrok etish muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bolalar asardagi qahramonlarga bo'lgan munosabatini aniq ifoda eta boshlaydi. Tarbiyachi turli savollar ila bolalarga murojaat qiladi. Badiiy asarni to'g'ri tahlil qilish badiiy

nutqning qimmatini oshiradi, bolalarni mustaqil hikoya qilishga tayyorlaydi va bu bolalarni o'z fikrini ishochli va to'laqonli namoyon qilishga poydevor bo'ladi.

Katta guruh bolalari badiiy asarlar mazmunining ayrim xususiyatlarini, mazmunining ifodaliligini chuqurroq tushunib olish qobiliyatiga ega. Ushbu guruh tarbiyalanuvchilari asarning janrini birini ikkinchisidan bemalol faqrlay oladilar. Asar o'qib yoki hikoya qilib berilgach, bolalarga beriladigan savollar asarning mazmunini aniqlashga, uni tushunishga yordam berishi hamda qahramonlar xatti-harakatini baholay olishga o'rgatishi kerak.

Maktabga tayyorlov guruhi tarbiyachisining asarni dastlabki o'qishdan maqsadi tinglovchilarga asarni san'at asari sifatida yetkazishdir. Ular chuqurroq tahlil qiladi va diqqati badiiy ifoda vosilariga yo'naltiriladi.

O'qilgan asarni eslab qolishning bir qancha metodik usullari mavjud: takroriy o'qib berish, hikoya qilib berish, sahnalashtirish va boshqalar.

Takroriy o'qib berish. Bolalarga o'qib berilgan hikoya yoki kichik asar yana ikki yoki uch marotaba qayta o'qib beriladi. Bu usul xotirada uzoq vaqt saqlanib qolishiga ko'maklashadi.

Badiiy asarni sahnalashtirish. Ushbu usul ham samarali usullardan hisoblanadi. Bunda bolalar rolga kirib, miriqib o'ynash bilan bir qatorda ushbu asar uzoq muddat xotirasida muhrlanadi. Bundan tashqari bolalarda tortinchoqlik hissini yo'qotadi va erkin muloqotni shakllantiradi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytish joizki, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda badiiy asarning ularning ijodkorligini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati benihoya kattadir. Badiiy adabiyot bolalarni nutq madaniyatini o'stirishi bilan bir qatorda ularda kitoblarga bo'lgan muhabbat hissini, qiziquvchanlik, mehr tuyg'usini shakllantiradi. Agressivlikni bartaraf etish bilan bir qatorda, atrof muhitdagi muomala madaniyatini ham ma'lum bir doirada shakllantirishga asos bo'ladi. Tarbiyachilar maktabgacha yoshdagi tarbiyalanuvchilarga ko'proq badiiy asarni rolga kirib, ravon, tushunarli va aniq qilib o'qib berishi kerak. Shu o'rinda bolalardan ham qayta hikoya qilib berishini so'rash ham maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu bilan bir qatorda bolalarni eslab qolish qobiliyati hamda kitoblarni asrash va ularga ehtiyotkorona munosabatda bo'lish ko'nikmasi ham shakllanadi.

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TEACHING INSURANCE TERMS THROUGH NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the issue of effective training of insurance terms through new pedagogical technologies. Due to the fact that the insurance industry covers complex concepts, it is important to understand the content of their content and apply in practice. In this regard, the methods of innovative educational techniques, including the use of interactive methods, information and communication technologies, problematic education and game methods play an important role in the improvement of insurance terms. This article proves the significance of the benefits of these methods, their integration in the educational process and strengthening students' knowledge. In addition, the results of the educational process are analyzed as a result of the use of new technologies and their prospects. This approach, along with increasing efficiency in the teaching of insurance terminology serves to direct students' knowledge.

Keywords: pedagogical technologies, insurance terms, interactive methods, ICT, problematic education, playing methods, innovative approach, efficiency, practice, knowledge, methodology.

Introduction. In the process of modern education, the effective use of new pedagogical technologies is one of the most important issues. The urgency of this topic is that the use of innovative approaches and interactive methods in the training of insurance terminals is important in strengthening students and forming their practical skills. Due to the complex economic and legal concepts, the traditional approaches to the effective training should also be used as well as modern educational technologies.

Currently, innovative methods such as information and communication technologies, problem education, playful methods and project are yielding effective results in the training of insurance terminology. Through these methods, students will not only have theoretical knowledge, but also have the opportunity to apply them in real life. Therefore, the introduction of new technologies in the pedagogical process enriches students' knowledge, but also develops the skills to solve independent thinking, analysis and problem solving. This article will analyze the importance of new

pedagogical technologies in the training of insurance terminals, their effectiveness and impact on the educational process. Particular attention is paid to the contribution of innovative approaches to improving the quality of education and their implementation.

Methodology. Introduce to the use of new pedagogical technologies in the training of insurance terminals, scientifically based and methodological approaches play an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the new pedagogical technologies. The study used various techniques to determine the use of innovative methods in the educational process, to determine the effect and efficiency of students.

First, the method of monitoring and analytical process was used. Lessons used in the educational process were observed and compared to classes trained in traditional methods. This method analyzed the level of mastery of insurance terms by students and the effectiveness of the educational process.

Second, through the methods of questionnaires and interviews, the results of the interest and development of students were studied to engage in new pedagogical technologies. Through this method, the degree of recording of innovative techniques in the educational process, the level of recording of the effects and concepts of insights.

Third, used the experimental research method. Students were divided into two groups: if there was a group of traditional ways, the second group was trained using interactive and innovative techniques. As a result of this experience, knowledge differences between the two groups were analyzed and how new technologies affect the quality of education.

Fourth, the results obtained using the method of statistical analysis were checked and compared to mathematical models. The effectiveness of students' levels, development indicators and the effectiveness of innovative methods were also discussed.

Fifth, the effectiveness of intermapological methods developed on the basis of education was evaluated. In particular, methods such as teaching on the basis of information and communication technologies, problem education, playful methods and project are studied, analyzed their importance in the teaching of insurance terminals.

The results obtained on the basis of these methodological approaches allowed the effectiveness of new pedagogical technologies in the training of insurance term tests. The impact of the learned methods on the learning process, their role in increasing the knowledge of students, was determined to the implementation of the development of students in the future, and in the future.

Results and discussions. The results of this study clearly showed the effectiveness of the use of new pedagogical technologies in the training of insurance

terminals. It was found that the use of innovative methods in the learning process could serve to increase the level of knowledge of students, in-depth understanding of understanding and their use in practice. As part of the study, the following important results have been achieved on the basis of observations in the educational process, interviews and test results with students.

First, the results of the experiment have shown that students engaged in new pedagogical technologies have better mastered the insurance terms compared to students taught traditional methods. For example, using interactive methods, information and communication technologies and game approaches, students have achieved higher results from the final tests, improving the development of the development by 30%. This difference was clearly demonstrated in explaining complex insurance concepts.

Second, it was found that students in the educational process increased significantly. In traditional approaches, students only participated as a listener, while in groups introduced new pedagogical technologies, students were involved in the process as an active participant. Especially through teaching methods based on problem education and project, students were involved in practical training in real life, which helped their analysis and development of independent thinking skills.

Third, the application of information and communication technologies has facilitated the educational process and ensured that insurance terminology is clearer through visual images, graphs and simulations. This increased the level of recording new knowledge by the students. Virtual laboratories used by students during the study was noted as an important factor in improving the efficiency of the educational process.

Fourth, a creative approach has been introduced in the process of training insurance terminals through gaming methods and gasification approaches. The interest of students in the process of education increased, and their education was increased. For example, through-role-simovory games, simulatory workouts and collective tasks, have not only taken the necessary scientific knowledge, but also the opportunity to adapt them to real life situations.

Fifth, the results of the study showed that new pedagogical technologies also create convenience for teachers. They had the opportunity to organize the lessons more efficiently, clearly assess the knowledge of students and teach based on an individual approach. In particular, through electronic assessment systems, it was possible to quickly analyze students' knowledge and apply adaptable approaches depending on the level of mastery.

The analysis of the results showed that innovative pedagogical technologies also play an important role in effective teaching of insurance terms, but also in improving the quality of general education. However, it is necessary to improve the skills of teachers, improving technical infrastructure and improving technical infrastructure and modern educational resources. In short, the use of new pedagogical technologies in teaching the terms of insurance will help make the learning process more efficient and efficient. Such innovative approach not only ensures the deepening of the theoretical knowledge, but also the opportunity to implement them. Therefore, the widespread introduction and development of these approach should be one of the future priorities of the education system.

Conclusion. This research focused on identifying the effectiveness of new pedagogical technologies in teaching insurance term tests. The results obtained showed that the methods of innovative education, including information and communication technologies, interactive methods, game approaches and project, play an important role in improving students' knowledge. Compared to the methods of traditional teaching, new pedagogical technologies have helped the deep understanding of students' insurance terminology, effective them in practice and increase their motivation for the educational process. The results of the study have shown that the difficult concepts of the field of insurance using interactive educational methods can be taught in a simple and understandable form. Virtual laboratories, graphic materials and simulating methods were able to better understand the insurance processes and their use in real life. In addition, game methods and gasification elements intensify the participation of students and serve to develop the skills to learn independently.

The new pedagogical technologies also allowed teachers to effectively organize lessons, implement an individual approach, and improve the process of evaluation. Therefore, the widespread use of the methods of innovative education in teaching insurance term tests will also serve to improve the quality of the educational process, but also to increase the practical significance of knowledge that is developed by students. In short, new pedagogical technologies play an important role in improving insurance terms. In the future, it is necessary to further develop these approaches and implement them to the system of education.

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QADIMGI HOVUZ BO‘YIDAGI MAJMUA XO‘JA-ZAYNIDDIN INSHOATI

Shavkatov Shahzod

Buxoro Davlat muzey qo‘riqxonasi
Tasviriy san‘at muzey filiali rahbari

Annotatsiya Mazkur maqolada O‘rta Osiyoning muhim me‘moriy yodgorliklaridan biri bo‘lgan Xo‘ja-Zayniddin inshoati o‘rganiladi. Uning tarixi, me‘moriy xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy-madaniy ahamiyati haqida ma‘lumot beriladi. Shuningdek, bu majmuaning zamonaviy turizm va madaniy merosni asrashdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Xo‘ja-Zayniddin, O‘rta Osiyo me‘morchiligi, tarixiy yodgorlik, madaniy meros, ziyoratgoh, hovuz, turizm.

КОМПЛЕКС НА БЕРЕГУ ДРЕВНЕГО ПРУДА, ПОСТРОЕННЫЙ ХОДЖОЙ-ЗАЙНИДДИНОМ

Аннотация В статье рассматривается строительство Ходжа-Зайнуддина — одного из важнейших архитектурных памятников Средней Азии. Будет предоставлена информация о его истории, архитектурных особенностях и социально-культурном значении. Также будет проанализирована роль этого комплекса в современном туризме и сохранении культурного наследия.

Ключевые слова: Ходжа-Зайниддин, среднеазиатская архитектура, исторический памятник, культурное наследие, святыня, водоем, туризм.

THE COMPLEX ON THE BANKS OF THE ANCIENT POND, BUILT BY KHOJA-ZAYNIDDIN

Abstract This article studies the Khoja-Zayniddin complex, one of the most important architectural monuments of Central Asia. It provides information about its history, architectural features, and socio-cultural significance. It also analyzes the role of this complex in modern tourism and the preservation of cultural heritage.

Keywords: Khoja-Zayniddin, Central Asian architecture, historical monument, cultural heritage, shrine, pool, tourism.

Qadimiy Buxoroning durdonalari juda ko‘p bu durdonalardan biri Xo‘ja Zayniddin jome masjidi bo‘lib u eski mahallaning Xo‘ja Zayniddin ko‘chasida

Buxorodagi eng qadimiy hovuz bo'yida joylashgan. Xo'ja Zayniddin majmuasi [XVI-asr](#) birinchi yarmi [Buxoro xonligining Shayboniylar sulolasi](#) davrida Buxoro [qozikaloni](#) lavozimida bo'lgan [Xo'ja](#) Zayniddin tashabbusi bilan [Imom al-Buxoriy](#) sharafiga [usta Mir Do'stumbiy](#) tomonidan [qurilgan](#).

Mazkur majmua ham xonaqoh ham masjid vazifasini bajargan. Inshoot ko'p xonali va gumbazli bo'lgan, o'rtada hovuz mavjud. Xonaqo-masjid ayvonli, ustunlardan iborat bo'lib, gumbazli xona qismi naqshlar bilan bezatilgan. Masjid-xonaqoda tahoratxona va Hoji Rahmatulla hujralari ham mavjud.

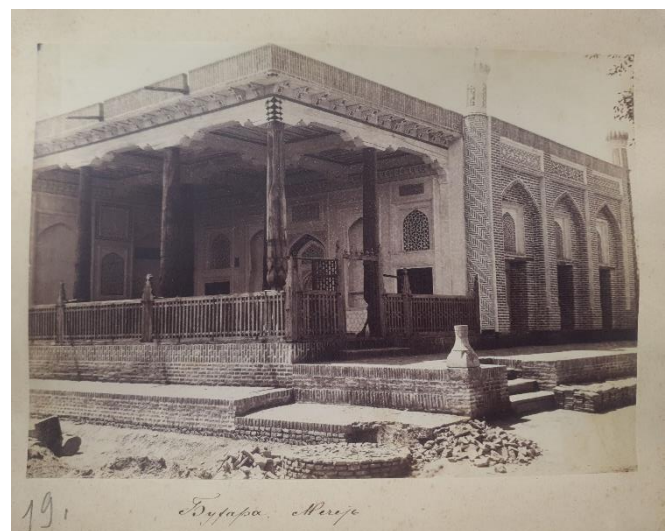
Majmua hovuzi katta burchakli, toshlardan ko'tarilgan. Hovuz XVI asrning birinchi yarmida bunyod etilgan bo'lib Buxoro amiri [Amir Olimxon](#) tashabbusi bilan 1913-yilda majmuaning hovuzida ta'mirlash ishlari olib borilib, huvuzning janubi-sharqida „obpartar“ marmardan yasalgan yangi moslama bilan almashtirilgan. U ajdarhoning ochiq og'izi uslubida bezatilgan. [Quldurum](#) naqshli bezaklar bilan bezatilgan. Xo'ja Zayniddin majmuasida 1970-1975-yillarda ta'mirlash ishlari olib borilgan bo'lib, hozirda yaxshi saqlangan. Xo'ja Zayniddin masjid xonaqohi g'arbiy devorida joylashgan mehrob ichi ganchkor naqshlar bilan bezatilgan. Masjid-xonaqoh ustunlari yaxshi saqlangan.

Hozirgi kunda Buxoro davlat muzey qo'riqxonasining “Hujjatlar fondi” foto kolleksiyasida Xo'ja Zayniddin majmuasi foto suratlari mavjud jumladan 1973-yilda muzey fondi ekspanatlar qatoridan joy olgan “Orde” kolleksiyasida 853 f/f inventar raqamli foto surat saqlanadi (1-rasm).

1-rasm



2-rasm





3-rasm

“Rempel” kolleksiyasi o‘rin olgan 8090/12 f/f inventar raqamli foto surat 1939-yilda rasmga tushirilgan bo‘lib Rempelning qolgan foto suratlari bilan birga 1946-yilda muzey foto suratlari qatoridan joy olgan (2-rasm).

Hujjatlar fondi foto kolleksiyasiga 1958-yilda Y.A.Polyakova tomonidan rasmga olingan 1025 f/f raqamli foto surat S.N.Yurenevning vasiyatiga ko‘ra 1973-yil uning barcha kolleksiyasi muzeyga fondiga qabul qilinadi (3-sarm).

Benkov Pavel Petrovich. Mashhur rassom P.Benkov, 1879-yilda Rossiyaning Qozon shahrida tug‘ilgan. 1985-1901-yillar Qozon rassomlik maktabida, 1901-1906-yillar Sank Peterburg Badiiy Akademiyasida, keyinchalik esa Fransiyaning Parij shahridagi “Julyen” nomli Akademiyasida tahsil olgan.

1928-yillarda O‘zbekistonga kelgan rassom dastlab Buxoro shahrida yashab, ijod qilgan. U 1928-1940 yillarda O‘zbekiston tasviriy san’atida o‘z o‘rnini topdi. Rassom O‘zbekiston o‘tmishi va o‘sha davrning dolzarb mavzulariga bag‘ishlangan asarlar yaratgan.

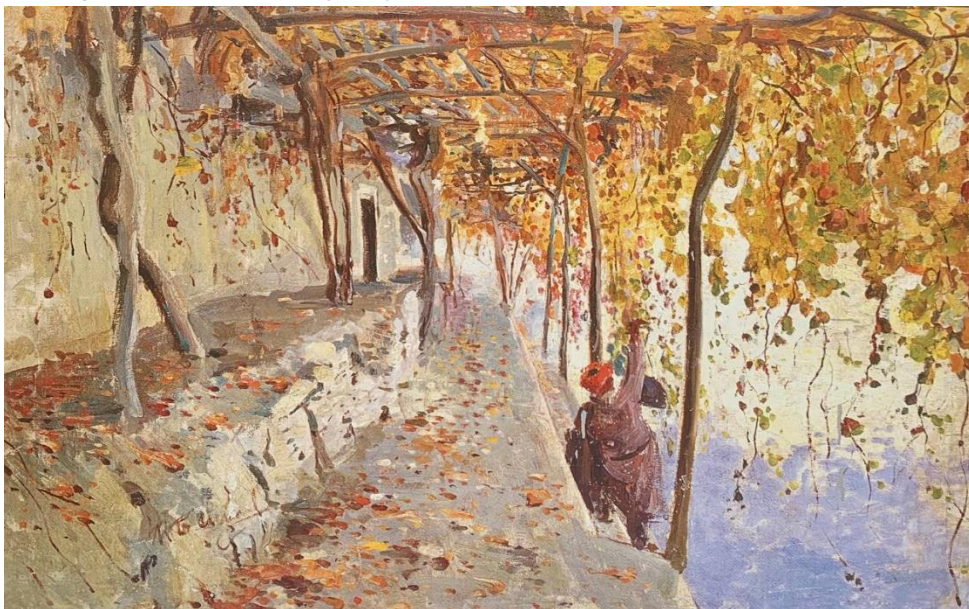
P.Benkov o‘zining tarixiy asarlarida maishiy va portret janrlarida o‘zbek xalqining turmush tarzi va an‘analarini real voqeyliklar asosida aks ettirib, shuningdek tabiat manzaralarini yaratishda ham sermahsul ijod qilgan. Buxoroning o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan tarixiy, milliy an‘analari, quyoshli o‘lkaning betakror go‘zalligi rassomning yetuk ijodkor bo‘lib yetishishi uchun katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Uning asarlarida asosan Buxoroning qadimiy ko‘chalari, tarixiy yodgorliklari aks ettirilgan. Labi-Hovuz majmuasi, Xo‘ja-Zayniddin masjidi asarlarida hayotning

boqiyiligi va ayni paytda davrning o'zgaruvchanligi impressionistik uslubda yorqin ranglar jilosi orqali aks ettirilganligining guvohi bo'lamiz.

Hozirda, Buxoro Tasviriy san'at muzeyi ko'rgazma zallida P.Benkovning ikki durdona asari "Kuzgi uzumzor hamda Xo'ja Zayniddin hovuzidagi uzumzor" ko'rgazmada o'z o'rniga ega bebaho asarlardan hisoblanadi.

Ushbu asarlarda, Pavel Petrovich Benkovni serquyosh o'lkaning nafaqat issiq, rangbarang tabiatini, balki uning qadimiy tarixi, xar bir arxetektura yodgorliklari hashamatli minora-gumbazlari, masjid, madrasalari, insonlarining qiyofasi, kiyimlari... tor ko'chalari, ulardagi shinamgina uylar va ayniqsa ichkaridagi xovlilarning ko'rinishlari judayam qiziqtirgan. Shuning uchunmi musavvirning "Kuzgi uzumzor" asaridagi Buxoroning ichkari hovlilari tasviri o'ta mohirona ishlangan. Hovlilarning ko'rkamligi, kulrang devorlari, kuz faslidagi tillorang sariq, qizil-sarg'ish tok barglarining quyosh nuridagi jilosi kuchli bir xissiyot bilan tasvirlangan. Asarni uzoq kuzatar ekansiz, go'yoki barglar, xazonrezgi davrida yuqori toklardan uzilib, yuqoridan pastga oxista-oxista giraylanib tushib, oyoq ostidagi shivirlashlari eshitilayotgandek xis-tuyg'ular bilan qamrab oladi. Rassomni maftun etgan bu go'zal yurt, uning ijodidagi katta burulish jarayonidan dalolat beradi (4-rasm),

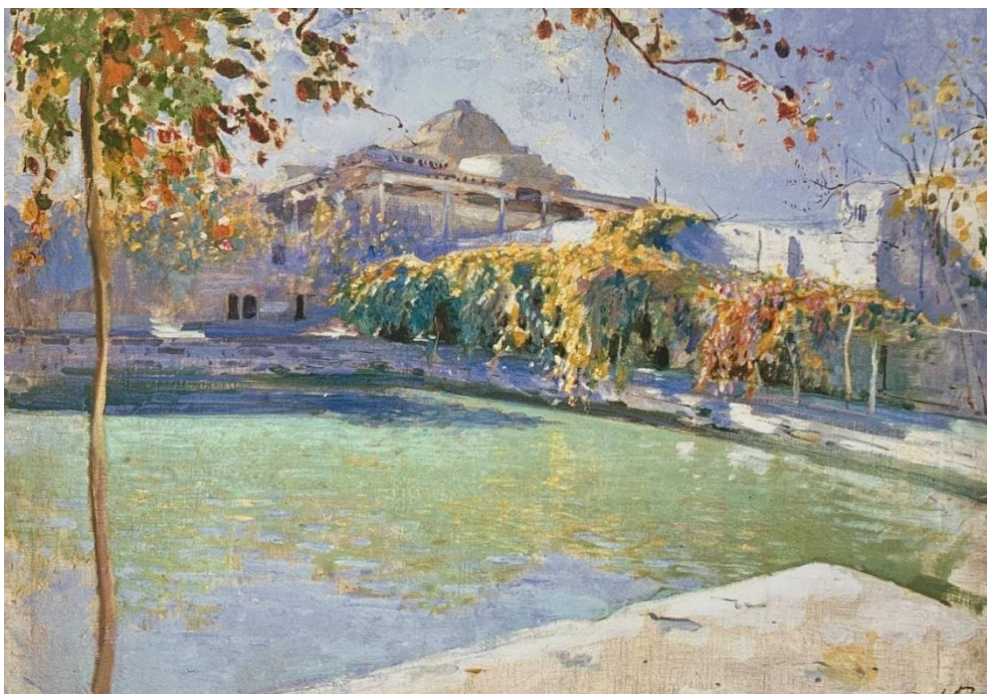


4-rasm

Taniqli rassom P.Benkov, Buxoroga kelgan paytlari "Labi-Xovuz" yonidagi Nodir-Devonbegi madrasasida yashagan. Balkim, uning hovuzni doimiy kuzatishlari sababli, asarlarida Buxorodagi hovuzlarning tasvirini tez-tez uchratamiz. Ayniksa bu xolat Benkovning mashxur "Xo'ja Zayniddin masjidi" asarida namoyon bulgan.

Kartina kompozitsiyasining asosiy qismini hovuz tasviri egallagan va oldingi plandadir.

Masjid tasviri esa ikkinchi planda bo‘lib, gorizont chizig‘ining ustida joylashtirilgan. Vaxolanki, kartina masjid nomi bilan atalsada, undagi hovuz tasviri birinchi o‘rinda va uning jozibador moviy-yashil ranglari bilan o‘ziga jalb qiladi. Benkov bu asarida Buxoroning, qolaversa butun O‘rta Osiyoning serquyosh manzarasini yorqin ranglar jilosida tasvirlagan. Asarda issiq: sariq, sabzirang, yashil rang oxanglari bilan birga, sovuq: moviyrang, ko‘k tUSDagi ranglar bir-biri bilan uyg‘unlashib ranglar mutanosibligini hosil qilgan (5-rasm).



5-rasm

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak Buxoroyi sharifda joylashgan ushbu qadimiy hovuz bo‘yida qurilgan “Xo‘ja Zayniddin” masjidini rasom P.Benkov shudarajada ilhomlanganki ranglar koloriddiga hamda o‘sha davrni real tasvirda o‘z o‘rnida qo‘ya bilgan. Hovuz bo‘yidagi tok barglarining nafis egilib tushganligi undagi yorqin ranglar va hovuzdagi suv orqali tovlanishini mohirona tasvirlay olgan. Axitekturaviy qurilishi, tarixiy ahamiyatga ega ekanligini asarlari orqali tomoshabinga yetkaza olgan. Rasomning asarlarida o‘sha davrni yaqol tasvirlanganini yuqoridagi foto suratlarda ham kuzatishimiz mumkin.

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СРАВНЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МЕТОДА МРТ СЕРДЦА У БОЛЬНЫХ С ИБС ПРИ РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКЕ

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Аннотация: Ишемическая болезнь сердца (ИБС) остается одной из ведущих причин заболеваемости и смертности во всем мире, представляя серьезную проблему для современной кардиологии. Диагностика данного заболевания на ранних стадиях является ключевым фактором для своевременного начала лечения и профилактики таких осложнений, как инфаркт миокарда, хроническая сердечная недостаточность и внезапная сердечная смерть.

В последние годы магнитно-резонансная томография (МРТ) сердца зарекомендовала себя как один из наиболее информативных неинвазивных методов визуализации сердечно-сосудистой системы, позволяющий не только выявлять анатомические аномалии, но и оценивать функциональное состояние миокарда, микроциркуляцию и жизнеспособность тканей. В отличие от стандартных методов диагностики, таких как электрокардиография (ЭКГ), эхокардиография (ЭхоКГ) и коронарная ангиография, МРТ обладает высокой точностью в оценке перфузии миокарда, определения зон фиброза, оценки состояния коронарных артерий без необходимости инвазивного вмешательства.

В данном исследовании проведен детальный анализ эффективности метода МРТ сердца в ранней диагностике ИБС, а также его сравнительный анализ с традиционными инструментальными методами диагностики. Рассмотрены основные преимущества и ограничения каждого из методов, обоснована целесообразность использования МРТ в клинической практике.

Кроме того, представлены примеры клинических случаев, иллюстрирующие диагностическую ценность данного метода у пациентов с различными формами ИБС, включая стабильную стенокардию, острый коронарный синдром, безболевою ишемию миокарда и хроническую сердечную недостаточность. Анализ полученных данных позволяет утверждать, что внедрение МРТ сердца в рутинную клиническую практику может значительно

повысить точность диагностики ИБС, способствовать индивидуальному подбору терапии и улучшению прогноза для пациентов.

Ключевые слова: МРТ сердца, ишемическая болезнь сердца, ранняя диагностика, коронарография, ЭКГ, ЭхоКГ.

Цель исследования: Целью данного исследования является оценка диагностической ценности метода МРТ сердца у пациентов с подозрением на ИБС и сравнение его информативности с другими методами исследования.

Материалы и методы исследования: В исследование были включены 50 пациентов в возрасте от 45 до 70 лет, поступивших в кардиологическое отделение с подозрением на ишемическую болезнь сердца (ИБС). Средний возраст участников составил 58 ± 8 лет, из них 68% (34 пациента) были мужчинами, а 32% (16 пациентов) – женщинами. У всех обследуемых имелись жалобы на эпизоды стенокардии, одышку, повышенную утомляемость или атипичные формы дискомфорта в грудной клетке, что требовало проведения комплексной диагностики для выявления возможных ишемических нарушений.

Пациентам были проведены следующие диагностические обследования:

- **Электрокардиография (ЭКГ)** – стандартный метод первичной диагностики, позволяющий выявить острые и хронические ишемические изменения, а также признаки перегрузки миокарда и нарушения ритма.

- **Эхокардиография (ЭхоКГ)** – ультразвуковое исследование сердца, применяемое для оценки сократительной функции миокарда, зон гипокинеза, а также наличия гипертрофии миокарда, клапанных пороков и нарушений диастолической функции.

- **Коронарная ангиография (КАГ)** – инвазивный метод визуализации коронарных артерий, позволяющий определить степень их стенозирования и выявить окклюзии, требующие хирургического вмешательства (ангиопластики, стентирования, аортокоронарного шунтирования).

- **Магнитно-резонансная томография (МРТ) сердца** – методика, позволяющая детально оценить состояние миокарда, выявить зоны ишемии,

фиброза, рубцовых изменений, а также провести стресс-пробы для выявления скрытых нарушений коронарного кровообращения.

Ключевыми критериями оценки эффективности методов диагностики являлись:

1. Точность выявления ишемических изменений миокарда – способность каждого метода регистрировать признаки гипоксии, отека и некроза сердечной ткани.

2. Степень поражения коронарных артерий – определение локализации и выраженности стенозов в крупных коронарных сосудах.

3. Выявление участков фиброза – диагностика хронических ишемических изменений, отражающих ранее перенесенные эпизоды гипоксии или инфаркта миокарда.

Дополнительно была проведена оценка чувствительности и специфичности каждого метода в диагностике ИБС. На основании полученных данных было произведено сравнение эффективности традиционных методик и МРТ сердца, что позволило определить его диагностическую ценность и целесообразность использования в рутинной клинической практике.

Клинические примеры

1. Пациент А., 56 лет

Жалобы: периодическая загрудинная боль при физической нагрузке, одышка. ЭКГ: без выраженных изменений. ЭхоКГ: гипокинез нижней стенки ЛЖ. Коронарография: стеноз ПМЖА 50%. МРТ сердца: выявлены участки субэндокардиального фиброза, что позволило скорректировать тактику лечения в пользу агрессивной антиангинальной терапии.

2. Пациент Б., 62 года

Жалобы: слабость, периодическое головокружение. ЭКГ: депрессия сегмента ST в отведениях V3-V5. ЭхоКГ: гипертрофия миокарда без явных зон гипокинеза. Коронарография: минимальные атеросклеротические изменения.

МРТ сердца: диффузные фиброзные изменения, что позволило диагностировать скрытую форму ИБС и назначить профилактическое лечение.

3. Пациент В., 49 лет

Жалобы: внезапные эпизоды тахикардии, безболевые приступы ишемии. ЭКГ: нарушения реполяризации. ЭхоКГ: нормальная сократительная функция. Коронарография: без значимых стенозов. МРТ сердца: наличие отека миокарда и позднего контрастирования в стенке ЛЖ, что позволило выявить микроваскулярную дисфункцию.

4. Пациент Г., 70 лет

Жалобы: нарастающая одышка, выраженная утомляемость. ЭКГ: патологический зубец Q в III отведении. ЭхоКГ: снижение ФВ ЛЖ до 40%. Коронарография: множественные стенозы коронарных артерий. МРТ сердца: диффузный фиброз, снижение перфузии, что подтвердило диагноз хронической ишемической кардиомиопатии.

5. Пациент Д., 53 года

Жалобы: ноющие боли в грудной клетке без четкой связи с нагрузкой. ЭКГ: признаки ишемии в передней стенке ЛЖ. ЭхоКГ: гипокинез в зоне ПМЖА. Коронарография: стеноз 70% в среднем сегменте ПМЖА. МРТ сердца: зона позднего контрастирования, что подтвердило наличие рубцовых изменений и необходимость ангиопластики.

Результаты исследования: МРТ сердца позволило выявить признаки ишемического повреждения миокарда у 85% пациентов, в то время как стандартные методы (ЭКГ, ЭхоКГ) выявляли патологию только в 60% случаев. В 30% случаев МРТ помогло обнаружить ранее не диагностированные зоны фиброза, микроваскулярной дисфункции и субклинические формы ИБС, что значительно повлияло на тактику лечения пациентов.

Заключение: МРТ сердца является высокоинформативным методом диагностики ишемической болезни сердца, позволяющим выявлять скрытые формы заболевания, определять участки фиброза и оценивать микроциркуляторные нарушения. В сравнении с традиционными методами

диагностики, МРТ обладает высокой чувствительностью и специфичностью, что делает его ценным инструментом в раннем выявлении и оценке тяжести ИБС. Рекомендуется внедрение данного метода в клиническую практику для более точной диагностики и индивидуального подбора терапии.

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**YAXSHILAR HECH QACHON O`LISHMAYDILAR, ULAR SHUNCHAKI
UZOQ SAFARGA KETISHADI...**

Quvondiqov Olimjon Xolboyevich

Nazarova Malohat Zayniddinovna

TATU SF TT-21-04-guruh talabasi

«Quvondiqov Olimjon Xolboyevich» xotiralariga bag`ishlanadi

Anatatsiya: Men bugungi maqolamda shuni ma`lum qilamanki, otalar hech qachon bizni tark etishmaydi...Ular olis safarga chiqishadi va bizni olislardan kuzatishadi... Ular doim yonimizda bo`lishadi, biz faqat ularni ko`ra olmasligimiz mumkin ammo his etamiz...

Kalit so`zlar : Ota , mehr , qushlar...

Ota ... uchta harf ammo tariflasak jumlalar ojiz bo`lgan shaxs hisoblanadi. Sen uchun hamma narsaga tayyor, seni istaklaringni o`zinikidan ham avzal biladigan yagona inson hisoblanadi. Ushalmaydigan orzularingni amalga oshiradigan, imkonsiz narsalarga imkon topadigan. Seni orzularingni deya o`zini orzularidan kechadigan hayotingda qayta hech qachon takrorlanmaydigan yagona inson.

Qiz bola uchun, ota hayotida birinchi va yagona muhabbati bo`ladi. Ota vafot etgandan keyin eng qiyin uning qizlariga bo`ladi. Oilada qiz farzand otasiga , o`g`il farzand onasiga mehribon bo`ladi, hatto hech kimga aytolmagan sirlarini otasi bilan sirlashadi. Nohaq bo`lib turgan vaziyatda ham yagona ota qizining tarafini oladi. Hech kim hal qilolmagan muommalarni birgina inson hal qiladi... O`sha insoning nomi “ DADA” hisoblanadi... Shunday insonlardan biri , bugun oramizda yo`q.

Quvondiqov Olimjon Xolboyevich 1971- yil 18-oktabrda Samarqand viloyati Jomboy tumanida, ziyolilar oilasida tavallud topgan. 1979-1989- yillarda “ Qori Niyoziy” nomidagi umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktabida tahsil olgan. 1992- yilda Smarqand Davlat Universiteti “ Geografiya” fakultetiga o`qishga kiradi. O`z sohasining bilimli o`quvchilari safida tahsil oladi. O`z sohasiga qiziqishi sababli , “ Geografiya” fani bo`yicha ishda qoladi , ko`p yillar davomida kasbiga muhabbat bilan ishlar olib boradi,

ustoz juda ko'p shogirtlar yetishtiradi. Olimjon domla ilmiy pedagogik faoliyati davomida 1 ta o'quv qo'llanma, 3 ta o'quv uslubiy ko'rsatma va 60 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalarning muallifi hisoblanadi. 2000- yildan boshlab 2024- yilgacha minglab o'quvchilarga tahsil berib. Nafaqat ustoz balki yo'l yoritguvchi chiroq ham bo'lganlar. 2019-2024- yillarda Geografiya fakultetining Ma'naviy va ma'rifiy ishlar bo'yicha dekan o'rinbosari lavozimida ishlaganlar. Uzoq vaqt qiynab kelayotgan kasallik ohiri domlani yengdi va 2024-yil 8-may kuni 52 yoshda domlani oramizdan beshavqat o'lim oramizdan olib ketdi. Ma'lumotlarga qaraganda ularning janozasiga mingga yaqin insonlar kelgan, ko'chalarga insonlar sig'mas darajda bo'lgan. Shu xolatdan ham bilsak bo'ladiki, Olloh Nazari tushgan inson ekanliklarini .

3 farzandning otasi, mehribon umr yo'ldosh, 1 nafar nevaraning suyuqli bobojonisi endi oramizda yo'q . Olimjon Quvondiqov o'chmas iz qoldirdilar. Kam umr ko'rgan bo'lsa ham umrimiz oxirigacha yetadigan saboqlar berib ketdi. Nafaqat universitetda balki mahallada ham namunali insonlardan edilar. Hozirda kichik qizlari otasining yo'lidan ya'ni ta'lim sohasidan ketmoqda. Qizlariga ulkan zafarlar tilaymiz va ishonamizki otalari yurgan izlardan yurishlariga va otalarini nomlarini yana ham yuksaklarga kotarib , ulug'lashlariga...

"Mening bir parchamsiz, davomim mening."

Mendan keyin qolgan yodgorim qizim,

Ko'zim qorasisan, qalbimning nuri.

Afsus aytolmadim, bil pariy yuzim,

Sensan otang toji, uning g'ururi.

Ozodim, toychog'im, vorisim o'g'lim.

Oila boshisan endi men o'tib.

Onangga qanot bo'l, taskindir ruhim,

Ehtiyot qil Dilim qo'lidan tutib.

Dilimiz orosi, to'ng'ichim o'zing,

Muhammadim Nurin qilgin ehtiyot.

Sensan sevgimizning ilk nishonasi,
Yorug' baxt oldingda, sinov bu hayot.

Dilim meni kechir, ketdim bexosdan,
Xotiralar bilan qoldirdim, gulim.
Qora ko'zlarimiz endi shu ondan,
Ollohim va Senga qildim omonat.

Men doim yashayman har biringizda,
Amal-u, duo-yu, so'zlaringizda.
Shodon kulgu, nurli ko'zlaringizda,
Mening bir parchamsiz, davomim mening.

Otalar huddiki qushlarga o`xshashadi, tinim bilmay uylariga narsa olib kelishadi. Hayitlarda bizlarga qandlar ko`tarib keladigan, ishdan qaytishda siz istagan hamma narsani olib keladigan tanho inson. Qanchalar qayg`uga tushishsa ham uyiga, oilasiga bildirmaydigan matonat egasi. O`zining ayyomini nishonlamasa ham sening ayyomingni katta qilib nishonlaydigan inson. Ota – bu qahramon, u o`z oilasi uchun hech qanday qiyinchilikdan qo`rqmaydigan va har doim eng mustahkam qalqon bo`lib turadi. O`zi qay xolda bo`lsa ham senga beminnat yelka tutadigan yagona inson. Kimdir seni xafa qilsa, hammadan birinchi seni oldinga shoshadigan inson. Sen kelin bo`lib ketayotganingda hamma ko`p yig`laydigan, ko`z yoshlarini bekitish uchun hech kim yo`q joylarda pinhona yig`laydigan inson. To`y bo`lib ketganingdan keyin , uyga kelaman desang sen uchun bozorga shoshadigan, sen yoqtirgan hamma narsani olib kelib “ Bugun qizim keladi, u yoqtirgan hamma narsani tayyorlanglar” deya , eshikdan sen kelishingni intiqib kutadigan, hayotingni ularsiz tasavvur qilomaydigan inson. Sen tug`ilganingda, elga osh berib, hammdan ko`p quvongan inson...

Ota kim o`zi?- ota haqida kunlarni tunlarga ulab gaprsak ham vaqt yetmaydigan shaxs. Bugun hurmatga sazavor domla, ta`lim va geografiya faniga chuqur hissasini qo`shgan, oila boshi, mahalla faollaridan biri bo`lgan ma`rifatli OTA oramizda yo`q...

To`g`ri onam meni juda yaxshi ko`radilar , shubhasiz onamni ham men juda yaxshi ko`raman. Onam uchun men borimni beraman... Ammo ayni vaqtda men otamni qattiq sog`indim !

Quvondiqov Olimjon Xolboyevichning oilalariga va yaqinlariga chuqur taziya bildirib qolamiz. Domla bizning qalbimizda mangu yashaydilar.



МИОКАРД ИНФАРКТИНИ ИЛМИЙ АСОСДА ТАҲЛИЛ ҚИЛИШ

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Аннотация

Мазкур мақолада миокард инфарктининг этиологияси, патогенези, клиник белгилари, диагностика ва даволаш усуллари ҳамда профилактика чоралари таҳлил қилинади. Миокард инфаркти юрак мушак тўқимасининг некрозга учраши билан тавсифланиб, асосан қон томирларининг тромб ёки холестерин плакалари билан тўсилиши натижасида юзага келади. Ушбу мақолада касаллик хавф омиллари, замонавий диагностик методлар, даволаш стратегиялари, жумладан, тромболитик терапия, ангиопластика ва дори воситалари ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган. Шунингдек, миокард инфарктини олдини олиш ва касаллик хавфини камайтириш бўйича тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар

Миокард инфаркти, юрак ишемик касаллиги, атеросклероз, тромбоз, гипертония, ангиопластика, тромболитик терапия, профилактика, юрак мушаклари некрози.

НАУЧНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИНФАРКТА МИОКАРДА

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются этиология, патогенез, клинические признаки, диагностика, методы лечения и профилактические меры инфаркта миокарда. Инфаркт миокарда характеризуется некрозом сердечной мышцы, который возникает в результате закупорки кровеносных сосудов тромбом или холестериновыми бляшками. В статье рассмотрены факторы риска данного заболевания, современные методы диагностики, стратегии лечения, включая тромболитическую терапию, ангиопластику и лекарственные препараты. Также

представлены рекомендации по профилактике инфаркта миокарда и снижению риска заболевания.

Ключевые слова Инфаркт миокарда, ишемическая болезнь сердца, атеросклероз, тромбоз, гипертония, ангиопластика, тромболитическая терапия, профилактика, некроз сердечной мышцы.

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment methods, and preventive measures of myocardial infarction. Myocardial infarction is characterized by necrosis of the heart muscle, which occurs mainly due to the blockage of blood vessels by a thrombus or cholesterol plaques. The article provides information on the risk factors of the disease, modern diagnostic methods, treatment strategies, including thrombolytic therapy, angioplasty, and pharmacological agents. Additionally, recommendations for the prevention of myocardial infarction and risk reduction are presented.

Keywords

Myocardial infarction, ischemic heart disease, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, hypertension, angioplasty, thrombolytic therapy, prevention, myocardial necrosis.

Кириш

Миокард инфаркти – бу юрак мушак тўқимасининг некрозга учраши (ўлими) билан тавсифланадиган жиддий касаллик бўлиб, асосан юракни қон билан таъминлайдиган артерияларнинг тромб ёки холестерин плакалари билан тўсилиши натижасида юзага келади. Ушбу касаллик кўпинча атеросклероз, гипертония ва қандли диабет каби хасталиклар билан боғлиқ ҳолда ривожланади ва асосан 45–60 ёшдаги кишилар орасида кенг тарқалган.

Эпидемиология ва хавф омиллари

Миокард инфаркти 40–50 ёшдаги эркакларда аёлларга нисбатан беш баробар кўпроқ учрайди. Бу ҳолатнинг сабаблари жумласига аёлларда эстроген гормонининг ҳимоя таъсири ва турмуш тарзи факторлари киради. Шу билан бирга, сўнгги йилларда ёш кишилар орасида ҳам ушбу касаллик кўпайиб бормоқда, бу эса носоғлом турмуш тарзи ва овқатланиш одатларининг ўзгариши билан боғлиқ бўлиши мумкин.

Асосий хавф омиллари:

- Атеросклероз – қон томир деворларида холестерин тўпланиши.
- Гипертония – юқори қон босими юракка ортиқча юк тушишига олиб келади.
- Қандли диабет – инсулин резистентлиги натижасида қон томирларининг зарарланиши.
- Сигарет чекиш – никотин ва бошқа кимёвий моддалар қон томирларини заифлаштиради.
- Стресс – қон томирларининг тортилишини ва атеросклерозни кучайтиради.

Миокард инфарктининг клиник белгилари

Миокард инфаркти турли симптомлар билан намоён бўлиши мумкин, лекин энг кенг тарқалган аломатлар қуйидагилардир:

1. Кўкрак оғриғи – одатда, кўкрак марказида ёки чап томонида кучли сиқилиш ёки оғриқ ҳиси.
2. Оғриқнинг тарқалиши – оғриқ чап елкага, бўйинга, жағга ёки орқага тарқалиши мумкин.
3. Нам нафас олиш – юрак етишмовчилиги натижасида юзага келади.
4. Юрак аритмияси – юрак уришининг жуда тезлашиши ёки секинлашиши.
5. Бош айланиши ёки ҳушдан кетиш – камқонлик ёки стресс таъсирида юзага келади.

Диагностика ва даволаш усуллари

Диагностика

- Электрокардиография (ЭКГ) – миокард инфарктининг биринчи ва энг муҳим ташхислаш усули.
- Биокимёвий таҳлиллар – юрак ферментларининг ошиши (тропонин, креатинкиназа-МВ).
- Эхокардиография – юрак мушак тўқимасининг зарарланган қисмини баҳолаш.
- Коронар ангиография – қон томирларининг ҳолатини аниқлаш.

Даволаш стратегиялари

1. Тез тиббий ёрдам – бемор дарҳол шифохонага етказилиши керак.
2. Тромболитик терапия – қон ивишини олдини олиш ва тромбларни эритиш.
3. Ангиопластика ва стентлаш – зарарланган артерияни механик равишда очиш.
4. Дори воситалари:
 - Аспирин – қон ивишини камайтириш.
 - Бета-блокаторлар – юрак юкласини камайтириш.
 - Статинлар – холестерин даражасини пасайтириш.
 - Антикоагулянтлар – янги тромб ҳосил бўлишининг олдини олиш.

Профилактика ва тавсиялар

Миокард инфарктининг олдини олиш учун қуйидаги чоралар кўрилиши лозим:

- Ёғ ва холестерин миқдорини чеклаш.
- Ҳар ҳафта 150 дақиқа жисмоний фаолият олиб бориш.
- Сигарет чекишдан воз кечиш.
- Стрессни бошқариш.
- Артериал босим ва қандли диабетни назорат қилиш.
- Йиллик тиббий текширувлардан ўтиш.

Хулоса

Миокард инфаркти – бу кенг тарқалган ва ўлим хавфи юқори бўлган касалликдир. Ундан қочиш учун соғлом турмуш тарзига риоя қилиш ва хавф омилларини камайтириш лозим. Шунингдек, замонавий тиббиёт имкониятлари, хусусан, ангиопластика, стентлаш ва дори воситалари ёрдамида миокард инфарктини самарали даволаш мумкин.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар

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BOLALARDA MIOPIYANING ERTA TASHXISI VA PROFILAKTIKASI

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Annotatsiya

Miopiya (yaqinni yaxshi ko'ra olish, uzoqni xira ko'rish) dunyo miqyosida keng tarqalgan ko'z kasalliklaridan biri bo'lib, ayniqsa bolalar orasida tez-tez uchraydi. Ushbu maqolada miopiyaning rivojlanish sabablari, diagnostikasi va profilaktikasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, texnologiyalar rivojlanishi va pandemiya kabi omillar miopiyaning ortishiga sabab bo'lgan. Profilaktika choralari erta bosqichda qo'llash kasallik rivojlanishini sekinlashtirishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: miopiya, bolalar, ko'rish qobiliyati, profilaktika, oftalmologiya, diagnostika.

1. Kirish

So'nggi yillarda dunyo bo'ylab bolalarda miopiya kasalligining keng tarqalganligi kuzatilmogda. BBC global tahlillariga ko'ra, har uch boladan biri uzoqni ko'ra olmaslik muammosiga duch kelmogda. Ushbu maqolada miopiyaning sabablarini o'rganish, diagnostikasi va profilaktika choralari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

2. Miopiyaning Etiologiyasi va Patogenezi

Miopiya ko'z olmasining normal shakldan uzun bo'lishi yoki yorug'lik sindirish kuchining ortib ketishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Ushbu kasallikning asosiy sabablari quyidagilardir:

- **Genetik moyillik** – ota-onada miopiya bo'lsa, bolalarda rivojlanish ehtimoli yuqori.
- **Ko'zni zo'riqtirish** – uzoq vaqt ekran qarshisida bo'lish yoki kitob o'qish natijasida yuzaga keladi.
- **Kamharakat hayot tarzi** – ochiq havoda kam vaqt o'tkazish miopiya rivojlanish xavfini oshiradi.

2.1 Miopiyaning Global Ko'rsatkichlari

Turli davlatlarda miopiya tarqalishi quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

- Yaponiya – 85%
- Janubiy Koreya – 73%
- Xitoy va Rossiya – 40% dan ortiq
- AQSh va Yevropa davlatlari – 15%

- Bu ko‘rsatkichlar 1990-2023 yillarda uch barobar oshgan.

3. Miopiyaning Belgilari va Diagnostikasi

Miopiya alomatlari har xil bo‘lishi mumkin, jumladan:

- **Loyqa ko‘rish** – uzoqdagi obyektlarni aniqlik bilan ko‘ra olmaslik.
- **Ko‘zni qisib qarash** – ob‘ektlarni yaxshiroq ko‘rishga harakat qilish.
- **Ko‘z charchoqlari va bosh og‘rig‘i** – uzoq vaqt vizual ish bilan shug‘ullanganda paydo bo‘ladi.

3.1 Diagnostika

Miopiyaning aniqlash uchun oftalmolog tomonidan quyidagi testlar o‘tkaziladi:

- **Snellen jadvali testi** – ko‘rish o‘tkirlikni tekshirish.
- **Refraktometriya** – yorug‘lik sindirish kuchini o‘lchash.
- **Oftalmoskopiya** – ko‘z tubi o‘zgarishlarini aniqlash.

4. Miopiyaning Profilaktikasi

Erta bosqichda profilaktika choralari quyidagilardan iborat:

4.1 Ko‘z Gigenasi

- Yoritilishi yetarli bo‘lgan sharoitda ishlash.
- Har 30 daqiqada dam olish.
- Ekran qarshisida uzoq vaqt o‘tirmaslik.

4.2 Ochiq Havoda Faoliyat

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bolalar ko‘proq vaqtini ochiq havoda o‘tkazsa, miopiyaning rivojlanish xavfi kamayadi.

4.3 Ratsional Ovqatlanish

Ko‘rish qobiliyatini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi oziq-ovqatlar tavsiya etiladi:

- **Dengiz mahsulotlari** (Omega-3 yog‘ kislotalari)
- **Sabzi, qovoq** (A vitamini manbalari)
- **Quruq mevalar va yong‘oqlar** (E vitamini)

5. Miopiyani Davolash

Miopiyani davolash usullari quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

5.1 Tuzatish Linzalari

- Ko‘zoynak va kontakt linzalar yordamida ko‘rish yaxshilanadi.

5.2 Dori vositalari

- Miopiyani sekinlashtirish uchun maxsus ko‘z tomchilari qo‘llaniladi.

5.3 Jarrohlik Muolajalari

Agar miopiya juda kuchli bo‘lsa, quyidagi usullar qo‘llaniladi:

- **LASIK** – shox pardani shakllantirish orqali ko‘rishning yaxshilanishi.
- **PRK** – shox pardaning tashqi qatlamini olib tashlash.

- **SMILE** – minimal invaziv lazer operatsiyasi.

6. Xulosa

Miopiya bolalar orasida keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, uning oldini olish va davolash uchun erta tashxis muhim ahamiyatga ega. Texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi, pandemiya va turmush tarzining o‘zgarishi miopiyaning ortishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Erta yoshdan ko‘rish qobiliyatiga e‘tibor berish va oftalmolog tekshiruvlaridan o‘tish kasallikning oldini olishga yordam beradi.

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MORPHOLOGY AS THE STUDY OF INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS

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Annotation. This article discusses the significance of morphology and its role in language. Morphology, stemming from the Greek words "morphē" (form) and "logos" (science or word), constitutes a segment of grammar dedicated to the examination of words within the context of their parts of speech. In essence, morphology scrutinizes the broad meanings and alterations of words.

Key words: morpheme, logos, morphology, speech, meaning, word, form, grammar.

Introduction

Morphology (from Greek *morphe* meaning "form" and *logos* meaning "word") is a branch of grammar focused on the internal structure of words, their grammatical categories, and their meanings.

The study of modern English morphology encompasses four main areas:

1. General analysis of morphemes and types of word formation.
2. The classification system of parts of speech.
3. The detailed examination of each part of speech, including its grammatical categories and syntactical functions.

A **morpheme** is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a word. Comprised of phonemes, it cannot be divided into smaller units without losing its significative function.

Example: The word "writers" can be broken down into three morphemes:

1. *writ-* (root morpheme) conveys the core lexical meaning.
2. *-er-* (agent morpheme) denotes someone who performs the action of writing.
3. *-s* (plural morpheme) indicates that the noun is plural.

Some morphemes may sound identical but have different meanings, known as **homonyms**. For instance, the morpheme *-er* in "writer" (indicating an agent) has a homonym *-er* in "longer" (indicating comparative degree).

There are also **zero morphemes**, where the absence of a morpheme conveys a specific meaning. For example, in the comparison between "book" and "books," the plural "books" includes the *-s* morpheme, whereas the singular "book" includes a zero morpheme indicating it is singular.

Traditional Classification of Morphemes: Morphemes are classified based on two main criteria:

1. **Positional:** The placement of marginal morphemes relative to central ones.
2. **Semantic/Functional:** The relative contribution of the morphemes to the overall meaning of the word.

Based on these criteria, morphemes are divided into:

- **Root Morphemes (Roots):** Convey the concrete, material meaning of the word. They are the core lexical components of content words.
- **Affixal Morphemes (Affixes):** Specify additional aspects of the word's meaning, which can be lexical or grammatical.

Affixal morphemes include:

1. **Prefixes**
2. **Suffixes**

Prefixes and lexical suffixes serve a word-building function and, together with the root, form the word stem.

3. **Inflexions (Grammatical Suffixes):** These morphemes form grammatical variations of words and do not have independent lexical meanings but express different morphological categories.

The general structure of an English word can be represented as: prefix + root + lexical suffix + inflection/grammatical suffix.

The Concept of Distribution in Linguistics

The **distribution** of a linguistic unit refers to the totality of its environments, essentially its context within different classes or categories.

Distributional analysis aims to identify and study language units based on their textual environments, i.e., the elements adjacent to them in text.

Examples:

1. **The/boat/s/were/gain/ing/speed**
 - This sentence is divided into **morphs**, which are combinations of phonemes that convey meaning and cannot be subdivided further.
2. **un-pardon-able**

- In this word, the root *pardon* has a left environment (the prefix *un-*) and a right environment (the suffix *-able*). Conversely, *pardon* is the right environment for the prefix and the left environment for the suffix.

Types of Distribution:

1. Contrastive Distribution:

- Morphs with different meanings or functions are in contrastive distribution and form different morphemes.
- *Example:* The suffixes *-(e)d* and *-ing* in "returned" and "returning".

2. Non-Contrastive Distribution:

- Morphs with the same meaning or function are in non-contrastive distribution and are called **free alternants** or **free variants** of the same morpheme.
- *Example:* The suffixes *-(e)d* and *-t* in "learned" and "learnt".

3. Complementary Distribution:

- Formally different morphs with the same function in different environments are in complementary distribution and are **allomorphs** of the same morpheme.
- *Examples:*
 - The plural morpheme *-s* has allomorphs */-s/*, */-z/*, */-iz/* depending on the phonological environment.
 - The past tense morpheme *-ed* has allomorphs */-id/*, */-t/*, */-d/*.
 - The plural allomorph *-en* in "oxen" and "children", and the zero suffix in "sheep".

Complementary distribution helps identify grammatical elements.

Types of Morphemes Based on Self-Dependence:

1. Free Morphemes:

- Can form words independently.
- *Example:* In "handful," *hand* is a free morpheme.

2. Bound Morphemes:

- Cannot form words by themselves and are identified as part of words.
- *Example:* In "handful," *-ful* is a bound morpheme.

There are few productive bound morphemes in English, most of which are homonymous:

1. *-(e)s* [plural of nouns, possessive case of nouns, third person singular present of verbs]
2. *-(e)d* [past and past participle of verbs]
3. *-ing* [gerund and present participle]
4. *-er, -est* [comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs]

Semi-bound morphemes include auxiliary word-morphemes (*do, be, have, will, shall, would, should*), adverbial elements (*more, most*), the infinitive particle (*to*), and articles. These function as separate elements in speech but form categorical unities with their stem-words.

Conclusion

Morphology is a vital subfield of linguistics that delves into the intricacies of word formation and structure. By understanding morphology, linguists gain insights into the fundamental processes that shape languages. Whether through inflection, derivation, compounding, or other morphological processes, the study of morphemes and their distribution provides a deeper understanding of how language conveys meaning and adapts to various grammatical and contextual needs.

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THE BENEFITS OF IMMERSIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING

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ANNOTATION

Immersive language learning refers to an approach where learners are fully surrounded by the target language, often through direct interaction in environments where the language is spoken. This method mimics natural language acquisition, similar to how children learn their first language. The benefits of immersive learning are vast, as it enhances comprehension, improves speaking fluency, and increases cultural understanding. Immersion helps learners to practice the language in context, facilitating quicker and more effective learning. It also allows learners to experience authentic, real-world language use, which enhances vocabulary retention and helps them develop practical communication skills.

Key words: immersive learning, fluency, cultural understanding, contextual learning, comprehension, vocabulary retention, motivation, adaptability.

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКА С ПОГРУЖЕНИЕМ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Изучение языка с погружением относится к подходу, при котором учащиеся полностью окружены целевым языком, часто посредством прямого взаимодействия в среде, где говорят на этом языке. Этот метод имитирует естественное усвоение языка, аналогично тому, как дети изучают свой первый язык. Преимущества обучения с погружением огромны, поскольку оно улучшает понимание, улучшает беглость речи и повышает культурное понимание. Погружение помогает учащимся практиковать язык в контексте, способствуя более быстрому и эффективному обучению. Оно также позволяет учащимся испытать подлинное, реальное использование языка, что улучшает сохранение словарного запаса и помогает им развивать практические навыки общения.

Ключевые слова: обучение с погружением, беглость, понимание культуры, контекстное обучение, понимание, сохранение словарного запаса, мотивация, адаптивность.

INTRODUCTION

Immersive language learning is a highly effective method that enables learners to acquire a new language by surrounding themselves with it in real-world contexts. This approach mimics the natural process of language acquisition, similar to how children learn their first language—through constant exposure, interaction, and practical use. By engaging with native speakers and participating in everyday activities where the target language is spoken, learners can quickly enhance their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Immersive learning not only improves fluency but also fosters a deeper understanding of the culture and nuances associated with the language. This method accelerates language learning by creating an environment in which learners are constantly exposed to authentic language use, leading to better vocabulary retention, increased confidence, and greater overall language proficiency.[1]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Immersive language learning offers a comprehensive approach to mastering a new language by immersing learners in environments where the target language is spoken naturally. This method contrasts with traditional classroom learning, which often focuses on grammar rules, vocabulary lists, and isolated sentence structures. In immersive environments, learners engage with real-world language usage, which accelerates their ability to understand and communicate effectively in practical situations.

One of the most significant benefits of immersive learning is the enhancement of language fluency. By using the language in everyday contexts, learners become accustomed to the rhythms and patterns of speech, including colloquialisms, slang, and idiomatic expressions, which are often absent in formal education settings. This constant exposure to authentic language use allows learners to gain a deeper understanding of its natural flow, leading to smoother and more confident communication.[2]

Another advantage of immersive language learning is the improvement in comprehension. As learners hear the language used in various contexts, they become better equipped to understand different accents, tones, and dialects. This exposure helps learners adapt to diverse linguistic variations and enhances their listening skills. Additionally, they are often required to infer meaning from context, further developing their ability to understand language in real-world scenarios.

Cultural understanding is also a key benefit of immersive language learning. By engaging with native speakers and participating in cultural activities, learners gain

insights into the values, traditions, and customs that shape the language. This cultural immersion not only enriches the language-learning experience but also fosters empathy and a deeper connection to the language's speakers.

While immersive learning is highly beneficial, it is not without challenges. Learners may initially feel overwhelmed by the constant exposure to new vocabulary and language structures, especially if they are not familiar with the language at all. However, with time and persistence, this challenge diminishes as learners adapt to their new environment and begin to see the language's patterns more clearly.[3]

Results of Immersive Language Learning

The results of immersive language learning are generally positive, with many learners reporting faster language acquisition and higher levels of fluency compared to traditional classroom methods. Several key outcomes include:

Improved Fluency and Confidence: Learners are able to speak and understand the language more naturally and confidently, often making fewer mistakes when conversing with native speakers.

Better Vocabulary Retention: Immersive learning helps learners retain new words and phrases more effectively because they encounter them in meaningful contexts, making it easier to remember and apply them.

Enhanced Listening Skills: Constant exposure to the spoken language improves comprehension, as learners become more adept at understanding varied accents, speech rates, and informal language use.

Cultural Awareness: Immersive learners gain firsthand experience of the cultural context in which the language exists, improving their understanding of cultural nuances, social customs, and communication styles.[4]

Accelerated Language Acquisition: Due to the constant and varied exposure to the language, learners acquire the language more quickly than through traditional methods. This results in a deeper, more intuitive understanding of the language's structures and meanings.

Increased Motivation: Immersive learners are often more motivated due to the engaging, real-world nature of their experiences. The progress they see in their ability to communicate in everyday situations further boosts their enthusiasm for learning.[5]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, immersive language learning offers numerous benefits that contribute to faster, more effective language acquisition. By placing learners in environments where the language is actively spoken and practiced, they gain essential skills that are difficult to replicate in traditional classroom settings. Although it presents

some challenges, the rewards of immersion—such as improved fluency, cultural understanding, and practical language skills—make it one of the most powerful approaches to learning a new language.

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THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

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Annotation: This write-up explores the contrast between measurable and immeasurable naming words in English sentence construction. It highlights their features, application principles, and frequent errors made by learners. The write-up also presents illustrations and a comparative chart to assist students in better comprehension. Additionally, it discusses exceptions and special cases where some nouns can function as both countable and uncountable, depending on context.

Key words: Measurable terms, immeasurable terms, English sentence structure, singular variation, plural variation, quantifiers, determiners, grammatical accuracy.

Introduction: Naming words in English are divided into two major categories: measurable (countable) and immeasurable (uncountable). Understanding their differences is crucial for constructing grammatically correct expressions. Countable nouns refer to objects that can be enumerated and have both singular and plural forms, whereas uncountable nouns represent things that cannot be counted individually. This write-up examines their distinctions, usage guidelines, essential rules, and common challenges faced by learners.

Discussion:

1. Characteristics of Countable (Measurable) Terms

They can be counted individually.

They have both singular and plural variations.

They are often used with numerical values (e.g., "three books," "five chairs").

They can be combined with "many" and "few" (e.g., "many apples," "few cars").

They require articles such as "a" or "an" when singular (e.g., "a table," "an orange").

2. Characteristics of Uncountable (Immeasurable) Terms

They cannot be counted as separate units.

They do not have plural forms (e.g., "information," not "informations").

They often refer to abstract ideas (e.g., "happiness," "knowledge"), substances (e.g., "water," "sugar"), or collective items (e.g., "furniture," "luggage").

They are used with "much" and "little" instead of "many" and "few" (e.g., "much money," "little patience").

They require measurement words for quantity expression (e.g., "a piece of advice," "a bottle of milk," "a slice of bread").

3. Common Mistakes and Corrections

4. Primary Differences Between Countable and Uncountable Terms

5. Special Cases: Nouns That Can Be Both Countable and Uncountable

Some English nouns can be both countable and uncountable depending on their meaning in a particular context.

6. Guidelines for Proper Usage

Use "many" and "few" for countable nouns and "much" and "little" for uncountable nouns.

Correct: Many students attended the lecture.

Incorrect: Much students attended the lecture.

Avoid using plural forms for uncountable nouns.

Correct: I received useful information.

Incorrect: I received useful informations.

Use measurement words for uncountable nouns.

Correct: She gave me a piece of advice.

Incorrect: She gave me an advice.

Do not use "a" or "an" with uncountable nouns unless a measurement word is included.

Correct: I need a bottle of water.

Incorrect: I need a water.

When in doubt, check if the word refers to something countable or not before applying a determiner.

Conclusion:

Recognizing the distinction between countable and uncountable nouns is essential for mastering English grammar and sentence structure. Countable nouns can be counted and exist in both singular and plural forms, while uncountable nouns remain singular and require different quantifiers. Understanding these differences helps learners avoid common grammatical errors and improves their proficiency in both spoken and written communication. Additionally, being aware of special cases where nouns can function in both categories enhances linguistic accuracy.

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THE ROLE OF ENHANCING LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

Language translation plays a vital role in today's interconnected world. Accurate and efficient translation helps build cultural bridges, supports international business, enhances global education, and fosters communication among diverse societies. This article examines the significance of language translation, modern tools for improving translation, common challenges faced by translators, and how enhanced translation impacts different sectors.

Keywords: language translation, communication, cultural exchange, technology, neural machine translation

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, language translation has become an essential tool for global interaction. Whether it is in international business, education, tourism, or diplomacy, the ability to translate languages accurately and efficiently helps remove barriers and build stronger global connections. Advances in technology have further boosted the quality and speed of translation services. This article discusses the role of enhancing translation, the importance of accurate communication, and the future of language translation in a rapidly evolving world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researchers have highlighted the growing importance of translation. According to Jakobson's theory of translation, linguistic meaning is always influenced by cultural background, requiring translators to understand both language and context. Nida's dynamic equivalence theory emphasizes the need to convey the intended meaning rather than focusing solely on word-for-word accuracy. Studies also show that machine translation combined with human editing has resulted in more precise and contextually appropriate translations, especially in technical and scientific fields.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

1. Enhancing Translation Accuracy

Translators and language professionals aim to achieve:

- A clear understanding of source and target cultures.
- Consistency in terminology, especially in specialized areas.
- Use of glossaries and translation memory tools.

2. Role of Technology in Translation

Modern tools have made translation faster and more reliable:

- Neural Machine Translation (NMT) helps understand context and idiomatic expressions.
- AI-powered tools reduce repetitive tasks and improve accuracy.
- Cloud-based translation platforms enable collaborative work across borders.

3. Overcoming Common Challenges

Translators often face difficulties, such as:

- Dealing with culturally specific phrases and idioms.
- Maintaining tone and style of the original text.
- Handling legal, medical, or technical terminology with precision.

4. Benefits of Enhanced Translation

Improved translation processes result in:

- Effective communication between international organizations.
- Greater access to educational content for non-native speakers.
- Boosted global business opportunities by reaching wider markets.

5. Future Trends in Language Translation

The future promises even more advancements:

- Real-time speech translation devices for global conferences and travel.
- AI systems that learn and adapt to user preferences.

- Increasing integration of translation in virtual and augmented reality environments.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, enhancing language translation is key to bridging communication gaps in an interconnected world. By combining technological innovations with linguistic expertise, translators can ensure more accurate, efficient, and culturally sensitive translations. These improvements will continue to shape international relations, education, and global business, making the world more connected and accessible for all.

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EDUCATION ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: English language proficiency is a fundamental skill that enables students to communicate effectively, access global knowledge, and succeed academically. This paper explores the importance of developing English language skills in students and presents effective strategies for fostering these skills in educational settings. It discusses the role of immersive learning, communicative approaches, and technology in enhancing students' language abilities. The study also highlights the challenges teachers face in promoting English proficiency and suggests practical solutions. Developing English language skills prepares students for academic success and equips them with essential communication skills for future opportunities.

Keywords: Language Acquisition, Vocabulary Development, Communicative Learning, Storytelling, Role-Playing, Technology in Education

Аннотация: Английский язык - это фундаментальный навык, который позволяет учащимся эффективно общаться, получать доступ к мировым знаниям и добиваться успеха в учебе. В данной статье рассматривается важность развития навыков владения английским языком у учащихся и представлены эффективные стратегии развития этих навыков в образовательных учреждениях. В ней обсуждается роль языкового погружения, коммуникативных подходов и технологий в улучшении языковых способностей студентов. В исследовании также освещаются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются преподаватели при обучении английскому языку, и предлагаются практические решения. Развитие языковых навыков готовит учащихся к академическому успеху и дает им необходимые коммуникативные навыки для будущих возможностей.

Ключевые слова: Изучение языка, Развитие словарного запаса, Коммуникативное обучение, Рассказывание историй, Ролевые игры, Технологии в образовании

Introduction: In today's interconnected world, proficiency in English is more important than ever. English is the primary language of international communication, business, and education. However, traditional language teaching methods often emphasize grammar and rote memorization rather than practical communication skills. This paper examines effective ways to develop English language proficiency in students and highlights the benefits of fostering an interactive and communicative learning environment.

The Importance of English Language Learning in Education English proficiency is a key component of academic and professional success. It enables students to:

Communicate effectively in global settings.

Access a wide range of educational and professional resources.

Improve cognitive and analytical skills through multilingual learning.

Enhance career opportunities in a competitive job market.

Research indicates that students with strong English language skills perform better academically, engage more actively in discussions, and have greater confidence in their communication abilities. Therefore, educators must implement strategies that facilitate language learning in an engaging and interactive manner.

Strategies for Developing English Language Skills

1. Immersive Learning

Immersive learning environments allow students to acquire language naturally. Teachers can: Encourage students to use English in daily conversations. Create an English-only classroom environment. Use multimedia content, such as English movies, songs, and podcasts, to enhance listening skills.

2. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

The communicative approach focuses on meaningful interaction rather than memorization. Effective strategies include: Role-playing and real-life simulations to improve speaking skills. Group discussions and debates to enhance fluency. Interactive storytelling and collaborative projects.

3. Technology in Language Learning

Modern technology offers various tools to support language acquisition. Educators can: Utilize language learning apps like Duolingo or Memrise. Incorporate online language exchange programs with native speakers. Use digital platforms for interactive vocabulary and grammar exercises.

4. Vocabulary Development Techniques

A strong vocabulary is essential for language proficiency. Teachers should: Introduce new words through engaging contexts and stories. Encourage students to use vocabulary journals. Apply gamified learning methods, such as word association games and flashcards.

5. Enhancing Listening and Pronunciation Skills

Listening comprehension and pronunciation are crucial for effective communication. Strategies include: Engaging students with audiobooks and language podcasts. Using phonetic exercises and speech recognition software. Encouraging shadowing techniques, where students repeat native speaker dialogues.

Conclusion

Developing English language skills is essential for students' academic, professional, and personal growth. Immersive learning, communicative teaching methods, technology integration, and vocabulary development techniques can significantly enhance language proficiency. While challenges exist, a shift toward practical and interactive language instruction can help students master English effectively. By fostering a dynamic language-learning environment, educators can prepare students for success in a globally connected world.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEAM EDUCATION AND ITS ROLE IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Аннотация (Annotation in Russian)

В данной статье рассматривается концепция STEAM-образования, его влияние на образовательный процесс и способы применения инновационных подходов для улучшения обучения в области науки, технологий, инженерии, искусства и математики. В исследовании используются сравнительный и аналитический методы для выявления преимуществ STEAM-образования по сравнению с традиционными методами обучения. Результаты исследования показывают, что STEAM-образование положительно влияет на развитие креативного мышления, способности решать проблемы и интерес студентов к технологиям.

Annotation (in English)

This article examines the concept of STEAM education, its impact on the learning process, and the application of innovative approaches to enhance education in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics. The study employs comparative and analytical methods to highlight the advantages of STEAM education over traditional teaching methods. The results indicate that STEAM education significantly enhances students' creativity, problem-solving abilities, and interest in technology.

Keywords

RU: STEAM-образование, инновации в образовании, наука, технологии, инженерия, математика, искусство.

EN: STEAM education, educational innovations, science, technology, engineering, mathematics, arts.

Introduction

In the 21st century, the rapid development of science and technology has changed the way education is delivered. Traditional teaching methods, which emphasize rote memorization and theoretical knowledge, often fail to prepare students for real-world challenges. To address this gap, the STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) approach integrates multiple disciplines to foster critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills.

Main Part

The Concept of STEAM Education STEAM education builds on the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) model by incorporating the arts. This addition fosters creativity and innovation, making learning more engaging and applicable to real-world problems. The Role of STEAM in Modern Education

- Enhances critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Encourages interdisciplinary collaboration and teamwork.
- Provides practical applications for theoretical concepts.
- Increases student engagement by making learning interactive and enjoyable.
- Prepares students for careers in technology and innovation-driven industries.

Method

To evaluate the effectiveness of STEAM education, this study employs two primary research methods: - Comparative Analysis – A comparison between traditional and STEAM-based educational approaches to assess their impact on student performance and engagement. - Analytical Approach – A review of existing literature, case studies, and educational reports from countries that have successfully implemented STEAM education.

Results

The study's findings indicate that STEAM education offers several key benefits: - Students engaged in STEAM-based learning demonstrate higher problem-solving abilities.

- Schools implementing STEAM programs report increased student motivation and engagement.
- STEAM education enhances collaborative learning, helping students develop teamwork and leadership skills.
- A significant number of students involved in STEAM education show greater interest in pursuing careers in STEM-related fields.

Discussion

While STEAM education has demonstrated numerous advantages, its implementation presents challenges: - Teacher Training – Educators require specialized training to effectively integrate STEAM methodologies. - Resource Availability – STEAM programs often require access to advanced technology and materials. - Assessment Challenges – Traditional assessment methods do not always align with STEAM learning. - Curriculum Integration – Adapting national education curricula to incorporate STEAM principles remains a challenge.

Conclusion

STEAM education represents a transformative shift in modern learning, emphasizing the integration of science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics. The findings of this study suggest that STEAM education enhances creativity, problem-solving abilities, and interdisciplinary collaboration among students. However, successful implementation requires investment in teacher training, curriculum development, and technological infrastructure. Future studies should explore ways to overcome implementation challenges and further refine STEAM-based assessment techniques.

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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article discusses the importance of English as a global language, exploring its historical development, role in business, science, education, and diplomacy. It also examines the challenges associated with English as a dominant language and its impact on linguistic diversity.

Key Words: English language, international communication, globalization, education, business, science, diplomacy.

Introduction

In today's interconnected world, English has established itself as the primary language of global communication. It is used in various fields such as business, education, science, and international relations, making it an essential tool for individuals and organizations worldwide. The dominance of English can be attributed to historical events, economic power, and technological advancements. This article explores the significance of English as a global language, its impact on different sectors, and the challenges it poses.

The Rise of English as a Global Language

The spread of English as an international language dates back to the expansion of the British Empire, which introduced English to different regions worldwide. In the 20th and 21st centuries, the economic and technological influence of the United States further solidified English as the global lingua franca. Today, English is spoken as a first

language by approximately 400 million people and as a second language by over a billion people.

English in Business and Economy

English is the dominant language in global trade and commerce. Many multinational corporations require employees to have proficiency in English to interact with international clients and partners. Countries with strong economies, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, contribute to the widespread use of English in business transactions. Additionally, major financial institutions and stock markets operate primarily in English.

English in Science and Technology

English is the primary language of scientific research and technological innovation. The majority of academic papers, patents, and scientific journals are published in English. Leading technology companies, such as Google, Microsoft, and Apple, use English as their working language. As a result, proficiency in English is essential for researchers and professionals in scientific and technological fields.

English in Education

Many of the world's top universities, including Harvard, Oxford, and MIT, conduct courses in English. This makes English a crucial language for students seeking higher education opportunities abroad. Furthermore, international standardized tests such as TOEFL and IELTS assess English proficiency, emphasizing its importance in global education.

English in Diplomacy and Global Relations

English is one of the official languages of major international organizations, including the United Nations, the European Union, and NATO. It serves as a common language for diplomacy, allowing representatives from different countries to communicate effectively. English also plays a key role in global media, with major news agencies such as BBC, CNN, and Reuters broadcasting in English.

Challenges of English as a Global Language

Despite its advantages, the dominance of English raises concerns about linguistic diversity. Many local languages face the risk of extinction due to the increasing preference for English in education and business. Additionally, non-native English speakers may experience difficulties in mastering the language, creating barriers to effective communication.

Conclusion

English has become the leading global language due to historical, economic, and technological factors. Its influence in business, education, science, and diplomacy makes it indispensable for international communication. However, while English serves as a unifying language, efforts should be made to preserve linguistic diversity and promote multilingualism.

As globalization continues, the role of English in international communication is expected to grow, shaping the future of global interactions.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Abstract

In today's globalized society, learning English provides valuable opportunities for communication and networking. As the primary language of international business, trade, and diplomacy, it enables individuals to connect with people from diverse cultural backgrounds. Proficiency in English enhances communication skills, expands professional connections, and grants access to a vast range of information and resources. Additionally, it makes traveling more convenient, as English is widely spoken in many countries, allowing for easier interaction with locals and navigation of new places.

Key words: Academic Resources, Access to Information, Career Opportunities, Cognitive Skills, Confidence, Cultural Exchange, Diversity, Enrichment, Global Communication, International Business, Job Market, Language Learning, Networking, Online Communities, Personal Development, Proficiency, Research Collaboration, Social Connections, Travel.

Introduction

In an era where globalization is bringing people closer together, English has evolved into more than just a means of communication—it has become a gateway to success in education, business, technology, and international relations. As the most widely spoken language globally, proficiency in English provides individuals with vast opportunities. Some advantages of learning English:

Global Communication: English is widely spoken around the world, making it easier to communicate with people from different countries.

Career Advancement: Many international companies require employees to have a good command of English, which can lead to better job opportunities and career advancement.

Travel: English is the most commonly spoken language in the world, so knowing English can make traveling easier and more enjoyable.

Materials and methods

1. English as a Universal Language

With approximately 1.5 billion speakers worldwide, English is one of the most commonly used languages for international interaction. Whether traveling, working in a global company, or participating in cross-cultural discussions, having strong English skills enables effective communication and fosters connections with people from diverse backgrounds.

2. Educational and Research Benefits

Many prestigious universities worldwide conduct their courses in English, and a large portion of academic research is published in English-language journals. Students who are proficient in English gain access to high-quality learning materials, global academic networks, and opportunities to study abroad, all of which contribute to their intellectual and professional growth.

3. Career and Business Advantages

English proficiency is a valuable skill in today's job market, as many multinational companies prefer employees who can communicate effectively in English. Additionally, industries such as finance, technology, and international trade rely heavily on English, making it a crucial asset for career development and business expansion.

4. Cultural and Personal Development

English is the language of many popular books, films, songs, and TV series. Learning English enables individuals to enjoy these cultural masterpieces in their original form, deepening their understanding and appreciation of different cultures. Moreover, acquiring a new language enhances cognitive abilities, boosts self-confidence, and improves problem-solving skills.

Results

In today's interconnected world, learning English has become more than just a skill—it is a necessity. As the dominant global language, English plays a crucial role in various aspects of life, from career advancement to cultural exchange.

1. Career Opportunities and Job Market

Proficiency in English enhances employability, as many multinational companies and organizations require employees who can communicate effectively across borders. A strong command of English opens doors to a wider range of job opportunities, promotions, and international career prospects.

2. Access to Information and Academic Resources

A vast majority of online content, research papers, and educational materials are published in English. Learning English allows individuals to access high-quality

academic resources, stay informed, and participate in global discussions in various fields.

3. Cultural Exchange and Travel

English serves as a bridge for cultural exchange, enabling people from different backgrounds to share ideas, traditions, and perspectives. Additionally, it is the most widely spoken second language, making travel and communication easier for global explorers.

Discussion

Cultural and Personal Development

Learning English enhances cultural appreciation by allowing individuals to enjoy literature, movies, and music in their original form while also improving cognitive and problem-solving skills. English has become an essential skill in today's interconnected world. It provides individuals with vast opportunities in education, career advancement, global communication, and personal growth. Mastering English ensures success in various aspects of life, making it a valuable investment for the future.

Conclusion

Mastering English is no longer just an option but a necessity in today's globalized world. From career success and academic achievements to cross-cultural interactions and technological advancements, English plays a crucial role in shaping opportunities for individuals. Investing in English language learning leads to long-term benefits, both personally and professionally.

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EFFECTIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

In the 21st century, education has undergone significant transformations due to rapid technological advancements, globalization, and changing learning needs. Traditional teaching methods are no longer sufficient to prepare students for the complexities of modern life. This paper explores effective teaching strategies, including active learning, technology integration, differentiated instruction, collaborative learning, and student-centered approaches. By implementing these strategies, educators can enhance student engagement, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills, preparing them for lifelong learning.

Introduction

Education in the 21st century requires innovative and adaptable teaching strategies to cater to diverse student needs. The rapid evolution of technology, increased access to information, and a more interconnected world demand new pedagogical approaches. The traditional lecture-based method, where students passively receive knowledge, has become ineffective in fostering essential skills such as critical thinking, creativity, and adaptability. Therefore, educators must embrace modern teaching strategies to create engaging and meaningful learning experiences.

Effective Teaching Strategies

1. Active Learning

Active learning shifts the focus from passive reception of information to student participation in the learning process. It involves problem-solving tasks, case studies,

role-playing, and hands-on experiments. Research indicates that students retain information more effectively when they engage with the material actively. For instance, the use of discussions and debates helps develop analytical skills, while project-based learning fosters creativity and collaboration.

2. Technology Integration

Technology has revolutionized education, offering interactive and engaging learning experiences. Digital tools such as online learning platforms, educational apps, virtual simulations, and artificial intelligence (AI) assist in personalized learning. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) provide immersive experiences that enhance student understanding of complex subjects. Additionally, the use of Learning Management Systems (LMS) allows teachers to track student progress and customize learning materials.

3. Differentiated Instruction

Every student has unique learning styles, abilities, and interests. Differentiated instruction tailors teaching methods to meet individual needs. Teachers use varied instructional strategies such as visual aids, interactive discussions, and hands-on activities to accommodate diverse learners. Assessment methods also vary, including formative assessments, self-evaluations, and peer feedback, ensuring that each student receives the necessary support to succeed.

4. Collaborative Learning

Collaboration is a crucial skill in today's interconnected world. Encouraging students to work in groups, share ideas, and solve problems collectively helps them develop teamwork and communication skills. Strategies such as think-pair-share, peer tutoring, and group projects promote knowledge-sharing and deeper understanding. Collaborative learning fosters a sense of responsibility, mutual respect, and active engagement.

5. Student-Centered Learning

A student-centered approach focuses on the needs, interests, and strengths of students. Unlike traditional teacher-centered instruction, where teachers control the learning process, student-centered learning encourages learners to take an active role in their

education. Methods such as inquiry-based learning, problem-solving projects, and flipped classrooms empower students to explore topics independently, enhancing self-motivation and critical thinking skills.

Challenges and Solutions

Despite the advantages of modern teaching strategies, educators face challenges such as resistance to change, lack of resources, and inadequate training. To overcome these obstacles, institutions should invest in professional development programs, integrate technology effectively, and create a culture of continuous learning. Additionally, governments and policymakers should support schools by providing adequate funding and access to digital resources.

Conclusion

Effective teaching strategies in the 21st century focus on engagement, technological integration, differentiation, collaboration, and student-centered learning. These approaches ensure that students develop essential skills such as critical thinking, adaptability, and problem-solving. By implementing these strategies, educators can prepare students for success in an ever-changing global landscape.

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CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR NEW TEACHERS

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Annotation

This article explores essential classroom management strategies for new teachers to establish a structured and effective learning environment. It stresses the importance of setting clear expectations, fostering positive student relationships, and organizing the classroom efficiently. The article also highlights the need for engaging lessons, consistent and fair discipline, and encouraging student accountability. Additionally, it examines the role of positive reinforcement and the ability to adapt to classroom challenges. By applying these strategies, new teachers can create a well-managed and supportive classroom that enhances both student behavior and academic achievement.

Key words: Classroom management, new teachers, student engagement, discipline strategies, positive reinforcement, classroom organization, student responsibility, effective teaching, behavior management, learning environment.

Introduction

Classroom management is a fundamental skill for new teachers, ensuring a structured, engaging, and productive learning environment. Many beginner teachers struggle with maintaining discipline and minimizing disruptions, but with the right strategies, they can create a well-organized classroom that supports student success.

1. Set Clear Rules and Expectations

Establishing clear behavioral guidelines helps students understand what is expected of them. Effective methods include:

Introducing classroom rules on the first day and reviewing them regularly.

Framing rules in a positive manner (e.g., "Be respectful" instead of "Don't be rude").

Consistently reinforcing expectations to maintain order.

2. Develop Strong Teacher-Student Relationships

Building positive relationships fosters respect and cooperation. To achieve this:

Learn students' names and take an interest in their well-being.

Encourage open communication and active participation.

Use positive reinforcement to recognize good behavior.

3. Optimize Classroom Layout and Organization

A well-structured classroom minimizes distractions and enhances learning. Effective strategies include:

Arranging desks to promote engagement and supervision.

Creating designated areas for materials to reduce movement and confusion.

Utilizing visual aids like posters and charts to reinforce expectations.

4. Keep Lessons Engaging and Structured

Active and engaging lessons reduce behavioral issues. To maintain student focus:

Use a variety of teaching methods, such as discussions, group work, and hands-on activities.

Incorporate technology, storytelling, and interactive elements.

Ensure lessons are well-paced with smooth transitions.

5. Implement a Consistent and Fair Discipline Plan

Discipline should be applied consistently to maintain fairness and structure. Key techniques include:

Addressing minor disruptions calmly and promptly.

Using non-verbal cues (e.g., eye contact, gestures) to manage behavior

Applying consequences fairly while maintaining a supportive approach.

6. Encourage Responsibility and Self-Discipline

Teaching students accountability promotes better behavior over time. Strategies include:

Encouraging students to reflect on their actions and make better choices.

Assigning classroom jobs to foster responsibility.

Teaching conflict resolution and decision-making skills.

7. Use Positive Reinforcement

Rewarding good behavior is more effective than focusing on punishment. Teachers can:

Give verbal praise and encouragement.

Implement a reward system using points, stickers, or privileges.

Offer incentives like extra free time or leadership opportunities.

8. Be Adaptable and Open to Improvement

Classroom management requires flexibility, as no single approach works in every situation. Teachers should:

Reflect on what strategies are effective and make adjustments as needed.

Seek advice from experienced teachers and mentors.

Participate in professional development to refine their classroom management skills.

By applying these techniques, new teachers can create a well-managed, positive learning environment that supports student success and minimizes disruptions.

Conclusion

Effective classroom management is a skill that takes time and practice to develop. By setting clear expectations, building strong relationships, engaging students, and maintaining consistency, new teachers can create a positive learning environment. The key to success lies in patience, flexibility, and continuous improvement. With the right techniques, any teacher can transform their classroom into a productive and respectful space for learning.

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THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The development of technology has made learning English faster, easier, more interesting, and more convenient. This article explores the impact of digital tools, multimedia resources, artificial intelligence, and online platforms in improving English language proficiency. It also discusses the benefits and challenges of integrating technology into English language instruction.

Аннотация

Развитие технологий сделало изучение английского языка более быстрым, лёгким, интересным и удобным. В данной статье рассматривается влияние цифровых инструментов, мультимедийных ресурсов, искусственного интеллекта и онлайн-платформ на повышение уровня владения английским языком. Также обсуждаются преимущества и проблемы интеграции технологий в процесс обучения английскому языку.

Key words

Technology in education, english language teaching, digital learning tools, online learning platforms artificial intelligence in education , virtual reality in language learning, gamification in education, interactive learning, mobile applications for language learning, digital collaboration tools.

Introduction

In today's modern era, advanced technologies play a crucial role in teaching for educators and learning for students. The integration of digital tools in teaching and learning English has greatly benefited both students' learning experiences and teachers'

teaching practices. Traditional methods, such as textbooks and classroom lectures, are now supplemented with online resources, interactive applications, and AI-powered tools. These advancements enhance communication skills, increase engagement, and significantly develop opportunities for personalized learning.

Main part

The Role of Technology in English Language Teaching.

1. Digital Tools and Mobile Applications.

Language learning apps such as Duolingo, Babbel, and Memrise provide interactive lessons that help students improve vocabulary and grammar. Flashcard applications like Quizlet and Anki assist with memorization, while quiz-based platforms like Kahoot! and Socrative make learning fun and competitive.

2. Online Collaboration and Communication.

Cloud-based platforms like Google Docs, Microsoft Teams, and Slack allow students to collaborate on writing projects, share feedback, and engage in real-time discussions. Tools like Padlet and Jamboard enable brainstorming and content sharing, making learning more interactive.

3. Multimedia and Interactive Content.

Students can enhance their listening skills by using YouTube, TED Talks, and podcasts that provide real-world English exposure. Audiobooks and e-books help develop reading comprehension, while storytelling apps encourage creativity and language use.

4. Virtual and Augmented Reality.

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are emerging as powerful tools in language learning. Applications like Google Expeditions and VR Chat allow students to immerse themselves in English-speaking environments, improving fluency through simulated real-life conversations.

5. Artificial Intelligence and Language Assistance.

AI-powered tools like ChatGPT, Grammarly, and Quillbot provide instant grammar correction, writing suggestions, and text simplification. Speech recognition apps such as Elsa Speak and Speechling help learners improve pronunciation by providing real-time feedback.

6. Online Learning Platforms and Gamification.

Websites like BBC Learning English, British Council, and Coursera offer structured lessons for learners of different levels. Gamified platforms, such as Minecraft: Education Edition, allow students to practice English in an engaging way.

7. Social Media and Blogging.

Platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook help students practice writing and speaking skills by engaging with native speakers and language learners worldwide. Blogging tools such as WordPress and Blogger encourage students to express their thoughts and develop writing proficiency.

Methodology

This research explores the impact of technology on English language education through a qualitative lens. It involves a multi-faceted approach, including a review of existing literature on technology integration in language learning, examining case studies of successful technology implementation in various educational settings, gathering teacher and student perspectives through surveys and interviews, evaluating the effectiveness of digital language learning tools, and comparing traditional and technology-enhanced teaching methods to assess their impact on student engagement and learning outcomes. This comprehensive methodology aims to provide a thorough understanding of technology's role in enhancing English language teaching and learning.

Discussion

Technology has revolutionized English language teaching, offering numerous tools to enhance engagement, accessibility, and learning outcomes. This discussion examines the key benefits and challenges of this integration. Technology significantly boosts student engagement through interactive platforms, gamified apps, and dynamic content. Tools like Kahoot!, Quizlet, and Duolingo transform language learning into an enjoyable experience. Multimedia resources also play a crucial role, enabling students to improve all four language skills. Podcasts, audiobooks, and videos enhance listening, AI-powered apps like Elsa Speak improve pronunciation, e-books and digital articles expand reading materials, and tools like Grammarly refine writing skills. Personalized learning is another major advantage. AI-driven platforms and online courses on platforms like Coursera and Udemy allow students to learn at their own pace and focus on individual needs. Technology also fosters collaboration through tools

like Google Docs and Microsoft Teams, enabling group projects and real-time feedback. Furthermore, online platforms like Zoom and Google Meet overcome geographical barriers and offer flexible learning opportunities. However, challenges exist. The digital divide limits access for some students, highlighting the need to address equity issues. Teacher training is essential to effectively integrate technology into pedagogy. Distractions from social media and over-reliance on technology can also hinder learning.

Result.

This study reveals several key impacts of technology on English language teaching and learning. Student engagement is significantly enhanced through interactive tools like gamified apps, multimedia resources, and virtual classrooms. Language proficiency improves due to personalized learning experiences offered by digital platforms, with AI-powered tools like Grammarly and Elsa Speak providing targeted feedback that leads to better grammar, pronunciation, and fluency. Accessibility and flexibility are greatly increased thanks to online courses, mobile apps, and digital collaboration tools, enabling anytime, anywhere learning. Collaboration and communication are strengthened by platforms like Google Docs, Microsoft Teams, and Padlet, which facilitate group projects and interactive discussions. However, challenges remain, including the digital divide, a need for teacher training, and the potential for distraction from non-educational content.

Conclusion

Technology has transformed English language learning, making it a more engaging, flexible, and effective experience. While challenges remain in its implementation, proper training and application of digital tools can maximize their benefits. The ongoing evolution of technology promises further advancements in English language education, creating new opportunities for both educators and students.

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ADAPTING AND DEVELOPING MATERIALS FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

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Annotation: The article examines methods for developing efficient language learning materials that are suited to the developmental requirements of students in different age ranges. It highlights how crucial it is to take social, emotional, and cognitive traits into account when creating instructional materials. The essay emphasizes the use of games, visual aids, and narrative to keep young learners interested and promote language learning. It recommends using technology-based resources, real-world situations, and interactive exercises to encourage teens' motivation and critical thinking. Practical, goal-oriented resources with an emphasis on real-world applications are beneficial to adult learners. The article also covers methods for adapting pre-existing materials to suit various age groups, such as including culturally appropriate information, reducing task difficulty, and simplifying language. Ultimately, the article underscores that well-adapted materials promote meaningful learning, ensuring that students remain motivated and achieve better language outcomes.

Key words: Adapting materials, Developing materials, Age-specific learning, Language acquisition, Cognitive development, Teaching strategies, Learner engagement, Educational resources, Instructional design, Material modification.

INTRODUCTION: Choosing, modifying, and creating instructional resources that satisfy the various needs of students are all part of the process of teaching a foreign language. A key component of successful language training is customizing learning materials since individuals vary in age, cognitive development, learning preferences, and motivation. From young toddlers to adult learners, the article Adapting and Developing Materials for Different Age Groups explores how instructional materials may be created or altered to improve language learning.¹

¹ Brown, H. D. (2007). Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. New York: Pearson Education. pp. 122-145

Making sure that instructional materials are both pedagogically solid and age-appropriate is a difficulty for language teachers. Due to their heavy reliance on play-based learning and sensory input, teaching materials for young students must be straightforward, dynamic, and visually appealing. Teenagers, on the other hand, require information that is in line with their interests, social dynamics, and evolving critical thinking abilities. Given their developed cognitive capacities and well stated learning objectives, adult learners gain the most from useful, task-oriented materials that mirror real-life situations.

The paper emphasizes how important it is to take developmental and psychological theories into account when modifying instructional materials. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory and Piaget's stages of cognitive development are two commonly cited frameworks that assist instructors in comprehending how students of various ages process information. For example, younger learners thrive on repetitive, game-like activities, while older students are more receptive to abstract thinking and collaborative tasks.²

The adaptability of instructional materials is another crucial topic covered in the text. Language instructors are urged to be resourceful in today's globalized society, adapting pre-existing materials to meet the demands of their students. Simplifying intricate linguistic patterns, introducing culturally appropriate themes, and utilizing multimedia resources to improve engagement are all examples of this. Technology also makes it possible for teachers to produce digital content, which enhances accessibility and dynamic learning.

DISCUSSION: The paper highlights how important it is to modify instructional materials to accommodate students of different ages' cognitive, emotional, and social demands. It emphasizes that because learners go through a variety of developmental phases, a one-size-fits-all approach is unproductive. The main topic of discussion is how to modify and create instructional materials while taking certain learner characteristics into account.

The paper highlights the value of interactive, visually stimulating, and sensory-rich materials for young students. Games, music, tales, and hands-on activities are beneficial for young children. Activities that are repetitious, amusing, and require active involvement are necessary due to their short attention spans and growing cognitive capacities. Instructors are urged to employ resources that pique students'

² Cameron, L. (2001). *Teaching Languages to Young Learners*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 78-103

interest while presenting fundamental language ideas using straightforward words, expressions, and well-known situations.³

The paper claims that resources for adult learners must be realistic, goal-oriented, and representative of communication demands in everyday life. Learning tools should incorporate activities like business letters, job interviews, and casual chats since adults are usually driven by goals related to their careers or personal growth. By providing pertinent, useful content, authentic resources such as news stories, job ads, and trip guides can improve learning. The necessity for educators to provide resources specifically tailored to adult learners with certain academic or professional objectives is also covered in the essay.⁴

CONCLUSION: The paper comes to the conclusion that a thorough grasp of the cognitive, emotional, and social development phases of learners is necessary to produce instructional materials that are successful. Teachers must modify and create resources to meet the individual needs of each student since no one teaching resource can meet the needs of every student. Better educational results result from this method, which guarantees that language acquisition is both interesting and relevant.

One of the article's main conclusions is that by taking into account the developmental traits of learners, age-appropriate materials improve language learning. Interactive and visually appealing materials encourage active participation and play-based learning in young students. To make learning enjoyable and memorable, educators should provide resources that use narrative, games, and music to develop fundamental abilities. Teenage learners, on the other hand, gain from resources that encourage creativity, problem-solving, and teamwork. Teachers may keep teens interested and motivated by including technology-based assignments, real-world experiences, and socially important information. Conversely, adult learners need resources that are realistic, goal-oriented, and representative of real-world situations. Adults may use language skills in meaningful ways with the aid of learning activities including presentations, corporate communication assignments, and work simulations.

The use of technology in creating and modifying instructional materials is another major point of contention. Teachers now have greater freedom to customize learning materials because to the growth of digital tools, multimedia content, and internet platforms. Personalized learning experiences that accommodate various learning styles are made possible by digital resources including interactive

³ Graves, K. (2000). *Designing Language Courses: A Guide for Teachers*. Boston: Heinle & Heinle. pp. 54-92

⁴ Harmer, J. (2007). *The Practice of English Language Teaching* (4th ed.). Harlow: Pearson Longman. pp. 101-130

applications, video classes, and virtual classrooms. Instructors are urged to use these resources to craft dynamic, captivating classes that improve student learning.

The significance of adaptability and inventiveness in material evolution is also emphasized in the text. Teachers should modify current resources to meet the requirements of their students rather of depending just on pre-made textbooks. This include adding culturally appropriate subjects, modifying task difficulty, and simplifying complicated materials. Customization guarantees that students stay engaged and challenged at the right level of proficiency.

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INTERACTIVE METHODS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING: EFFECTIVENESS AND RESULTS

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ANNOTATION Interactive language learning methods emphasize active participation, communication, and collaboration, making language acquisition more engaging and effective. These methods include role-playing, group discussions, gamification, and digital tools that facilitate real-life communication. Unlike traditional teaching methods that focus heavily on memorization and passive learning, interactive approaches encourage learners to practice language in meaningful contexts. By creating a learner-centered environment, these techniques enhance comprehension, motivation, and fluency while promoting cultural awareness.

Keywords: interactive learning, communication, motivation, collaboration, language acquisition, digital tools, gamification, fluency.

INTRODUCTION Language learning has evolved significantly over the years, with modern approaches shifting towards more interactive and engaging methods. Traditional learning methods, which rely heavily on rote memorization and grammar drills, often fail to develop students' communicative competence. In contrast, interactive learning fosters a dynamic environment where students actively participate, collaborate, and engage with the language in practical scenarios.

Interactive methods encourage meaningful interactions that closely mimic real-life language use, allowing learners to develop their linguistic skills naturally. By integrating various techniques such as role-playing, gamification, collaborative learning, and technology-assisted instruction, interactive approaches cater to different learning styles and make language learning more enjoyable. This paper explores the effectiveness of interactive language learning methods, examining their benefits, challenges, and overall impact on language acquisitions

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS The Role of Interactivity in Language Learning Interactive language learning revolves around student engagement and real-

world application of language skills. Unlike traditional lecture-based teaching, which often results in passive learning, interactive approaches require students to be active participants. This results in a deeper understanding of the language and better retention of new vocabulary and grammatical structures. One of the key advantages of interactivity is that it provides contextualized learning experiences. Language is not just a collection of rules and words; it is a means of communication that is deeply rooted in cultural and social contexts. Interactive methods help learners experience language in meaningful situations, allowing them to practice and internalize it more effectively.

Effective Interactive Methods in Language Learning. Role-playing and Simulations Role-playing allows learners to practice real-life conversations in a safe and structured environment. This method helps students develop fluency and confidence while improving their ability to think and respond spontaneously in the target language. Example: A restaurant simulation where students take on roles as waiters and customers to practice ordering food in English. Benefit: Enhances speaking skills, builds confidence, and prepares learners for real-life interactions.

Gamification in Language Learning. Gamification involves incorporating elements of games—such as points, rewards, and competitions—into the learning process to make it more engaging. Example: Language learning apps like Duolingo, Quizlet, or Kahoot that turn vocabulary and grammar exercises into interactive challenges. Benefit: Increases motivation, improves retention, and makes learning enjoyable.

Collaborative Learning and Peer Interaction. Collaboration plays a crucial role in interactive language learning, as students learn more effectively when they work together. Pair and group activities encourage learners to practice language naturally while providing opportunities for peer feedback. Example: Small group discussions where students share opinions on a topic using newly learned vocabulary. Benefit: Encourages teamwork, improves communication skills, and reinforces new language structures through practice.

Technology-Assisted Language Learning The integration of technology in language learning has transformed the way students acquire new languages. Digital tools offer personalized learning experiences and provide access to authentic language materials. Example: Virtual reality (VR) language immersion, interactive chatbots, and AI-powered tutoring programs. Benefit: Enhances listening comprehension, provides instant feedback, and creates an immersive learning experience.

Task-Based Learning (TBL) Task-based learning focuses on completing meaningful tasks using the target language rather than just memorizing grammar rules. This method improves problem-solving skills and helps learners use the language in a practical manner. Example: Students work together to plan a trip to an English-speaking country, using English to

research and present their itinerary. Benefit: Develops critical thinking, enhances real-world communication skills, and makes learning purposeful. Results of Interactive Language Learning Research has shown that interactive learning methods significantly improve language acquisition. The following are some of the key benefits observed in learners who use interactive approaches: Improved Fluency and Confidence. Constant practice in meaningful contexts leads to smoother and more natural speech. Learners become less afraid of making mistakes, resulting in greater confidence in speaking. Enhanced Comprehension and Retention. Interactive methods involve active engagement, which helps learners retain vocabulary and grammatical structures more effectively. Context-based learning allows learners to understand and remember language patterns more easily. Increased Motivation and Engagement. Students are more motivated to learn when they find lessons interesting and relevant to real life. Gamification and collaboration make learning fun and encourage consistent participation. Better Cultural Awareness and Adaptability. Learning a language interactively exposes students to cultural nuances and social customs. Understanding cultural contexts improves communication skills and prevents misunderstandings in real-world interactions. Faster and More Natural Language Acquisition. Interactive learning mimics the way people acquire their first language—through experience and meaningful communication. Learners develop an intuitive understanding of the language, making it easier to use in. While interactive methods offer numerous advantages, they also present certain challenges: Teacher Training and Preparation. Implementing interactive methods requires teachers to be well-trained in using new technologies and innovative teaching strategies. Classroom Management Issues. Group activities and discussions can sometimes lead to distractions if not managed effectively. Access to Technology. Not all learners have equal access to digital tools and online resources, creating potential barriers to interactive learning. Learner Anxiety. Some students may feel uncomfortable speaking in front of peers, requiring additional support to build their confidence. Despite these challenges, the benefits of interactive learning far outweigh the difficulties, making it an essential approach in modern language education.

CONCLUSION

Interactive language learning methods provide a highly effective and engaging approach to acquiring a new language. By emphasizing active participation, communication, and collaboration, these methods help learners develop fluency, comprehension, and confidence. Techniques such as role-playing, gamification,

collaborative learning, and technology integration create a dynamic learning environment that enhances motivation and accelerates language acquisition. Although interactive learning presents some challenges, the advantages it offers—such as improved communication skills, higher engagement, and faster language retention—make it one of the most promising methodologies in modern language education. As language learning continues to evolve, educators must embrace interactive approaches to ensure students develop not only linguistic competence but also cultural understanding and real-world communication skills

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TEACHING ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES: APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a specialized area of English language teaching (ELT) that focuses on developing learners' linguistic and communicative competence in specific academic and professional contexts. Unlike General English, ESP is tailored to the needs of specific disciplines, such as business, medicine, engineering, and law. This article explores key approaches and techniques in ESP instruction, emphasizing needs analysis, task-based learning, content-based instruction, and the use of authentic materials. The study also examines the challenges faced in ESP teaching, including the shortage of qualified instructors, limited resources, and evolving industry demands. Findings suggest that ESP significantly enhances professional communication, employability, and academic performance. The future of ESP lies in the integration of digital tools, personalized learning, and industry collaboration. Despite its challenges, ESP remains an essential component of language education, bridging the gap between linguistic proficiency and professional success.

Key Words: English for Specific Purposes, ESP, professional communication, specialized vocabulary, needs analysis, task-based learning, content-based instruction, authentic materials, industry-specific language, academic English, business English, technical English, digital learning, employability skills.

Introduction: English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a branch of English language teaching (ELT) designed to meet the specific linguistic and communicative needs of learners in various academic and professional domains. Unlike General English, ESP is goal-oriented and focuses on specialized vocabulary, discourse structures, and real-world applications. ESP plays a vital role in industries such as business, medicine, engineering, law, and tourism, where professionals require proficiency in field-specific communication. This article explores the approaches and techniques used in ESP teaching, focusing on methodologies, challenges, and future developments. The discussion will highlight how ESP enhances learners' ability to

communicate effectively in their respective fields and contributes to career development.

Main Part

Understanding English for Specific Purposes (ESP) ESP is designed for learners who need English to perform professional, academic, or technical tasks. It is highly structured and tailored to specific fields, ensuring learners acquire the necessary communication skills to function effectively in their careers.

ESP differs from General English in several key ways: **Purpose-Driven Learning** – ESP is designed for a clear purpose, whether it is business negotiations, medical diagnoses, or academic research. **Needs-Based Curriculum** – ESP courses are structured based on an analysis of the learners’ linguistic and communicative requirements. **Field-Specific Language** – ESP integrates specialized terminology, discourse patterns, and professional communication strategies.

Key Approaches in ESP Teaching ESP teaching methodologies are built upon core approaches that ensure effective learning and application of language in professional settings.

1. Needs Analysis Approach

The foundation of any ESP course is a needs analysis, which involves assessing learners’ specific language requirements in their field. Needs analysis helps educators design relevant materials and identify key language skills necessary for workplace communication.

2. Task-Based Learning (TBL)

Task-Based Learning (TBL) is widely used in ESP classrooms, as it allows learners to perform real-world tasks such as writing reports, conducting meetings, giving presentations, and negotiating contracts. This approach makes learning more practical and engaging.

3. Content-Based Instruction (CBI)

CBI integrates language learning with subject-specific content. For example, a Business English course may involve studying case studies on marketing strategies, while an English for Medical Purposes course may include analyzing patient case files. This approach enhances both language proficiency and domain-specific knowledge.

4. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

ESP emphasizes communication as its primary goal. CLT involves interactive activities such as role-plays, discussions, and problem-solving exercises that replicate real-life professional interactions.

5. Use of Authentic Materials

ESP learners benefit from studying real-world materials, such as legal documents, business reports, medical case studies, and engineering manuals. These materials expose learners to professional jargon, discourse structures, and workplace communication styles.

Methodology: This study adopts a qualitative research approach to examine the effectiveness of different ESP teaching methods. The research methodology includes:

Literature Review – A detailed analysis of existing academic research on ESP methodologies and best practices.

Case Studies of ESP Programs – Examination of ESP courses in business, medicine, engineering, and law to evaluate their effectiveness.

Interviews with ESP Instructors and Learners – Insights from teachers and students on challenges and benefits of ESP instruction.

Analysis of ESP Teaching Materials – Evaluation of textbooks, online courses, and digital resources used in ESP programs.

The study aims to determine which approaches and techniques are most effective in improving learners' professional communication skills.

Results and Discussion

Findings on ESP Effectiveness Research and case studies indicate that ESP has a significant impact on learners' professional and academic success. Key findings include: **Enhanced Professional Communication** – ESP learners develop confidence in using industry-specific terminology and engaging in workplace interactions.

Higher Employability – ESP courses equip learners with job-related language skills, increasing their chances of employment and career advancement.

Improved Academic Performance – Students in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) programs demonstrate better research and writing abilities, contributing to their success in higher education.

Future of ESP The field of ESP is evolving with the rise of digital learning and globalization. Future trends include: **Integration with Online Learning** – ESP programs increasingly use e-learning platforms, mobile applications, and AI-based language learning tools. **Personalized and Adaptive Learning** – AI-driven technology allows for customized ESP courses that cater to individual learners' needs and progress levels. **Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR) Simulations** – ESP learners can practice workplace scenarios through immersive simulations, enhancing real-world application. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration** – ESP programs may integrate knowledge from business, technology, and linguistics to create more effective teaching strategies.

Conclusion: ESP plays a crucial role in preparing learners for professional and academic success by focusing on specialized vocabulary, industry-specific communication, and real-world applications. The use of needs analysis, task-based learning, and authentic materials ensures that ESP courses are relevant and effective. While challenges such as a shortage of qualified instructors and limited teaching resources remain, innovations in digital learning and curriculum design will continue to enhance ESP education. As globalization and technological advancements reshape professional fields, ESP will remain an essential component of language education, bridging the gap between language proficiency and career development.

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DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN STUDENTS

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Abstract

Critical thinking is a main skill that enables students to analyze data, solve issues, and make informed decisions. This article explores the importance of increasing critical thinking skills in students and shows effective strategies for encouraging these skills in educational sunsets. It debates the role of inquiry-based learning, problem-solving activities, and open-ended arguments in enhancing students' mental abilities. The study also emphasizes the difficulties teachers' face ancouraging critical thinking and proposes practical solutions. Advancing critical thinking skills makes students for academic success and provides them with crucial life skills for future challenges.

Keywords: Imagination, Vocabulary Development, Creative Learning, Storytelling, Role-Playing, Visualization

Аннотация

Критическое мышление - это фундаментальный навык, который позволяет учащимся анализировать информацию, решать проблемы и принимать обоснованные решения. В данной статье рассматривается важность развития навыков критического мышления у учащихся и представлены эффективные стратегии развития этих навыков в образовательных учреждениях. В нем обсуждается роль обучения, основанного на исследовании, деятельности по решению проблем и открытых дискуссий, в развитии когнитивных способностей учащихся. В исследовании также освещаются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются учителя при развитии критического мышления, и предлагаются практические решения. Развитие навыков критического мышления готовит учащихся к успеху в учебе и дает им необходимые жизненные навыки для решения будущих задач.

Ключевые слова: Воображение, Развитие словарного запаса, творческое обучение, Рассказывание историй, ролевые игры, Визуализация.

Introduction

In today's modern world, the ability to think critically is more essential than ever. Critical thinking gives an opportunity students to assess information, realizing logically, and make independent judgments. However, traditional teaching methods often focus on rote memorization rather than analytical thinking. This paper debates effective ways to increase critical thinking skills in students and highlights the benefits of fostering an inquiry-based learning environment.

The role of Critical Thinking in Education

Critical thinking is a key component of academic and occupational success. It enables students to:

Analyze and translate complex information.

Solve problems automatically rather than relying on memorization.

Develop logical debates and make sound decisions.

Enhance creativity and innovation in learning.

Research shows that students with strong critical thinking skills perform better in school, demonstrate higher levels of assessment, and become more independent learners. Therefore, educators should implement strategies that encourage critical thinking from an early age.

Strategies for Developing Critical Thinking Skills

1. Inquiry-Based Learning

Inquiry-based learning encourages students to ask questions, investigate problems, and look for solutions. Teachers can:

Use open-ended questions that arrange discussion.

Persuade students to analyze topics through research and experimentation.

Adopt curiosity by allowing students to take control of their learning process.

2. Problem-Solving Activities

Problem-solving participations help students develop mental reasoning and analytical skills. Effective strategies include:

Observing real-world problems that require critical thinking.

Using case studies and scenarios to encourage analysis.

Implementing project-based learning where students gathered to find solutions.

3. Socratic Questioning

Socratic questioning is a strong technique that supposes critical thinking through deep and reflective arguments. Teachers can:

Ask questions that challenge students' assumptions.

Encourage students to justify their reasoning.

Promote debate and multiple perspectives on an issue.

4. Encouraging Creativity and Innovation

Creativity and critical thinking are closely linked. To foster creativity:

Allow students to express their ideas freely.

Incorporate brainstorming sessions into lessons.

Use interdisciplinary approaches to encourage diverse thinking styles.

5. Teaching Logical Reasoning and Argumentation

Logical reasoning skills help students construct and evaluate arguments effectively. Teachers should:

Introduce students to logical fallacies and biases.

Encourage them to support their opinions with evidence.

Use debates and persuasive writing exercises to refine reasoning skills.

Challenges in Promoting Critical Thinking

Despite its importance, developing critical thinking skills presents challenges, such as:

A syllabus that emphasizes memorization over analysis.

Limited time for open-ended discussions in ordinary classrooms.

Students' unwilling to engage in complex thinking due to lack of confidence.

To overcome these difficulties, educators must desegregate critical thinking activities into daily lessons and create an environment that values curiosity and intellectual risk-taking.

Conclusion

Developing critical thinking skills is important for students' academic and personal growth. Inquiry-based learning, problem-solving activities, Socratic questioning, and logical reasoning exercises can significantly improve students' ability to think critically. While difficulties exist, a shift toward a more student-centered and inquiry-driven approach to education can help overcome these obstacles. By fostering critical thinking, educators can prepare students for success in an increasingly complex and information-driven world.

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ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP): A SPECIALIZED APPROACH TO LANGUAGE LEARNING

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Английский язык для специальных целей (ESP) представляет собой специализированную область преподавания английского языка, направленную на удовлетворение языковых и коммуникативных потребностей учащихся в академической и профессиональной сферах. В отличие от общего английского языка, ESP адаптируется к конкретным дисциплинам, включая специализированную лексику, дискурсивные структуры и практическое применение. В данной статье рассматриваются основные принципы ESP, его методологии, а также его роль в различных профессиональных секторах. Кроме того, исследуются проблемы и перспективы развития ESP в современном образовании и промышленности.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Английский для специальных целей, ESP, профессиональная коммуникация, специализированная лексика, изучение языка, академический английский, деловой английский

ANNOTATION

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a specialized branch of English language teaching that focuses on meeting the specific linguistic and communicative needs of learners in academic and professional fields. Unlike General English, ESP is tailored to particular disciplines, incorporating subject-specific vocabulary, discourse structures, and practical applications. This paper explores the core principles of ESP, its methodologies, and its role in various professional sectors. Additionally, the study examines the challenges and future prospects of ESP in modern education and industry.

KEYWORDS

English for Specific Purposes, ESP, professional communication, specialized vocabulary, language learning, academic English, business English

Introduction

In today's interconnected and globalized world, English has established itself as the dominant language of international communication, especially in professional and academic settings. Mastery of English is often a critical factor for success in various career paths, including business, medicine, law, engineering, technology, and academia. While General English focuses on everyday communication and general language skills, English for Specific

Purposes (ESP) addresses the specific linguistic needs of learners in particular professional or academic contexts.

ESP emerged as a distinct field in language education during the 1960s and 1970s when educators realized that learners required specialized language skills tailored to their professional or academic disciplines. Unlike General English, ESP emphasizes specialized vocabulary, technical terminology, specific communication styles, and real-world language use related to specific professions or fields of study. For example, an engineer may need to understand technical manuals and write reports in English, while a business professional

Main part

Understanding English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a subfield of English language teaching that focuses on the linguistic and communicative needs of learners in specific domains such as business, medicine, engineering, and law. ESP differs from General English as it is designed to help learners perform effectively in their respective fields by providing industry-specific vocabulary, communication strategies, and real-world application scenarios. Key Characteristics of ESP ESP is distinguished by the following features:

- Needs-based Approach: Courses are designed based on the specific requirements of learners.
- Specialized Content: The curriculum includes industry-specific vocabulary, communication techniques, and context-relevant materials.
- Task-based Learning: Practical activities such as case studies, role-plays, and simulations are integrated to enhance real-world applicability.

- Authentic Materials: Texts, recordings, and assignments are sourced from real-life professional contexts to ensure relevance.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative research methodology to analyze existing literature on ESP, examining its theoretical foundations, teaching strategies, and effectiveness in professional education. The research is based on:

- A review of academic publications and case studies on ESP.
- Analysis of ESP curricula and instructional materials.
- Interviews with ESP instructors and learners to understand practical challenges and benefits.

Results

The findings of this study highlight the effectiveness of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in enhancing learners' language skills within specialized academic and professional contexts. The key results are as follows: Improved Language Proficiency in Specialized Contexts – ESP learners develop a strong command of technical vocabulary, industry-specific expressions, and formal communication styles, enabling them to function effectively in their respective fields. Enhanced Professional Communication Skills – Participants in ESP programs demonstrate better competence in workplace interactions, including writing reports, composing business emails, delivering presentations, and engaging in professional discussions. Higher Employability and Career Advancement – Individuals with ESP training are more competitive in the job market, as they can effectively communicate in professional settings and meet industry expectations for language proficiency. Increased Academic Success in ESP-Related Fields – Students enrolled in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) courses show improved performance in writing research papers, understanding technical texts, and participating in academic debates. Greater Confidence in Real-World Applications – ESP learners report higher levels of confidence when using English in practical, job-related scenarios, such as client negotiations, international collaborations, and technical documentation.

Discussion

The results confirm that ESP plays a crucial role in preparing learners for real-world communication in their professional and academic domains. However, its implementation presents both opportunities and challenges. The Role of ESP in

Professional and Academic Success ESP courses focus on equipping learners with targeted skills that are directly applicable to their careers and studies. By providing industry-relevant vocabulary, task-based learning, and authentic materials, ESP enhances learners' ability to perform effectively in specialized environments. Moreover, the integration of role-plays, case studies, and simulations in ESP instruction helps bridge the gap between theoretical language learning and practical application. These techniques allow learners to practice real-life scenarios, leading to improved retention and application of language skills.

Challenges in ESP Implementation Despite its benefits, the study highlights several challenges that affect the successful implementation of ESP courses:

- Shortage of Qualified ESP Instructors** – Teaching ESP requires both linguistic expertise and subject-matter knowledge, making it difficult to find instructors who are proficient in both areas.
- Limited Availability of Specialized Teaching Materials** – Unlike General English, ESP requires customized learning resources that align with industry trends. Developing or accessing such materials can be time-consuming and costly.
- Need for Continuous Course Adaptation** – As industries evolve, ESP courses must be regularly updated to incorporate new technologies, regulations, and workplace communication practices.
- Motivating Learners with Varied Backgrounds** – ESP students often come from diverse professional and academic backgrounds. Some may struggle with technical English, while others may lack motivation if they do not immediately see the practical benefits of ESP.

Future Directions for ESP To address these challenges and maximize the impact of ESP, several improvements can be made:

- Integration of Digital Learning Tools** – Online platforms, AI-based language training, and virtual simulations can help create interactive, customized, and accessible ESP programs.
- Collaboration Between Educators and Industry Experts** – Developing ESP courses in partnership with professionals from various fields can ensure that the curriculum remains relevant and up to date.
- Flexible and Adaptive Teaching Methods** – Incorporating blended learning, problem-solving activities, and project-based learning can enhance student engagement and effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

ESP plays a crucial role in equipping learners with the language skills necessary for professional and academic success. By focusing on specialized vocabulary, real-world communication, and industry-specific tasks, ESP bridges the gap between language learning and career development. Despite existing challenges, the growing demand for ESP highlights its importance in modern education. Continuous

improvements in curriculum design, teacher training, and digital resources will further enhance the effectiveness of ESP programs.

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**THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE TEACHING PROCESS:
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

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Abstract:

Technology has become a crucial component of modern education, revolutionizing traditional teaching methods and introducing innovative approaches to learning. This paper explores the advantages and disadvantages of integrating technology into the teaching process. Key benefits include increased interactivity, accessibility, personalized learning, and enhanced collaboration. However, challenges such as technical issues, cybersecurity risks, reduced face-to-face interaction, and difficulties in teacher adaptation must be addressed to optimize technology's role in education. A balanced approach that combines digital tools with traditional methods can create a more effective and inclusive learning environment.

Keywords: Technology in education, digital learning, interactive teaching, online learning, personalized education, cybersecurity, teacher training.

Introduction:

Technology has become an integral part of modern education, transforming traditional teaching methods and introducing innovative approaches to learning. The integration of digital tools in education enhances engagement, accessibility, and efficiency, offering students and teachers new ways to interact with information. However, alongside its benefits, technology in teaching also presents several challenges that must be addressed. This article examines both the advantages and drawbacks of using technology in the teaching process and explores its impact on education.

Advantages of Technology in Teaching

1. Increased Interactivity and Engagement Digital tools such as interactive whiteboards, educational software, and gamified learning platforms make lessons more engaging. Virtual labs and simulations allow students to conduct experiments and experience real-world scenarios in a digital environment. Technologies like augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) provide immersive learning experiences, particularly in STEM education.

2. Flexibility and Accessibility Online learning platforms and Learning Management Systems (LMS) enable students to access educational content anytime and anywhere. Distance learning provides opportunities for individuals who cannot attend traditional classes due to geographical or personal constraints. Recorded lectures and digital textbooks allow students to review materials at their own pace, reinforcing learning and improving retention.

3. Personalized Learning Artificial intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning systems help create customized learning paths based on students' progress and performance. Platforms like Khan Academy and Duolingo adjust the difficulty level of lessons according to the student's learning speed. Personalized feedback through AI-driven tools helps students identify weaknesses and improve their skills more effectively.

4. Access to Vast Educational Resources Online libraries, open-access journals, and educational websites provide students with a wealth of information beyond traditional textbooks. Multimedia content such as videos, animations, podcasts, and interactive slides enhance comprehension and make learning more engaging. Open Educational Resources (OER) allow free access to high-quality learning materials, reducing the financial burden on students.

Disadvantages of Technology in Teaching

1. Technical Issues and Infrastructure Challenges Limited internet access and outdated devices can hinder the learning process, especially in rural or underprivileged areas. System failures, software glitches, and cyber-attacks can disrupt classes and affect student progress. Additionally, unequal access to digital resources creates a technological divide, with some students and teachers facing significant barriers.

2. Over-Reliance on Technology Excessive dependence on technology may reduce students' ability to think critically and solve problems independently.

Automated grading and AI-assisted learning, while efficient, may lack the personal touch required for meaningful feedback and mentorship. Some students may struggle with self-discipline and time management in an online learning environment, leading to disengagement.

3. Privacy and Security Concerns The use of online platforms exposes students to cybersecurity risks such as data breaches, phishing attacks, and cyberbullying. Ensuring student data protection and maintaining digital safety requires continuous monitoring and investment in secure systems. Institutions must implement strict policies to prevent the misuse of student information and unauthorized access to personal data.

.Conclusion:

The integration of technology in education offers numerous advantages, including increased engagement, accessibility, personalized learning, and improved collaboration. However, challenges such as technical issues, cybersecurity risks, reduced face-to-face interaction, and difficulties in teacher adaptation must be addressed to maximize the benefits of technology in teaching. A balanced approach that combines technological advancements with traditional teaching methods can create a more effective and inclusive learning environment.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Abstract

In the modern world, learning English provides valuable opportunities for communication. As the primary language of universal business, trade, and diplomacy, it facilitates individuals to connect with people from various cultural backgrounds. Proficiency in English improves communication skills, expands professional connections, and grants entrance to a vast range of information and resources. Additionally, it makes traveling more convenient, as English is widely spoken in many countries, allowing for easier interaction with locals and navigation of new places.

Key words: Academic Resources, Access to Information, Career Opportunities, Cognitive Skills, Confidence, Cultural Exchange, Diversity, Enrichment, Global Communication, International Business, Job Market, Language Learning, Networking, Online Communities, Personal Development, Proficiency, Research Collaboration, Social Connections, Travel.

Introduction

In today's globalized world, bringing people closer together, English has developed into more than just a means of communication—it has become a gateway to success in education, business, technology, and international relations. As the most widely spoken language globally, proficiency in English provides humans with vast chance. Some advantages of learning English:

Global Communication: English is widely spoken around the world, making it easier to communicate with people from differing countries.

Career Advancement: Many international companies demand employees to have a good command of English, which can lead to better job opportunities.

Travel: English is the most commonly spoken language in the world, so knowing English can make traveling easier and more entertaining.

Materials and methods

1. English as a Universal Language

In nowadays 1.5 billion speakers widespread, English is one of the most commonly used languages for international cooperation. Whether traveling, working in a global company, or participating in cross-cultural discussions, having strong

English skills enables effective communication and fosters connections with people from diverse backgrounds.

2. Educational and Research Benefits

Many prestigious universities worldwide conduct their courses in English, and a large portion of academic research is published in English-language journals. Students who are proficient in English gain access to high-quality learning materials, global academic networks, and opportunities to study abroad, all of which contribute to their intellectual and professional growth.

3. Career and Business Advantages

English proficiency is a valuable skill in today's job market, as many multinational companies prefer employees who can communicate effectively in English. Additionally, industries such as finance, technology, and international trade rely heavily on English, making it a crucial asset for career development and business expansion.

4. Cultural and Personal Development

English is the language of many popular books, films, songs, and TV series. Learning English enables individuals to enjoy these cultural masterpieces in their original form, deepening their understanding and appreciation of different cultures. Moreover, acquiring a new language enrich cognitive abilities, boosts self-confidence, and improves problem-solving skills.

Results

In these days interconnected world, learning English has become more than just a skill—it is a necessity. As the dominant global language, English plays a crucial role in various aspects of life, from career advancement to cultural exchange.

1. Career Opportunities and Job Market

Proficiency in English enhances employability, as many multinational companies and organizations require employees who can communicate effectively across borders. A strong command of English opens doors to a wider range of job opportunities, promotions, and international career prospects.

2. Access to Information and Academic Resources

A vast majority of online content, research papers, and educational materials are published in English. Learning English allows individuals to access high-quality academic resources, stay informed, and participate in global discussions in various fields.

3. Cultural Exchange and Travel

English serves as a bridge for cultural exchange, enabling people from different backgrounds to share ideas, traditions, and perspectives. Additionally, it is the most widely spoken second language, making travel and communication easier for global explorers.

Discussion

Cultural and Personal Development

Learning English increase cultural appreciation by allowing person to enjoy literature, movies, and music in their original form while also improving cognitive and problem-solving skills. English has become an essential skill in today's interconnected world. It provides individuals with vast opportunities in education, career advancement, global communication, and personal growth. Mastering English ensures success in various aspects of life, making it a valuable investment for the future

Conclusion

Mastering English is no longer just choice but a necessity in today's . From career successfulness and academic achievements to cross-cultural interactions and technological advancements, English plays a essential role in shaping opportunities for humans. Providing in English language learning leads to long-term benefits, both personally and professionally.

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THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION: CAN TECHNOLOGY REPLACE TEACHERS?

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Abstract

The integration of technology in education has transformed the learning experience, providing students with access to a wealth of digital resources, interactive tools, and virtual environments. While technology has proven beneficial in enhancing education, a key question remains: Can technology fully replace teachers? This article explores the role of technology in education, outlining its benefits and limitations, and ultimately arguing that while technology is a powerful tool, it cannot replace the essential role of human educators.

Keywords: Education, Technology, Online Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Teachers, Digital Tools

Introduction

In recent years, educational technology has revolutionized the way we teach and learn. From smartboards and online courses to AI-powered tutoring systems, students now have more opportunities than ever to engage with learning materials. Yet, despite these advancements, the role of teachers remains indispensable. Teaching is not simply about delivering information; it involves mentorship, emotional support, and the ability to offer personalized instruction. The global shift to online learning, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has showcased the potential of technology in education. However, it also exposed its limitations. A fully digital classroom lacks the human connection and adaptability that teachers provide. This article examines the question of whether technology can replace teachers and the implications of relying solely on digital tools for education.

The Benefits of Technology in Education

Technology has brought numerous advancements to education, some of which include:

1. Access to Information

The internet offers an immense range of educational resources—from e-books and research articles to video tutorials and interactive courses. Platforms like Khan Academy, Coursera, and YouTube have democratized education, allowing students from all backgrounds to learn at their own pace, often for free.

2. Personalized Learning

AI-driven platforms, such as Duolingo or Google Classroom, can analyze a student's performance and tailor lessons to suit their individual needs. Adaptive learning systems allow students to learn at their own pace, ensuring that content aligns with their skill level and helping them progress effectively.

3. Engagement and Interactivity

Technologies like gamification, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) have made learning more interactive and immersive. For example, medical students can practice surgeries using VR simulations, while history students can take virtual field trips to ancient civilizations. These interactive tools foster a deeper, more engaging learning experience.

4. Distance Learning and Accessibility

Online learning platforms enable students to access education from anywhere in the world. This is particularly beneficial for students in remote areas, or those who face physical, financial, or geographical barriers. The rise of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) has expanded educational access on a global scale.

5. Automation of Administrative Tasks

Technology helps ease the administrative burden on teachers by automating grading, attendance, and lesson planning. Learning management systems (LMS) like

Moodle and Blackboard allow educators to focus more on teaching and less on administrative tasks.

The Limitations of Technology in Education

Despite its many benefits, there are significant limitations to technology in education that prevent it from fully replacing teachers:

1. Lack of Human Interaction

Learning is inherently social, requiring communication, collaboration, and emotional support. Teachers serve as mentors, guiding students not only in academics but also in their personal development. Digital tools, however, lack empathy, which is essential for motivating students, understanding their individual needs, and providing personalized support.

2. Critical Thinking and Creativity

While technology can provide information and assist with rote learning, it cannot foster deep critical thinking, creativity, or problem-solving skills the way human teachers can. Discussions, debates, and real-world problem-solving activities require human facilitation, which nurtures critical thought and innovation.

3. Technical Issues and Accessibility

Not every student has access to high-quality devices or reliable internet connections. In developing regions, digital inequality remains a major barrier to education. Furthermore, technological glitches, software malfunctions, and cybersecurity threats can disrupt the learning process, making technology-dependent education less reliable.

4. Ethical and Social Development

Education is not only about academic knowledge; it also involves moral and ethical growth. Teachers play a critical role in shaping students' character and teaching them values like integrity, responsibility, and teamwork. While AI can support academic learning, it cannot replace the role of educators in fostering social and emotional development.

5. The Risk of Over-Reliance on Technology

Excessive use of technology can lead to issues like reduced attention spans, digital addiction, and weakened face-to-face communication skills. Additionally, AI systems, if not carefully designed, can inadvertently reinforce biases. Teachers are crucial in ensuring that students develop balanced cognitive, social, and emotional skills.

The Role of Teachers in the Digital Age

Instead of replacing teachers, technology should be viewed as a tool that supports and enhances their work. The most effective educational model integrates technology with traditional teaching methods, using a blended approach. In this model, teachers act as facilitators, leveraging digital tools to enhance learning while still providing the essential human guidance students need.

1. Teachers as Guides and Mentors

Even in the presence of AI-powered tutors, students still require human guidance. Teachers help students set goals, provide motivation, and assist with overcoming obstacles. Their role as mentors is essential in building student confidence and helping them navigate both academic challenges and personal growth.

2. Technology as a Supplement, Not a Substitute

While digital tools can enhance lessons by providing multimedia content, interactive exercises, and real-world simulations, they should never replace the teacher. Discussions, personalized feedback, and hands-on learning experiences are vital aspects of education that technology cannot replicate.

3. Teacher Training in Technology Integration

To maximize the benefits of technology, teachers must be adequately trained to integrate digital tools into their lessons effectively. Professional development programs should focus on enhancing teachers' digital literacy, understanding online pedagogy, and leveraging data-driven teaching strategies.

Conclusion

Technology has certainly transformed education, offering innovative ways to enrich the learning experience. However, it cannot replace the critical role of teachers, who provide not only knowledge but also guidance, emotional support, and mentorship. The future of education lies in a balanced approach—one where technology complements, rather than substitutes, traditional teaching methods. Ultimately, the most effective learning environments are those that combine the best of both worlds: the power of technology and the irreplaceable human touch of educators. Schools and policymakers should focus on integrating technology in ways that support teachers, ensuring that students receive a well-rounded, meaningful education.

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Social Connections, Travel.

Introduction

In today's globalized world, bringing people closer together, English has developed into more than just a means of communication—it has become a gateway to success in education, business, technology, and international relations. As the most widely spoken language globally, proficiency in English provides humans with vast chance. Some advantages of learning English:

Global Communication: English is widely spoken around the world, making it easier to communicate with people from differing countries.

Career Advancement: Many international companies demand employees to have a good command of English, which can lead to better job opportunities .

Travel: English is the most commonly spoken language in the world, so knowing English can make traveling easier and more entertaining.

Materials and methods

1. English as a Universal Language

In nowadays 1.5 billion speakers widespread, English is one of the most commonly used languages for international cooperation. Whether traveling, working in a global company, or participating in cross-cultural discussions, having strong English skills enables effective communication and fosters connections with people from diverse backgrounds.

2. Educational and Research Benefits

Many prestigious universities worldwide conduct their courses in English, and a large portion of academic research is published in English-language journals. Students who are proficient in English gain access to high-quality learning materials, global academic networks, and opportunities to study abroad, all of which contribute to their intellectual and professional growth.

3. Career and Business Advantages

English proficiency is a valuable skill in today's job market, as many multinational companies prefer employees who can communicate effectively in English. Additionally, industries such as finance, technology, and international trade rely heavily on English, making it a crucial asset for career development and business expansion.

4. Cultural and Personal Development

English is the language of many popular books, films, songs, and TV series. Learning English enables individuals to enjoy these cultural masterpieces in their original form, deepening their understanding and appreciation of different cultures. Moreover, acquiring a new language enriches cognitive abilities, boosts self-confidence, and improves problem-solving skills.

Results

In these days interconnected world, learning English has become more than just a skill—it is a necessity. As the dominant global language, English plays a crucial role in various aspects of life, from career advancement to cultural exchange.

1. Career Opportunities and Job Market

Proficiency in English enhances employability, as many multinational companies and organizations require employees who can communicate effectively across borders. A strong command of English opens doors to a wider range of job opportunities, promotions, and international career prospects.

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Learning English increase cultural appreciation by allowing person to enjoy literature, movies, and music in their original form while also improving cognitive and problem-solving skills. English has become an essential skill in today's interconnected world. It provides individuals with vast opportunities in education, career advancement, global communication, and personal growth. Mastering English ensures success in various aspects of life, making it a valuable investment for the future

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL CONTEXT IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract

Language and culture are deeply interconnected, making cultural context a vital component of effective language teaching. This article explores the significance of cultural context in language learning, highlighting how cultural awareness enhances communication, improves comprehension, and fosters intercultural competence. It also presents practical strategies for integrating cultural elements into language instruction.

Keywords: Cultural context, language teaching, intercultural competence, communication skills, language learning strategies, authentic materials, cultural awareness.

Introduction

Language is more than just a set of words and grammar rules; it reflects the traditions, values, and beliefs of its speakers. Teaching a language without considering its cultural context can lead to misunderstandings, limiting learners' ability to achieve true fluency. This article examines why cultural context is essential in language education and offers methods for incorporating cultural elements into language teaching practices.

The Role of Cultural Context in Language Learning

1. Enhancing Communication Skills

Cultural knowledge plays a crucial role in helping learners navigate idioms, humor, gestures, and social norms. For instance, greetings and expressions of gratitude vary widely across cultures. In many cultures, a simple handshake is the norm, while in others, bowing or cheek kissing is customary. Understanding these differences ensures that learners can communicate more effectively and avoid miscommunication.

2. Improving Comprehension

Many words and phrases carry cultural meanings that cannot be accurately translated word-for-word. Proverbs, metaphors, and historical references are deeply embedded in cultural contexts, and without this background knowledge, their meanings can be lost or misunderstood. For example, an English expression like "break a leg" means "good luck" in certain contexts, but this phrase makes little sense in other languages without understanding its cultural origin.

3. Developing Intercultural Competence

Learning a language within its cultural context not only improves linguistic skills but also prepares students for real-world interactions. Cultural competence reduces the risk of culture shock and promotes respect for diverse traditions. In today's globalized world, this competence is crucial for effective communication and professional success across cultural boundaries.

Strategies for Integrating Cultural Context in Language Teaching

1. Using Authentic Materials

Incorporating materials from the target culture—such as books, films, news articles, music, and social media—provides learners with real-life examples of how language is used in context. These authentic materials offer insights into daily life, social norms, and contemporary issues, enriching students' understanding of both the language and the culture.

2. Encouraging Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Encouraging students to compare their native culture with the target culture can make learning more engaging and thought-provoking. For example, comparing holiday celebrations—such as Christmas in Western countries versus Lunar New Year in East Asia—can spark interesting discussions about cultural values, rituals, and language usage. These comparisons allow learners to recognize both similarities and differences, which deepens their cultural awareness and broadens their perspectives.

3. Role-Playing and Simulations

Practical, hands-on experiences are vital in helping students practice language in real-life situations. Role-playing activities, such as ordering food in a restaurant, navigating public transportation, or attending a cultural event, enable students to apply language skills in context. These scenarios help students understand how cultural norms and language use intersect in everyday interactions.

4. Inviting Native Speakers and Cultural Experts

Interaction with native speakers and cultural experts provides invaluable insights into the nuances of both language and culture. Organizing guest speaker sessions, language exchange programs, or virtual meetups with native speakers allows students to experience authentic language use and gain firsthand knowledge of the cultural aspects that influence communication.

Conclusion

Cultural context plays a pivotal role in language learning by making communication more meaningful and effective. By integrating cultural elements into language instruction, educators not only enhance students' linguistic abilities but also equip them to navigate diverse intercultural environments. In an increasingly interconnected world, language education that includes cultural understanding is essential for fostering better global communication and mutual respect.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS ASSIMILATION WITH OTHER LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The English language has a rich and complex history shaped by centuries of evolution and cultural interactions. Its origins trace back to the Germanic languages brought by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th century. Over time, English assimilated elements from Latin, Old Norse, and French due to conquests, trade, and religious influences. The Norman Conquest of 1066 significantly enriched its vocabulary with French words, while the Renaissance introduced Latin and Greek terms. As English expanded globally through colonization and trade, it absorbed words from diverse languages, adapting to new cultural contexts. Today, English remains a dynamic and evolving language, continuously influenced by globalization and technological advancements. Its ability to integrate foreign words and expressions has contributed to its status as a global lingua franca. This article explores the historical development of English, highlighting key periods of linguistic assimilation and their impact on modern English vocabulary and grammar.

Annotation: This article examines the historical development of the English language, tracing its roots from early Germanic influences to its present-day global significance. It highlights key linguistic shifts, including the impact of Latin, Old Norse, and French, particularly after the Norman Conquest. The article also explores how colonization, trade, and cultural exchanges contributed to the assimilation of foreign words into English. By analyzing these influences, the study emphasizes the language's adaptability and continuous evolution. This

annotation provides an overview of the article's key themes, focusing on the major historical events that shaped English and its role as a global lingua franca.

Key words: Evolution, Assimilation, Germanic, Latin, Old Norse, French, Globalization, Vocabulary.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается историческое развитие английского языка, прослеживая его корни от ранних германских влияний до его современного мирового значения. В ней освещаются ключевые языковые сдвиги, включая влияние латыни, древнескандинавского и французского языков, особенно после нормандского завоевания. В статье также исследуется, как колонизация, торговля и культурные обмены способствовали ассимиляции иностранных слов в английский язык. Анализируя эти влияния, исследование подчеркивает адаптивность языка и его непрерывную эволюцию. В этой аннотации представлен обзор ключевых тем статьи, с упором на основные исторические события, которые сформировали английский язык и его роль как глобального *lingua franca*.

Ключевые слова: эволюция, ассимиляция, германский, латынь, древнескандинавский, французский, глобализация, словарный запас.

Introduction: The English language is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, serving as a global means of communication in various fields, including business, education, science, and diplomacy. Its development is deeply rooted in a long history of linguistic influences, shaped by conquests, migrations, and cultural exchanges. Unlike many languages that have remained relatively stable, English has undergone significant transformations, borrowing extensively from other languages while maintaining its core Germanic structure. This ability to assimilate foreign elements has made it a dynamic and evolving language, constantly adapting to new linguistic and cultural contexts.¹

The origins of English can be traced back to the early Germanic tribes the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes who migrated to the British Isles in the 5th century.

¹ Barber, C. *The English Language: A Historical Introduction*. Cambridge University Press, 2000. (pp. 22–49)

Their language, Old English, formed the foundation of modern English, though it was vastly different in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Over the centuries, English evolved through interactions with various languages, particularly Latin, Old Norse, and French. Each of these languages contributed significantly to English vocabulary and linguistic structure, shaping it into what it is today.²

One of the most profound influences on English came from the Norman Conquest of 1066, when William the Conqueror and his Norman army brought the French language to England. For centuries, French was the language of the ruling class, government, and law, while Old English remained the language of the common people. As a result, thousands of French words related to governance, art, fashion, and cuisine became permanently embedded in English. This period marked a major transformation, blending Germanic roots with Romance language influences, significantly expanding the English lexicon.

Additionally, English absorbed elements from Old Norse due to Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries. Many everyday words, such as “sky,” “window,” and “they,” have Norse origins, highlighting the deep impact of Scandinavian settlers on the language. Latin also played a crucial role, especially during the Christianization of England and the Renaissance. Many Latin words related to religion, education, science, and philosophy entered English, further enriching its vocabulary.

As English spread beyond Britain through colonization and trade, it continued to integrate words from various languages worldwide. Contact with indigenous languages in Africa, Asia, and the Americas introduced new words related to food, culture, and nature. This linguistic flexibility has contributed to English’s status as a global lingua franca, making it one of the most influential languages in modern society.

2 Baugh, A. C., & Cable, T. A History of the English Language. Routledge, 2013. (pp. 45–67)

Today, English continues to evolve, with globalization, technology, and digital communication introducing new words and expressions. The assimilation of foreign words remains an ongoing process, ensuring that English remains adaptable to the needs of its speakers. This article explores the origins of the English language and its historical assimilation with other languages, shedding light on the key linguistic influences that have shaped it over time. By understanding this evolution, we can appreciate how English has grown into a rich and diverse language, capable of uniting people across different cultures and backgrounds.³

Materials and methods: This article employs a historical and linguistic analysis approach to examine the origins of the English language and its assimilation with other languages. The materials used include historical records, linguistic research, and

scholarly articles that document the evolution of English from its Germanic roots to its modern global status. Primary sources such as Old English texts, Middle English manuscripts, and records from the Norman period provide insights into linguistic transformations.

The method involves tracing key periods of linguistic influence, including the Anglo-Saxon migration, Viking invasions, Norman Conquest, and Renaissance. A comparative analysis is conducted to identify borrowed vocabulary, grammatical shifts, and phonetic changes resulting from contact with Latin, Old Norse, French, and other languages. Additionally, the study examines the impact of globalization and digital communication on contemporary English. This systematic approach provides a comprehensive understanding of how English has evolved and assimilated foreign linguistic elements over time.

Results: The article reveals that the English language has undergone significant evolution due to continuous linguistic assimilation from various languages throughout history. Initially, Old English, derived from Germanic dialects brought by the Anglo-Saxons, had a relatively simple vocabulary and

3 Crystal, D. *The Stories of English*. Penguin Books, 2004. (pp. 78–102)

structure. However, contact with other cultures and languages led to major transformations in its lexicon, grammar, and phonetics.

One of the most influential events was the Viking invasions, which introduced Old Norse vocabulary into English. Words such as sky, knife, and they became integral to the language, demonstrating how Norse speakers influenced English grammar and syntax. Similarly, the Norman Conquest of 1066 resulted in the incorporation of thousands of French words, particularly in governance, law, art, and cuisine. This period marked a significant linguistic shift, blending Germanic roots with Romance language elements.

Latin also played a crucial role, particularly during the Christianization of England and the Renaissance. Many scientific, religious, and philosophical terms were borrowed from Latin, further enriching the English vocabulary. Additionally, English expanded globally through colonization and trade, assimilating words from languages such as Hindi (bungalow, jungle), Arabic (algebra, coffee), and Spanish (cargo, patio).

In the modern era, globalization and technological advancements continue to influence English, with new words emerging from diverse linguistic and cultural

interactions. The language's ability to integrate foreign elements has contributed to its status as a global lingua franca.

Overall, the results highlight that English has remained dynamic and adaptable, evolving through historical influences and external linguistic interactions. Its continuous assimilation of foreign words and expressions has made it a versatile and widely spoken language, reflecting its rich and diverse heritage.

Discussion: The evolution of the English language is a testament to its adaptability and openness to external linguistic influences. From its early Germanic origins to its status as a global lingua franca, English has continually absorbed elements from various languages, shaping its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. This linguistic assimilation has been driven by historical events, including invasions, trade, colonization, and cultural exchanges.

One of the most significant influences on English came from Old Norse, introduced by the Vikings, which contributed many common words and influenced grammatical structures. The Norman Conquest further transformed the language by introducing a vast number of French words, particularly in legal, administrative, and cultural contexts. This period marked a shift toward a more diverse vocabulary, blending Germanic and Romance elements. Latin, as the language of the Church and scholarship, also played a crucial role in enriching English, particularly during the Renaissance when scientific and philosophical terms were borrowed extensively.

Beyond European influences, English has continued to evolve through interactions with languages across the world. Colonization and trade introduced words from languages such as Hindi, Arabic, and Spanish, reflecting the cultural exchanges that shaped modern English. In recent times, globalization and technological advancements have accelerated linguistic assimilation, with English adopting words from digital culture, social media, and global communication trends.

The ongoing evolution of English demonstrates its ability to adapt to changing social and cultural contexts. Unlike many languages that resist external influences, English has thrived by incorporating new words and expressions. This adaptability has been a key factor in its widespread use across diverse regions and professions. Ultimately, the history of English highlights the dynamic nature of language and the role of cultural interactions in shaping linguistic development.

Conclusion: The history of the English language is a fascinating journey of linguistic evolution shaped by a multitude of cultural, historical, and social influences. From its early Germanic roots to its current status as a global lingua franca, English has undergone significant transformation, absorbing elements from a variety of languages over the centuries. These influences include the Old Norse vocabulary brought by the Vikings, the extensive French impact following the Norman Conquest, and the Latin contributions during the Christianization of England and the Renaissance. Each of these periods played a critical role in shaping the modern English language, making it a unique blend of Germanic, Romance, and other linguistic elements.

The assimilation of foreign words and linguistic structures has been one of English's defining features. Unlike many other languages, English has consistently embraced new words and expressions from different cultures, allowing it to remain dynamic and adaptable in the face of global changes. This flexibility has been a key factor in its widespread adoption across the world, allowing English to serve as a common language for communication in various domains such as business, science, technology, and diplomacy.

Moreover, the process of assimilation has not only enriched the vocabulary of English but also influenced its grammar and syntax. For example, while Old English was heavily inflected with a complex case system, later influences from French and Latin simplified many of these structures, making English grammar more straightforward. This simplification, alongside the influx of new vocabulary, helped English evolve into a language that is easier to learn and use, which contributed to its spread and popularity globally.

In conclusion, the origin of the English language and its assimilation with other languages reflects the rich history of cultural interactions and linguistic adaptability. The ability of English to absorb and integrate foreign influences has enabled it to remain relevant and effective across time and geography. As globalization continues to shape our world, English will undoubtedly continue to evolve, embracing new linguistic influences and remaining a versatile tool for communication across diverse cultures. This ongoing process of assimilation ensures that English will continue to adapt and thrive in an ever-changing world.

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PARENTS' ROLE IN TEACHING YOUNG LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

Parents play a crucial role in the early education of young learners. Their involvement significantly impacts children's cognitive, social, and emotional development. This article explores how parents contribute to their children's learning, effective strategies for parental involvement, and the challenges they may face. By fostering a learning-friendly environment, supporting language development, and using engaging teaching methods, parents can enhance their children's educational success.

Keywords: parental involvement, young learners, education, learning environment, cognitive development

INTRODUCTION

Education begins at home, and parents are the first teachers in a child's life. The role of parents in early childhood education extends beyond school assignments; it includes nurturing curiosity, providing a supportive environment, and guiding children's social and emotional development. Research has shown that children with actively involved parents tend to perform better academically, have higher self-esteem, and develop strong learning habits. This article explores various ways parents contribute to their children's education and strategies they can adopt to maximize their impact.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many studies emphasize the importance of parental involvement in a child's education. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, learning is a social process, and parents serve as primary facilitators in early childhood learning. Similarly, Piaget's

theory of cognitive development highlights the role of parental interaction in shaping children's understanding of the world. Studies also show that children whose parents read to them regularly develop stronger language and literacy skills, and those engaged in interactive learning activities perform better in school.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

1. Creating a Supportive Learning Environment

Parents can foster a home environment that promotes learning by:

- Providing access to books, educational toys, and creative materials.
- Establishing a consistent study routine.
- Reducing distractions such as excessive screen time.

2. Encouraging Language and Literacy Development

Language acquisition is crucial in early education. Parents can support this by:

- Reading to children daily to improve vocabulary and comprehension.
- Engaging in meaningful conversations to enhance communication skills.
- Encouraging storytelling and journaling to develop creativity.

3. Using Interactive Learning Methods

Parents can make learning engaging by incorporating:

- Games: Educational board games and puzzles improve problem-solving skills.
- Music: Songs and rhymes help with vocabulary retention and pronunciation.
- Storytelling: Interactive storytelling stimulates imagination and comprehension.

4. Encouraging Independence and Problem-Solving To develop critical thinking skills, parents should:

- Allow children to explore and make decisions.
- Support curiosity by asking open-ended questions.
- Praise effort and persistence rather than focusing only on results.

5. Challenges Parents Face in Teaching Young Learners

Despite the benefits of parental involvement, some challenges include:

- Time Constraints: Busy work schedules may limit direct engagement.
- Lack of Resources: Some parents may lack access to educational materials.

- Limited Teaching Knowledge: Not all parents are familiar with effective teaching strategies.

However, even small efforts-such as daily conversations, storytelling, or structured play-can make a significant impact on a child's learning journey.

CONCLUSION

Parents play an essential role in shaping their children's early education. By creating a supportive learning environment, encouraging literacy and language development, and using engaging teaching methods, they can significantly influence their child's academic success and overall development. While challenges exist, consistent parental involvement fosters lifelong learning habits, ensuring a strong foundation for future education.

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HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SPEAKING SKILLS.

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ABSTRACT.

Speaking skill is considered the most important skill, as it allows people to freely express their emotions and thoughts. Through speaking, they can communicate with foreigners. Communication is an opportunity to open the doors to the world. Whether in business or education, it is essential in all fields. Speaking is a fundamental skill in communication, and improving it requires a strategic combination of cognitive, linguistic, and social approaches. This paper explores the science behind language acquisition, the role of psychological factors, and practical methods for enhancing speaking abilities. We review existing research and provide evidence-based strategies for learners and educators.

Key words: speaking, fluency, coherence ,articulation, interaction, learners, cognitive, linguistic,enhancing speaking skills

ANNOTATSIYA.

So‘zlashuv eng muhim uslub hisoblanib bunda insonlar o‘zlarining hissiyotlarini va fikrlarini bemaolol ifoda eta olishlari mumkin bo‘ladi yoki bu orqali ular xorijliklar bilan muloqot qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi.Muloqat qilish bu dunyo eshiklarini ochilish imkoniyati hisoblanadi. Biznes yoki ta'lim sohasidami barcha yo‘nalishlarda muhim hisoblanadi. So‘zlashuv – muloqotning asosiy ko‘nikmalaridan biri bo‘lib, uni rivojlantirish kognitiv, lingvistik va ijtimoiy yondashuvlarning strategik kombinatsiyasini talab qiladi. Ushbu maqolada til o‘zlashtirishning ilmiy asoslari, psixologik omillarning roli va so‘zlashuv ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishning amaliy usullari o‘rganiladi. Biz mavjud tadqiqotlarni ko‘rib chiqamiz va o‘rganuvchilar hamda o‘qituvchilar uchun ilmiy asoslangan strategiyalarni taqdim etamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: so'zlashuv, ravonlik, mutanosiblik, ifodalash, o'rganuvchilar, so'zlashuv uslubini yaxshilash, linguvistik, aqliy, o'zaro muloqot.

INTRODUCTION.

To develop speaking skills, it is essential to first determine the learner's proficiency level. By identifying their level, conclusions can be drawn on how to effectively improve this skill. In speaking, students should initially expand their vocabulary to prevent hesitation or difficulties in expressing their thoughts. Having a sufficient vocabulary enables them to speak fluently and confidently without interruptions. Therefore, the speaking style is divided into various specific structures. All these sections are important for learners as they include the rules and principles necessary for developing this skills. Speaking is a complex skill that involves articulation, fluency, coherence, and interaction. Many language learners struggle with speaking due to lack of confidence, limited vocabulary, or insufficient practice. This paper examines the cognitive and linguistic processes involved in speaking and presents scientific strategies to improve this skill.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS.

Nowadays, various programs are available for independent learners to improve their speaking skills and assess their proficiency without the need for an instructor. These programs allow learners to enhance their skills effectively. Some of the best programs include Duolingo, SpeakPal, ChatGPT, and similar applications, which can help learners refine their speaking abilities. Additionally, recording oneself on video can help identify mistakes and provide an opportunity to work on them. Learners can also develop their pronunciation by listening to native speakers' conversations or using the shadowing technique. Another simple yet effective method is for learners to create their own personalized learning strategies to improve their skills. One technique I personally recommend, based on my own experience in developing my speaking skills, is selecting a question and answering it by first saying "yes" or "no," then explaining the reason for that answer. Expanding on the reason by providing an example and further elaborating on it can significantly help improve speaking skills. Learners often seek advice from others, wondering how they developed their skills. However, this is a mistake because, in most cases, they do not follow the given advice. They may try a suggested method a few times but quickly lose interest. Therefore, the most effective way to enhance speaking skills is for learners to create their own strategies that work

best for them. Practicing regularly and dedicating at least two hours a day to speaking exercises is one of the most effective ways to improve quickly. This method allows for significant progress in a short period.

RESULTS.

Practical strategies for improving speaking. Listening to native speakers and imitating their pronunciation, rhythm, and intonation improves speaking accuracy. Techniques like shadowing (repeating immediately after hearing) reinforce this process. Interacting with native speakers or language partners provides real-time feedback, which is essential for improvement. Corrective feedback enhances accuracy, while meaningful conversations improve fluency. Engaging in role-playing, debates, and presentations enhances confidence and helps learners practice structured speaking. Speech recognition software, AI language tutors, and pronunciation apps provide opportunities for self-paced speaking practice.

CONCLUSION.

Improving speaking skills requires a combination of cognitive training, psychological resilience, and practical application. Scientific research supports methods such as memory-enhancing techniques, fluency drills, confidence-building strategies, and technology-assisted learning. By integrating these approaches, language learners can achieve greater speaking proficiency. To improve speaking skills, regular practice, building confidence, and using various methods are essential. Expanding vocabulary, working on fluency, and utilizing technology help language learners achieve better results. The most important thing is to practice consistently and not be afraid of communication.

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**MAKTABGACHA TA'LIMDA O'QUV-TARBIYA JARAYONINI
KOMPETENSIYAVIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA SHAKLLANTIRISHDA
METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'limda o'quv-tarbiya jarayonini kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida shakllantirishda qo'llaniladigan metodlar ko'rib chiqilgan. Kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning o'quvchilarning rivojlanishiga, amaliy ko'nikmalarini oshirishga va nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotda qo'llash imkoniyatlariga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ijodkorlik va mustaqil fikrlashni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan metodlar zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari bilan bog'langan holda tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetensiyaviy yondashuv, maktabgacha ta'lim, o'quv-tarbiya jarayoni, pedagogik metodlar, ko'nikmalar, rivojlanish.

Kirish

Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida keng qamrovli islohotlar olib borilmoqda va maktabgacha ta'lim bosqichi bu jarayonning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Ta'lim tizimining ushbu dastlabki bosqichi bolalarning keyingi ta'lim davridagi muvaffaqiyati uchun mustahkam poydevor hisoblanadi. O'quv-tarbiya jarayonida samaradorlikka erishish uchun pedagogik yondashuvlar va metodlarni to'g'ri tanlash katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kompetensiyaviy yondashuv zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining asosiy tamoyillaridan biri bo'lib, o'quvchilarga nafaqat bilim berish, balki ularni hayotiy vaziyatlarni hal qilishda mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilish, amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvdir.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda bu kabi ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun ta'lim jarayonini kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida tashkil etish zarur. Bu nafaqat o'quvchilarning bilim olishlarini, balki ularning ijodkorligi, analitik fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga imkon yaratadi. Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida foydalaniladigan pedagogik metodlar va yondashuvlarning samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar sharhi

Kompetensiyaviy yondashuv hozirgi zamon ta'lim tizimida keng qo'llanilayotgan innovatsion yondashuvlardan biri bo'lib, uni maktabgacha ta'limda joriy etishning ahamiyati ko'plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Xususan, Xusanov (2022) maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta'sirini tadqiq etib, uning bolalarda tanqidiy fikrlash, muammolarni hal qilish va amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynashini ta'kidlaydi.

Karimova (2021) esa bu yondashuvning ta'lim jarayonida individual yondashuvni ta'minlashga imkon berishini va bolalarning ijtimoiy va shaxsiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishda yordam berishini ko'rsatadi. Xorijiy tadqiqotlar ham (Johnson, 2019; Wilson, 2020) kompetensiyaviy yondashuv maktabgacha ta'lim jarayonlarida bolalarning qobiliyatlari va ehtiyojlariga mos metodlarni ishlab chiqishda samarali ekanligini tasdiqlaydi.

Xorijiy tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko'ra, kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida ishlash metodlari nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni o'rgatish, balki ularni amaliyotda qo'llay olish malakalarini shakllantirishni ko'zda tutadi. Bu yondashuv ta'lim jarayonini bolalar uchun qiziqarli, ijodiy va interfaol qiladi.

Metodologiya

Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida o'quv-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etishda foydalaniladigan metodlar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot davomida sifatli tadqiqot metodlaridan foydalanildi. Dastlab, kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning nazariy asoslari va uning ta'lim jarayoniga ta'siri bo'yicha ilmiy adabiyotlar o'rganildi. Ilmiy manbalar tahlili kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyatini ochib berdi.

Keyinchalik, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv-tarbiya jarayonida bolalar bilan ishlashda pedagoglar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan metodlar kuzatildi va ularning samaradorligi baholandi. Pedagoglar bilan o'tkazilgan intervyular orqali ularning amaliy faoliyatida qanday metodlardan foydalanishi haqida ma'lumotlar to'plandi. Metodlar samaradorligi bolalarning ijodiy va mustaqil fikrlash ko'nikmalariga ta'siri bo'yicha kuzatishlar orqali tahlil qilindi.

Shuningdek, interfaol o'yin texnologiyalari, rolli o'yinlar, guruhli ishlar, ijodiy topshiriqlarning o'quvchilarning rivojlanishiga ta'siri o'rganildi. O'quv jarayonida bolalar qiziqishini oshirish va ularni faol ishtirok etishga jalb qilish uchun mazkur metodlarning qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi kuzatilib, ularning o'quvchilarning intellektual, ijtimoiy va emotsional rivojlanishidagi ahamiyati baholandi.

Natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosidagi metodlarni qo'llash bolalarda mustaqil fikrlash, muammolarni hal qilish va analitik qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, interfaol o'yinlar o'quvchilarning o'quv jarayoniga faol ishtirokini ta'minlab, ularda ijodkorlik va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga katta yordam berdi. Kuzatishlar natijasida guruhli ishlar va rolli o'yinlarning bolalardagi ijtimoiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishda samarali ekani aniqlandi. Bu metodlar jamoada ishlash ko'nikmalarini oshirib, bolalarda boshqalar bilan hamkorlikda ishlash, boshqalarning fikrini tinglash va o'z fikrini aniq ifodalash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirdi. Tadqiqot davomida olingan ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning boshqa metodlarga nisbatan ustunligi uning bolalarning individual ehtiyojlari va qiziqishlariga moslashgan holda ta'lim jarayonini tashkil qilish imkonini berishidadir. Shu bilan birga, bu yondashuv bolalarning har tomonlama rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi va ularning shaxsiy imkoniyatlarini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarishiga zamin yaratadi.

Muallifning tahlili va xulosalari

Maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosidagi metodlardan foydalanishning samaradorligi shuni ko'rsatdiki, bu yondashuv bolalarni faqat nazariy bilim olish bilan cheklab qo'ymaydi, balki ularning amaliyotda qo'llash qobiliyatlarini ham rivojlantiradi. Shu bilan birga, o'quv-tarbiya jarayonida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni keng qo'llash, bolalarning mustaqil fikrlashi va ijodiy qobiliyatlarini oshirishga ko'maklashadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, maktabgacha ta'limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish bolalarning rivojlanishi uchun samarali pedagogik yondashuvdir. Bunday yondashuv bolalarning bilim olish, fikrlash va

amaliy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Kelgusida maktabgacha ta'limda pedagogik metodlar va texnologiyalarni yanada takomillashtirish hamda ularning samaradorligini oshirish uchun ko'proq ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilishi lozim.

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**TARBIYAVIY MUNOSABATLARNING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK
XUSUSIYATLARI VA ULARDA KASBIY SHAKLLANISH VA KASBIY
O'ZLIKNI ANGLASHNING PEDOGOGIK MOHIYATI**

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Annotatsiya. Ta'lim munosabatlarining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari va ulardagi kasbiy rivojlanish va kasbiy o'zini o'zi anglashning pedagogik mohiyatini tadqiq qilish insonning yaxlitligi va o'ziga xosligi, shaxsning munosabatlar sub'ekti sifatidagi va uning o'ziga xosligi haqidagi tizimli g'oyalarga asoslanadi.

Maqolada tarbiyaviy munosabatlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari va ularda kasbiy shakllanish va kasbiy o'zlikni anglashning pedagogik mohiyati yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Munosabat, rivojlanish, anglash, mohiyat, bilim, yechim, o'qitish, tarbiya, g'oya, element.

Ta'lim munosabatlarining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari va ulardagi kasbiy rivojlanish va kasbiy o'zini o'zi anglashning pedagogik mohiyati o'qituvchining kasbiy o'zini o'zi anglashining rivojlanishidagi kamchiliklarni aniqlaganligi, uning alohida tarkibiy qismlarining deformatsiyasi (uslub haqidagi g'oyalar) bilan belgilanadi. O'qituvchilarni tayyorlashda talabalarga kasbiy o'zini o'zi diagnostika qilishni o'rgatish, o'z shaxsiyatini rivojlantirish, kasbiy faoliyatni o'z-o'zini tartibga solish qobiliyati, o'zini o'zi anglash istagi, kasb vakili sifatida o'ziga bo'lgan qiymat-semantik munosabat, ularning pedagogik faoliyatini baholash o'rgatilishi kerak.

Ta'lim munosabatlarining ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari va ulardagi kasbiy rivojlanish va kasbiy o'zini o'zi anglashning pedagogik mohiyatini tadqiq qilish ta'lim falsafasi, pedagogik psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik, akmeologiya, sinergetika, germeneytika, aksiologiyaning yetakchi g'oyalarga, insonning yaxlitligi va o'ziga xosligi, shaxsning munosabatlar sub'ekti sifatidagi va uning o'ziga xosligi haqidagi tizimli g'oyalarga asoslanadi.

Prezident Sh.M.Mirziyoyev yoshlar tarbiyasi haqida soʻz yuritib, bu borada shoshilmaslik, yoshlar va ota-onalarning talab-istaklaridan kelib chiqib, har tomonlama puxta oʻylab ish tutish kerak [6], bu esa mamlakatda ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy barqarorlik, jamiyatda tinchlik va ahillik, millatlararo totuvlikni saqlab qolish, mustaqillikning uzoq yillarga moʻljallangan ijtimoiy-siyosiy taraqqiyot yoʻlini belgilab olish, istiqbolimizni ichki va tashqi xurujlardan asrab-avaylash, yangi jamiyatning yangi, yuksak maʼnaviyatli, mustaqil fikrlashga qodir, ayni chogʻda mamlakat, millat tarixini yaxshi biluvchi, ulugʻ ajdodlarimiz qoldirgan ilmiy-maʼnaviy merosdan bahramand yoshlarni tarbiyalash vazifasi turadi, deb taʼkidlaydi.

Talabalarning maʼnaviy madaniyatini rivojlantirishning falsafiy, ijtimoiy-antropologik masalalari M.Kaxxarova [1], A.Mavrulov [3], J.Tulenov [4], G.Tulenova [5], O.Gʻaybullayev [2]lar tomonidan tadqiq etilgan.

Taʼlim munosabatlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari va ulardagi kasbiy rivojlanish va kasbiy oʻzini oʻzi anglashning pedagogik mohiyati haqida gapirganda, didaktik maʼnoda uchta asosiy masala belgilab beriladi:

- 1) oʻqituvchiga maʼlum boʻlgan bilimlarni, yechimlarni, oʻqitish va tarbiya usullarini yangi pedagogik vaziyat sharoitlariga oʻtkazish;
- 2) har bir pedagogik vaziyat uchun yangi yechim topish;
- 3) pedagogik bilim va gʻoyalarning yangi elementlarini yaratish va aniq pedagogik vaziyatni hal qilishning yangi misollarini qurish.

Tadqiqotlar shuni koʻrsatadiki, pedagogik vazifani umumlashtirish darajasidan qatʼi nazar, uni hal qilishning tugallangan tsikli "oʻylash - harakat qilish - oʻylash" triadasiga toʻgʻri keladi va pedagogik faoliyatning tarkibiy qismlari va ularga mos keladigan koʻnikmalar bilan mos keladi. Natijada, oʻqituvchining kasbiy malakasi modeli uning nazariy va amaliy tayyorgarligining birligi sifatida ishlaydi.

Kasbiy oʻzini oʻzi anglashning yuqori darajasi quyidagilar bilan tavsiflanadi: oʻqituvchining kasbdagi shaxsiy oʻsish qadriyatlari xususiyatlarining ierarxik tuzilishining ustunligi; ongda talaba obrazini uning hayotiy faoliyati subʼekti sifatida aks ettirish va belgi sifatida aks etish istagi; oʻquvchilar bilan shaxsga yoʻnaltirilgan oʻzaro munosabatlarga boʻlgan munosabatning ustunligi, oʻziga ijobiy munosabat.

Oʻz-oʻzini hurmat qilish va oʻz-oʻzini anglashning psixologik tushunchalari aniq boʻlishiga qaramay, farqlarga ega. Oʻz-oʻzini hurmat qilish kontsepsiyasi - bu oʻzi haqida baholovchi emas, balki tavsiflovchi fikrlar toʻplamidir. Garchi, albatta, oʻz-oʻzini hurmat qilish kontsepsiyasining u yoki bu qismi ijobiy yoki salbiy rangga ega boʻlishi mumkin. Oʻz-oʻzini hurmat qilish tushunchasi, aksincha, inson oʻz fazilatlarini qanday

baholashi bilan bevosita bog'liq. O'z-o'zini hurmat qilish - bu insonning o'zini, uning imkoniyatlarini, fazilatlarini va boshqa odamlar orasidagi o'rnini baholashdan iborat. Bundan tashqari, xuddi shu fazilatlar bir kishi tomonidan ijobiy talqin qilinishi mumkin (va keyin ular o'z-o'zini hurmat qilishni oshiradi), ikkinchisi esa - salbiy ma'noda (va keyin uni tabiiy ravishda pasaytiradi). Umuman olganda, o'z-o'zini anglash tushunchasi o'z-o'zini hurmat qilish tushunchasiga qaraganda kengroqdir.

O'z-o'zini baholash shaxsning markaziy shakllanishini, uning asosiy qismini anglatadi, asosan shaxsning ijtimoiy moslashuvini belgilaydi va uning xatti-harakati va faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi hisoblanadi. Shuni tushunish kerakki, uning shakllanishi faoliyat va shaxslararo o'zaro ta'sir jarayonida sodir bo'ladi.

Kasbiy o'zini o'zi baholash tarkibida, shuningdek, erishilgan narsalarni baholash bilan bog'liq va yutuqlardan qoniqish / norozilikni aks ettiruvchi natijaning o'zini o'zi baholashini va baholash bilan bog'liq potentsialni o'z-o'zini baholashni ta'kidlash tavsiya etiladi. O'z-o'zini baholashning ushbu modeli o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish uchun ijobiy motivatsiya asosida yotadi va shaxsning ijtimoiy va kasbiy muvaffaqiyati, shu jumladan o'qituvchilik faoliyati bilan bog'liq.

A.Reanning tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'qituvchilarning tasavvuri idealdan uzoqda bo'ladi, bu kabi fazilatlarga rioya qilish, yetakchilik va ishonchlilik ustun turadi. Bundan tashqari, yetakchilik uchun og'ish salbiy, qolgan ikkita sifat uchun esa ijobiydir. Bu o'qituvchilarning o'z-o'zini baholashiga ko'ra, yetakchilik ularda yetarlicha ifodalanmaganligini anglatadi; professional o'qituvchining "ideal" qiyofasiga yaqinlashib, o'zida bu sifatni rivojlantirish istagi qat'iy bo'ladi.

O'qituvchi faoliyatini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun o'qituvchining amaliy ko'nikmalarning keng guruhidan kamida bittasini ravon egallashi juda muhimdir: badiiy (qo'shiq aytish, rasm chizish, musiqa asboblari chalish va boshqalar); deyarli har kim o'zlashtira oladigan tashkiliy (masalan, ommaviy ko'ngilochar, bir yoki bir nechta sport turlari bo'yicha ijtimoiy murabbiy, turizm bo'yicha instruktor, ekskursiya gid, ma'ruzachi-targ'ibotchi, to'garak rahbari va boshqalar).

Ko'pincha pedagogik mahorat pedagogik texnologiya ko'nikma va malakalariga tushiriladi, bu ko'nikmalar esa o'zlashtirishning tashqi ko'rinishdagi tarkibiy qismlaridan faqat biri hisoblanadi. O'z kasbiy salohiyatini doimiy ravishda yangilab turmasdan, boyitmasdan turib, bugungi kunda yosh avlodga jamiyatning hozirgi talablari darajasida bilim berib bo'lmaydi. O'qituvchining kasbiy o'zini o'zi tarbiyalashi, asosan, agar u o'zi umumiy pedagogik bilimdagi, o'qitilayotgan fan

asoslarini bilishdagi kamchiliklarni va uning pedagogik vositalarining etarli emasligini ko'rmasa, mumkin emas. O'z-o'zini tarbiyalash va kasbiy o'zini-o'zi takomillashtirish bo'yicha ish boshlaganida, yangi o'qituvchi ma'lum bir davrdagi ishini tahlil qilish ma'lumotlariga, ularni ob'ektiv baholashga va o'z ishini yaxshilash bo'yicha murabbiylarning tavsiyalariga ega bo'lishi kerak. O'z ustida tizimli ishlash orqali o'z kasbiy faoliyatida sezilarli muvaffaqiyatlarga erishgan o'qituvchilarning tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'z-o'zini takomillashtirish bo'yicha ish o'z pedagogik amaliyotini chuqur tahlil qilish, muvaffaqiyatlar va muvaffaqiyatsizliklar sabablarini aniqlash bilan boshlanishi kerak. O'z faoliyatining natijalari va jarayonini tahlil qilib, o'qituvchi mulohaza yuritadi, ularsiz o'quv jarayonining qonuniyatlarini tushunish mumkin emas, pedagogik mahorat sari ilg'or harakat bo'lmaydi.

Fan o'z-o'zini hurmat qilishni shakllantirishning ikkita usulini qayd etadi. Birinchisi - intilish darajasini erishilgan natija bilan bog'lash, ikkinchisi - o'zi haqidagi boshqalarning fikrlarini taqqoslash, ijtimoiy taqqoslash. Ammo bu usullardan foydalanganda o'zini-o'zi hurmat qilish har doim ham rivojlanmaydi. Past intilishlar o'z-o'zini hurmat qilishning oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin, chunki faqat yuqori maqsadlarni qo'ygan o'qituvchilar o'z ishlarida qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. O'zini va o'z natijalarini hamkasblari natijalari bilan taqqoslash orqali o'zini o'zi qadrlashni shakllantirish usuli ijodiy ishlaydigan o'qituvchini qoniqtira olmaydi.

O'qituvchining (shu jumladan kelajakdagi) o'zini o'zi qadrlashini shakllantirishning asosiy usuli - bu o'z natijalarini o'qituvchi-pedagogning shaxsiyati va faoliyati ideali bilan solishtirish va bunday ishni iloji boricha erta, birinchi kursdan boshlash kerak. Kasbiy idealni shakllantirishning eng oddiy va ayni paytda eng ishonchli usuli - bu o'z-o'zini o'qitish maxsus adabiyotlarni o'rganish, ideal o'qituvchini topish uchun taniqli o'qituvchilarning hayoti va faoliyati bilan tanishish. Bu uning o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash samaradorligining asosiy shartidir. Bu borada irodali, qiyofasi namuna bo'ladigan inson ideali juda foydali rol o'ynashi mumkin.

O'z-o'zini tarbiyalash jarayonini rag'batlantiradigan tashqi omillarga o'qituvchilar jamoasi, maktabni boshqarish uslubi va bo'sh vaqt omili kiradi. O'qituvchi, ayniqsa, boshlang'ich o'qituvchi, o'zaro xayrixohlik va talabchanlik, to'g'rilik, konstruktiv tanqid va o'z-o'zini tanqid qilish muhiti mavjud bo'lgan, hamkasblarining ijodiy izlanishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratadigan va chin dildan quvonadigan o'qituvchilar jamoasida bo'lsa. ularning topilmalari, boshlang'ich o'qituvchilarning kasbiy o'sishiga qiziqish mavjud bo'lsa, professional ideal talablariga javob berishga intiladi. Aksincha, o'qituvchilar o'rtasida kollektivistik tamoyillarning yo'qligi, ijodiy izlanishga e'tibor

bermaslik va o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash imkoniyatlariga shubha bilan munosabatda bo'lish muqarrar ravishda o'z-o'zini takomillashtirishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni o'ldiradi.

O'z-o'zini tarbiyalash uchun maqsadlarni to'g'ri belgilash uchun siz o'zingizning kuchli va zaif tomonlaringizni bilishingiz kerak, ya'ni o'zingizni bilishingiz kerak. O'z-o'zini bilishning eng muhim usullaridan biri bu o'z tajribasini ijobiy va salbiy tahlil qilishdir. Tajriba, "qiyin xatolarning o'g'li" - ajoyib o'qituvchi, lekin u darslari uchun juda qimmatga tushadi. O'zingizni bilishning yana bir usuli - boshqalar bilan solishtirish. Aniq sabablarga ko'ra, dasturda o'z-o'zini takomillashtirishning barcha vazifalari va yo'nalishlari qayd etilishi mumkin emas. Ba'zan bunga alohida ehtiyoj yo'q. Asosiysi, o'qituvchilik yo'liga qadam qo'ygan har bir shaxs o'z hayotiy qoida va tamoyillarini ishlab chiqadi va hayotda ularga qat'iy amal qiladi.

O'z-o'ziga ta'sir qilish vositalari va usullari cheksiz xilma-xildir. O'z shaxsiyatining xususiyatlarini va o'ziga xos sharoitlarini hisobga olgan holda, har bir kishi o'zining optimal kombinatsiyasini tanlaydi. Dam olish - bu umumiy tinchlik holati, kuchli tajribalar yoki jismoniy harakatlardan keyin dam olish.

O'z-o'zini tarbiyalash vositalari orasida alohida o'rinni shaxsning ruhiy holatini boshqarish vositasi egallaydi, ya'ni. o'z-o'zini tartibga solish vositalari. Bularga o'chirish, o'z-o'zini chalg'itish, mushaklarning gevşemesi (bo'shashish), shuningdek, o'z-o'zini ishontirish, o'z-o'zini tartibga solish, o'zini o'zi boshqarish, o'z-o'zini gipnoz qilish va boshqalar kiradi.

So'nggi yillarda keng ommalashtirish tufayli maxsus og'zaki formulalar - avtotrening yordamida maqsadli o'z-o'zini gipnoz qilish usullari va usullari tobora ko'proq foydalanilmoqda. Pedagogik fikrlash va harakat qilishning integral qobiliyatini mukammal egallashni o'z harakatlari va o'quvchilarning harakatlarini oldindan ko'rish va ijodiy loyihalash uchun asos sifatida kuzatish va tasavvurni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan maxsus mashqlarsiz ta'minlab bo'lmaydi. Ilmiy pedagogik tafakkur pedagogik faktlarga erkin munosabatda bo'lish, ularning mohiyatiga kirib borish uchun ularni tarkibiy qismlarga ajratish, pedagogik hodisalarda o'xshashlik, o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rnatishda ifodalanadi. Buning uchun bo'lajak o'qituvchi faktlar va hodisalarni tasniflashni, ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sir ishtirokchilarining xatti-harakatlari va faoliyati sabablarini aniqlashni va motivlarini aniqlashni, analitik, prognostik va proyektiv muammolarni hal qilishni o'rganishi kerak.

Metodologiyaning o'ziga xos ilmiy darajasi pedagogika yoki psixologiyaga xos bo'lgan, faqat ilmiy bilimlarning ushbu sohasida qo'llaniladigan usullar, tadqiqot tamoyillari va tadqiqot tartiblari tizimidir. U ma'lum bir sohadagi ilmiy bilimlarga xos

bo'lgan muammolarni, shuningdek, metodologiyaning yuqori darajalarida ko'tarilgan, ammo pedagogika yoki psixologiyada aniq o'ziga xoslikka ega bo'lgan savollarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Pedagogikada funksional yondashuvdan farqli ravishda yaxlit yondashuv vujudga keldi, bunda pedagogik jarayonning har qanday jihatini bir vaqtning o'zida butun va shaxsda sodir bo'ladigan o'zgarishlardan qat'iy nazar o'rganiladi. Funksional yondashuvning mohiyati shundan iboratki, pedagogik jarayonni o'rganish uni yaxlitlik, ma'lum bir tuzilishga ega bo'lgan tizim sifatida hisobga olinmasdan amalga oshiriladi, unda har bir element belgilangan vazifalarni hal qilishda o'z vazifasini bajaradi, shuningdek, uning harakatini amalga oshiradi. Har bir element butunning harakat qonunlariga bo'ysunadi.

Pedagogikadagi funksionalizm ko'p jihatdan an'anaviy pedagogika fanining voqelik hodisalarini ko'rib chiqishga metafizik yondoshuvi mahsulidir: o'qitish ma'lum miqdorda bilim va ko'nikmalarni berishi, ta'lim esa axloqiy ongini shakllantirib, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashi kerak. ijtimoiy talab qilinadigan sifat. Ayni vaqtda o'qituvchi o'qitadi, tarbiyachi esa tarbiyalaydi.

Shaxs qismlarga bo'lib shakllanmaydi, deydi A.S.Makarenko. Shunga qaramay, zamonaviy ta'lim amaliyotining ob'ektiv qarama-qarshiliklari orasida asosiysi, bizning fikrimizcha, shaxsning yaxlitligi va uni rivojlantirish muammosini hal qilishda funksional yondashuv o'rtasidagi ziddiyatdir. Yaxlit yondashuv zarurati shundan kelib chiqadi, uning asosiy g'oyasi shundan iborat:

- butunning xossalari uning elementlari xossalari umumiy mahsuloti emas;
- butunning haqiqiy mavjudligida namoyon bo'ladigan xususiyatlari uning elementlarida butunlay yo'q bo'lishi mumkin. Ular mexanik qo'shilishning emas, balki elementlarning xususiyatlarining murakkab o'zaro ta'sirining natijasidir. Tizim o'z tarkibiy qismlariga faol ta'sir qiladi, ularni o'z tabiatiga ko'ra o'zgartiradi;
- bir komponentning o'zgarishi muqarrar ravishda boshqalarda va butun tizimda o'zgarishlarga olib keladi;
- pedagogik jarayonni tashkil etishda shaxsning integrativ (yaxlit) xususiyatlariga yo'naltirish;
- shaxs deganda yaxlitlik, o'ziga xos tuzilish, funktsiyalar va ichki tuzilishga ega bo'lgan murakkab aqliy tizim sifatida tushunish kerak.

Psixologiyada shaxsiyatning integrativ, yaxlit xususiyatini aniqlash muammosi hali ham o'zining aniq yechimini olgani yo'q. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqotchilar bir ovozdan shaxsning barcha jihatlari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq va o'zaro ta'sir

qiladi, ammo dominant ta'sir doimo uning ijtimoiy tomoni - dunyoqarashi va yo'nalishi bo'lib qoladi, ehtiyojlar, qiziqishlar, ideallar, intilishlar, axloqiy va boshqalarni ifodalaydi. Shaxsning eng muhim mezon xususiyati uning yo'nalishi bo'lib, u shaxsning o'zagi, ruhiy markazi hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, yaxlit yondashuvga e'tibor qaratiladi

- rivojlanayotgan shaxsning pedagogik tizimida, birinchi navbatda, integrativ o'zgarish tizimni tashkil etuvchi aloqalar va munosabatlarni ajratib ko'rsatish;

- tizimda nima barqaror va nima o'zgaruvchan, nima asosiy va nima ikkilamchi ekanligini o'rganish va shakllantirish. Bu alohida komponentlar-jarayonlarning shaxsning tizimli bir butun sifatida rivojlanishiga qo'shgan hissasini aniqlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, bu shaxsiy yondashuv bilan juda chambarchas bog'liq.

Pedagogikadagi shaxsiy yondashuv yaxlit yondashuvdan kelib chiqadi. U shaxsning ijtimoiy, faol va ijodiy mohiyati haqidagi g'oyalarni tasdiqlaydi. Shaxsni ijtimoiy-tarixiy taraqqiyot mahsuli va madaniyat tashuvchisi sifatida e'tirof etish shaxsni inson tabiatiga, shu bilan birga narsalar orasidagi narsaga, o'rgatiladigan avtomatga tushirishga imkon bermaydi.

Birgalikda faoliyat va muloqot jarayonida, odamlar va madaniy mahsulotlar dunyosi bilan hamkorlik qilish jarayonida o'z o'zini topadigan shaxsning ijtimoiy faol mohiyati g'oyasi shaxsiy ma'no va axloqiy tanlashning turli muammoli-nizoli vaziyatlarda faoliyati va harakatlarini tartibga soluvchi jamiyatda shaxsning hayoti davomida shakllangan munosabatlar semantikasiga e'tiborni qaratadi (A.N.Leontev).

Shaxsiy yondashuv shaxsiy ma'nolarni shakllantirishga e'tibor berish bilan cheklanmaydi. Shunga qaramay, ularda dunyo inson oldida u harakat qiladigan, kurashadigan va yashaydigan motivlar nurida paydo bo'ladi. Insonning shaxsiy ma'nolarida voqelikni befarq bilish emas, balki dunyoning ma'nosi ochiladi. Ularda hayotning o'zini o'zi belgilash bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar tug'iladi, ular shaxsning yo'nalishini belgilaydi, bu shaxsni uning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida shakllantirishning deyarli barcha yondashuvlarida ajralib turadi.

Shaxsiy yondashuv, shaxsning tuzilishiga oid munozaralardan qat'i nazar, pedagogik jarayonni loyihalash va amalga oshirishda maqsad, mavzu, natija va uning samaradorligining asosiy mezoni sifatida shaxsga yo'naltirishni anglatadi. Bu zudlik bilan shaxsning o'ziga xosligini, uning intellektual va ma'naviy erkinligini, hurmat qilish huquqini tan olishni talab qiladi. Bu ta'limda shaxsning moyilligi va ijodiy

salohiyatini o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishning tabiiy jarayoniga tayanishni, buning uchun tegishli shart-sharoitlarni yaratishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Metodologiyaning eng yuqori falsafiy darajasida materialistik dialektika nuqtai nazaridan faoliyat shaxs rivojlanishining asosi, vositasi va hal qiluvchi sharti ekanligi aniqlandi. Bu holat pedagogik tadqiqotlar va amaliyotda shaxs bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan faoliyat yondashuvini joriy etishni taqozo etadi. Faoliyat - bu odamlar tomonidan atrofdagi voqelikni o'zgartirish. Bunday transformatsiyaning dastlabki shakli mehnatdir. Insonning moddiy va ma'naviy faoliyatining barcha turlari mehnatdan kelib chiqadi va uning asosiy xususiyati - tevarak-atrofdagi dunyoning ijodiy o'zgarishini o'z ichiga oladi. Tabiatni o'zgartirib, inson o'zini o'zgartiradi, o'zini rivojlanish sub'ekti sifatida namoyon qiladi.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada senapsislar — asab tizimining asosiy tuzilmaviy va funksional birliklari sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Senapsislarning tuzilishi, kimyoviy va elektr senapsislar turlari, ularning impulslar uzatish mexanizmlari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Neyrotransmitterlar va ularning postsinaptik membranadagi retseptorlarga ta'siri, shuningdek, senapsislarning plastikli va modulyatsiyasi tushuntiriladi. Shuningdek, senapsislarda sodir bo'ladigan patologik jarayonlar, ularning asab tizimining kasalliklari bilan bog'liqligi va terapevtik ahamiyati yoritiladi. Ushbu maqola senapsislar faoliyatini chuqurroq o'rganish va klinik amaliyotda qo'llash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: senapsislar, kimyoviy senapsislar, elektr senapsislar, neyrotransmitterlar, retseptorlar, asab impulslari, plastiklik, modulyatsiya, patologik jarayonlar, neyronlararo signal uzatish.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются синапсы как основные структурные и функциональные единицы нервной системы. Подробно анализируются структура синапсов, виды химических и электрических синапсов, а также механизмы передачи импульсов. Объясняется влияние нейротрансмиттеров на рецепторы в постсинаптической мембране, а также рассматриваются пластичность и модуляция синапсов. Также освещаются патологические процессы, происходящие в синапсах, их связь с заболеваниями нервной системы и терапевтическое значение. Статья направлена на углубленное

изучение функционирования синапсов и расширение возможностей их применения в клинической практике.

Ключевые слова: синапсы, химические синапсы, электрические синапсы, нейротрансмиттеры, рецепторы, нервные импульсы, пластичность, модуляция, патологические процессы, нейронная передача сигналов.

Annotation: This article examines synapses as the main structural and functional units of the nervous system. The structure of synapses, the types of chemical and electrical synapses, and their mechanisms of impulse transmission are analyzed in detail. The effect of neurotransmitters on receptors in the postsynaptic membrane, as well as the plasticity and modulation of synapses, are explained. The article also discusses pathological processes occurring in synapses, their connection with nervous system diseases, and their therapeutic significance. This article aims to deepen the understanding of synapse function and expand the possibilities for their application in clinical practice.

Keywords: synapses, chemical synapses, electrical synapses, neurotransmitters, receptors, nerve impulses, plasticity, modulation, pathological processes, neuron-to-neuron signal transmission.

Muammolari va dolzarbligi: Asab tizimi kasalliklari: Senapslar faoliyatining buzilishi Altsgeymer, Parkinson, shizofreniya kabi asab tizimi kasalliklari bilan bogʻliq. Bu kasalliklarning kelib chiqish mexanizmlarini chuqurroq tushunish va ularni davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish uchun senapslar faoliyatini tadqiq qilish muhimdir.

Nevrologik dorilarni ishlab chiqish: Neyrotransmitterlar va retseptorlar mexanizmlarini oʻrganish asosida antidepressantlar, antipsixotiklar, antikonvulsantlar kabi dori vositalarini samarali tayyorlash mumkin.

Kognitiv jarayonlar: Senapslarning plastiqligi oʻrganish va xotira jarayonlariga bogʻliq. Ularni tadqiq qilish ta'lim jarayonlarini yaxshilash, xotira buzilishlarini davolash va kognitiv disfunktsiyalarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Sun'iy intellekt: Neyron tarmoqlarini modellashtirishda senapslar faoliyatini chuqur oʻrganish muhim. Bu sun'iy intellekt va neyrokompyuter interfeyslarining rivojlanishiga ta'sir qiladi.

Muammolari: Murakkablik: Senapslar faoliyati va neurotransmitterlar ta'sir mexanizmlarini to'liq tushunish qiyin. Har bir neurotransmitterning retseptorlarga ta'siri murakkab va ko'p omillarga bog'liq.

Tadqiqot cheklovlari: Odam miya to'qimalarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tadqiq qilishning qiyinligi va etika masalalari ilmiy izlanishlarni cheklaydi.

Patologik jarayonlarning noaniqligi: Asab tizimi kasalliklarida senapslar disfunktsiyasining aniq sabablarini aniqlash qiyin, chunki ko'pincha bir nechta omillar ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Davolashning murakkabligi: Neurotransmitterlar muvozanatini tiklashda dori vositalarining nojo'ya ta'sirlari ko'p bo'lishi mumkin. Bu esa davolash jarayonini murakkablashtiradi.

Individuallik: Har bir insonning neyron tarmog'i va senapslarining individual xususiyatlari borligi uchun umumiy davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish murakkab.

Sinapslar — bu neyronlar o'rtasidagi aloqa nuqtalari bo'lib, ularda bir neyron ikkinchisiga signal yuboradi. O'rtacha bir neyron 1,000 dan 10,000 gacha sinaptik aloqalarga ega bo'lib, inson miyasida jami 10^{14} dan 10^{15} gacha sinaps mavjud.

Kimyoviy sinapslar: Kimyoviy sinapslarda signal uzatish quyidagicha amalga oshadi:

1. Presinaptik neyron: Aks potentsiali (elektr signali) akson terminaliga yetib kelganda, kalsiy ionlari (Ca^{2+}) uchun mo'ljallangan kanallar ochiladi va kalsiy ionlari hujayraga kiradi.

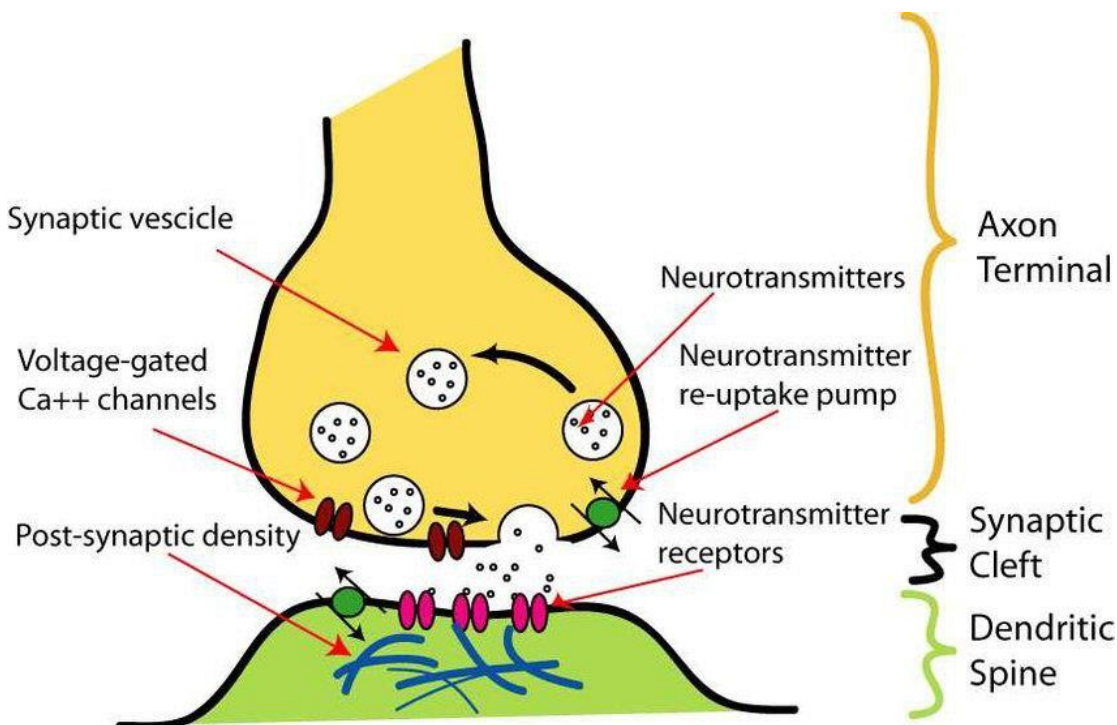
2. Neurotransmitterlar chiqarilishi: Kalsiy ionlarining kirishi sinaptik pufakchalarni faollashtiradi, natijada ular neurotransmitter moddalarni sinaptik yoriq (presinaptik va postsinaptik membranalar orasidagi bo'shliq)ga chiqaradi.

3. Postsinaptik neyron: Neurotransmitterlar postsinaptik membranadagi maxsus retseptorlarga bog'lanadi, bu esa ion kanallarining ochilishiga olib keladi va postsinaptik potentsialni hosil qiladi.

Elektr sinapslar: Elektr sinapslarda ikkita neyron o'rtasida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri elektr toki o'tadi. Bu sinapslar gap junctions deb ataluvchi maxsus tuzilmalar orqali amalga oshadi. Elektr sinapslar kimyoviy sinapslarga nisbatan tezroq ishlaydi va neyronlarning sinxronlashuvini ta'minlaydi.

Sinaptik integratsiya: Bitta neyron ko'plab sinapslardan signallarni qabul qiladi. Bu signallar qo'zg'atuvchi (ekzikator) yoki tormozlovchi (inhibitor) bo'lishi mumkin. Neyron ushbu signallarni integratsiya qilib, agar qo'zg'atuvchi signallar tormozlovchi signallardan ustun bo'lsa va membrana potentsiali ma'lum bir chegaraga yetsa, yangi aks potentsialini hosil qiladi.

Sinaptik plastiklik: Sinapslarning kuchi va samaradorligi tajriba va o'rganish jarayonida o'zgarishi mumkin. Bu hodisa sinaptik plastiklik deb ataladi va uzoq muddatli potentsiyalash (LTP) yoki uzoq muddatli depressiya (LTD) shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. Sinaptik plastiklik o'rganish va xotira jarayonlarining asosini tashkil etadi.



Senapslarning ishlash mexanizmi neyronlar o'rtasida yoki neyron bilan boshqa hujayra (masalan, mushak yoki bez hujayrasi) orasidagi signallarni uzatishni ta'minlaydi. Bu jarayon kimyoviy va elektr senapslar orqali amalga oshadi.

1. Kimyoviy senapslarning ishlash mexanizmi:

Bu jarayon asosan uch bosqichda amalga oshiriladi:

a) Impulsning kelishi:

Neyron orqali elektr impulsi (aksiyon potentsiali) presinaptik tuguncha (axon terminali)ga yetib keladi.

Bu impuls kalsiy ionlarining (Ca^{2+}) kanallarini ochadi va kalsiy ionlari hujayraga kiradi.

b) Neyrotransmitterlarning ajralishi:

Kalsiy ionlari ta'sirida presinaptik membranadagi vesikulalar (pufakchalar) neyrotransmitterlarni sinaptik yarim bo'shliqqa chiqaradi.

Neyrotransmitterlar (masalan, asetilxolin, dopamin, glutamat) sinaptik yarim bo'shliqda diffuziya qiladi va postsinaptik membranadagi retseptorlarga ulanadi.

c) Signalni qabul qilish va uzatish:

Neyrotransmitter retseptorlarga bog'lanib, ion kanallarini ochadi yoki yopadi.

Bu ion kanallari orqali natriy (Na^+), kaliy (K^+) yoki xlorid (Cl^-) ionlari kirib-chiqadi va membrananing potentsialini o'zgartiradi.

Agar membrana potentsiali kerakli darajaga yetib kelsa, yangi aksiyon potentsiali hosil bo'ladi va impuls keyingi neyron yoki hujayraga uzatiladi.

Kimyoviy senapslar: Sekinroq, ammo ancha moslashuvchan.

Neyrotransmitterlar fermentlar tomonidan parchalanadi yoki presinaptik hujayraga qayta so'riladi.

2. Elektr senapslarning ishlash mexanizmi:

Elektr senapslarda neyronlar gap-yomiklar (gap junctions) orqali bevosita bog'langan bo'lib, ionlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bir hujayradan ikkinchisiga o'tadi.

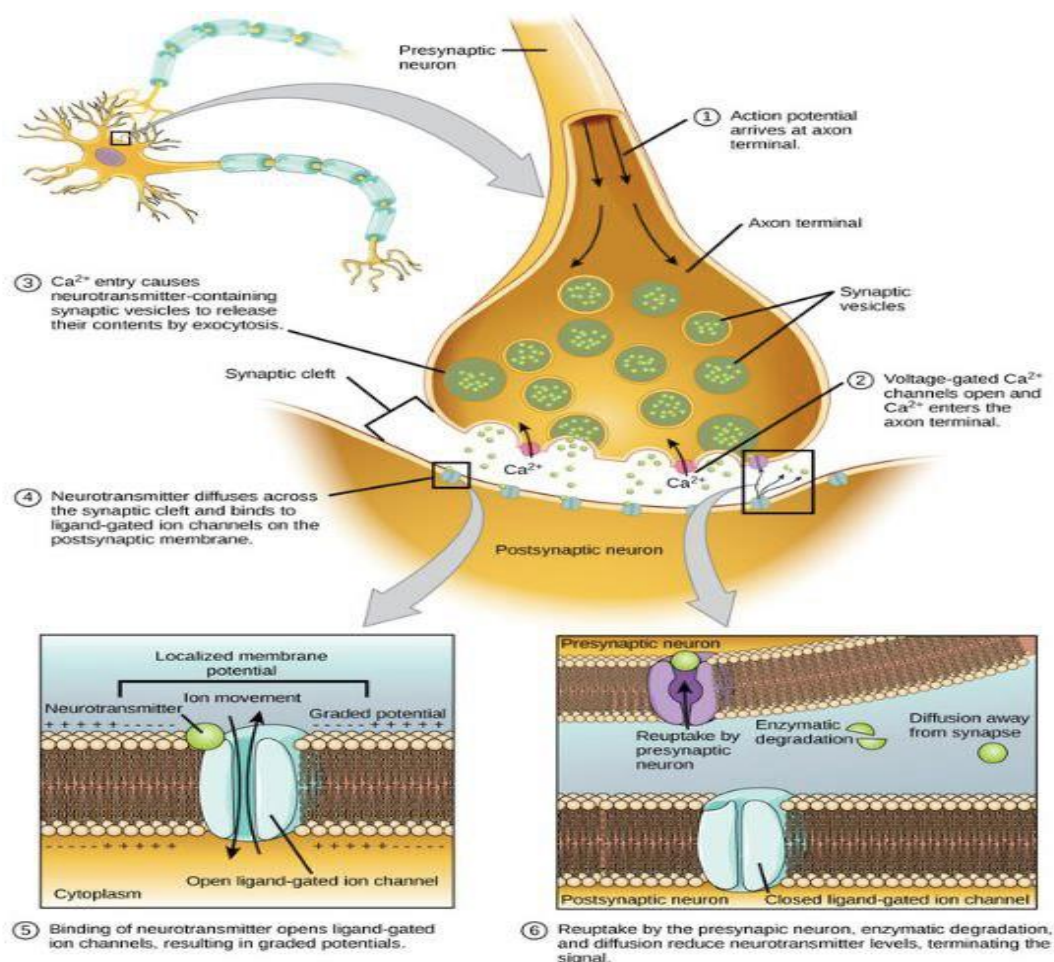
Elektr senapslar orqali signal uzatilishi juda tez, sinxronlashtirilgan va bevosita amalga oshadi.

Elektr senapslar ko'pincha yurak mushaklarida, ba'zi reflektor doiralarda va oddiy nerv tizimlarida uchraydi.

Senapslar faoliyatining umumiy tavsifi:

Modulyatsiya: Neyrotransmitterlar ta'sirini kuchaytirish yoki kamaytirish imkoniyati mavjud.

Plastiklik: Uzoq muddatli potentsiatsiya (LTP) va uzoq muddatli depressiya (LTD) orqali o'rganish va **xotirada** ishtirok etadi.



Postsinaptik membrana — bu senapsida signallarni qabul qiluvchi hujayraning (neyron, mushak yoki bez hujayrasi) membranasi hisoblanadi. U senaptik yarim bo'shliqda joylashgan bo'lib, presinaptik membrana bilan yuzma-yuz turadi.

Postsinaptik membraning vazifalari: Signalni qabul qilish: Presinaptik membranadan ajralgan neyrotransmitterlar postsinaptik membranadagi maxsus retseptorlarga ulanadi. Ion kanallarini boshqarish: Neyrotransmitterlar retseptorlarga bog'langach, ion kanallari ochiladi yoki yopiladi. Bu jarayon membraning elektroximiyoviy potentsialini o'zgartiradi.

Eksitator postsinaptik potensial (EPSP): Natriy (Na^+) kanallari ochilib, hujayraning depolarizatsiyasi.

Ingibitor postsinaptik potensial (IPSP): Kaliy (K^+) yoki xlorid (Cl^-) kanallari ochilib, hujayraning gipolarizatsiyasi. Signalni kuchaytirish yoki susaytirish: Neyrotransmitterlar turiga qarab postsinaptik membrana signallarni kuchaytirishi yoki susaytirishi mumkin.

Postsinaptik membranadagi retseptorlar:

Ionotrop retseptorlar: Ion kanallari bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lib, neyrotransmitterlar ularga ulanib, ionlar oqimini boshqaradi. Tezkor ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Metabotrop retseptorlar: G-proteinlar orqali ikkilamchi xabarchilar (second messengers) tizimini faollashtiradi. Ular sekinroq, lekin uzoq davom etuvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Postsinaptik membrananing ahamiyati:

Neyronlararo signalizatsiyani ta'minlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Xotira, o'rganish va hissiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi.

Neyrotransmitterlar va retseptorlar o'rtasidagi muvozanat buzilishi asab tizimi kasalliklariga olib kelishi mumkin (masalan, Parkinson, Altsgeymer kasalliklari).

Zamonaviy davolash usullari:

1. Dori-darmonlar:

Altsgeymer kasalligida: Asetilxolinesteraza ingibitorlari (donepezil, rivastigmin) va NMDA antagonistlari (memantin).

Parkinson kasalligida: Dopamin agonistlari (levodopa, ropinirol) va MAO-B ingibitorlari.

Miyasteniya gravisda: Asetilxolinesteraza ingibitorlari (piridostigmin) va immunosupressiv dori vositalari.

Epilepsiyada: Antikonvulsantlar (karbamazepin, valproat kislota).

Sklerozda: Immunomodulyatorlar va monoklonal antitanachalar.

2. Gen terapiyasi: Genlarni tahrirlash orqali neurotransmitterlarning sintezini normallashtirish. Masalan, Parkinson kasalligida dopamin sintezini oshirish uchun foydalaniladi.

3. Nevromodulyatsiya:

Transkraniyal magnit stimulyatsiya (TMS): Miya faoliyatini o'zgartirish uchun magnit to'liqlardan foydalanish.

Vagus nervini stimulyatsiya qilish: Epilepsiya va depressiyada qo'llaniladi.

Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS): Miya chuqur tuzilmalarini elektr impulslari orqali stimulyatsiya qilish.

4. Staminal hujayra terapiyasi: Zararlangan nerv hujayralarini tiklash va yangilash imkonini beradi. Hozirgi kunda klinik tadqiqotlar davom etmoqda.

5. Nano texnologiyalar: Nanozarrachalar yordamida dori vositalarini maqsadli yetkazish, sinapslarni tiklashda yangi usullardan hisoblanadi.

Xulosa:

Senapslar asab tizimining asosiy kommunikatsiya tuzilmalari sifatida neyronlararo signallarni uzatish, boshqarish va modulyatsiya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular kimyoviy va elektr turlarga bo'linib, har biri o'ziga xos mexanizmlarga ega. Kimyoviy senapslar neurotransmitterlar orqali murakkab signalizatsiyani amalga oshirsa, elektr senapslar tezkor va sinxron signal uzatishni ta'minlaydi.

Senapslarning o'rganilishi kognitiv jarayonlar, xotira, o'rganish, hissiy holatlar va harakatlarni tushinishda, shuningdek, Parkinson, Altsgeymer va shizofreniya kabi asab tizimi kasalliklarini davolashda muhimdir. Shunga qaramay, senapslar faoliyatining murakkabligi, patologik jarayonlarning noaniqligi va tadqiqotlarning qiyinligi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Zamonaviy ilm-fan va tibbiyot senapslar faoliyatini chuqur o'rganish orqali yangi davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish, kognitiv salohiyatni rivojlantirish va asab tizimi kasalliklarini samarali davolashni maqsad qilgan. Bu yo'nalishda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar nafaqat nevrologiya, balki sun'iy intellekt va neyrokompyuter interfeyslarining rivojlanishiga ham xizmat qiladi.

Umuman olganda, senapslar asab tizimining muhim va murakkab tuzilmalari bo‘lib, ularni chuqur tadqiq etish ilmiy va klinik amaliyot uchun dolzarb ahamiyatga ega.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO DIFFERENT AGES

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Annotation

This article explores effective methodologies for teaching foreign languages to learners of different age groups. It examines age-related cognitive, psychological, and social factors that influence language acquisition and discusses appropriate teaching methods for young children, adolescents, and adults. The study highlights the importance of age-specific approaches to enhance motivation, retention, and overall language proficiency.

Keywords: Foreign language teaching, age differences, methodology, young learners, adolescents, adults, cognitive development, motivation, language acquisition.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются эффективные методики преподавания иностранных языков учащимся разных возрастных групп. Анализируются когнитивные, психологические и социальные факторы, влияющие на процесс изучения языка, а также обсуждаются соответствующие методики обучения для детей, подростков и взрослых. Исследование подчеркивает важность возрастнo-ориентированных подходов для повышения мотивации, запоминания и общей языковой компетенции.

Ключевые слова

Преподавание иностранного языка, возрастные различия, методология, младшие учащиеся, подростки, взрослые, когнитивное развитие, мотивация, изучение языка.

Introduction

Teaching a foreign language effectively requires an understanding of learners' age-related characteristics. Language acquisition varies significantly depending on cognitive abilities, motivation, and learning styles, which change over time. This article aims to analyze the most effective methodologies for different age groups and how these approaches impact language learning outcomes.

Main Part

1. Age-Related Differences in Language Learning

- Young learners (3-10 years): Have a high capacity for natural language acquisition but require interactive and play-based methods.
- Adolescents (11-18 years): Show improved analytical thinking and benefit from structured lessons with real-world applications.
- Adults (18+ years): Have stronger cognitive abilities but may struggle with pronunciation and fluency due to reduced neuroplasticity.

2. Effective Teaching Methods for Different Ages

2.1. Teaching Methods for Young Learners

- Total Physical Response (TPR): Engages students in movement-based learning.
- Songs, Stories, and Games: Enhance vocabulary retention and engagement.
- Immersion Approach: Encourages communication in the target language through natural interactions.

2.2. Teaching Methods for Adolescents

- Communicative Language Teaching (CLT): Focuses on real-life communication skills.
- Project-Based Learning (PBL): Develops language skills through collaborative projects.
- Task-Based Learning (TBL): Encourages practical use of language in various tasks.

2.3. Teaching Methods for Adults

- Grammar-Translation Method: Helps in understanding complex grammatical structures.
- Cognitive Approach: Uses learners' analytical skills for structured learning.
- Blended Learning: Combines traditional and digital tools for flexible learning.

Results

The research findings suggest that age-specific teaching methodologies significantly enhance language acquisition.

- Young learners showed a higher retention rate when exposed to play-based and immersive learning.
- Adolescents performed better in communicative and task-based activities, demonstrating improved fluency and interaction skills.
- Adult learners, despite facing pronunciation challenges, showed greater grammatical accuracy when taught through structured approaches.
- The effectiveness of teaching methods depends largely on learners' cognitive abilities, motivation, and exposure to the language.

Discussion

These results indicate that understanding learners' age-related characteristics plays a crucial role in effective language teaching. Younger students require interactive, playful, and immersive techniques, while adolescents benefit from social interaction and real-world applications. Adults, on the other hand, prefer logical and structured learning. The study highlights that a one-size-fits-all approach does not work; instead, educators should tailor their teaching strategies to learners' developmental stages. Future research should explore technological integration in foreign language teaching to enhance engagement across all age groups.

Conclusion

Effective foreign language teaching requires age-appropriate methods. Understanding learners' cognitive and emotional needs allows educators to design better lessons and improve language retention. Implementing adaptive teaching strategies can make language learning more efficient and engaging for learners of all ages.

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THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract: Technology has revolutionized modern education, making learning more engaging, efficient, and accessible. The integration of digital tools such as artificial intelligence (AI), online learning platforms, and virtual reality (VR) has transformed traditional teaching methods. This article explores the significance of technology in education, discussing key digital tools, their impact on students and teachers, and best practices for integrating technology into classrooms. The article also highlights potential challenges, such as the digital divide and the need for teacher training, along with strategies to overcome them.

Keywords: Modern education, digital learning, EdTech, online learning, interactive learning, technology in classrooms, e-learning, AI in education, virtual learning.

Introduction: The 21st century has seen a rapid shift in education due to advancements in technology. Traditional classroom teaching, which primarily relied on textbooks and teacher-centered instruction, has evolved into a more interactive and student-centered learning experience. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of digital learning tools, demonstrating the necessity of integrating technology into education. From smart classrooms to AI-driven personalized learning, technology is reshaping the way students acquire knowledge and skills. This article examines the key aspects of technology in education, highlighting its benefits, challenges, and the best practices for maximizing its potential.

Literature Review and Methodology

Numerous studies have analyzed the impact of technology on student learning outcomes. Research suggests that interactive digital tools increase student engagement, enhance retention, and allow for a more personalized learning experience. For instance,

a study by Brown (2007) found that gamification and multimedia-based learning improve knowledge retention by 30% compared to traditional methods. Similarly, research by Emmer & Stough (2001) emphasized the importance of teacher training in ensuring the successful implementation of digital tools. This study gathers insights from academic sources, real-world case studies, and educational institutions to present a comprehensive analysis of technology in education.

Discussion

1. Benefits of Technology in Education

1.1. Enhanced Engagement and Interactivity

One of the biggest advantages of technology in education is its ability to make learning more engaging. Interactive tools such as smartboards, educational games, and augmented reality (AR) help students visualize complex concepts. For example, VR simulations allow students to explore historical sites or conduct virtual science experiments, making learning more immersive.

1.2. Personalized Learning and AI Integration

Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing education by offering personalized learning experiences. AI-powered platforms like Duolingo and Khan Academy adapt lessons based on individual student progress, helping learners study at their own pace. This personalized approach ensures that students receive targeted support in areas where they struggle, improving overall learning outcomes.

1.3. Accessibility and Remote Learning

Technology has made education accessible to students in remote areas and those with disabilities. Online learning platforms such as Coursera, Udemy, and edX provide students with the opportunity to access high-quality education from anywhere in the world. Assistive technologies, including text-to-speech software and screen readers, enable students with disabilities to participate fully in learning activities.

1.4. Collaborative Learning and Communication

Digital platforms like Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, and Zoom facilitate collaboration among students and teachers. These tools enable group discussions,

project collaboration, and real-time feedback, fostering a more interactive learning environment.

2. Challenges of Implementing Technology in Education

2.1. The Digital Divide

One of the major challenges in implementing technology in education is the digital divide—the gap between students who have access to technology and those who do not. Socioeconomic disparities mean that not all students have access to high-speed internet, personal devices, or modern learning tools. Governments and educational institutions must work towards bridging this gap by providing digital resources and infrastructure to underprivileged students.

2.2. Teacher Training and Adaptation

Not all educators are well-equipped to integrate technology into their teaching practices. Many teachers require additional training to effectively use digital tools and platforms. Professional development programs focusing on digital literacy and instructional technology can help educators adapt to the changing educational landscape.

2.3. Screen Time and Distractions

While technology enhances learning, excessive screen time can have negative effects on students' health and attention spans. Overuse of digital devices may lead to reduced physical activity and increased distractions. Schools must implement balanced learning approaches that combine digital and traditional teaching methods.

2.4. Data Privacy and Security Concerns

With the rise of online learning, data privacy and security have become significant concerns. Students' personal information is often stored on digital platforms, making them vulnerable to cyber threats. Schools and educational institutions must prioritize cybersecurity measures to protect student data.

Results

Studies have shown that schools and institutions implementing technology-driven learning approaches witness improved student performance, higher engagement levels, and better knowledge retention. For example, research indicates that students who use interactive learning platforms score 20–30% higher on assessments than those relying solely on traditional methods. Additionally, online learning has enabled millions of students worldwide to continue their education despite disruptions caused by global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

Technology has become an indispensable part of modern education, providing new opportunities for personalized and accessible learning. While challenges such as the digital divide and teacher training must be addressed, adopting best practices can ensure the successful integration of technology in classrooms. As educational institutions continue to evolve, leveraging technology will play a crucial role in shaping the future of learning.

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SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF DIFFERENT WORLDVIEWS AND ATTITUDES IN FORMING ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY

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Abstract

Adolescence is a critical stage in personality development, influenced by various social-psychological factors, including worldview formation and attitudes toward society, culture, and personal identity. This study examines how different worldviews and attitudes shape adolescent behavior, cognitive development, and social interactions. It explores the role of family, education, media, and peer influence in shaping adolescents' perceptions of themselves and the world around them. The research highlights how ideological, cultural, and psychological factors contribute to the development of moral values, self-esteem, and decision-making skills during this formative period.

Keywords: Adolescence, Worldview, Social-Psychological Factors, Personality Development, Attitudes, Identity Formation

Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional phase characterized by significant psychological, cognitive, and social changes. During this period, individuals develop their identities and adopt worldviews that influence their thoughts, behaviors, and interactions with society. Worldviews—encompassing beliefs about morality, politics, religion, and personal values—play a crucial role in shaping attitudes and personality traits. The way adolescents perceive their surroundings and respond to social expectations is largely influenced by family upbringing, cultural background, education, and peer interactions. This study aims to explore the psychological mechanisms through which different worldviews and attitudes contribute to personality formation in adolescence. It also investigates the impact of external influences, such as social media, globalization, and educational systems, in shaping adolescent perspectives. By understanding these factors, educators, parents, and policymakers can develop strategies to support positive personality development and foster critical thinking among young individuals.

Literature Review

The process of adolescent personality formation has been widely studied in psychology and sociology, with particular emphasis on the role of worldviews and attitudes in shaping individual identity. Several theories provide insight into how adolescents develop their perspectives on life and society.

The Role of Socialization in Worldview Formation

Socialization plays a key role in shaping adolescent attitudes and beliefs. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977), individuals learn behaviors and perspectives through observation and imitation of role models, such as parents, teachers, and peers. Adolescents are highly susceptible to the influences of their immediate social environment, which helps shape their values and perceptions of right and wrong.

Family Influence on Adolescent Personality

Family structure and parenting styles significantly impact adolescents' attitudes and worldview formation. Baumrind's (1967) Parenting Styles Theory categorizes parenting approaches into authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. Studies show that adolescents raised in authoritative households tend to develop independent thinking, higher self-esteem, and balanced worldviews, while those from authoritarian or neglectful environments may struggle with self-expression and identity formation. Additionally, intergenerational transmission of beliefs and values from parents to children influences their perceptions of religion, politics, and social norms.

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to analyze how different worldviews and attitudes contribute to adolescent personality development.

Participants

The study involves 200 adolescents aged 13–18 from diverse socio-cultural backgrounds. Participants are selected from urban and rural schools to explore differences in worldview formation based on environmental factors.

Data Collection Methods

1. Surveys and Questionnaires – A structured questionnaire is designed to measure adolescents’ attitudes toward key social issues, including morality, politics, personal identity, and media influence.
2. Interviews and Focus Groups – Semi-structured interviews with students, parents, and educators provide deeper insights into how social-psychological factors shape adolescent worldviews.
3. Case Studies – Select participants undergo longitudinal observation to track changes in their attitudes and personality development over a period of six months.

Discussion and Results

Preliminary findings indicate that family upbringing and peer influence are the strongest determinants of adolescent worldview formation. Adolescents from authoritative family environments tend to develop balanced and open-minded perspectives, while those exposed to rigid ideological upbringing may struggle with identity conflicts. Peer Group Dynamics: Adolescents with strong peer connections often adopt group ideologies, leading to either constructive or detrimental behavioral patterns. Psychological Well-being: Adolescents with rigid, extreme worldviews report higher levels of anxiety and identity confusion, while those with adaptive, flexible mindsets show stronger emotional resilience.

Conclusion

This study concludes that worldviews and attitudes are central to adolescent personality development, influenced primarily by family, education, media, and peer groups. A balanced approach that encourages critical thinking, exposure to diverse perspectives, and emotional support helps adolescents develop healthy self-concepts and social adaptability.

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THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Annotation

This article explores how libraries continue to be relevant in the digital era by adapting to technological advancements. It explores how libraries have transformed into digital resource centers, promoting digital literacy, fostering lifelong learning, and preserving historical knowledge. The paper also discusses how libraries provide inclusive access to information, bridge the digital divide, and serve as community hubs for education and teamwork. By adapting to modern needs while maintaining their customary functions, libraries remain important institutions in today's knowledge-driven society.

Key words: Libraries, digital resources, community learning digital literacy, lifelong learning, information access, education, technology integration, knowledge preservation.

Introduction

Within the age dominated by digital technology, the relevance of libraries has often been questioned. With the rise of e-books, online databases, and AI-driven information retrieval, some people believe that traditional libraries are becoming obsolete. However, libraries have continuously evolved to meet the needs of contemporary students, researchers, and the general public. By integrating technology, promoting digital literacy, and maintaining their role as community learning centers, libraries continue to serve as fundamental pillars of education and learning resources.

1. Libraries as Digital Resource Centers

Next-generation libraries have expanded beyond physical books to include vast digital collections. Numerous libraries now provide access to:

For instance, E-books and audiobooks through online platforms.

Digital research databases offering scholarly articles, journals, and documents.

Open-access educational resources such as e-learning courses, online seminars, and virtual classes.

These digital resources allow students, professionals, and researchers to access information anytime, anywhere, making learning more adaptable and inclusive.

2. Promoting Digital Literacy

As technology becomes more central to everyday life, digital literacy is crucial for effective communication and information processing. Libraries play an essential role in:

Teaching users how to navigate and assess online information.

Offering courses on computer skills, programming, and software development.

Providing cybersecurity awareness programs to ensure safe web usage.

By equipping individuals with these skills, libraries help bridge the digital divide and strengthen communities to participate in the information age.

3. Libraries as Hubs for Lifelong Learning

Education is no longer confined to certified schooling. Libraries promote lifelong learning by:

Organizing workshops, lectures, and book clubs for diverse age groups.

Providing access to career development resources, including profession search assistance and skill-building programs.

Encouraging self-directed learning through diverse reading materials and online learning modules.

These initiatives make libraries valuable spaces for individual and professional growth.

4. Preserving Cultural and Historical Knowledge

While digital platforms offer large quantities of information, they often lack historical and rare materials found in physical archives. Libraries play an essential role in:

Digitizing historical documents, manuscripts, and antique books.

Managing tangible archives that preserve cultural heritage.

Cooperating academic institutions to support historical research.

By preserving and digitizing knowledge, libraries ensure that future generations have access to valuable historical and traditional records.

5. Libraries and Social Inclusion

Libraries act as inclusive spaces that offer equal access to information, especially for individuals with reduced availability. Their role in social inclusion contains:

Providing free internet and computer access for students and job applicants.

Providing materials for marginalized communities, such as multilingual books and accessibility tools for individuals with disabilities.

Creating safe spaces for discussion and learning, where individuals from diverse backgrounds can participate in learning experiences.

Through these efforts, libraries help diminish educational inequalities and promote social mobility.

6. Adapting to Technological Advancements

To remain relevant, libraries have embraced technology-led innovations, such as:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in cataloging and database search tools, making information retrieval more efficient.

Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) experiences for gamified learning.

Smart libraries with automated book lending systems and self-service kiosks.

These advancements enhance user experience while maintaining the principal purpose of libraries as knowledge centers.

Conclusion

Libraries in the technological age are far from obsolete. Instead, they have adapted to changing digital environments by offering digital resources, promoting digital literacy, and fostering lifelong learning. Their role in preserving historical knowledge, ensuring equal access to information, and embracing technological advancements establish that they remain indispensable. As society continues to evolve,

libraries will continue to serve as key institutions that bridge the gap between traditional learning and the future of digital transformation.

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TEACHING METHODOLOGY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Foreign language teaching in the 21st century has evolved significantly with the integration of modern technologies and innovative pedagogical approaches. This paper explores contemporary methodologies such as communicative language teaching (CLT), task-based learning (TBL), and technology-enhanced language learning (TELL). The use of artificial intelligence, gamification, and virtual reality has further revolutionized language instruction. These approaches enhance student engagement, motivation, and overall language proficiency. The study highlights the benefits and challenges of these methods, emphasizing the need for continuous adaptation in educational practices.

Keywords: foreign language teaching, communicative approach, task-based learning, technology in education, artificial intelligence, digital learning, adaptive learning, virtual reality.

Аннотация.

Преподавание иностранных языков в XXI веке значительно изменилось благодаря интеграции современных технологий и инновационных педагогических подходов. В данной статье рассматриваются современные методики, такие как коммуникативное обучение (CLT), обучение на основе задач (TBL) и обучение иностранным языкам с использованием технологий (TELL). Использование искусственного интеллекта, геймификации и виртуальной реальности еще больше революционизировало обучение языкам. Эти подходы способствуют вовлеченности студентов, повышению мотивации и общему уровню владения языком. В исследовании подчеркиваются преимущества и вызовы данных методов, акцентируя необходимость постоянной адаптации образовательных практик.

Ключевые слова: преподавание иностранных языков, коммуникативный подход, обучение на основе задач, технологии в образовании, искусственный интеллект, цифровое обучение, адаптивное обучение, виртуальная реальность.

Annotatsiya.

XXI asrda chet tillarni o'qitish zamonaviy texnologiyalar va innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar integratsiyasi bilan sezilarli darajada rivojlandi. Ushbu maqolada kommunikativ til o'qitish (CLT), vazifaga asoslangan o'qitish (TBL) va texnologiya bilan boyitilgan til o'rganish (TELL) kabi zamonaviy metodologiyalar o'rganiladi. Sun'iy intellekt, gamifikatsiya va virtual reallikdan foydalanish til o'qitish jarayonini yanada inqilobiy o'zgartirdi. Ushbu yondashuvlar talabalarning qiziqishini oshirish, ularning motivatsiyasini kuchaytirish va umumiy til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Tadqiqotda ushbu metodlarning afzalliklari va qiyinchiliklari tahlil qilinib, ta'lim amaliyotlarini doimiy ravishda moslashtirish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tilini o'qitish, kommunikativ yondashuv, vazifaga asoslangan ta'lim, ta'limda texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt, raqamli ta'lim, moslashuvchan ta'lim, virtual reallik.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of multilingualism has increased as globalization continues to shape the world. Governments, businesses, and individuals recognize the necessity of foreign language skills in fostering international cooperation, trade, and cultural exchange. As a result, the demand for innovative and effective teaching methodologies has surged, requiring educators to constantly adapt and refine their approaches. Additionally, research in cognitive science has shed light on how language learning occurs in the brain. Studies indicate that interactive and immersive learning experiences significantly enhance retention and comprehension. Therefore, a shift toward student-centered methodologies that emphasize real-world application has become a key trend in modern education. The importance of multilingualism has increased as globalization continues to shape the world. Governments, businesses, and individuals recognize the necessity of foreign language skills in fostering international cooperation, trade, and cultural exchange. As a result, the demand for innovative and effective teaching methodologies has surged, requiring educators to constantly adapt and refine their approaches. Additionally, research in cognitive science has shed light on how language learning occurs in the brain. Studies indicate that interactive and immersive learning experiences significantly enhance retention and comprehension. Therefore, a shift toward student-centered methodologies that emphasize real-world application has become a key trend in modern education.

Foreign language education in the 21st century has experienced a significant transformation driven by globalization and technological advancements. Traditional teaching methods that emphasize rote memorization and grammar-translation have been gradually replaced by communicative and student-centered approaches. The necessity of acquiring foreign languages has increased due to economic, cultural, and academic globalization, making effective teaching methodologies a key focus in education research. Incorporating digital tools such as artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), and online learning platforms has redefined how languages are taught and learned. These technologies provide learners with immersive experiences that enhance their ability to develop communication skills in real-life contexts. This paper aims to analyze contemporary foreign language teaching methodologies, their effectiveness, and challenges, as well as future trends in language education.

LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

In this study, a comprehensive analysis of various teaching methodologies was conducted through the examination of academic literature, classroom observations, and expert interviews. Particular attention was given to the effectiveness of blended

learning, online language platforms, and AI-assisted instruction. Additionally, a comparative analysis of language acquisition in different age groups was performed to assess the impact of these methodologies on children, teenagers, and adults. Various data sources, including surveys, experimental studies, and longitudinal research, were examined to provide a holistic perspective on contemporary language education. In this study, a comprehensive analysis of various teaching methodologies was conducted through the examination of academic literature, classroom observations, and expert interviews. Particular attention was given to the effectiveness of blended learning, online language platforms, and AI-assisted instruction. Additionally, a comparative analysis of language acquisition in different age groups was performed to assess the impact of these methodologies on children, teenagers, and adults. Various data sources, including surveys, experimental studies, and longitudinal research, were examined to provide a holistic perspective on contemporary language education. This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze modern teaching methodologies in foreign language education. Data has been collected through literature reviews, case studies, and classroom observations to examine the impact of communicative language teaching (CLT), task-based learning (TBL), and technology-enhanced language learning (TELL). The study also explores the role of blended learning, gamification, and artificial intelligence in improving language acquisition. Through an extensive review of peer-reviewed journals, conference papers, and educational reports, the study investigates how these methodologies contribute to student engagement, linguistic competency, and motivation. Additionally, interviews with language educators and surveys of students provide further insight into the effectiveness and challenges of these methods in real classroom settings.

RESULTS

One of the significant findings of this study is the growing preference for hybrid learning models that combine digital resources with face-to-face instruction. Students who engaged with language learning apps and interactive platforms exhibited higher motivation levels and greater retention rates. Moreover, educators noted that incorporating storytelling, role-playing, and real-life simulations into lessons led to improved speaking and listening skills among learners. However, the study also highlights challenges such as digital fatigue and the varying levels of technological literacy among students, which can impact the overall effectiveness of digital tools in education. One of the significant findings of this study is the growing preference for hybrid learning models that combine digital resources with face-to-face instruction.

Students who engaged with language learning apps and interactive platforms exhibited higher motivation levels and greater retention rates. Moreover, educators noted that incorporating storytelling, role-playing, and real-life simulations into lessons led to improved speaking and listening skills among learners. However, the study also highlights challenges such as digital fatigue and the varying levels of technological literacy among students, which can impact the overall effectiveness of digital tools in education. The findings reveal that communicative language teaching and task-based learning foster a more interactive learning environment, encouraging students to develop practical language skills. AI-driven language applications such as Duolingo, Babbel, and adaptive learning platforms personalize instruction, allowing students to progress at their own pace. Virtual reality and gamification enhance learner engagement by providing immersive and enjoyable experiences. However, the study also identifies challenges, including the digital divide, the need for teacher training, and issues related to accessibility. Many schools and institutions, particularly in developing countries, struggle to implement modern methodologies due to limited technological infrastructure and financial constraints. Furthermore, while AI-driven tools enhance learning efficiency, they may not fully replace human interaction, which remains crucial for language acquisition.

DISCUSSION

The implementation of modern teaching methodologies has been met with both success and resistance. While digital tools offer significant advantages in accessibility and engagement, not all students have equal access to these technologies. Bridging the digital divide remains a crucial challenge for policymakers and educators. Another factor influencing language acquisition is the role of motivation. Research indicates that learners who engage with culturally relevant content and practical communication exercises develop stronger language skills compared to those who rely solely on textbook-based learning. Therefore, integrating personalized learning paths and adaptive learning technologies is essential for optimizing language instruction. The implementation of modern teaching methodologies has been met with both success and resistance. While digital tools offer significant advantages in accessibility and engagement, not all students have equal access to these technologies. Bridging the digital divide remains a crucial challenge for policymakers and educators. Another factor influencing language acquisition is the role of motivation. Research indicates that learners who engage with culturally relevant content and practical communication exercises develop stronger language skills compared to those who rely solely on

textbook-based learning. Therefore, integrating personalized learning paths and adaptive learning technologies is essential for optimizing language instruction.

Despite the rapid advancements in educational technology, traditional teaching methods still play a role in foreign language instruction. The integration of technology must be balanced with face-to-face communication to ensure comprehensive language development. Hybrid learning models that combine traditional classroom instruction with online resources are emerging as effective strategies for modern education. The study also highlights the need for ongoing teacher training programs to equip educators with the necessary skills to integrate digital tools effectively. Additionally, the development of culturally adaptive learning materials is crucial to cater to diverse student backgrounds. Future research should focus on the long-term impact of AI-driven methodologies and explore new pedagogical innovations in language education.

CONCLUSION.

The landscape of foreign language education continues to evolve as new methodologies emerge. While traditional classroom instruction remains valuable, the integration of digital tools, AI, and interactive learning experiences enhances the overall effectiveness of language teaching. Moving forward, educators and researchers must focus on developing inclusive, adaptable, and evidence-based teaching strategies that cater to diverse learning needs. By leveraging the latest advancements in technology and pedagogy, language education can become more engaging, efficient, and accessible to learners worldwide. The landscape of foreign language education continues to evolve as new methodologies emerge. While traditional classroom instruction remains valuable, the integration of digital tools, AI, and interactive learning experiences enhances the overall effectiveness of language teaching. Moving forward, educators and researchers must focus on developing inclusive, adaptable, and evidence-based teaching strategies that cater to diverse learning needs. By leveraging the latest advancements in technology and pedagogy, language education can become more engaging, efficient, and accessible to learners worldwide.

Modern foreign language teaching methodologies prioritize communication, interaction, and technological integration. The effectiveness of these approaches is evident in enhanced language acquisition and learner engagement. However, challenges such as accessibility, teacher training, and cultural adaptation must be addressed to maximize their benefits. Future research should focus on further integrating artificial intelligence and adaptive learning techniques to personalize and optimize foreign language instruction.

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