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Силиконы: химия и технология универсальных полимеров

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Аннотация:

В этой статье обсуждаются химия и технология силиконов, подчеркиваются их уникальные свойства и области применения в различных отраслях промышленности. В нем исследуется химическая структура силиконов, различные типы силиконов и их использование в аэрокосмической отрасли, электронике, здравоохранении, автомобилестроении, строительстве, текстиле и косметике. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы охраны окружающей среды и безопасности, связанные с утилизацией силикона, и их потенциальное воздействие.

Ключевые слова: силиконы, полисилоксаны, химическая структура, кремний-кислородная основа, органические группы, силиконовые жидкости, силиконовые эластомеры, силиконовые смолы, силиконовые гели, силиконовые пены, аэрокосмическая промышленность, электроника, здравоохранение, автомобилестроение, строительство, текстиль, косметика, воздействие на окружающую среду, устойчивость.

Аннотация:

В этой статье рассматриваются применения химии и технологии силиконов, подчеркиваются их особые свойства и области в различных отраслях промышленности. В нем содержится химическая структура силиконов, различные типы силиконов и их использование в аэрокосмической отрасли, электронике, здравоохранении, автомобилестроении, строительстве, текстиле и косметике. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы охраны окружающей среды и безопасности, связанные с применением силикона, и их опасными последствиями.

Ключевые слова: Силиконы, полисилоксаны, химическая структура, кремний-кислородная основа, органические группы, силиконовые жидкости, силиконовые эластомеры, силиконовые смолы, силиконовые гели, силиконовые пены, аэрокосмическая промышленность, электроника, здравоохранение, автомобилестроение, строительство, текстиль, косметика, воздействие на распространяется на акцию.

Введение

Силиконы, также известные как полисилоксаны, представляют собой группу синтетических полимеров с уникальным сочетанием органических и неорганических элементов. Эти универсальные соединения стали неотъемлемой частью современных технологий, находя применение в различных отраслях, от здравоохранения до электроники. Исключительные свойства силиконов обусловлены их специфической химической структурой, обеспечивающей широкий спектр преимуществ по сравнению с обычными материалами. В этой статье мы исследуем химию и технологию силиконов и углубимся в их замечательное применение в различных областях.

Главная часть

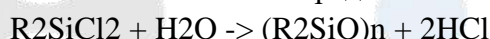
Химическая структура силиконов:

Силиконы состоят из повторяющихся звеньев атомов кремния (Si) и кислорода (O), соединенных атомами углерода (C) и водорода (H). Основным строительным блоком является силоксановое звено, которое можно представить как $-(R_2SiO)-$, где R представляет собой органическую группу, обычно метильную (CH₃) или фенильную (C₆H₅) группу. Это изменение группы R способствует универсальности силиконовых полимеров, поскольку позволяет адаптировать свойства силикона для конкретных применений.

Органические группы силиконов обеспечивают гибкость, а кремний-кислородная основа обеспечивает стабильность и термостойкость. Кроме того, связь Si-O является высокополярной, что делает силиконы гидрофобными (отталкивающими воду), но в то же время демонстрирует хорошую совместимость с другими органическими материалами. Эта комбинация свойств отличает силиконы от других семейств полимеров и делает их отличным выбором для многочисленных применений.

Химическая реакция:

Химическая реакция, связанная с образованием силиконов, представляет собой полимеризацию силоксановых звеньев. Ею можно представить следующим образом:



В этой реакции R представляет собой органическую группу (например, метильную или фенильную), а n представляет собой количество повторяющихся звеньев, что приводит к образованию силиконового полимера с основной цепью Si-O-Si.

Виды силиконов:

Существует несколько типов силиконов, каждый из которых имеет свои характеристики и области применения:

- Силиконовые жидкости: низкомолекулярные силиконовые полимеры с превосходной термической стабильностью, смазывающими свойствами и устойчивостью к высоким и низким температурам. Они находят применение в смазочных материалах, гидравлических жидкостях и даже в косметических средствах и средствах личной гигиены.
- Силиконовые эластомеры: Эти материалы, также известные как силиконовые каучуки, обладают гибкостью и упругостью в широком диапазоне температур. Они используются в прокладках, уплотнениях, медицинских устройствах и различных потребительских товарах, таких как кухонная утварь и формы для выпечки.
- Силиконовые смолы: силиконы с высокой молекулярной массой, обладающие выдающимися тепло- и электроизоляционными свойствами. Они используются в покрытиях, клеях и электронной капсуле.
- Силиконовые гели: это сильно сшитые силиконовые полимеры с желеобразной консистенцией. Они находят применение в медицинских устройствах, средствах по уходу за кожей и электронике благодаря своей мягкости и биосовместимости.
- Силиконовые пены: легкие и термостойкие пены, используемые в изоляционных, амортизирующих и упаковочных материалах.

Технологические применения силиконов:

Силиконы имеют множество применений в различных отраслях промышленности:

✓ **Аэрокосмическая промышленность:** силиконы используются в качестве клеев, герметиков и защитных покрытий в аэрокосмической промышленности благодаря их устойчивости к экстремальным температурам и суровым условиям окружающей среды.

✓ **Электроника:** клеи, герметики и герметики на основе силикона широко используются в электронике для защиты хрупких компонентов от влаги, пыли и вибрации.

✓ **Здравоохранение.** Силикон широко используется в медицинских устройствах, таких как катетеры, перевязочные материалы и имплантаты, благодаря его биосовместимости и устойчивости к биологическим жидкостям.

✓ **Автомобильная промышленность:** силиконы используются в автомобильной промышленности для изготовления прокладок, уплотнений и смазочных материалов, а также в производстве шин и фар.

✓ **Строительство:** Силиконы используются в строительстве для герметиков, покрытий и клеев, поскольку они могут противостоять атмосферным воздействиям и воздействию ультрафиолетового излучения.

✓ **Текстиль:** обработка на основе силикона придает тканям водоотталкивающие свойства и мягкость.

✓ **Косметика и средства личной гигиены.** Силиконовые соединения используются в различных косметических продуктах, таких как шампуни, кондиционеры и лосьоны, благодаря их смягчающим и разглаживающим свойствам.

Соображения по охране окружающей среды и безопасности:

Хотя силиконы обладают многочисленными преимуществами, их утилизация и воздействие на окружающую среду вызывают озабоченность. Силиконы инертны и плохо поддаются биологическому разложению, что может привести к долговременному накоплению в окружающей среде. Исследователи и производители постоянно работают над улучшением пригодности и устойчивости силиконовых материалов для повторного использования, чтобы решить эти проблемы.

Заключение:

Химия и технология силиконов произвели революцию во многих отраслях промышленности, предложив широкий спектр применений. От аэрокосмической отрасли до здравоохранения, от электроники до косметики силиконы играют решающую роль в современной жизни. Благодаря текущим исследованиям и достижениям в области устойчивого производства будущее силиконов, вероятно, продолжит расширять сферу их применения, обеспечивая инновационные решения глобальных проблем при минимизации их воздействия на окружающую среду.

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COCHLEAR NEURITIS (SENSORINEURAL HEARING DAMAGE) .

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Abstract: Cochlear neuritis - sensorineural hearing loss, is a disease of the inner ear of a non-infectious nature, in which the auditory nerve is damaged. This leads to impaired sound perception. Uncomplicated neuritis of the auditory nerve can be the result of almost any infection in the area of the ENT organs, so children's hygiene and treatment. viral diseases prevent neuralgia in old age.

Key words: Cochlear neuritis, infectious neuritis, acoustic injury, sensorineural deafness.

Cochlear neuritis (sensorineural hearing loss) or acoustic neuritis- This pathological condition is manifested by inflammation of the nerve that provides the hearing function of a person. The disease is more common in people who live in big cities, where background noise acts as a constant stimulus. Elderly people and patients with ear diseases are also at risk. The auditory nerve fiber is quickly susceptible to the effects of the internal and external environment, the inflammatory process spreads quickly along the nerve fiber, leading to its death. Etiology. The development of the disease is caused by external and internal factors. Infectious, toxic, post-traumatic and occupational neuritis of the auditory nerve fiber and sensorineural deafness are differentiated depending on which factor develops. Infectious neuritis is the inflammation of the auditory nerve that develops as a complication after influenza, epidemic meningitis, rubella, measles, diphtheria, diarrhoea, encephalitis, ulcers, parotitis. As a result of the negative effect of ototoxic drugs on the sensitive cells of the auditory analyzer, toxic neuritis or toxic sensorineural hearing loss occurs in the patient. Ototoxic drugs include aminoglycosides (monomycin, neomycin, sisomycin, kanamycin, gentamicin, ampicillin, streptomycin, ethacrynic acid, antitumor drugs (cisplatin), salicylates, quinine, etc.) specific pathomorphological changes develop in the receptor cells. Pathological changes start from the base of the cochlear membrane and spread to its apex and lead to impaired ability to receive various sound waves in patients. Under the influence of drugs, the amount of potassium in the endolymph decreases, the amount of sodium increases, the process of hypoxia develops in the tissues of the shell. Under the influence of neomycin, the amount of acetylcholine in the labyrinth fluid decreases and sometimes completely disappears. Heavy metal salts (mercury, lead), phosphorus, gasoline, petroleum products, alcohol and tobacco can also have a negative effect on the auditory nerve.

In mechanical, baro- and acoustic injuries of the brain and ear, the patient may develop neuritis of the last auditory nerve fiber or toxic sensorineural hearing loss. Occupational sensorineural hearing loss develops as a result of continuous exposure to noise and vibration in production facilities. Short-term exposure to strong sound waves (gunshots, explosions, whistles) can also cause damage to the auditory nerve. Sensorineural deafness can be observed in heart and vascular diseases, kidney, endocrine, allergic and hereditary diseases. The gradual decline of hearing in the elderly leads to the development of sensorineural hearing loss. This

condition is often observed in elderly people over 60 years old. Chronic exposure to noise, poor nutrition, atherosclerosis, hypertension, diabetes, genetic predisposition, and treatment with ototoxic drugs contribute to the development of sensorineural deafness. The ability to hear is often high, i.e. in the fields above 2000 Hz, it deteriorates more, and the ability to understand speech is also impaired (the patient hears the speech, but does not understand the words). The process can start from the shell receptor of the vestibular nerve fiber and spread to the vestibule. Patients are advised to use a hearing aid.

Clinical signs. The patient complains of hearing loss and tinnitus. When the balance part of the vestibular nerve fiber is damaged, the patient has symptoms of balance disorder and dizziness. Pathological changes in the eardrum are not observed during otoscopy. To make a diagnosis, the patient's hearing is checked. In sensorineural hearing loss, the function of the sound wave reception system is disturbed, that is, the patient develops sensorineural hearing loss. In the audiogram, the lines of bone and air conduction, especially at high frequencies, go down, and the difference between them disappears. The diagnosis is based on the patient's complaints, the onset of the disease, the results of acumetry and audiometry examinations. Audiometry examination helps to identify pathological changes of various parts of the hearing organ - shell cells, ganglion, nerve fiber paths, cores, center in the cerebral cortex. Inflammation of the auditory nerve fiber should be distinguished from neurinoma of the VIII pair of cranial nerve fibers. In sensorineural hearing loss, the patient usually has bilateral hearing loss, while in neurinoma of the VIII pair of cranial nerve fibers, sensorineural hearing loss is unilateral, and the patient has spontaneous nystagmus, caloric areflexia, signs of imbalance, impaired taste perception, clinical features characteristic of cerebellar pathology - signs are observed. In addition, in the neurinoma of the VIII pair of cranial nerve fibers, the internal auditory canal expands, which can be seen on a computer tomography or an X-ray of the temporal bone. Objective audiometry, vestibulometry, electrogustometry and meatocisternography examinations are conducted to make a precise diagnosis. In Zach's disease, balance maintenance activity is mainly disturbed, and the changes in the auditory nerve fibers are reminiscent of Men's disease in terms of clinical and audiological features.

Treatment measures are mainly aimed at eliminating the factors that cause inflammation of the auditory nerve fiber. For the purpose of pathogenetic treatment, the patient is given vitamins B, A, E, cocarboxylase, ATF, aloe extract, FIBS, humizol, apilak, nicotinic acid, papaverine hydrochloride, dibazol; drugs that improve the permeability of nerve tissues (galantamine, prozerin), antihistamine drugs (dimedrol, pipolfen, diazolin, tavegil, loratal) are prescribed. Galantamine (nivalin) together with 0.5% novocaine is injected into the ear area through the meatotympanal route for 15 days. It improves impulse transmission in brain cholinergic synapses. In order to reduce and eliminate tinnitus, the patient is recommended to drink betaserk (betagistin) 16 mg 2-3 times for 2-3 months, and 8 mg 3 times after the reduction of subjective symptoms. In addition, acupuncture, electroacupuncture, magnetopuncture, laserpuncture, and anesthetic injections to biologically active points are performed. The method of hyperbaric oxygenation in a barochamber (for 10 days) and treatment with the help of a medical leech also give good results.

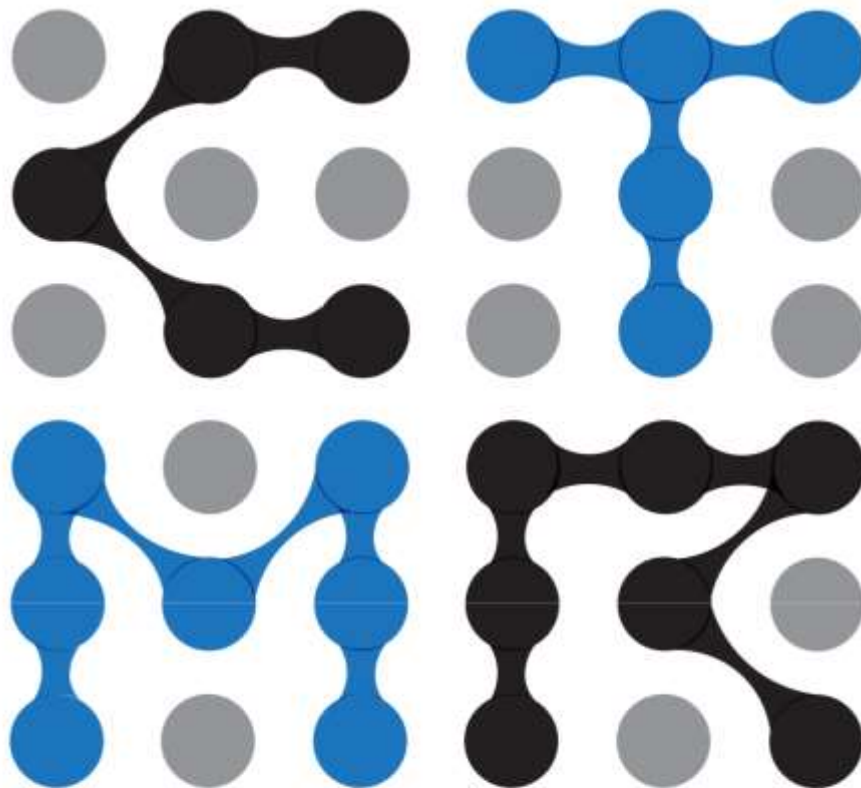
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ЯТРОГЕНИЯ НА ПРИМЕРАХ ИЗ ПРАКТИКИ**(По данным лет обзор)****Каримов Расулбек Хасанович^{1.}, Мусаев Умрбек Максудович^{2.}, Рузметова Дилфуза Тулибаевна^{3.}****Доцент кафедры «Патоморфологии» Ургенчского филиала Ташкентской медицинской академии^{1.}****Здравоохранение Республики Узбекистан****Главный специалист отдела по работе с обращениями, организации колл-центров и онлайн-консультаций^{2.}****Доцент кафедры «Акушерство и гинекологии» Ургенчского филиала Ташкентской медицинской академии^{3.}**

Некоторые случаи ятрогений возникают из-за того, что медицинские работники не владеют методиками психологии и психопрофилактики. Известно, что слово «врач» происходит от слова «врать», что в старые времена означало «говорить». С древних времен говорили, что врач лечит тремя способами: словом, растением и ножом. И слово ставили на первое место. В некоторых случаях слово может способствовать выздоровлению больного, а в других, наоборот, спровоцировать болезнь. Например, при осмотре больного, ощупывая живот, врач неосторожно спрашивает: «Не было ли у Вас среди родственников больных злокачественными заболеваниями?» Что должен подумать пациент после такого вопроса? Естественно, он вполне может внушить себе, что у него раковая опухоль. Этот пример демонстрирует ятрогению, возникшую вследствие нарушения врачебной этики.

Пример ятрогении из-за хирургического вмешательства: больному была проведена операция по удалению забрюшинной опухоли. Опухоль удалили, но в ходе операции была повреждена нижняя полая вена (крупный кровеносный сосуд), из которой началось сильное кровотечение. Больной умер от кровопотери. К сожалению, такие трагические случаи встречаются, и они подлежат обязательному разбору на специальных клиничко-анатомических конференциях.

Диагностические процедуры также могут таить в себе опасность. Больной с подозрением на наличие заболевания кишечника был направлен на колоноскопию (эндоскопическое исследование кишечника). При проведении колоноскопии в результате грубого обращения с аппаратом была повреждена стенка толстого кишечника, произошел ее разрыв. Подобные осложнения встречаются и при проведении фиброгастроуденоскопии (эндоскопическое исследование пищевода, желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки). Такие случаи могут произойти у врачей с небольшим практическим опытом проведения данных процедур.

Длительное неконтролируемое применение стероидных гормонов, которые назначают для лечения болезней суставов, может привести к развитию острых язвенных дефектов в желудке и двенадцатиперстной кишке, сопровождающихся кровотечением. Поэтому прием таких препаратов должен проводиться под строгим контролем врача, подкрепленным результатами анализов крови на содержание тромбоцитов (клеток, отвечающих за свертываемость крови). Этот пример — классический случай ятрогении от неблагоприятного (побочного) действия медицинского препарата.

Можно привести много подобных примеров, но важнее не факты, а ответ на вопрос: как уменьшить количество ятрогенных заболеваний? Снижение числа ятрогений

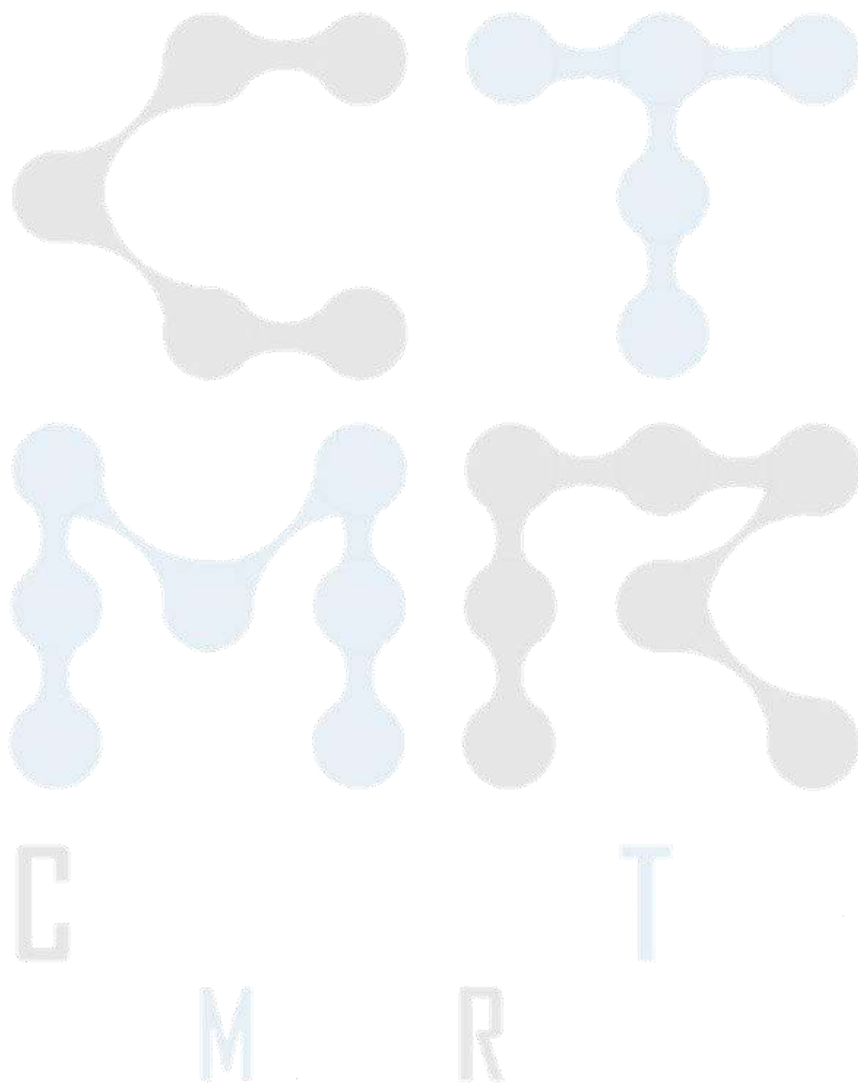
— задача сложная, но выполнимая. И для ее осуществления необходимы усилия как со стороны врача, так и со стороны пациента.

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"Exploring the Correlation between Language Identity, Executive Function, and Language Competence: Implications for Multilingual Education"

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Abstract. This article deals with analyzing the relationship between language identity, executive function, and language competence, and its implications for multilingual education. Language identity refers to an individual's connection to specific languages, influenced by cultural background and language proficiency, and plays a crucial role in language development. The study examines how language identity impacts executive function, the cognitive processes that guide goal-directed behavior, attention, and decision-making.

An extensive examination of existing research reveals compelling evidence that supports the positive correlation between language identity, executive function, and language competence. A strong language identity reinforces executive function skills, leading to enhanced language competence in multilingual individuals. Conversely, neglecting or suppressing one's language identity may impede cognitive flexibility and language proficiency.

Understanding this correlation holds significant importance for multilingual education. Educators and policymakers can customize instructional approaches to foster executive function and validate diverse language identities, creating an inclusive and engaging learning environment. Emphasizing the recognition of learners' language backgrounds can facilitate equitable educational practices, celebrating the richness of linguistic diversity. This study advocates for a more comprehensive approach to multilingual education by exploring the link between language identity, executive function, and language competence. Recognizing the significance of language identity and executive function empowers learners, promoting linguistic proficiency and cultural appreciation in our interconnected global society.

Keywords: language identity, executive function, multilingual education, language competence, cognitive flexibility.

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, multilingualism has become a defining aspect of many societies. The ability to communicate effectively in multiple languages not only fosters cultural understanding but also provides cognitive benefits. Understanding the factors influencing language development and competence in multilingual individuals is essential for educators and policymakers to create effective and inclusive learning environments. This article explores the intricate correlation between language identity, executive function, and language competence, shedding light on its implications for multilingual education.

1. Language Identity and its Role in Language Development

Language identity refers to an individual's connection and attachment to specific languages. Shaped by cultural background, linguistic exposure, and proficiency, language identity plays a significant role in language development. Children raised in multilingual environments often develop distinct language identities, wherein certain languages are associated with specific contexts or emotional attachments. Positive reinforcement of language identity contributes to linguistic confidence and motivation to use and develop multiple languages.

2. Executive Function: The Cognitive Link

Executive function encompasses a set of cognitive processes responsible for goal-directed behavior, attentional control, and decision-making. These skills are crucial for successful language learning, as they aid in language processing, problem-solving, and switching between languages. Research has shown that executive function plays a pivotal role in language competence, particularly in multilingual individuals who constantly navigate between multiple linguistic systems.

3. The Correlation between Language Identity and Executive Function

Extensive research has uncovered a strong correlation between language identity and executive function. A positive language identity reinforces executive function skills, resulting in improved language competence. For instance, individuals with a strong emotional attachment to their native language tend to exhibit more efficient executive control when using that language, leading to enhanced language proficiency. Conversely, suppressing or neglecting one's language identity can hamper executive function abilities and hinder language learning.

4. Implications for Multilingual Education

Recognizing the intricate relationship between language identity, executive function, and language competence holds crucial implications for multilingual education. Educators can tailor instructional strategies that promote the validation of learners' language backgrounds, creating an inclusive and culturally responsive learning environment. Encouraging the use of students' native languages in the classroom can nurture positive language identities, enhancing executive function skills and overall language competence.

5. Fostering Inclusive Learning Environments

Inclusive multilingual education goes beyond language proficiency; it values learners' linguistic and cultural diversity. Acknowledging and embracing students' language identities fosters a sense of belonging and empowers learners to develop their linguistic repertoire confidently. An inclusive learning environment celebrates linguistic diversity and provides opportunities for students to use and appreciate multiple languages.

6. Cultivating Cognitive Flexibility

Executive function skills, particularly cognitive flexibility, are fundamental for successful multilingualism. Cultivating cognitive flexibility allows individuals to switch between languages, adapt to different communication contexts, and effectively code-switch when necessary. By nurturing executive function abilities through targeted interventions and classroom practices, educators can enhance students' overall language competence and communication skills.

7. Implications for Language Policy

Language policy and planning play a crucial role in multilingual education. Emphasizing the importance of language identity in language policy can lead to more equitable educational practices that support students' linguistic backgrounds. Bilingual and multilingual education programs that prioritize students' language identities can bridge the gap between home languages and school languages, facilitating smoother language transitions and promoting better learning outcomes.

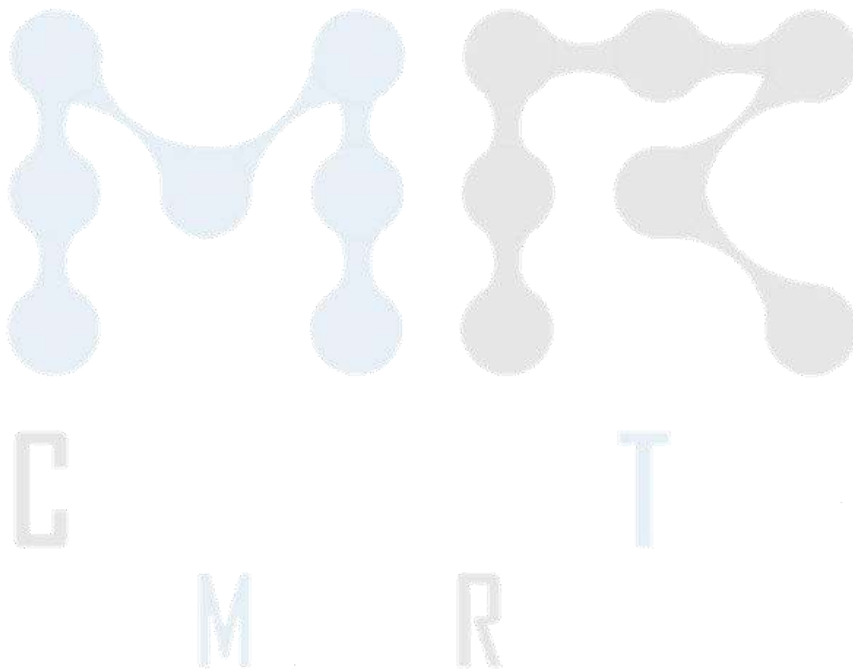
Conclusion

The correlation between language identity, executive function, and language competence offers valuable insights for educators and policymakers seeking to enhance multilingual education. Embracing students' language identities and fostering executive function skills can create inclusive learning environments that celebrate linguistic diversity. By recognizing the significance of language identity and executive function in language development, we can empower learners to become proficient, culturally competent, and

communicatively adept in our interconnected global society. Multilingual education is not merely about learning languages; it is about appreciating and embracing the richness of diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

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Representation of the image of a woman in works of art. A. Qahhor and A. On the example of Chekhov's works

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Abstract: "Literature, which is an anthropology, is primarily a womanology, that is, a womanlearning is the science of discovering it. If we observe, the oldest works are also for women dedicated, their conflict is made up of women and things related to her. Even it can be said that the development of literature is an artistic study of the female theme, its closely related to deepening" is the literature of all times is typical for. This article provides information about the image of a woman in the works of A. Kahor and A.P. Chekhov.

Keywords: Feminism, Russian literature, Female status, female character, heroine, courage, plot, female character

As an excellent representative of Russian writers, Chekhov's works involve all aspects of human life, and his figures also include various social strata and different roles. After studying his works, we will find that the formation of his creative subject is not the result of a simple personal life experience, but also related to the complicated Russian social environment and the trend of thought in world literature. The article combs the various types of female images. Combining the biography of Chekhov and the social background of Russia at that time in order to dig up the feminist views reflected in his works, the feminist view is used to analyze the image of the characters rather than simply classify the characters, and to explore the meaning of the characters behind them. Feminism has a short period of time from sprout, birth to prosperity. However, in the process of continuous development and evolution, feminism has been divided into a lot of small branches, various theories and views held by various representatives are quite different. Feminism focuses on the pursuit of gender justice in the initial stage of development to the later stage of gradually theorizing, moving towards the direction of pluralism and socialization. It provides a new perspective for us to examine the text, examine the world and analyze the author. The female image in Chekhov's works has formed a relatively complete system from the early stage to the later stage. We can clearly see such a vein in the induction and analysis of Chekhov's works, so we can see such a vein clearly in the analysis of Chekhov's works. It is necessary to study the female image in Khov's works. This paper makes a deep analysis of his works by using the theory of equality of power, the theory of subject and object, the theory of aesthetics of literature and art and the theory of body consumption. There are four parts in the full text. The introduction part combs the theory, research summary and research ideas of this paper from the purpose and significance of the research, and summarizes the problems to be solved in this paper. The second chapter is mainly from the 20th century Russian works to see the status of Russian women and the way out, with Chekhov in the era of the development of Russian feminism as the background, based on the text, social environment as the soil, feminist Through thorough theoretical analysis, this paper summarizes the status of women in the 20th century Russian literature, the status of women in Chekhov's works and the embodiment of feminism. And on the basis of the text and theory, we can find the counterbalance between the rights of men and women. Chapter III is about the evolution of the female image in Chekhov's works and its feminist theory. Through the theoretical analysis of the female images of three different social forms, the slave type, the awakening type and the independent type, the

author makes a theoretical analysis of the female image in three different social forms, and makes a segmented study on the axis of time. In this part, the typical female images in Chekhov's main works are analyzed, which covers the living conditions of women in different times, different strata and different backgrounds. The fourth chapter is to explore the reasons behind his works, Chekhov's works contain feminist thoughts which are mainly influenced by his family, social and social literary trends. We can see Chekhov's life at that time from some life biographies and letters from friends. Psychological condition. In the environment at that time, the respect and encouragement of women appeared in his works is ahead of time, which can further explain its progressive significance.

Another quality of Abdullah Qahhor's stories should be emphasized. In the writer's stories, the fate of the person is strong with the environment and the life of the people is given depending. It determines the formation and direction of a person's destiny factors also play a decisive role. This is the formation of the fate of such a person and one of the images that underpins its direction is from the story "A Thousand Souls".

The image of Mastura is full of hymns in honor of a strong woman. The hero of the story. Mastura Aliyeva has been suffering from severe pain for ten years. "The poor man is married It will be a year - he is suffering from this disease. Nothing passes through his throat, food is poured into his stomach..... Pierced Sometimes he pours himself, sometimes husband..." "Often water in the belly so that nothing goes down the poor man's throat while gathering ". His appearance is reminiscent of a corpse. The narrator says: "Masturani." we saw barilla... Before our eyes is not sick, but dead, real dead, pale yellow skin, He was lying with his eyes wide open, sunken into a corpse consisting of bones... The arm and leg of the dead man lying in the coffin are moving involuntarily behind him for some reason What happens to a person who leaves? His face, covered by the veil of death, flashed the one who saw the eyes standing would fall into the same situation." Some people call him saab They say whether it is three days old or not...."

It can be said that Abdullah Qahhor, a master of words, is a creator who can reveal various problems of this issue with great delicacy in his works. Through the story "Horror", Abdulla Qahhor approaches such a serious topic very carefully, skillfully showing whether or not women have a significant place in the family, among relatives, as well as in society.

Consequently, the story creates a very cruel character towards women writers through the character of Olimbek dodho.

"- I don't need the state, I would give it if the state needed it," said Unsin

This speech hit the dodho. What do you need? He didn't say a word. Dodho's question could not remain unanswered. Therefore, if one of them commits a sin, all of them will be beaten, so they pushed Unsin.

- What if you answer!

-Are you speechless?!

Abdulla Qahhor reveals the character of an oppressive person through the image of a dodho, and through the phrase "he took a whip in his hand and did not make Unsin "where it itched", he can show how strict he is towards women.

It seems that any topics written by Abdulla Qahhor included ideas that did not give him peace and that needed to be solved as a result of his observations in life. The image of women depicted in the stories of Abdulla Qahhor is rich in images of women who endure the hardships of regular life and fight for their will and happiness.

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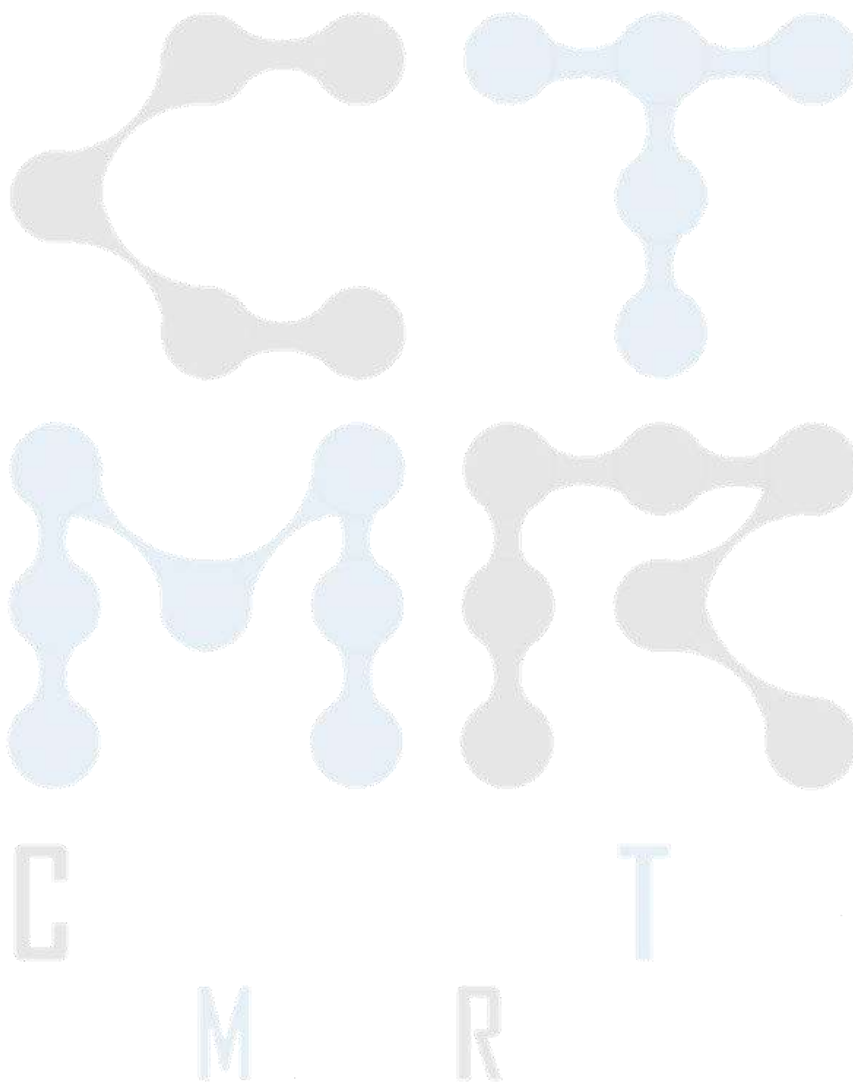
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Uglevodorodlar mavzusini o'qitishda interfaol metodlarni qo'llash yuzasidan metodik tavsiyalar

Tursunov Bunyod Hamdam o'g'li

Kitob tumani ixtisoslashgan maktab-internati kimyo fani o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola kimyo fanidan "Uglevodorodlar" mavzuni o'qitishda pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish va uni mavzuni o'zlashtirishdagi o'rniga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu usulda olib borilgan darsning samaradorligi o'rganilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: "Tushunchalar tahlili" metodi, uglevodorodlar, "Venn diagrammasi", ta'lim texnologiyasi

Hozirgi kunda xalq ta'limi tizimida o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning zamonaviy uslublari sohasidagi so'nggi yutuqlarni kimyo faniga tatbig'ini chuqur o'rganish va zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalarini dars jarayoniga keng joriy etish talab qilinadi. Bu esa kimyo fanidan Davlat ta'lim standartlari, o'quv rejalari, dasturlar va uslublarni tubdan yangilash lozimligini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, kimyo fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy ta'lim sharoitida o'quvchilarning mustaqil ishlash faolligini oshirish, ularning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini yanada rivojlantirish uchun interfaol ta'lim metodlari hamda yangi avlod o'quv adabiyotlaridan foydalanish, bilimlar uzatilishining yangi shakllari va vositalarini ishlab chiqishni ham taqozo etadi.

10-sinfda Organik kimyo fanida uglevodorodlar mavzularini o'qitishda quyidagi pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash tavsiya etiladi:

"Tushunchalar tahlili" metodi ikkita ustundan iborat bo'lib, birinchi ustunda tushunchalar yoziladi, ikkinchi ustunda esa shu tushunchaga mos bo'lgan tahlil o'quvchilar tomonidan yoziladi. Ushbu metod mavzuga oid tushunchalarga ta'rif berish orqali tezkorlikni, aniqlikni shakllantiradi. Uni dars boshida uy vazifasini so'rashda, mavzuni o'zlashtirilganligini tekshirish maqsadida foydalanish mumkin.

"Tushunchalar tahlili" metodini qo'llashda turli bilim darajasiga ega o'quvchilar guruhiga qarab turlicha tuziladi.

Tushuncha	Tahlili
Alken	
Alkin	
Alkadiyen	
Olefin	
Izomer	
Ebonit	
Kauchuk	
Sis-izomer	
Trans-izomer	

"Tushunchalar tahlili" metodini to'ldirilgan varianti

Tushuncha	Tahlili
Alken	To'yingan uglevodorodlardan ikki vodorod atomiga kam bo'lgan, shuning hisobiga bitta π -bog' saqlaydigan uglevodorodlar.
Alkin	To'yingan uglevodorodlardan to'rtta vodorod atomiga kam bo'lgan, shuning hisobiga ikkita π -bog' saqlaydigan uglevodorodlar.

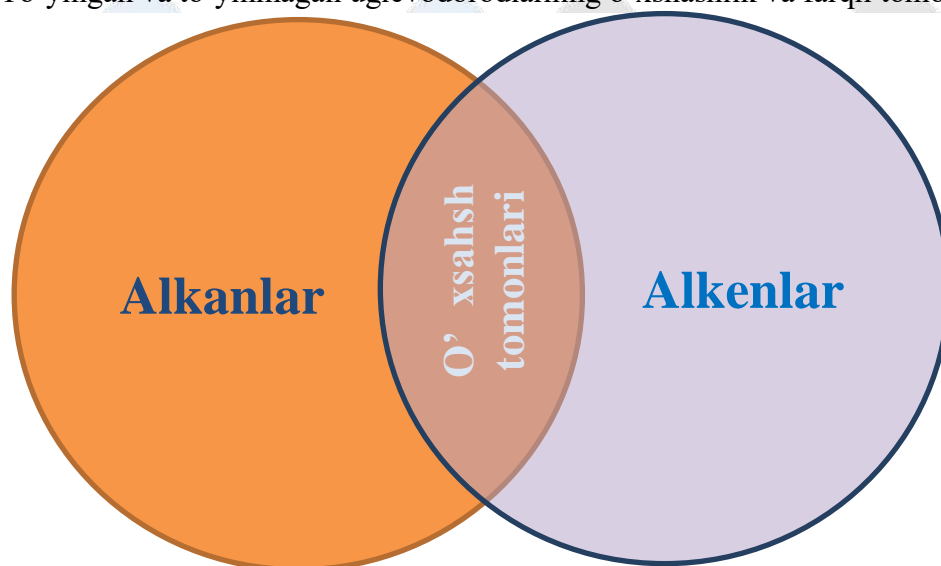
Alkadiyen	Molekulasida ikkita qo'sh bog' saqlaydigan uglevodorodlar.
Olefin	Lotincha olefiant – “moy” degan ma'noni anglatadi, tarixiy nom bo'lsa-da, kimyoviy adabiyotlarda keng qo'llanadi.
Izomer	Tarkibi, molekulyar massasi bir xil, lekin tuzilishi va xossalari bilan farq qiladigan moddalar.
Kauchuk	Kauchuk “koocho” so'zidan olingan bo'lib, u daraxtning ko'z yoshi ma'nosini bildiradi.
Ebonit	Kauchukni vulkanizatsiya qilish vaqtida oltingugurt miqdori 32 % gacha yetadigan qattiq modda.
Sis-izomer	Agar uglerod atomlaridagi vodorod atomlari qo'shbog' orqali o'tgan tekislikning bir tomonida joylashgan bo'lsa, sis-izomer deyiladi.
Trans-izomer	Agar uglerod atomlaridagi vodorod atomlari qo'shbog' orqali o'tgan tekislikning qarama-qarshi tomonida joylashgan bo'lsa, trans-izomer deyiladi.

“Venn diagrammasi”

Venn diagrammasi - ikki yoki uch jihatlarni hamda umumiy tomonlarini solishtirish yoki taqqoslash yoki qarama-qarshi qo'yish uchun qo'llaniladi. O'quvchilarda tizimli fikrlash, solishtirish, taqqoslash, tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

To'yinmagan uglevodorodlar mavzusini o'rganish jarayonida o'quvchilarning mavzuni o'zlashtirish darajasi, to'yingan va to'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

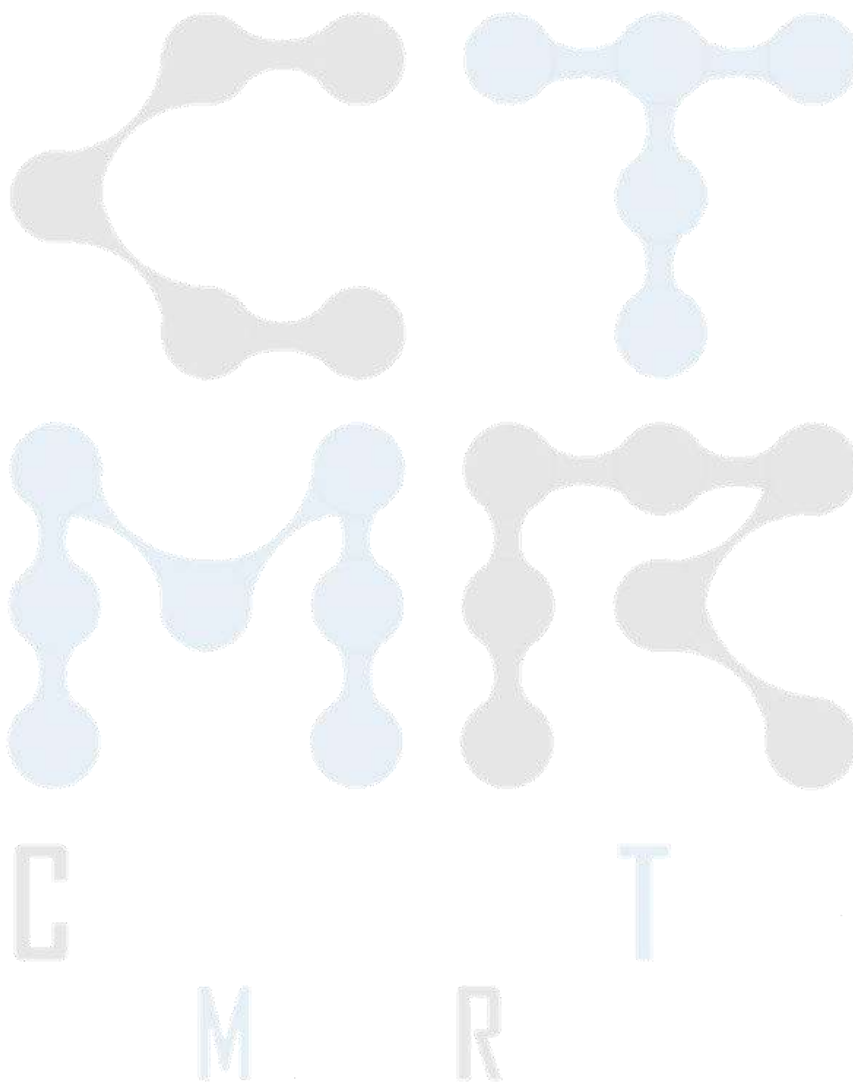
To'yingan va to'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning o'xshashlik va farqli tomonlari:



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THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST JUSTICE THAT ENCROACH ON THE IMAGE AND ACTIVITIES OF INVESTIGATIVE AND JUDICIAL BODIES PROBLEMS OF QUALIFICATION OF CRIMES AGAINST CERTAIN TYPES OF JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT This thesis covers the concept and essence of crimes against Justice, which encroach on the image and activities of the investigative and judicial authorities, and analyzes these crimes. As a result of the analysis, proposals and recommendations have been developed on the concept and essence of crimes against Justice, which encroach on the image and activities of the investigative and judicial authorities

KEYWORDS: crimes against justice, activities of investigative and judicial bodies, interference in the investigation or resolution of court cases, criminal code, non-execution of a court decision.

I. INTRODUCTION. In our Constitution, the court acts independently of individual authorities, the judiciary - from the legislative and executive authorities, political parties, other public associations, judges are independent, they obey only the law, it is not allowed to interfere in any way in the activities of judges to administer Justice. It was firmly established that everyone is guaranteed the right to defend their rights and freedoms through the courts, to appeal to the court with complaints about the illegal behavior of state bodies, officials, public associations.

In accordance with the content of these constitutional norms, large-scale organizational and legal measures have been implemented aimed at ensuring the independence of the court, turning it into an independent State institution, including one that serves as a reliable protection of human rights and freedoms. In particular, the judicial system was completely removed from the control and influence of the executive branch.

The powers of the courts were consistently expanded and at the same time relieved of their uncharacteristic duties, including depriving the courts of the authority to initiate a criminal case, publish indictments in a criminal case. Judicial control over the preliminary investigation was tightened, and the necessary amendments were made to the legislative norms in order to seriously limit the interference of the prosecutor's office in the judicial process. [1]

II. METHODOLOGY As components of the methodology, the author used general scientific methods, which involve the study of all phenomena and processes in their development, interconnection and interdependence, as well as special methods. In particular, the methods of dialectical materialism, system analysis, analysis and synthesis, logical, historical, comparative-legal, formal-legal used.

III. DISCUSSION

This interpretation, voiced at a meeting of video directors chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, dedicated to discussing the tasks of ensuring justice and combating corruption, embodies all the requirements of today in this area.

Humanity always craves a fair way of life, the fact that everything is decided in the way of life. The judicial system, on the other hand, is responsible for the rule of law, the stability of

truth and the prosperity of justice in society. Since the courts make fair decisions, the laws do not lose their priority, the truth is not revealed, and people are not humiliated. [2]

A number of experts, judges and deputies of the judicial sphere expressed their opinion on the nature and importance of the tasks set by the head of state in this regard.

In this regard, the reason for the allocation of crimes against justice in the Criminal Code in a separate chapter is also explained by the extreme necessity of judicial activity for the state and society, as well as the need for special protection of justice from criminal offenses. Chapter XVI of the Criminal Code is called "crimes against justice", and in the theory of criminal law, these crimes are distinguished as crimes that infringe on the normal functioning of the bodies that administer justice. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is established that justice is carried out only by the courts.

The scientist and lawyer Z.H.Gulyamov described the concept of crimes against justice as deliberate actions that harm the interests of justice and the individual by violating the laws governing inquiry, preliminary investigation, trial and punishment by the investigator, investigator, prosecutor, court, as well as other citizens, and thus hinder the performance of the duties of the investigator. a court for the administration of justice in criminal or civil cases. [3] B.F.Yusupov came to the conclusion that in the case of crimes against justice, "we are talking about the sum of intentional socially dangerous acts that harm the interests of justice and persons by violating the laws on the procedure of inquiry, preliminary investigation and judicial proceedings by an inquirer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, as well as other participants in the criminal process, as well as officials and citizens".[4]

In our opinion, crimes against justice are a set of socially dangerous acts committed by an inquirer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, as well as other participants in the judicial process, as well as officials and citizens in violation of the laws on pre-investigation verification, preliminary investigation and judicial proceedings, in order to harm the interests of the individual, society and the state, hindering the execution of tasks

It is known that criminal legislation provides for liability for criminal acts that harm public relations, gross violation of human rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, and also provides for punitive measures. These include crimes directed against the interests of justice. Unlike other groups of criminal assaults, crimes against justice can be classified according to their subjects. In particular, in some legal literature, crimes against justice are divided into three groups:

- 1) crimes committed by persons authorized to exercise the functions of justice;
- 2) crimes committed by persons against whom measures of procedural coercion are applied;
- 3) crimes committed by persons whose duty to administer justice is a civil duty or assigned to them by law. [5]

Z.H.Gulyamov studies crimes against justice in four separate groups:

- 1) crimes against justice that infringe on the image and activities of investigative and judicial bodies. These include articles on interference in the investigation or resolution of court cases (Article 236 of the Criminal Code), non-execution of a court decision (Article 232 of the Criminal Code);

- 2) crimes against justice committed by persons conducting an inquiry, an investigative prosecutor or judges. They include: bringing an innocent person to justice

(Article 230 of the Criminal Code), unfair judicial decision, settlement agreement, sentence or ruling part (Article 231 of the Criminal Code), illegal detention or arrest (Article

234 of the Criminal Code), torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment (Article 235 of the Criminal Code);

3) crimes committed by persons involved in the administration of justice. They include illegal disposal of seized property (Article 233 of the Criminal Code), false report (Article 237 of the Criminal Code), perjury (Article 238 of the Criminal Code), request or disclosure of information of the preliminary investigation (Article 239 of the Criminal Code);

4) crimes against justice committed by other persons. This group covers the following crimes: failure to report a crime (Article 241, part 1 of the Criminal Code), concealment of a crime (Article 241, part 2 of the Criminal Code). In our opinion, the final definition is much more perfect than that of the previous authors. [6]

We consider it appropriate to conduct a study of crimes against justice, dividing them into three groups:

1) the activities of the investigative body and judicial authorities of crimes against justice that infringe on its reputation and reputation: interference in the investigation or settlement of court cases (Article 236 of the Criminal Code), non-execution of a court decision (Article 232 of the Criminal Code), deliberate concealment of a crime from accounting (Article 241¹ of the Criminal Code);

2) Crimes against justice committed by entities directly exercising justice: bringing to justice an innocent person (Article 230 of the Criminal Code), passing an unfair sentence, resolution, resolution or resolution (Article 231 of the Criminal Code), illegal detention or arrest (Article 234 of the Criminal Code), the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading forms treatment and punishment (Article 235 of the Criminal Code);

3) crimes committed by persons involved in the administration of justice: illegal disposal of mortgaged property (Article 233 of the Criminal Code), perjury (Article 237 of the Criminal Code), perjury (Article 238 of the Criminal Code), disclosure of information of inquiry or preliminary investigation (Article 239 of the Criminal Code).), not to report a crime (part 1 of Article 241 of the Criminal Code), conceal a crime (Part 2 of Article 241 of the Criminal Code).

Justice has long been the criterion of a peaceful and prosperous life for our people, the source of all good things, our great Grandfather Amir Temur guided by the wisdom of "strength in justice", noting that the organization of public administration, ensuring peace and prosperity of the country have been achieved, today the most important task is to ensure the rule of law and justice in building a democratic state based on the rule of law, civil society in our country. [7] The role and importance of the judicial system, which is an independent branch of State power, is enormous in this regard. We feel this fact more and more deeply today, in the process of large-scale reforms aimed at bringing the development of our country to a new level. According to the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "everyone who comes to the courthouse should leave, believing that there is justice in Uzbekistan. Justice must be carried out in front of the people, openly and fairly." [8] Not only strict compliance with the law by judicial and investigative bodies, but also the prevention of internal or external interference in the legal activities of these bodies directly depends on the full-fledged successful fulfillment of the tasks of justice.

Due to the above circumstances, legal norms have been established regarding the adoption of decisive measures against crimes against justice. [9]The establishment of such measures of responsibility in relation to crimes against justice that infringe on the reputation and activities of investigative and judicial authorities is becoming important in preventing the commission of these acts.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The consolidation of this crime in the Criminal Code as a dangerous act is explained by the fact that it can cause serious damage to the interests of society, or rather, the Institution of justice, which is an independent link in the separation of powers, a separate branch of state power, a defender of citizens.

Instead of concluding, we can say that the provisions on the judicial and legal system set out in the new Constitution are being improved as the main factor in the administration of justice in special legislation.

The main thing is that the new Constitution of Uzbekistan serves as the basis for reforms related to the fundamental reform of the judicial and legal system and the protection of human rights and freedoms in our country.

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MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASIDA XAVFSIZLIKNI TA'MINLASH

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Kalit so'zlar: ma'lumotlar bazasi, kiberxavfsizlik, ma'lumotlar bazasini ta'minlash, kiber makon tushunchasi.

Annotatsiya

Axborot xavfsizligi tushunchasi kundan kunga glaballashib bormoqda, ayniqsa kundankunga axborot xurujlari va kiberjinoyatlar sonining ortib borishi xavfsizlik tushunchasining qanchalik global ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda. Axborot turli shakilda va turli saqlovchilarda saqlanishi mumkin bu axborotni saqlashning yangi texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqishni talab qiladi. Axborotni ma'lumotlar bazasida himoylash murakkab va texnologik jarayondir.

Ma'lumotlar bazasi xavfsizligi deganda ma'lumotlar bazasining maxfiyligi, yaxlitligi va mavjudligini o'rnatish va saqlash uchun mo'ljallangan vositalar, boshqaruv vositalari va chora-tadbirlar majmuasi tushuniladi. Axborotni ma'lumotlar bazasida xavfsizligi quyidagilarni hal qilishi va himoya qilishi quyidagilardan iborat:

- Ma'lumotlar bazasidagi ma'lumotlar;
- Ma'lumotlar bazasini boshqarish tizimi (DBMS);
- Har qanday bog'liq ilovalar;
- Jismoniy ma'lumotlar bazasi serveri va/yoki virtual ma'lumotlar bazasi serveri va asosiy uskuna;
- Ma'lumotlar bazasiga kirish uchun foydalaniladigan hisoblash va/yoki tarmoq infratuzilmasi.

Ma'lumotlar bazasi xavfsizligi axborot xavfsizligi texnologiyalari va amaliyotlarining barcha jihatlarini o'z ichiga olgan murakkab va qiyin ishdir. Bundan tashqari, bu ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanishga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Ma'lumotlar bazasi qanchalik qulay va foydalanish mumkin bo'lsa, u xavfsizlik tahdidlariga nisbatan zaifroq bo'ladi; ma'lumotlar bazasi tahdidlarga qanchalik daxlsiz bo'lsa, unga kirish va undan foydalanish shunchalik qiyin bo'ladi.

Ko'pgina dasturiy ta'minotning noto'g'ri konfiguratsiyasi, zaifliklar yoki ehtiyotsizlik yoki noto'g'ri foydalanish shakllari buzilishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Quyida ma'lumotlar bazasi xavfsizligi hujumlarining eng keng tarqalgan turlari yoki sabablari va ularning sabablari keltirilgan:

- Ichki tahdidlar;
- Insayder tahdid - bu ma'lumotlar bazasiga imtiyozli kirish huquqiga ega bo'lgan uchta manbadan birining xavfsizlikka tahdididir;
- Zarar etkazmoqchi bo'lgan yomon niyatli insayder;

– Ma'lumotlar bazasini hujumga qarshi himoyasiz qiladigan xatolarga yo'l qo'yadigan beparvo insayder;

– Infiltrator - bu qandaydir tarzda fishing kabi sxema orqali yoki hisob ma'lumotlari ma'lumotlar bazasiga kirish orqali hisob ma'lumotlarini oladigan begona shaxs.

Ma'lumotlar bazasiga xos tahdid bo'lib, ular veb-illovalar yoki HTTP sarlavhalari tomonidan xizmat ko'rsatadigan ma'lumotlar bazasi so'rovlariga o'zboshimchalik bilan SQL yoki SQL bo'lmagan hujum satrlarini kiritishni o'z ichiga oladi. Xavfsiz veb-illovalarni kodlash amaliyotiga rioya qilmaydigan va muntazam zaiflik sinovlarini o'tkazadigan tashkilotlar ushbu hujumlarga ochiq¹.

Ma'lumotlar bazasi xavfsizligi axborot xavfsizligi texnologiyalari va amaliyotlarining barcha jihatlarini o'z ichiga olgan murakkab va qiyin ishdir. Bundan tashqari, bu ma'lumotlar bazasidan foydalanishga to'g'ri kelmaydi. Ma'lumotlar bazasi qanchalik qulay va foydalanish mumkin bo'lsa, u xavfsizlik tahdidlariga nisbatan zaifroq bo'ladi; ma'lumotlar bazasi tahdidlarga qanchalik daxlsiz bo'lsa, unga kirish va undan foydalanish shunchalik qiyin bo'ladi.

Rivojlanayotgan IT muhiti ma'lumotlar bazalarini tahdidlarga nisbatan sezgirroq qiladi. Ma'lumotlar bazalariga hujumlarning yangi turlariga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan yoki yangi mudofaa choralarini talab qilishi mumkin bo'lgan tendentsiyalar:

O'sib borayotgan ma'lumotlar hajmi - saqlash, ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va qayta ishlash deyarli barcha tashkilotlarda eksponent ravishda o'sib bormoqda. Har qanday ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi amaliyoti yoki vositalari uzoq va yaqin kelajakdagi talablarni qondirish uchun yuqori darajada kengaytirilishi kerak.

Tarqalgan infratuzilma - tarmoq muhitlari murakkablashib bormoqda, ayniqsa korxonalar ish yuklarini gibril bulut yoki ko'p bulutli arxitekturaga o'tkazar ekan, bu xavfsizlik echimlarini joylashtirish, boshqarish va tanlashni qiyinlashtiradi.

Borgan sari qat'iy tartibga soluvchi talablar - butun dunyo bo'ylab tartibga solishga muvofiqlik landshafti murakkablashib bormoqda, shuning uchun barcha mandatlarga rioya qilish yanada qiyinlashmoqda.

Kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha ko'nikmalar yetishmasligi - global kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha malakali mutaxassislarning etishmasligi va tashkilotlar xavfsizlik rollarini to'ldirishda qiynalmoqda. Bu muhim infratuzilmani, jumladan ma'lumotlar bazalarini himoya qilishni qiyinlashtirishi mumkin.

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HUMAN VALUE IS THE MOST VALUABLE

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Abstract. This article provided information about the glorification of human dignity and the various reforms carried out in our country today for human value and their effectiveness.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, human dignity, Action Strategy, Development Strategy, principle "for Human Dignity", law, decree, value, upbringing.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada inson qadrini ulug'lash va bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda inson qadri uchun olib borilayotgan turli xil islohotlar va ularning samaralari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Yangi O'zbekiston, Inson qadri, Harakatlar strategiyasi, Taraqqiyot strategiyasi, "Inson qadri uchun" tamoyili, qonun, farmon, qadriyat, tarbiya.

Аннотация. В данной статье была дана информация о прославлении человеческого достоинства и различных реформах, проводимых сегодня в нашей стране для человеческого достоинства и их результатах.

Ключевые слова: Новый Узбекистан, Человеческая ценность, Стратегия действий, Стратегия развития, принцип «Во имя человеческой ценности», закон, указ, ценность, образование.

INTRODUCTION

Today, New Uzbekistan is being built on the basis of the important idea of "a society with human dignity and a people-friendly state". Based on this ambitious goal set by the head of our state, our nation is becoming the real author of new reforms. In particular, the naming of 2022 as "The Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood" is a vivid example of this. In the new year 2022, the scale of our efforts in our country from the strategy of actions to the strategy of development has intensified. In this, the idea of goodness for human dignity plays an important role. During the next two years, due to the large-scale reforms implemented in our country under the leadership of the Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to raise the development of Uzbekistan to a new level, fundamental changes are taking place in all aspects, the worldview and consciousness of our people is rising. New values and traditions are being formed in our society. In the following years, Uzbekistan began to be mentioned as a people-loving, humanitarian country. It would be appropriate to show the work being done to support low-income, helpless families and reduce poverty in our country. On New Year's Eve, the state provided new homes for children brought up in Mercy Homes.

Good deeds and good deeds will continue, and the country where human dignity is glorified will always progress. People live in harmony and kindness. Therefore, in the main reforms in our country, great attention is paid to human dignity and dignity.

As we mentioned above, on January 26 of this year, during the meeting of the video selector chaired by the head of our country, regarding the determination of the development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the discussion of its implementation this year, people in our country the tasks of glorifying its value were defined. Therefore, glorifying human dignity is the highest virtue and is a logical continuation of reforms in our country.

The head of our state said, "Human dignity is not an abstract, lofty concept for us. By human dignity, we mean, first of all, the peaceful and safe life of every citizen, the provision of

his fundamental rights and freedoms. By human dignity, we mean the creation of decent living conditions and modern infrastructure for every citizen, provision of qualified medical services, quality education, social protection system, and creation of a healthy ecological environment.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the new era of our development, a practical expression of attention to human value is being formed in the consciousness of our population, especially our youth, and these qualities are becoming more and more firmly established in the lifestyle of our people.

Human value is not some abstract, lofty concept for us. By human dignity, we mean, first of all, the peaceful and safe life of every citizen, the provision of his fundamental rights and freedoms. It is worth noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 73 years ago, opened new opportunities for the establishment of principles of democracy and humanity in the world. In our country, all measures are being taken to ensure that human rights and freedoms are manifested as the highest value of a democratic society.

When the people agree, the society is peaceful and happy. At a time when everything is sufficient and the value of a person is gradually decreasing, our president is talking about the need to glorify the value of a person, his benefits, his good life, and the need for his family to live peacefully and comfortably.

In our republic, various projects, laws, and decrees regarding human dignity are being developed and they are being implemented. Great attention is being paid to supporting young people, providing them with all opportunities, and shaping them into mature individuals who will benefit the future of the country.

Also, the importance of the above-mentioned development strategy is that in its development, existing problems were taken into account, urgent tasks awaiting solution were reflected. Most importantly, our people actively participated in the development of the document. Literally, it can be said that it was developed under the co-authorship of our people.

The document clearly reflects the task of fully realizing the principle "For human dignity" in life. It should be said that this value is a concept free from lofty words, and at its heart is the peaceful and safe life of every person, the provision of his fundamental rights and freedoms, the establishment of decent living conditions and modern infrastructure for every citizen, the provision of qualified medical services, quality education, priority goals and tasks such as creating a social protection system and a healthy ecological environment are included.

In particular, the Development Strategy and the "roadmap" for its implementation in 2022 envisage the achievement of nearly 100 goals within the 7 priority directions of the development of our country. These are:

1. 41 measures aimed at achieving the following goals in the direction of establishing a people-friendly state by increasing human dignity and further developing a free civil society are defined:

2. In the direction of making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country, 28 measures aimed at achieving the following goals are defined:

3. 133 measures aimed at achieving the following goals are being determined in the direction of developing the national economy and ensuring its growth rates at the level of modern requirements:

4. 55 measures aimed at achieving the following goals in the direction of conducting a fair social policy and developing human capital are defined:

5. 33 measures aimed at achieving the following goals are defined in the direction of ensuring spiritual development, radical reform of this field and bringing it to a new stage:

6. In the direction of finding solutions to universal problems based on national interests, 39 measures aimed at achieving the following goals are defined:

7. 77 measures aimed at achieving the following goals are being determined in the direction of strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, conducting an open and pragmatic, active foreign policy.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, we can see that today, based on all the laws, decrees and other legal documents that are being developed, the highest goal is aimed at glorifying the human spirit.

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FEATURES OF THE HOT POTATOES PROGRAM

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Abstract: In this article, you will get acquainted with the capabilities of the Hot Potatoes program, its application area, its options, file extensions.

Keywords: Internet Explorer, JMix, JQuiz, JCloze, JMatch AutoPlay, Ispring.

Hot Potatoes is an instrumental shell program designed for teachers to prepare independent interactive assignments. While working with this program, the user is not required to know the programming language.

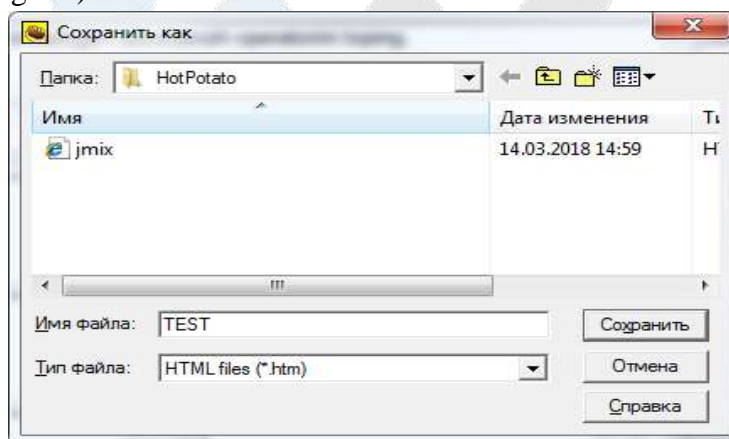
With the help of the program, you can prepare text, graphic and audio-video tasks in 10 different languages.

One of the main features of the program is that the created tasks are saved in the form of a standard web page. Students do not need Hot Potatoes for this. All they need is a web browser (for example, Internet Explorer). This program is only needed by teachers to create and edit their assignments. This program is widely used around the world. This program was created in 1997-2003 at the Information Technology Center of the University of Victoria, Canada. (<http://web.uvic.ca/hcmc>).

Authors: Stewart Arneil, Martin Holmes, Hilary Street

The main blocks of the program

Tasks are created using the following 6 blocks of the program (each block is considered as an independent program):



1. Correct the JMix sequence.
2. JQuiz Quiz questions have multiple choice answers.
3. JCloze to fill in the omitted word.
4. JCross Crossword.
5. Set JMatch Compatibility.
6. JMasher. The test created in all sections compiles crosswords into a single web page.

The results of tasks are evaluated in percentages. Incorrect attempts will decrease the percentage of grade results. In the 6 th version of the program, an additional blog JMasher was

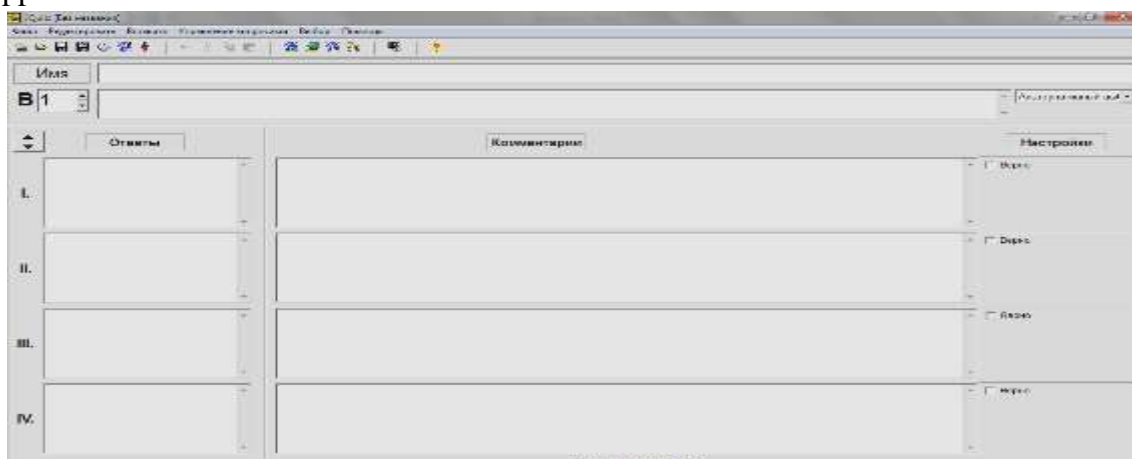
added, which performs the task of summarizing tasks created in other blocks of the program.



After that, all files are copied to the folder of the program.

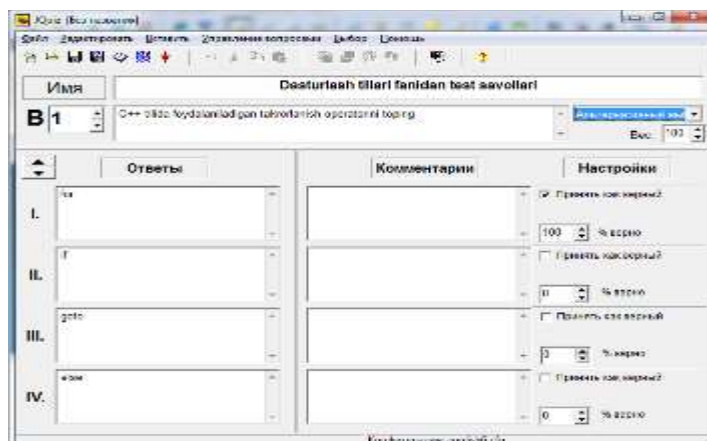
Let's consider each of the above blocks with examples.

1. JQuiz is designed to create a variety of tests. When we run it, the following window will appear:

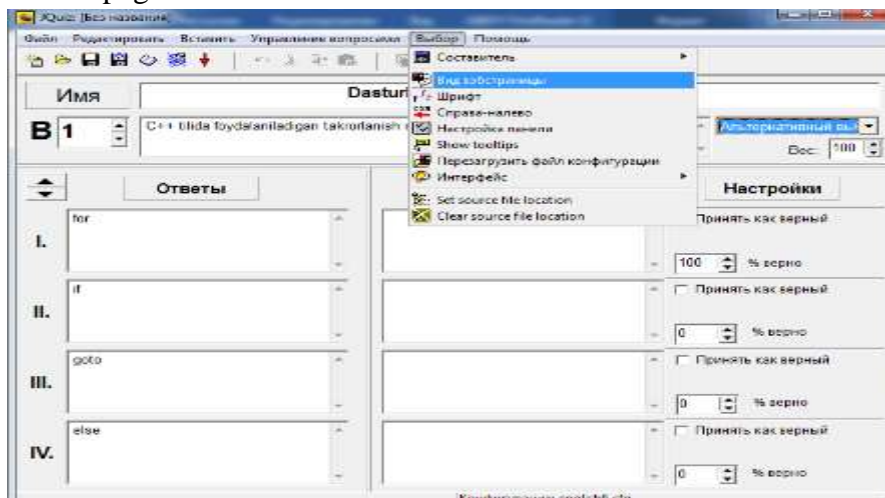


This window consists of file, edit, install, manage, search, select and help menus, toolbar and workspace.

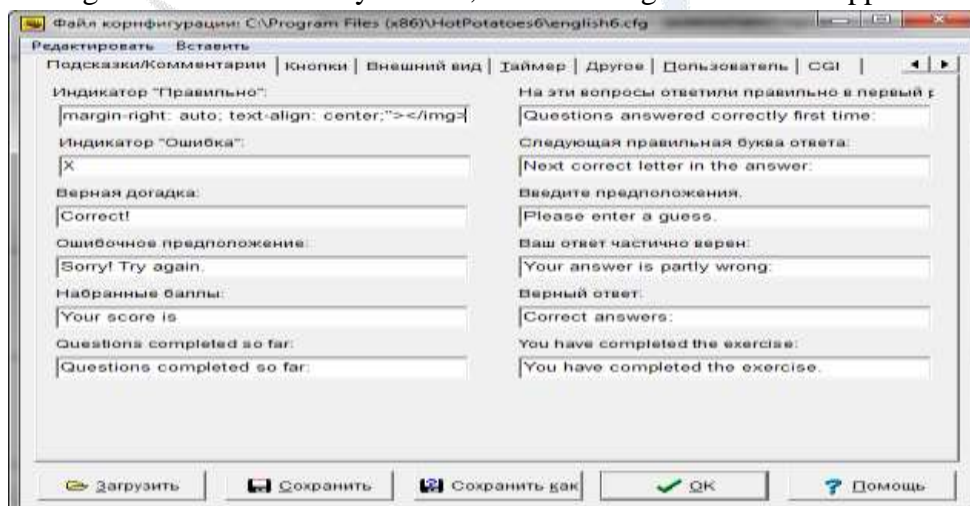
The name of the subject is written in the first line of the workspace, and questions are written in the next line. Answers are written in the Otvety column, comments are written in the Kommertarii column, verno boxes are marked for the correct answer in the Nastroyki column. For example:



To the second and subsequent questions, we add the 2nd, 3rd and subsequent questions from paragraph B with the help of a slider. Through the Vid webstranitsy item of the program's Vybor menu or the icon of the window, we create the configuration parameters of the file we are saving as a web page.

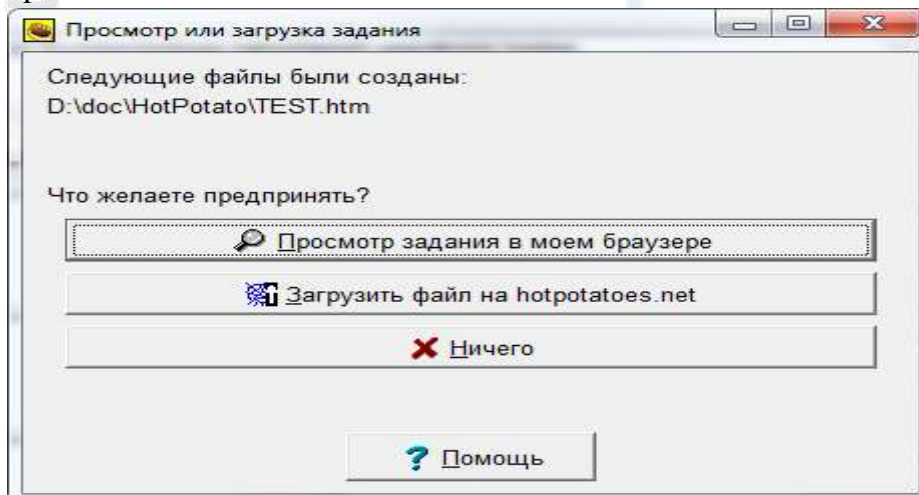


After starting the Vid webstranitsy section, the following window will appear:

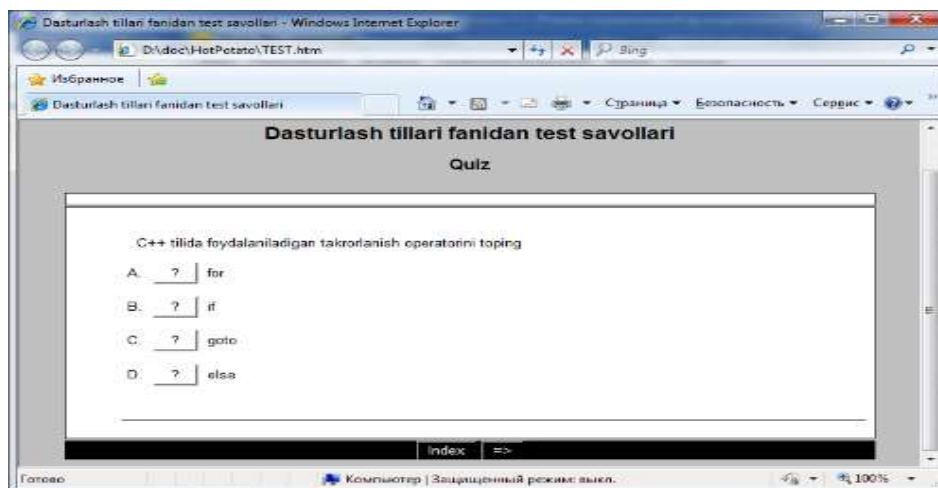


Through the items in this window, we adjust the specified parameters of our test. To save the generated file, we use items such as Sochranit, Sochranit kak of the file menu. To save our file as a web page, we use the icon on the toolbar.

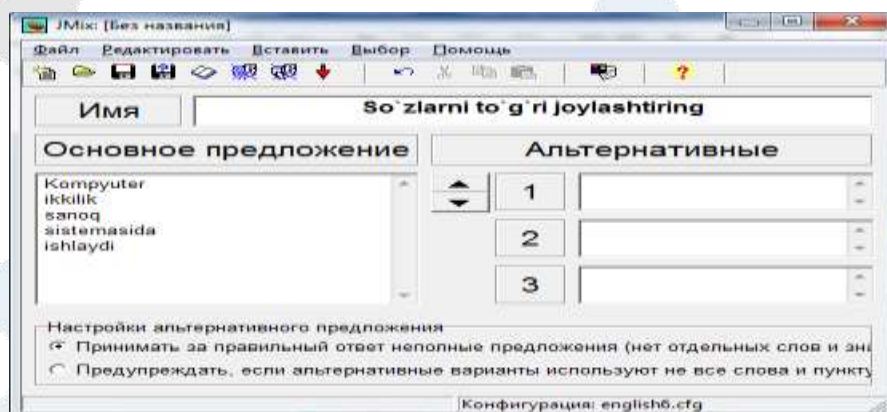
For example:



It is ready by pressing the button to view the browser, we can see the text in the browser



2. Tests created in JMix are executed by correctly placing a certain sequence. Here, the sequence of words is entered in the left field (Osnovnoe predlozhenie) one by one, in ascending or descending order.

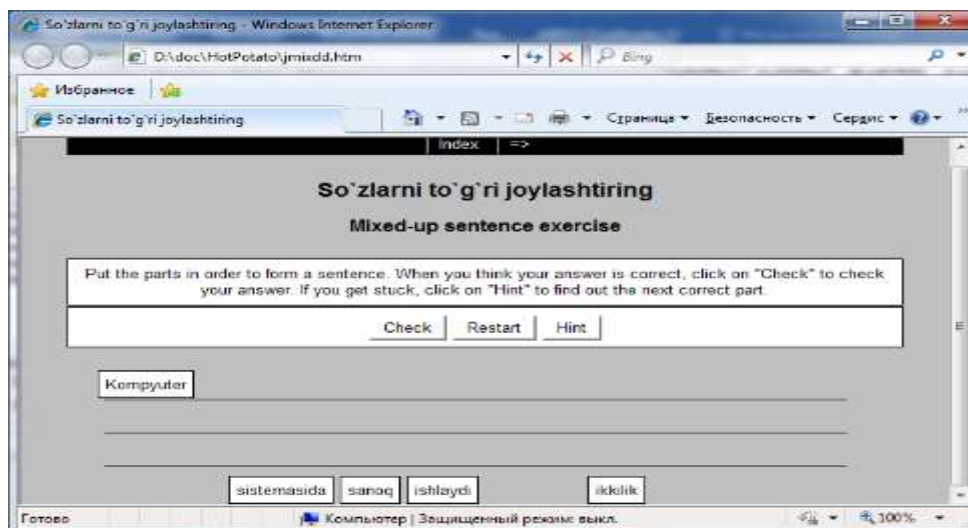


We can also create a project created in this program and test it in two different ways. The test created by pressinF6 key is as follows:



Here, the left mouse button is clicked on the words below in sequence, whichever word is selected, the next word will be created in the sequence above.

In the second view, the words are placed and arranged in sequence using the mouse Drag&Drop method.

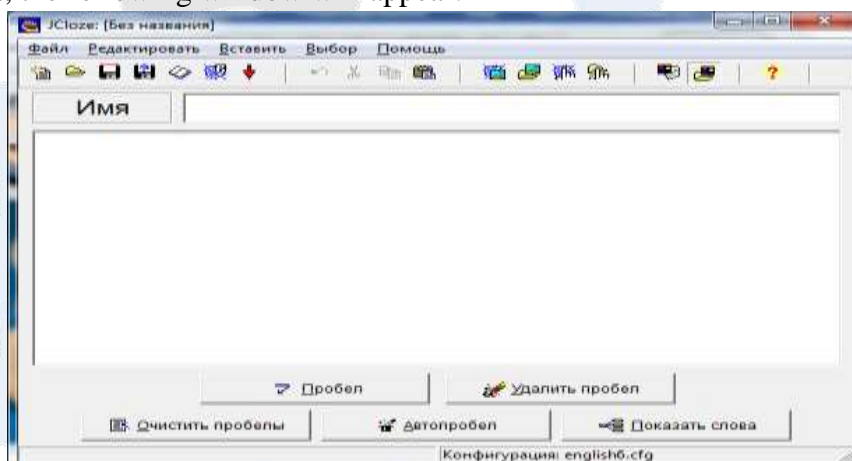


To translate the English words here or write other words instead, you can change it from the Vybor menu in the Vid webstranitsy section.

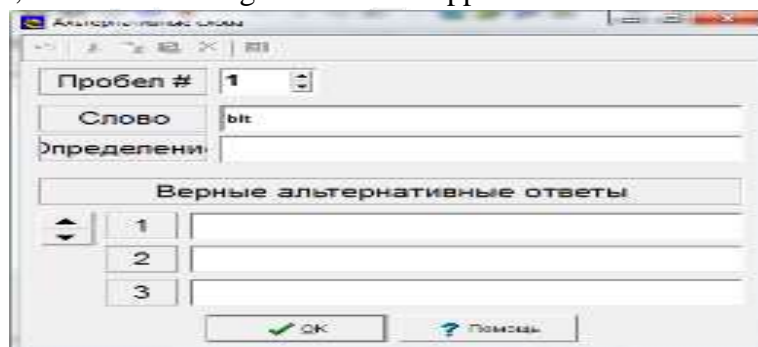
3. JClose - allows you to fill in omitted words in the text.

Run Hot Potatoes, select JCloze from the window that appears, or we can also select JCloze from the Potatoes menu.

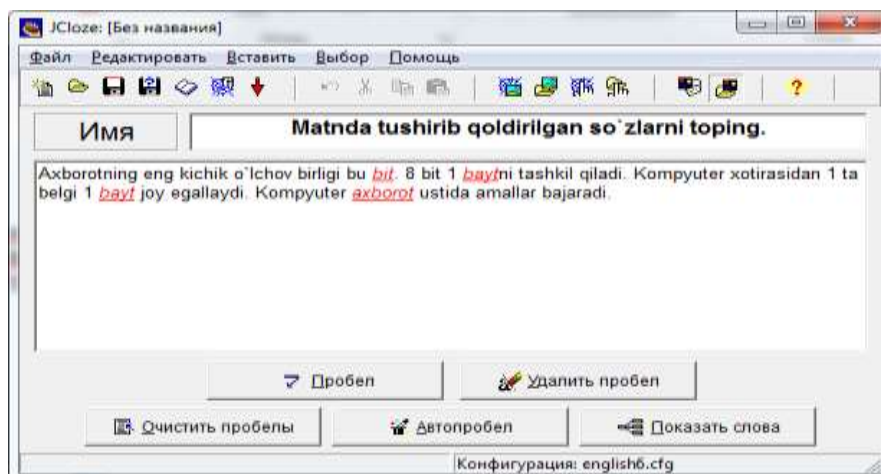
As a result, the following window will appear:



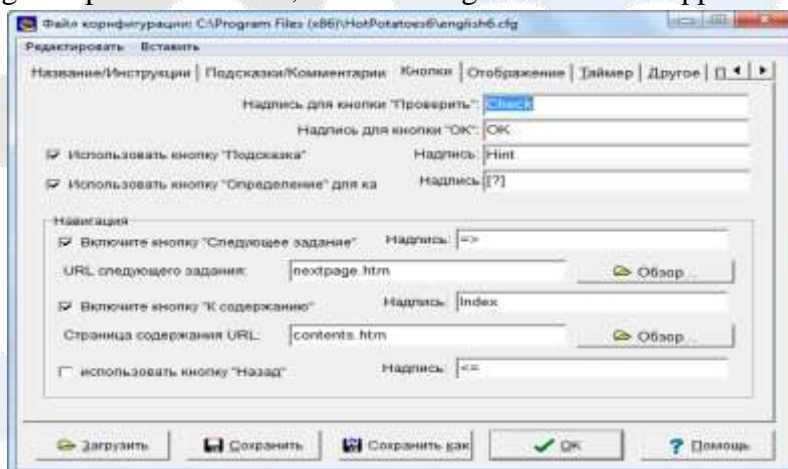
Enter the name of the task you want to create in the "Imya" line: (M: Find the omitted words in the text.). We write some text in the empty space below it. For example, "The smallest unit of measurement of information is a bit" Then select the word "bit" and click the "Probe" button located below, and the following window will appear as a result.



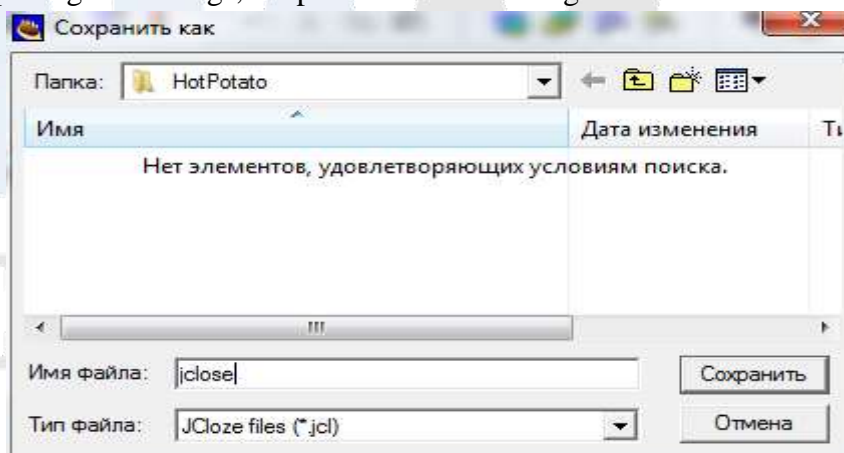
Then we can describe it through the "opredelenie" clause, that is, in order to help the student, even if we omit it, it will not be considered a deficiency. In addition, we can add alternative answers and click OK. Then the following window will appear on the screen. Now let's look at the settings of the task we created so that we can generate the result in the browser.



After pressing the specified buttons, the following windows will appear:

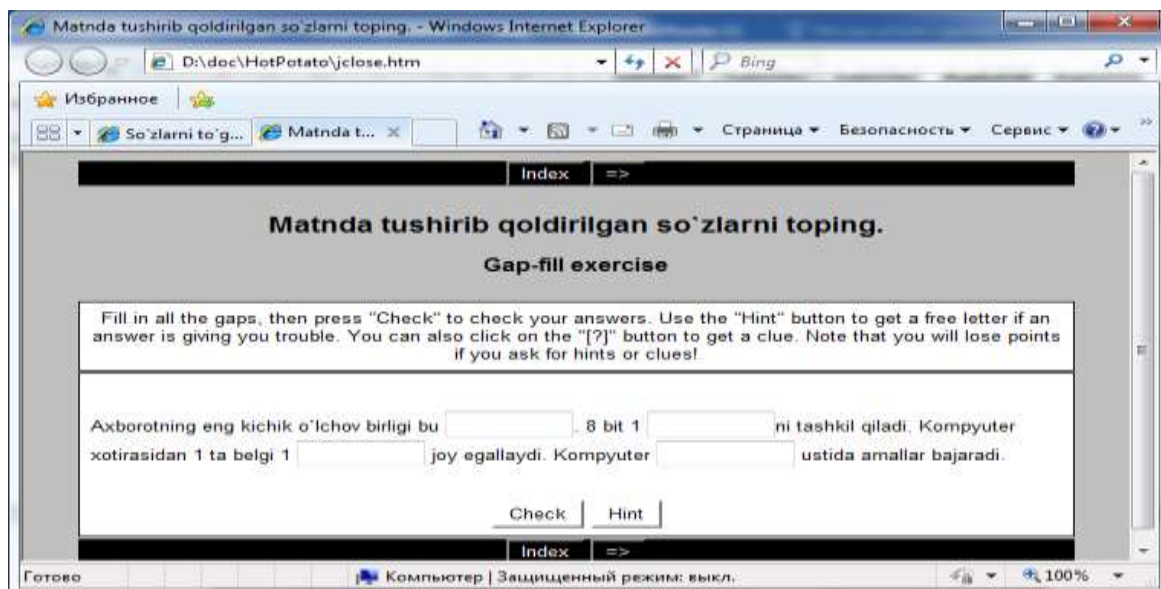


After completing the settings, we perform the following actions.



We name the task and save it.

If you can do the tasks correctly, the result should be as follows.



In conclusion, the information provided in this article incorporates theoretical knowledge, programs that create electronic learning resources, multimedia technologies and their fields of application. Implementation of the goal of educational reforms depends on a number of important factors. Among them, there are such complex problems that it is impossible to talk about the effect of fundamental changes without successfully solving these problems. The process of solving such problems is the development of the electronic education system and the creation of electronic information resources among the knowledge provided on the basis of new pedagogical technologies.

List of references:

1. Mominov B.B. Pedagogical software development technology. Bukhara-2010.
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3. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash>
4. <http://www.actionscripts.org/>

CHO'LPONNING "KECHA VA KUNDUZ" ROMANI INGLIZ TILI TARJIMASIDA
TARJIMON CHRISTOFER FORD TALQINI

O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi Samarqand davlat universiteti filologiya fakulteti qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik kafedrasida tayanch-doktorant

Jumanova Shohista Rofiyevna

Kalit so'zlar: Badiiy tarjima, asliyat, manba tili, roman-dilogiya, til va madaniyat, xalq, tarjima, Rossiya imperiyasi, Zebi obrazi.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola badiiy tarjimaning o'rni, Cho'lponning "Kecha va kunduz" asarining ingliz tili tarjimasiga bag'ishlanadi. Maqolada roman haqidagi ayrim ma'lumotlar kiritilgan bo'lib, asosan, asarning ingliz tilidagi tarjimoni Kristofor Fort haqidagi ma'lumotlar o'rin olgan.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена роли художественного перевода, английскому переводу произведения Чо Лпона "день и ночь". Статья включала некоторую информацию о романе, в основном информацию о Кристофере Форте, английском переводчике произведения.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the role of literary translation, the English translation of Cho Lpon's work "day and night". The article included some information about the novel, mainly information about Christopher Fort, the English translator of the work.

Tarjima insoniyat sivilizatsiyasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tarjima hayot, turmush-tarzi fan-yutuqlarini bir tildan ikkinchi tilga yetkazib beruvchi vositadir. "Tarjima-bu mavjud lingvistik nutqning ma'nosini bir tildan boshqasiga o'tkazuvchi aqliy faoliyat bo'lib sanaladi. Bu lisoniy mavjudotlarni bir tildan ularning ekvivalentlariga boshqa tilga o'tkazish jarayoni. Tarjima-bu matnning mazmunini manba tilidan maqsadli tilga o'tkazuvchi jarayondir¹". Tarjima qilinadigan til manba tili, asliyat (SL), tarjima qilinadigan til esa maqsadli til (TL) deb ataladi. Tarjimon yuqori lingvistik sezgirlikdan tashqari, manba tilini ham, maqsadli tildan ham yaxshi xabardor bo'lishi kerak, chunki u tarjima qilingan manbada yozuvchining niyati, asl o'y-fikrlarini iloji boricha aniq va ravshanlik bilan yetkazilishi kerak.

Badiiy tarjima-tarjimonlik faoliyatining alohida yo'nalishi bo'lib, badiiy asarlarning bir tildan ikkinchisiga yozma tarjimasida hisoblanadi. Badiiy tarjimaning asosiy murakkabligi faqat ma'noni yetkazib berish emas, balki noyob mualliflik qobiliyatini, uslubini, estetikasini, til vositalarining boyligini, shuningdek, matnda mavjud bo'lgan muhit, hazil-mutoyiba, xarakter va asardagi qahramon kayfiyatni yetkazib berishdan iborat. Ko'plab xorijiy adabiyotlarni o'qiydiz. Lekin chet ellik yozuvchilarning kitoblarini asl tilda tez-tez o'qiydizmi? Tasavvur qiling-a, kitob sahifalarida yaratilgan qiziqarli dunyoga "yo'l boshchilar" bo'lib sanalgan badiiy matnlarning tarjimonlari bo'lmaganida, ko'plab kitobxonlar uchun qanchadan-qancha adabiy asar mavjud bo'lmasligini ko'z oldimizga keltiraylik. Badiiy tarjima insoniyat kamol topishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Har bir kishi bolalikdanoq o'z hayot davomida u bilan bog'langan bo'ladi (masalan, Andersen, Grimm aka-uka ertaklari, ushbu keltirilgan badiiy asar namunalari alifboni o'rganishdan oldin, mustaqil ravishda bolalar qiziqib mutolaa qilishadi). Statistikaga ko'ra, tarjimani mutolaa qiluvchilardan ko'ra asosan, matnlarni asl nusxada o'qiydiganlar ancha ko'p ma'lumotga ega bo'lishadi. Hech kimga sir emaski, har qanday yozuvchi o'zining asarlarini

¹ Foster, M. (1958) Translation from/in Farsi and English. Retrieved April, 2007, p20 from <http://www.parasa.ts.com/index.htm>

nafaqat mahalliy kitobxonlar , balki butun jahon kitob mutolaa qiluvchilari tomonidan tan olinishni xohlaydi. Yuqorida keltirilgan maqsadga erishish uchun esa sifatli va aniq badiiy tarjima unga qo‘l kelishi mumkin. Eng yorqin yozilgan badiiy asarlar tarjimon tomonidan aniq va ravon yoki aksincha yetkazib berilishi hamda bu holat o‘quvchiga turlicha ta‘sir qilishi mumkin. Badiiy tarjimonlarning vazifalari nafaqat badiiy asarlarni tarjima qilish, balki gazetalar, saytlar va jurnallar uchun publitsistik va reklama matnlarini tarjima qilishni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Badiiy tarjima sohasiga xotiralar, skriptlar, filmlarga subtitrlar, qo‘shiq matnlari ham kiradi. Nasr yoki she‘rning badiiy tarjimasini amalga oshirish tarjimondan ulkan mahoratni talab qiladi . Bu holatda tarjimon-xuddi shu yozuvchi yoki shoir kabi o‘ylashi, muallif dardlari, ichki kechinmalarni anglashi, asarni qayta yaratishi lozim va buning uchun u kuchli bilimga hamda iste‘dodga ega bo‘lish kerak. Shuning uchun tarjimonlar orasida badiiy tarjima eng murakkablardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu biznes tarjimasi bilan taqqoslanmaydi, bu yerda kutilgan ma‘lumotlarni yetkazish uchun standart iboralar, estetik did, mahorat talab qilinadi. Badiiy tarjima sinxron tarjimadan tubdan farqlanadi, unda og‘zaki tarzda emas, balki yozma tarzda fikrni to‘g‘ri shakllantirish uni badiiy tasviriy vositalar bilan yetkazib berish muhimdir. Badiiy tarjima, shuningdek, rasmiy yoki ilmiy-texnik tarjimalardan tubdan farq qiladi, bunday tarjima turida juda aniqlik bilan deyarli so‘zma-so‘z tarjima qilishni talab qiladi. Har qanday til badiiy tarjimasida asarning muhiti va noyob mualliflik uslubi maksimal darajada saqlanishi kerak. Shuni ta‘kidlash kerakki, biz hech qachon ma‘lum bir xorijiy muallifning asarini mutolaa qilganimizda, uning iste‘dodini e‘tirof etamiz-u , uning asarlarini tarjima orqali yetkazib bergan tarjimonning mahorat darajasini biroz bo‘lsa-da unutimiz. Badiiy matnda yozuvchining fikrini yetkazib berish, tarjima tilidagi iboralar va maqollar, ma‘lum bir mamlakat haqidagi madaniy ma‘lumotlarning ta‘sirchan miqdori va tarjima tilining tashuvchilari saqlab qolish juda murakkab, badiiy tarjimani faqat keng bilimga ega bo‘lgan mahoratli tarjimongina uddasidan chiqqa oladi, ushbu tarjima turi tarjimondan katta so‘z boyligi ulkan bilimni talab qiladi. Badiiy tarjimada bir qator xususiyatlar va qiyinchiliklar mavjud. Shunisi e‘tiborga loyiqki, badiiy matnlar, qoida tariqasida, tarjimondan yuqori ixtiro, fantaziya va ajoyib professionallik talab qiladigan juda ko‘p ifoda vositalarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Badiiy matnlarda ifodalashning eng keng tarqalgan vositasi metafora, epithetslar, qiyosiy inqiloblar, neologizmlar, takrorlashlar (leksik, fonetik, morfemik va boshqalar), dialektizmlar, professionalizm, haqiqatlar, toponimlar, nutq nomlari, ismlar va familiyalar va boshqalar. Badiiy asarni tarjima qilish boshqa sohalardan tubdan farq qiladi va asarlarning badiiy tarjimasining xususiyatlari juda ko‘p. Bu shuni anglatadiki, o‘quvchiga ma‘lumot berishdan tashqari, adabiy tarjima ham estetik vazifalarni bajarishi lozim. Muayyan adabiy asarda yaratilgan badiiy tasvir (bu belgi yoki tabiatning tasviri bo‘ladimi), albatta, o‘quvchiga ta‘sir qiladi. Shu sababli, adabiy tarjimon asl matnning barcha xususiyatlarini hisobga olishi kerak. Chet tilidan tarjima qilingan hikoyani, she‘rni yoki boshqa adabiy asarni o‘qiyotganda, matnni uning ma‘nosi, his-tuyg‘ulari va xarakterlari bilan qabul qilamiz. Tarjimaning asosiy maqsadiga erishish, ya‘ni o‘quvchi uchun muayyan tasvirni yaratish juda qiyin vazifadir. Shuning uchun, badiiy tarjimada yozuvchining o‘quvchiga qanday xususiyatlar berilishini ko‘rsatish uchun standart qoidalardan ayrim farqlar bo‘lishi mumkin. So‘zlarning so‘zma-so‘z tarjimasi adabiy asarning chuqurligi va ma‘nosini aks ettira olmaydi. Asar asl tabiatini ko‘rsatib berish badiiy tarjimonning asosiy vazifalaridan biri sanaladi, chunki biz ma‘lum bir iborani turli yo‘llar bilan ifodalashimiz mumkin. Tarjimon esa mana shunday iboralarni yozuvchi ko‘zi bilan ko‘rishi badiiy asarni boshidan oxirigacha qayta yozishi lozim. Tajribali tarjimon asardagi uslub va muhitni saqlab, ijodkor xohlagan namoyish etmoqchi bo‘lgan har qanday iborani hazil-mutoyiba, yumor, g‘am- qayg‘u, quvonchni yetkaza oladi.

“Adabiyot xalqning yuragi, elning ma’naviyatini ko’rsatadi, Bugungi murakkab zamonda odamlar qalbiga yo’l topish, ularni ezgu maqsadlarga ilhomlantirishda adabiyotning ta’sirchan kuchidan foydalanish kerak. Ajdodlar merosini o’rganish, buyuk madaniyatimizga munosib buyuk adabiyot yaratish uchun hamma sharoitlarni yaratamiz”², deydi Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich[8]. Darhaqiqat, adabiyot borki, millatning ma’naviy olami bor, adabiyot borki, ezgu amal bor, ta’lim-tarbiya bordir. Milliy adabiyotimizda Abdulhamid Sulaymon o’g’li Cho’lponning roli alohida hamiyat kasb etadi. Cho’lpon asarlari g’aflatda qolgan xalqning qalblariga iliqlik olib kelishga yo’lchi bo’lib xizmat qiladi. Adibning “Kecha va kunduz” romani 1935-1937-yillarda yaratilgan. Ushbu asarda g’aflat uyqusida yotgan xalqning manzarasi turli obrazlar, Razzoq so’fi, Miryoqub, Akbarali mingboshi, Eshon bobo, Qurvonbibi va Zebi obrazlari orqali yorqin tasvirlangan. “Kecha va kunduz” kishini kecha, bugun, erta haqida o’ylashga undaydigan asar hisoblanib, yoshlarning kamol topishida, ularning ma’naviy boyligini oshirishda muhim o’rin tutadi. “Kecha va kunduz” asari ingliz hamda fransuz tillariga tarjima qilingan. Kun.uz tahririyatining 2019-yil 22-noyabrdagi ““Kecha va kunduz” ingliz tilida nashr etildi” deya nom olgan ruknida shunday deyiladi: “E’tiborli jihati Cho’lpon asari tarjimoni tarjimon va noshir amerikalik. Abdulhamid Sulaymon o’g’li Cho’lpon o’zining qisqa umri davomida o’zbek adabiyotining durdona asarlarini yaratishga ulgurgan ijodkordir. Ayniqsa uning “Kecha va kunduz”romani sevib o’qiladi, muntazam nashr etiladi. Amerikalik yosh tarjimon Kristofer Fort o’zbek adibi Cho’lponning "Kecha va kunduz" romanini ingliz tiliga o’g’irgan edi. Tarjimonning bugun ma’lum qilishicha, ushbu kitob AQShda nashrdan chiqqan. Fort nishona sonini (suratda) olganini aytib, keyingi haftadan Amazon orqali sotuvga qo’yilishini ta’kidlagan. Shuningdek, tarjimon O’zbekistonda unga yordam bergan bir qator tanishlariga minnatdorlik bildirgan. Kristofer Fort o’zbek tili, tarixi va madaniyatining bilimdoni hisoblanadi. Amerikalik tadqiqotchi Cho’lpon romanini ingliz tiliga o’g’irishga 2015-yili kirishgan. Orada O’zbekistonga bir necha marta sayohat qilgan, ijodkorlar bilan tanishgan. U ma’lum muddat O’zbekistonda yashagan va yurtimizga muntazam kelib turadi”³ [10]. Tarjimon Kristofer Fortning 2019-yil 22-noyabrda ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi sahifalarida ta’kidlashicha esa “O’zbek yozuvchisi Abdulhamid Sulaymon o’g’li Cho’lponning “Kecha va kunduz” romani tarjimasi deyarli tamom bo’ldi, biroq men bugun qo’limga asarning kengaytirilgan nusxasini oldim, shuning uchun ayni damda uni e’lon qilish uchun qulay fursati bo’lib tuyuldi. Kelasi seshanba kuni u Amazon va Academic Studies Press nashriyoti orqali sotuvga chiqariladi. Mening Facebookda bo’lmasligimni oqilona maslahat bergan rafiqamdan tashqari, bir qancha insonlarga o’z minnatdorchiligimni bildirmoqchiman. Jumladan, Isajon Sulton, Xosiyat Rustamova, Iqbol Mirzo, Yulduz Urmanova, Muruvvat G’afforova, Mohlaroy Ahmedova, Sohiba Soliyeva va boshqalar tarjima masalalarida ko’mak berishdi. Rebekka Gould doimiy himoyachi bo’lib kelgan va Oleh Kotsyuba ushbu loyihani boshlashimda muhim rol o’ynagan. Hamid Ismoilovga ma’lumot uchun va nashriyot masalalari bo’yicha yordam uchun rahmat. Boshqa so’z va ba’zi tarixiy faktlar uchun Adeeb Xolidga rahmat. Marianna Kamp menga Indianadagi tadbirga mezbonlik qildi va Cho’lponni anglash masalalarida o’z tavsiyalarini berdi. Men u ko’rsatib o’tgan hamma narsani tuzata olganimga ishonchim komil emas, lekin u meni bu borada yanglishganimga ishontira oldi. Aleksey Ulkoga otasi Grigoriy Ulkoning "Nostalgiya" kartinasi muqovasida foydalanishga yordam bergani uchun rahmat. Shuningdek, Iskandar Madg’oziyevga Cho’lpon haqidagi qomusiy bilimlari uchun, Bobur Jalolov va uning otasiga mualliflik huquqi bilan bog’liq masalalarda yordam bergani uchun

² Uzreport.news, “Shavkat Mirziyoyev Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O’zbekiston Milliy bog’ida barpo etilgan Adiblar xiyoboniga tashrif buyurdi” ruknidan, 2020-yil, 5-may

³ Kun.uz tahririyatining 2019-yil 22-noyabrdagi ““Kecha va kunduz” ingliz tilida nashr etildi” nomli rukni

rahmat. Nihoyat, Aliyor Tilavovga va O‘zbekistonning Londondagi elchixonasiga ushbu loyihani amalga oshirishdagi yordami uchun o‘z minnatdorchiligimni bildiraman. ”Mazkur roman Abdulhamid Sulaymon o‘g‘li Cho‘lponning ilk romani hisoblanib, tugallanmagan roman dilogiya sanaladi. Ushbu asar o‘quvchiga Turkistondagi avomning kundalik turmushdagi Rossiya imperiyasiga qarshi kurashiga nazar solish imkonini beradi. Romanda yosh bir qizning jaholat sabab keksa johilga uzatilish fojiasi adibning hassos qalami bilan yorqin bo‘yoqlarda aks etgan. Romanda aks ettirilgan voqea va hodisalar 1-jahon urushi endigina boshlangan kezlarga to‘g‘ri keladi hamda O‘zbekistondagi viloyatlardan birida bo‘lib o‘tadi. Romandagi qahramonlardan birining: “Biz yaqindagina eshon to‘poloni bo‘lib o‘tgan joydan uncha olisda emasmiz” degan so‘zlariga qarab, voqea Andijon viloyatining Dukchi eshon qo‘zg‘aloni bo‘lib o‘tgan Marhamat tumaniga yaqin bir joyda bo‘lib o‘tgan deb aytishimiz mumkin. Bu davr o‘zbek xalqi tarixida har tomonlama zulm ostida ezilgan davri edi. Mahalliy boylar bu davrda rus mustamlakachilari bilan og‘iz - burun o‘pishib, o‘z xalqining tarixiy [taraqqiyoti haqida emas](#), uni iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy qoloqlikdan xalos etish to‘g‘risida emas, balki o‘zlarining rohat-farog‘atlari, moddiy farovonliklari haqidagina jon kuyuntirishar edi! Feodal tuzum va mustamlakachilik sharoitida xalq to‘g‘risida o‘ylovchi, uning qiyin, mashaqqatli hayotini yaxshilash haqida qayg‘uradigan biron siyosiy kuch mavjud emas edi. Yozuvchi ana shu tarixiy davrni badiiy tasvir va tahlil etish maqsadida asarni yozgan. Bu voqea Zebi timsolida ochib berishga qaratilgan. “Kecha va kunduz” asari qalblarimizga xalq boshiga yog‘ilayotgan adolatsizlikka qarshi kurashish haroratini beradi. Bu esa yozuvchi mahoratining nechog‘li o‘tkirligidan, hassosligidan dalolat beradi. O‘quvchi bu asarni o‘qish davomida jim turmaydi, balki junbushga keladi, adolatsizlikka qarshi isyon qiladi, jaholatning naqadar salbiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkinligini anglab yetadi. “Kecha va kunduz” romani yoshlarning kamolotida muhimdir. Zero, adabiyotimiz sahnalarida mana shu kabi asarlarning yaratilishi va o‘rganilishi har bir unib o‘sib kelayotgan bugungi va kelgusi avlod vakillari uchun odobnomadir.

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ИНСОН КАПИТАЛИ МАСАЛАСИГА ИЛМИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАРНИНГ СОЦИОЛОГИК ТАҲЛИЛИ

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муҳандислари институти” Миллий тадқиқот университети
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мустақил тадқиқотчиси**

Ривожланган мамлакатларда аҳолининг турмуш даражаси, сифати, инсон ресурсларини бошқариш, инсон омили ва инсон тараққиёти каби масалаларга жиддий эътибор қаратишмоқда. Илмий адабиётларда аҳоли, шу жумладан, «инсон капитали», «инсон салоҳияти» ва «инсон омили» муносабатларини тавсиф ҳамда таҳлил қилиш учун структурали-функционал талқин ва тизимли ёндашув амалиёти етарли даражада шакллантирилмаган. Ижтимоий фанлардаги замонавий когнитив тараққиёт кўплаб янги концепцияларнинг пайдо бўлиши билан тавсифланади. Аммо, илгари сурилган ғоя ва таълимотларда кўпинча анъанавий муаммоларни ривожлантириш ҳамда кенгайтириш учун имкониятлар кўпроқ бўлади¹.

Инсон жамиятда турли ўзи учун керакли бўлган бойликни йиғишга ҳаракат қилади. Ушбу инсоний ҳаракат инсон фаровонлигини оширишнинг муҳим мезони бўлиб хизмат қилади. Бойлик илмий фаразларда «капитал» тушунчаси билан конвертация қилинади. Шунинг учун ҳам, ижтимоий ва иқтисодий соҳаларда «капитал» тушунчаси кенг қўлланилмоқда ва унинг турли хил шакллари ажралиб чиқмоқда. Унинг асосий моҳияти ҳаражат қилиш ва тўплашда бўлиб, мазкур ижтимоий қонун категорияси сифатида инсоний фаолиятни намоён этади. Мазкур категориянинг жамият ҳаётида кўпайиши ва фаолият сифатида юритилиши маълум даражада иқтисодий ўсишга таъсир қилади.

«Капитал» тушунчаси иқтисодий фанларда тизим ҳосил қилувчи таркибий қисм ҳисобланади. Ушбу умумий тасаввур ҳақидаги фикр ва қарашлар юз йиллар давомида ўзгариб келган. Капиталнинг биринчи хусусияти шундаки, у инсонга чекланган ресурс сифатида намоён бўлади. Унинг иккинчи хусусияти унинг жамғарувчанлик қобилияти бўлиб, у нафақат сақловчи ресурс, балки кўпаювчи ҳамдир. Жамғариш ва хўжалик учун фойдаланиш қобилиятдан ташқари, капитал учинчи хусусиятга эга. Ушбу хўжалик ресурси муайян ликвидликка эга. Мазкур хусусиятлар бевосита ёки билвосита ўзининг шаклий хусусиятидан қатъий назар пул кўринишига айланади. Шу билан бирга, капитал пассив ҳолатда қолмасдан, у қиймат айланиши жараёнига кўшилади. Бунда у пул шаклида бўлиб, бир вақтнинг ўзида бошланғич ва охириги ҳаракат нуктасини белгилайди. Капитал бу билан динамик ресурс сифатида гавдаланади ва унинг конвертация қилиш қобилияти – доимий ўз шаклини ўзгартириш ҳолати билан тўртинчи хусусиятини намоён қилади. Бешинчи хусусияти капитал ўзининг айланиш жараёнида нафақат ўзининг қийматини ишлаб чиқаришида намоён бўлади, балки янада кўпроқ кўшимча қиймат келтиради.

Инсон капитали бу инвестиция натижасида шаклланган индивидларнинг қобилиятлари ва сифатларнинг йиғиндиси, меҳнат самарадорлиги ва фойданинг ўсишига олиб келади. Тор маънода эса инсон капитали сифатли ишчи кучини ҳаракатлантирувчи

¹ Дятлов С. А. Основы теории человеческого капитала. – СПб.: Изд-во УЭФ, 1994. – С. 16.

куч сифатида кўринади унинг фойдалилик даражаси бу инсон, корхона ва давлатнинг даромад манбаидир.

Инсон капитали мавзусига кенгрок ёндашиладиган бўлинса, у ўзининг барча кўринишларида умуминсоний имкониятларни намоён қиладиган ижодкорлик омилига эътиборни қаратади.

Мутахассислар Социология соҳасида инсон капитали омилининг қуйидаги турлари ажратиб кўрсатилади:

Умумий инсон капитали – бу билим ва кўникмалар, улар қаердан олинганлигидан қатъи назар, улар бошқа ишларда ишлатилиши мумкин.

Ўзига хос инсон капитали бу – олинган жойда қимматли бўлган билим ва кўникмалар мажмуидир. Мавжуд социумда ҳаракат қиладиган кўплаб инвестициялар (хусусий ва ижтимоий шаклларига кўра) натижасида юзага келган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва маънавий-маданий шарт-шароитлар кишилардаги даромад ҳамда фойда афзалликлари, шунингдек, уларнинг фаолиятларидаги эҳтиёж ҳамда қобилиятлари намуналари тизимини акс эттиради².

Инсон капитали борасида тадқиқотчи инсон захирасининг юқоридаги умумий таърифи билан чекланиб қолмайди. У мавжуд муаммони «инсон капитали» назарияси асосида ривожлантиришга ҳаракат қилади. «Инсон капитали», «инсон салоҳияти», «инсон захираси» каби тушунчаларни ягона умумийлик асосида таҳлил қилиш натижасида Р. Акъюлов «инсон захираси имкониятларидан фойдаланиш мавжуд инсон капитали ва инсон салоҳиятининг йиғиндисини ташкил этади», деган хулосага келган.

Муаллиф ўз фикрини давом эттирар экан, инсон захирасига таъриф келтиради: «Инсон захираси имкониятлари бу – маълум бир ҳудудда яшовчи, ўзига хос сифат хусусиятларига эга бўлган турли авлодларнинг миқдор кўрсаткичлари бўйича умумийлигини тавсифловчи ижтимоий-иқтисодий категориядир»³. Фикримизча, ушбу баёнот турли-туман тушунчалар ўртасидаги муносабатни механистик талқин қилишнинг намунасидир. Унинг «инсон капитали» ва «инсон салоҳияти» тушунчалари билан бойитилиши ёки кенгайтирилиши у даражада муҳим аҳамият касб этмайди.

Бугунги кунда социумда «инсон капиталига инвестиция (сармоя) лар жалб этиш» ибораси оддий формулага айланиб бормоқда. Айни пайтда, ушбу иборанинг маъноси кўпчилик учун тушунарсиз, ноаниқ ва аксарият ҳолатларда зиддиятли бўлиб қолмоқда. Чунки, «инсон капитали» категорияси ва унинг «инсон салоҳияти» жараёнлари билан ўзаро боғлиқлиги фанлар контекстида ўрганилишни талаб этади.

Иқтисодий назарияга кўра, «капитал» – бу инсон фаолиятининг турли хил шакллари (тадбиркорлик, тижорат, ишлаб чиқариш ва бошқаларда акс этади) асосида кўшимча қиймат келтирадиган захира ҳисобланади. Ижтимоий капитали асосида, «инсон капитали»га иқтисодий талқин асосида муносабат билдирилса, унда кишиларнинг ўзларидаги инсоний фазилатлардан келиб чиқиб даромад олиш қобилиятларидаги ўлчов индекслари тушунилади. Унда маълумот даражаси ва айниқса, малака алоҳида ажралиб туради.

Инсон капиталининг мезонларида расмий таълим, орттирилган таълим (репетиторлик ёки кўшимча олинган билимлар) ва амалий тажриба орқали орттирилган интеллектуал қобилият шакллари тушунилади. Ўтган асрнинг 70–80 йилларига келиб,

² Алиева Э. И. Сущность социального капитала и его значение в развитии экономики // Экономическая наука. Инвестиция: практика та досвид. – 2013. – №14. – С. 76-77.

³ Акъюлов Р. И. Человеческие ресурсы как комплексная экономическая категория // Экономической теории. – М., 2009. – №4. – С. 10

инсон капиталига нисбатан сиёсий ва иқтисодий талқинлар бўйича илгари сурилган илмий таълимотларда чуқур асосланмаган, метафорага оид, эҳтиросли ва образли фойдаланишлар кенг тус олади. Таниқли француз социологи П. Бурдьё ўз қарашларида «капитал» категорияси доирасини чуқурлаштирилган ва кенгайтирилган ҳолда тушунтириш учун ҳаракатлар қилади. Унинг фикрича: «иқтисодий капитал» атамаси билан бир қаторда «ижтимоий капитал», «рамзли капитал», «ҳокимият капитали», «сиёсий капитал», «маданий капитал» тушунчалари мавжудлигини илгари суради⁴.

Ушбу мутафаккир ўз қарашларида «маданий капитал» иборасининг талқинини берар экан, уни моддий даромад, маънавий бойлик, кенг эгалланган билим ва ғоялар мажмуаси, ҳамда ижтимоий-маданий ривожланиш даражасига эга бўлган ҳаракатчан шахс ва социал гуруҳлар томонидан орттирилган умумий бойлик сифатида кўради. Билимлар манбасининг асоси сифатида шахслар ва социал гуруҳларнинг элита мавқеи ва кудратидан келиб чиқиб, муҳим иқтисодий капиталга эга эканликларини кўрсатиб ўтади.

П. Бурдьё ўз фикр-мулоҳазаларини намоён этар экан, «хусусий капитал» ва «институционал капитал» масалаларини ажратиб кўрсатади. Хусусий капиталнинг институционал капиталдан фарқли ўлароқ, шахс билан боғлиқ муносабатларда вақт ўтиб, ўз хусусиятини йўқотиши мумкин. Унинг ташувчиси, яъни муассасага тегишли капитал сақланиб қолади ва у қобилият ёки салоҳият томонидан бошқарилади⁵. Бизнингча, «инсон капитали», «инсон салоҳияти», «инсон захираси» ва «инсон омили» тушунчалари ўртасидаги фарқни қиёсий социологик ўрганиш учун зарур бўлади.

Инсон капитали масаласига ёндашувларда, биринчидан, улар ўртасидаги алоҳида ажралиб турувчи хусусиятлар (масалан, ҳудудий, маънавий, этник, демографик ва шу кабилар)ни ва иккинчидан, бир-бирига қатъий боғлиқ бўлган ўзаро хусусиятлар (шаҳарларда истиқомат қилиш, қишлоқ ҳудудида яшаш, ҳар куни иш жойига бориб келиш, бирор бир машғулот тури билан шуғулланиш ва шу кабилар) тизимли равишда назарий-методологик платформани ташкил этади. П. Бурдьёнинг фикрига кўра: «инсонлар ва улар амал қиладиган қадриятларни баҳолашдан ташқари, инсон салоҳиятини ташкил этувчи функция (эуфункция ва дисфункция, аниқ ва яширин функция)ларнинг ижтимоий аҳамиятини баҳолаш керак»⁶.

Инвестицияларга эҳтиёжлар ошиб бораётган даврда умуминсоний ва жамоавий хусусиятлардаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий омилларни изоҳлаш учун эҳтиёжлар капиталининг асосини ташкил этадиган «эгаллик қилиш» (моддий жамғармалар, билимлар мажмуи, ижтимоий алоқалар, нуфуз ва обрў-эътибор ва б.) функцияси, ҳамда иқтисодий манбалар, яъни кўчмас мулк, акция, хусусий бизнес кабиларнинг нимага ёки қайси томонларга йўналтирилганлигига эътибор қилиш керак бўлади. Бир томондан, манфаат ва иккинчи тарафдан ижтимоий кўмак масалалари ҳар доим ҳам бир-бирига мос тушавермайди. Бунда «инсон салоҳияти» ва «инсон капитали» одамларнинг параллел хусусиятлари сифатларини акс эттиришда, ўзаро боғлиқлиги номаълум бўлган руҳиятни ташкил этиши одатий ҳолга айланиб қолади. Бундай вазиятда кўпинча жамиятшунос ва сиёсатчилар шошилиб хулоса чиқаради. «Инсон салоҳияти»ни «инсон капитали»га қориштириб юборилиб, бири иккинчисининг ўрнида ишлатилиб кетади, бу эса табиийки,

⁴ Бурдьё П. Социология политики. – М.: Sociologos, 1993. – С. 212.

⁵ Вечканов Г. С., Вечканова Г. Р. Словарь рыночной экономики. – СПб.: Петрополис, 2005. – С. 302.

⁶ Иванов О. И. На пути к повышению качества человеческого потенциала Российской экономики //Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. Социология. – 2012. – №. 3. – С. 212-221.

жараён ва тараққиётга маълум маънода жиддий таъсир ўтказди. АҚШлик социолог олим Р. Мертон бундай ҳодисаларни «субстрат» деб атаган эди⁷.

Ижтимоий-фалсафий фанлар тизимида субстрат, яъни инсон табиати (характер)нинг ўз моҳиятига кўра, салоҳият ва капитал омилларига тегишли бўлган хусусиятларни маълум маънода ифодаланиши, мавжуд капитал мазмунини бугунги кун ҳолатидан келиб чиқиб, инвестициялар кўринишида ифодалашдан иборат бўлади. Ўз навбатида, салоҳият омилни вужудга келтиради ва капиталга тизимлашади.

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**PEDAGOGLARNING KREATIVLIK IMKONIYATLARI VA ULARNING
TARKIBIY ASOSLARI.**

**Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti
tayanch doktoranti B.X.Xushboqov**

Annotatsiya. Hozirgi paytda jamiyatning maktab oldiga qo'yayotgan talablari kun sayin ortib bormoqda va bu talablarga to'g'ri yondashgan holda ularni amalda bajarish o'qituvchining vazifasidir. Pedagogik faoliyat inson mehnatining eng murakkab sohalaridan biridir. Hozirgi jamiyatimizda o'qituvchi eng faol pozitsiyadagi shaxs sifatida zamonaviy bilimlarini egallab borishi, tinimsiz izlanuvchan va fidoiy bo'lishi lozim chunki, u kechiktirib bo'lmas jarayon shaxsni intellektual hamda ma'naviy qashshoqlikdan qutqarib qoladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativlik, bo'lajak o'qituvchilar, kreativ kompetentlik, ijod, kashf etish, iroda, shaxs, diqqat, tafakkur, psixologiya, ijodiy yondashish.

Annotation. Nowadays, the demands of the society on the school are increasing day by day, and it is the duty of the teacher to meet these demands in practice. Pedagogical activity is one of the most complex areas of human labor. In our current society, the teacher, as a person in the most active position, should acquire modern knowledge, be incessantly inquisitive and selfless, because this inevitable process will save a person from intellectual and spiritual poverty.

Key words: creativity, future teachers, creative competence, creativity, discovery, will, personality, attention, thinking, psychology, creative approach.

Hozirgi zamon standartlarini amalga tadbiiq etish o'qituvchidan nafaqat yuqori malakani va doimiy kasbiy rivojlanishni, balki o'z ishiga ijodiy yondashishni talab etadi. O'qituvchining kreativligi o'z tajribasini qayta ko'rib chiqishi va yaxshilashi hammaga ma'lum narsalarni o'zgartira olishi va ijodiy foydalana olishi, sifat jihatdan yangiliklarni yaratishi juda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib bormoqda. Kreativlik tushunchasi (lot., ing. "create"-yaratish, "creative"-yaratuvchi, ijodkor) ingliz tilidan tarjima qilinganda ijod ma'nosini anglatadi. Kreativlikni: ijodga intilish, hayotga ijodiy yondashish, o'ziga doimiy tanqidiy nazar solish va tahlil etish deyish mumkun. Hozirgi zamon psixologiya va pedagogika lug'atlariga asoslanib o'qituvchining kreativligi deb uning fikrlaridagi sezgilaridagi, muloqotdagi, alohida faoliyat turidagi, ijodiy yondashish, bilish darajasi deb ta'riflash mumkun.

O'qituvchining kreativligi, bu uning qat'iy, chegaralangan yoki sust chegaralangan sharoitlarda har xil original g'oyalarni izlab topish layoqatidir. Ilmiy adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish quyidagi o'zaro bir-biriga bog'liq kreativlik tarkibiy komponentlarini ajratish imkoni beradi:

1. Intellektual (aqliy);
2. Ahloqiy (o'z-o'zini boshqarish);
3. Motevatsion (maqsadiy);
4. Emotsional (his hayajonli).

Kreativ layoqat quyudagi o'zaro bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan qismlardan iborat bo'ladi:

1. Kreativlik maqsad;
2. Ijodiy intilish;
3. Kreativ (ustanovka) qurish,
4. Kreativ yo'nalish;
5. Kreativ ifodali akt;
6. Kreativ o'z-o'zini boshqarish;

O'qituvchining kreativligi uning ijodiy faoliyatida paydo bo'ladi va rivojlanadi. Shunday qilib kreativlik o'qituvchining ijodiy faoliyatida ijodiy intilishi, ijodiy qobiliyati, kreativ maqsadi, yo'nalishi va o'zini boshqara olishida ko'rinadi va uni o'zini

faolligi, o'zini-o'zi boshqara olishi bilan yetuk rivojlanayotgan, o'sayotgan shaxsga aylanayotganini bildiradi. Pedagogning kreativlik potentsiali uning umumiy xususiyati sifatida aks etadi. U ijodiy faoliyatning dastlabki sharti va natijasi sanaladi. Mazkur sifat shaxsning o'z-o'zini namoyon qilish layoqatiga egalikni va tayyorlikni ifodalaydi. Qolaversa, kreativ potentsial negizida har bir mutaxassisning shaxsiy qobiliyatlari, tabiiy va ijtimoiy quvvati yaxlit holda namoyon bo'ladi.

Pedagog ijodiy faoliyatni tashkil etishda muammoli masalalarni yechish, muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, pedagogik xarakterdagi ijod mahsulotlarini yaratishga alohida e'tibor qaratishi zarur. Muammoli masala va vaziyatlarni hal qilar ekan, pedagogning masala yechimini topishga ijodiy yondashishi unda hissiy-irodaviy sifatlarning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Pedagog o'z oldiga muammoli masalalarni qo'yish orqali mavjud bilimlari va hayotiy tajribalariga zid bo'lgan dalillar bilan to'qnash keladi. Buning natijasida o'z ustida ishlash, mustaqil o'qib o'rganishga nisbatan ehtiyoj sezadi. O'qituvchilar darslarda bo'lajak pedagoglarning erkin fikr yuritishlarini ta'minlay olishlari kerak. Xuddi shu holatdagina ularning fikrlarida kreativlik kasb etadi. Shuningdek, yuqori kurs bo'lajak pedagoglari nafaqat ichki kreativlikni shakllantirish, balki kichik guruhlarda ishlash, kreativlik va sharhlar berishga qiziqтира oladilar ham.

Bo'lajak pedagoglarni kreativ fikrlashga o'rgatish, ularda kreativ tafakkurni shakllantira olish uchun avvalo o'qituvchining o'zi kreativ, ijodkor shaxs bo'lishi zarur. Bordi-yu, uning o'zi kreativlik sifatlariga ega bo'lmasa, u holda qanday qilib, bo'lajak pedagoglarni kreativ fikrlashga rag'batlantira oladi. Chiqariladigan yagona xulosa quyidagicha: o'qituvchining o'zi kreativ, ijodkor bo'lsagina, bo'lajak pedagoglar ham shunday bo'la oladi. O'qituvchining ijodkor va kreativ bo'lishi yoki bo'lmasligi emas, balki darslarni ijodkorlik, kreativlik ruhida tashkil etishi, yangi g'oyalarni ta'lim jarayonida sinab ko'rishga intilishi zarur. Darslarda o'qituvchi "kreativlik yo'l xaritasi"ga ko'ra quyidagi 4 ta yo'nalish bo'yicha harakatlanadi va ulardagi harakatlar pedagoglarning kreativligini ifodalovchi belgilar (Patti Drepeau) sanaladi:

1. Ijodiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini namoyon etish;
2. Bo'lajak pedagoglarni o'quv fanlarini qiziqish bilan o'zlashtirishga
3. Rag'batlantiruvchi strategiyalardan foydalana olish;
4. Innovatsion yondashuv va pedagogik masalalarning yechimini topishga kreativ yondashish;

Pedagog kreativlik potentsialining ustuvor tamoyillari ijodiy-pedagogik faoliyat malakalarini rivojlantirish borasida amerikalik tadqiqotchi Patti Drepeau tomonidan taklif qilingan yo'llarda foydalanish kutilgan natijalarni qo'lga kiritishga yordam beradi. Qolaversa, pedagoglarda kreativlik sifatlarini shakllantirisha ustuvor tamoyillar asosida ish ko'rish aniq maqsadga yo'naltirilgan faoliyat samaradorligini kafolatlaydi. Malaka oshirish kurslarida amaliy mashg'ulotlar jarayonida pedagoglarning kreativlik imkoniyatlarining aniq mezonlar asosida aniqlash, daraja ko'rsatichlarini baholash asosida bu boradagi yutuq va kamchiliklarni belgilash, yutuqlarni boyitish, kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish chora-tadbirlarini belgilash mumkin bo'ladi.

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**INFLUENCE OF TYPES OF WEEDS FOUND IN THE WHEAT FIELD AND
PESTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT**

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Introduction. The main peculiarity of the microclimate of the wheat biotope is that the number of plants is 400-500 plants per 1 m² area, and if it produces 5 plants on average, 2000-2500 spikes appear, productivity depends on the development of these phases. In addition, winter wheat seeds are sown in September and wintered in the budding phase, from early spring until the crop ripens in 80-90 days, and the crop is harvested in June. Despite these characteristics of wheat, many weeds and pests appear in the field, and it is known that the main part and quality of the harvest will decrease if the controlling measures are not properly organized.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH.

Controlling weeds in the wheat field was organized based on the methods of Sh.T. Khojaev [2004]. Conducting scientific research and analyzing the results of dispersion, mathematical statistical processing was carried out based on the method of B.A.Dospekhov [1986].

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The appearance of weeds in the wheat biotope, including the development of weeds together with sprouts in autumn, and the continuation of development in spring for many years, requires consideration as the main biotic factor. The reason is that in this agro-climatic conditions, September is the month when pests of agricultural crops go to wintering. As a result, due to the end of the physiological processes of development in other types of agricultural crops, it was taken into account that the species of insects preparing to go to wintering gather in the wheat field where sprouts have appeared.

The main reason became known as a result of observations in this regard. Table 1 shows the results of observations on identifying the types of weeds growing in the wheat field. As it can be seen from this, in the fields where wheat seeds were sown and sprouts appeared in September, the growth of perennial and annual weeds was observed. The reason is that tilling the soil and keeping the air temperature at 20-25 °C are optimal conditions for weed seed germination.

Depending on the mechanical composition of the soil of the field planted with winter wheat, it was taken into account that the growth of annual and perennial weeds in the biotope continued until November. In the years when the air temperature is hot, the field bindweed and salsolas that grew in the wheat field grew up to 20-30 cm and their leaves increased. In November, when the air temperature drops, the growth slows down, and it was found that it will die completely due to the influence of minus air temperature.

Despite this, it was taken into account that the eggs of earworms (autumn and exclamation marks) increased in the wheat field from September, and the worms continued to feed and went to wintering.

Table 1

Development dynamics of the types of weed species

Chimboy, Kegeyli and Nukus districts, 2022-2023.

Plant types	Names of plants		September	October	November	March	April	May	June
	In Uzbek	In Latin							
Perennial	Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav) Trin	+	+	+		+	+	+
	Picorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.		+	+				
	Amel thorn	<i>Athlagic pseudalhati</i> (Bieb) Dew		-	+				
	Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	+	+	+		+	++	++
Annual	Salsola	<i>Salsola</i> L.	+	++	++				
	Cockspur	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L) Beauv		+	+				
	Common cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.		-	+				
	Black nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.		+	+				

Explanation: - not found; + rarely found; ++ found in middle number; +++ found in large numbers.

In addition, it was noted that some types of aphids, including apricot-reed aphids, field aphids and bug (field bug) were found every year, and their number increased to the maximum level and went to wintering.

The results of the analyses in this regard indicate that the wheat varieties grown under these conditions begin to develop from early spring, and perennial weeds continue to develop, and the number of annuals is slightly less.

The growth of field bindweed in the field begins in the autumn months and continues in the spring, which proves that it creates a favorable environment for the development of pests that have wintered in this biotope. As a result, it was taken into account that the species of earworm and aphids, which have increased in these wheat fields, will continue to develop and migrate to other fields as their number increases.

The importance of weeds that appear in the wheat field is that they are a source of food for pests in autumn. In addition, due to the absence of agrotechnical activities in the biotope during the winter, it overwinters in full and provides an opportunity for rapid spread and development from early spring.

Conclusion: It has been theoretically proved that as a result of the structured biodiversity in the biotope, that is, the increase of weeds in the wheat field from early spring is considered the main factor for the development of adapted pests of wheat.

When observing the appearance of weeds in the field planted with wheat, it was taken into account that the species that develop in autumn and spring are present on the edge of the field and in nearby biotopes. Therefore, it has been proven that the pests that have multiplied in the wheat field until June continue to develop in these biotopes in July and August and migrate to the wheat fields in September.

Weeds have been proven to be the main factor affecting the development of insects in the wheat biotope as an effect of external environmental factors. The reason is that among the weeds that have appeared in the field, field bindweed and salsola species are the main food for pests of agricultural crops. As a result, it is necessary to take into account the increased number of species as the main biotic factor of causing damage to wheat sprouts, when generative bodies appear in spring.

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**THE ROLE OF ENDOVIDEOSURGERY IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND
TREATMENT OF ACUTE PROCESSES AND ABDOMINAL INJURIES IN
CHILDREN**

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Abstract. Laparoscopy over the past few years has become one of the main methods of diagnosis and treatment in children with acute abdominal processes and internal organ injuries. In total, 115 diagnostic laparoscopies were performed in the Department of Pediatric Surgery of the Republican Research Centre of Emergency Medicine in 2019 to 2022 for children from 1 to 18 years with a diagnosis of "acute abdomen" and 94 children with abdominal injuries. Among 115 laparoscopies performed for abdominal pain, the diagnosis of acute appendicitis was confirmed in 70 children, laparoscopic appendectomy was performed in all cases, another pathology was detected in 45. In the last observations, conversion was required only in 18 patients, that is, in 97 cases it was possible to limit diagnostic or therapeutic laparoscopy. Conclusion. Laparoscopic methods are safe, highly informative and necessary in children's specialized surgical hospitals. At the present stage, it is impossible to imagine full-fledged assistance to children with urgent surgical pathology without the use of these methods.

Keywords: abdominal injuries; acute process; laparoscopic interventions; hemostatic sponge.

Laparoscopy over the past few years has become one of the main methods of diagnosis and treatment in children with acute abdominal processes and internal organ injuries. Moreover, the volume of operations performed from laparoscopic access is expanding every year, and even adhesive intestinal obstruction, previously considered a contraindication to laparoscopic manipulations, can increasingly be resolved without open surgery.

In total, 115 diagnostic laparoscopies were performed in the Department of Pediatric Surgery of the Republican Research Centre of Emergency Medicine in 2019 to 2022 for children from 1 to 18 years with a diagnosis of "acute abdomen" and 94 children with abdominal injuries. Abdominal pain is one of the most common reasons for contacting a pediatric surgeon. In many cases, differential diagnosis is complicated by the small age of the child, the inability to collect anamnesis, the negative attitude of young children to examination, the erasure of clinical symptoms, the presence of concomitant pathology. The main tactical principles for the differential diagnosis of abdominal pain in childhood remain a comprehensive assessment of clinical and laboratory data and dynamic observation. Additional methods of examination, including endoscopic, sonographic and radiological, also make it possible to identify many diseases accompanied by abdominalgia. Nevertheless, there are still a number of patients who cannot verify the diagnosis without laparoscopic intervention. Among 115 laparoscopies performed for abdominal pain, the diagnosis of acute appendicitis was confirmed in 70 children, laparoscopic appendectomy was performed in all cases, and another pathology was detected in 45. In the last observations, conversion was required only in 18 patients, that is, in 97 cases it was possible to limit diagnostic or therapeutic laparoscopy. The greatest difficulties arose in the differential diagnosis of primary peritonitis (8 children) and gynecological pathology (11 children). Various types of obstruction have become the next most common cause of diagnostic difficulties. Laparoscopic diverticulectomy was performed in 8 cases. Laparoscopic suturing of duodenal ulcer perforation was performed in 18 patients. Open surgery was performed on 18 children: in 8 cases – for the destruction of the Meckel diverticulum with a wide base, the

operation was completed with video orientation, in 15 cases – for acute intestinal obstruction. In 1 case, a 4-month-old child was hospitalized with an intestinal obstruction clinic, during the study of the contrast passage in the gastrointestinal tract, his delay took place, the child was taken for laparoscopy, destructive appendicitis and diffuse peritonitis were detected.

The possibilities of clinical diagnosis in children with injuries are always limited, especially in the presence of shock. Due to the small age, contact is difficult, the child is always negatively disposed after stress, there are often difficulties in locating pain, collecting anamnesis. The basis of the tactical actions of a pediatric surgeon is a certain sequence of actions based on information obtained mainly after an objective examination, as well as laboratory and instrumental data. Monitoring of hemodynamic parameters is fundamental in providing assistance to traumatized children. If their indicators are stable, an overview radiography should be included in the complex of laboratory and instrumental studies, and in the absence of signs of damage to the hollow organ, an ultrasound examination. The indication for laparoscopy is the presence of free blood in the abdominal cavity, uncertainty in stopping bleeding with stable hemodynamics of the patient. During 94 laparoscopies performed for injuries, damage to the spleen (41), liver (18) and small intestine (12) were diagnosed, damage to the omentum and mesentery of the small intestine in 11 cases, damage to the pancreas was detected in 12 patients. Of these, laparoscopic coagulation of the spleen was performed in 21 cases, of which 14 cases were performed using hemostatic sponges. In 8 cases, coagulation of liver damage was performed, in 2 cases, laparoscopic suturing of the liver. Due to damage to the pancreas in 8 cases, the operation was completed laparoscopically.

Thus, laparoscopic methods are safe, highly informative and necessary in children's specialized surgical hospitals. At the present stage, it is impossible to imagine full-fledged assistance to children with urgent surgical pathology without the use of these methods. The use of endosurgical techniques can significantly reduce the number of exploratory laparotomies in complex cases. Videolaparoscopy allows not only to clarify the diagnosis, but also to perform a number of therapeutic measures, including stopping bleeding in patients with injuries. In the case of open abdominal wounds, laparoscopy is indicated if it is impossible to revise the wound canal throughout to determine the nature of the damage. Less traumatic laparoscopy compared to traditional operations allows you to reduce the number of analgesics, the duration of hospitalization, including stay in the intensive care unit, promotes early activation of patients and reduces the number of complications.

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**BOSH MIYA PO'STLOG'INING OLIY FAOLIYATI, UNING
BUZILISHI VA NEYROPSIXOLOGIK TEKSHIRISH USULLARI.**

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Annotatsiya: Odamning bosh miyasi uning aql-idroki, fikrlash qobiliyati, ongi kabi muhim ruhiy xususiyatlarining fiziologik asosi hisoblanadi. U tashqi va ichki muhit ta'sirini analiz-sintez qilib, ularga javob qaytaradi. Tananing barcha to'qima va organlari ish faoliyatini bir-biriga bog'lab boshqaradi, organizm bilan tashqi muhitning aloqasini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu maqolada bosh miya po'stlog'ining oliy faoliyati, uning buzilishi va neyropsixologik tekshirish usullari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Bosh miya po'stlog'i, pushta va egat, proprioretseptik sezgi, oq va kulrang modda,

Bosh miya po'stlog'ida sezish (teri va proprioretseptik sezgi), ko'rish, eshitish, xidlov, ixtiyoriy harakat va boshqa proyeksion zonalar -«markazlar» joylashgandir. Bu zonalarda tashqi va ichki muhitdan qabul qilingan ta'sirotlar oliy darajada analiz va sintez qilinadi va bu ta'sirotlarga organizm tomonidan tegishli javob qaytariladi. Bosh miya katta yarimsharlari po'stloq qavatining qalinligi 2,5—3,0 mm bo'ladi. Po'stloq tekis bo'lmasdan pushta va egatlardan iborat. Miya po'stlog'ining bunday tuzilishi unda nihoyatda ko'p miqdorda nerv hujayralari joylashuviga imkon beradi. Binobarin, miya po'stlog'ida 14—16 mlrd atrofida nerv hujayralari joylashgan. Qizig'i shundaki, miya po'stlog'i pushtalarining soni barcha odamda deyarli bir xil, lekin ularning tuzilishi bamisoli qo'l kafti chiziqlari singari xilma-xil bo'ladi. Agar miya po'stlog'ining pushta va egatlari yozib tekislangansa, uning umumiy sathi 1468—1670 sm² ni tashkil qiladi. Miya katta yarimsharlari peshana, chakka, tepa, ensa qismlariga bo'linadi. Bosh miya katta yarimsharlari po'stlog'i mikroskopda tekshirilganda, undagi nerv hujayralari olti qavat bo'lib joylashganligi aniqlangan. Bosh miya katta yarimsharlari po'stlog'ining turli qismlarida joylashgan nerv hujayralarining po'stloq sathi funksiyasiga ko'ra, uchta zonaga bo'linadi: sezish, harakat va assotsiativ zonalar.

Bosh miya katta yarimsharlari ikkita yarimsharlardan iborat bo'lib, bosh miyaning eng rivojlangan qismidir. Ikkita yarimshar o'zaro qadoqsimon tana yordamida birikadi. Yarimsharlarning yuzasida juda ko'p pushtalar va egatchalar bor. Miya yarimsharlari katta egatchalarining peshona, tepa, ensa va orolcha kabi bo'laqlari bor. Miya yarimsharlari muhim egatchalaridan biri Silviyev egatchasi, ikkinchisi Roland, ya'ni markaziy egatcha hisoblanadi. Miya yarimsharlari qurish, eshitish, teri, sezish, xid bilish va ta'm bilish, nuprsh eshitish, Nutq harakati va nutq—qurish analizatorlarining oxirgi nerv markazlari, markazga intiluvchi harakat nervlari markazlari joylashgan. Bosh miyaning egat va pushtalari bir vaqtda rivojlanmaydi. Bola turilgandan keyin yarimsharlarning egat va pushtalari kattalarnikiga

O'xshasada, chuqur bo'lmaydi. Bola to'tilgandan so'ng peshona bulagi kattalashadi. Bola hayoti davomida miya yarim sharlarining massasi va satxi bosh miyaga nisbatan o'zgarib boradi. Bosh miya katta yarim sharlarining vazni odam bosh miyasi vazning 78 — 80% tashkil qiladi. U ikki qavatdan iborat: 1) kulrang moddadan tashkil topgan tashqi po'stloq qavat; 2) oq moddadan tashkil topgan ichki qavat. Bosh miya katta yarimsharlarining normal shakllanishida moddalar almashinuvining ahamiyati katta. Umuman olganda biz moddalar, o'zga jismlar organizmning o'z moddalariga aylanadigan jarayonlarni organizmning assimilyativ energiya iste'mol qiluvchi (anabolik) jarayonlar deb ataymiz. O'simliklarda assimilyatsiya (fotosintez) quyosh nurini singdirib olishni o'z ichiga oladi, uning yordamida energetik past anorganik moddalar energiyaga boy organik moddalarga aylanadi (avtotrof organizmlar).

Nerv sistemasi organizmni doimo o'zgarib turuvchi tashqi muhitga moslashtirib turadi. Tashqi va ichki muhit ta'sirotlari nerv sistemasining analizatorlar deb ataluvchi o'ziga xos tuzilmalari orqali qabul qilinadi.

Analizatorlarning tuzilishi. Xar bir analizator uch qismdan iborat:

1. Retseptor qismi — analizatorning organlari, teri va shilliq pardalarda joylashgan periferik qismidir.
2. O'tkazgich qismi. Xar bir analizatorning o'tkazgich kismi nervlardan va o'tkazuvchi sistemadan iborat bo'lib, impulsni retseptorlardan markazga yetkazib beradi.
3. Markaziy po'stloq qismi. Xar bir analizatorning po'stloq qismi bosh miya po'stlog'ining alohida sohalarida joylashgan.

Umuman, bosh miya po'stlog'i analizatorlar kompleksidan iboratdir. Bosh miya po'stlog'ida xar hil tashqi va ichki ta'sirotlarni qabul qiluvchi retseptorlarning o'ziga xos analizator zonolari joylashgan. Masalan, ko'z va quloqdagi retseptorlarda paydo bo'lgan ko'zg'alishlarni bosh miya po'stlog'idagi o'ziga xos zonalar qabul qiladi. Bosh miya katta yarimsharlarining po'stloq qismi odam oliy nerv faoliyatining fiziologik asosi hisoblanadi. Odanning fikrlashi, ongi, o'zlashtirishi, eslab qolishi, boshqalar bilan muomala qilishi, madaniyati, bilim olishi, hunar o'rganishi, murakkab harakatlarni bajarishi miya po'stlog'ining faoliyatidir. Miya po'stlog'ining turli qismlarida har xil funksiyalarni boshqaruvchi nerv markazlari joylashgan. Chunonchi, po'stloqning ensa qismida ko'rish, chakka qismida eshitish, peshana qismining ostki ichkari sohasida hid bilish, tepa qismidagi oldingi markaziy pushtasida harakat, orqa markaziy pushtasida tana terisining sezgi markazlari joylashgan.

Shu bilan birga, miya yarimsharlari po'stlog'i bir butun sifatida faoliyat yuritib, nozik ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlashni amalga oshiradi, vosita buyruqlarini shakllantiradi. Miya yarim sharlar po'stlog'i insonning ichki va atrof-muhit (tashqi) muhitning o'zgaruvchan sharoitlariga individual moslashishini ta'minlaydi. Doimiy o'zgaruvchan muhitga moslashuvchanligi tufayli inson tanasi o'zining hayotiyligi va hayotiyiligini saqlab qoladi.

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СИНТЕЗ КРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА БИС-(8-ГИДРОКСИХИНОЛИН) ДИГИДРАТ ЦИНКА (II), ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ ХИРШФЕЛЬДА И ИК СПЕКТРАЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

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Аннотация: В работе проведен синтез комплекса 8-оксихинолина с Zn(II), анализ поверхности Хиршфельда и ИК-спектра.

Abstract: In this work, the synthesis of a complex of 8-hydroxyquinoline with Zn(II) was carried out, the Hirshfeld surface and the IR spectrum were analyzed.

Ключевые слова. 8-оксихинолин, фунгициды, поверхность Хиршфельда ИК-спектроскопия.

Keywords. 8-hydroxyquinoline, fungicides, Hirshfeld surface IR spectroscopy.

Фунгициды — это химические вещества, которые защищают сельскохозяйственные культуры и нетоксичные материалы от грибков. Большинство фунгицидов обладают бактерицидными свойствами. 8-оксихинолиновые комплексы металлов используются в качестве фунгицидов, бактерицидов и стимуляторов роста растений [1-3]. Металлокомплексы более активны, чем свободные лиганды. Синтезированы биологически активные комплексы металлов с ионами цинка (II), содержащие 8-HQ, и изучены их свойства. [4].

В настоящей работе были проведены синтез, ИК-спектральный анализ и поверхность Хиршфельда комплекса $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2]$, полученного в результате реакции иона цинка (II) с 8-оксихинолином (8-HQ). По результатам рентгеноструктурного анализа установлено, что кристалл имеет моноклинную пространственную структуру.

Экспериментальная часть: Синтез комплекса Zn(II) с 8-оксихинолином. 0,1095 г (0,5 ммоль) $Zn(CH_3COO)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, 0,145 г (1 ммоль) (8-HQ) растворяли в воде и спирте соответственно и готовили раствор с мольным соотношением 1:2. В качестве дополнительного лиганда из раствора отбрасывали En. Затем раствор лиганда вливали в солевой раствор. Его нагревали и перемешивали на магнитной мешалке при 60°C в течение 30 минут. Затем оставляли охлаждаться при комнатной температуре на 10 дней. Наблюдения показали, что образовались желтые кристаллы. Монокристалл отделяли от раствора фильтрованием и сушили на открытом воздухе. Выход 65%. $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2] \cdot C_{18}H_{16}O_4N_2Zn$ (Mr=389,128 г/моль) CH N анализ теоретически показал: C 55,51, H 4,14, N 7,19 %: было установлено, что C 55,48, H 4,10, N 7,15 %. Уравнение реакции синтеза;

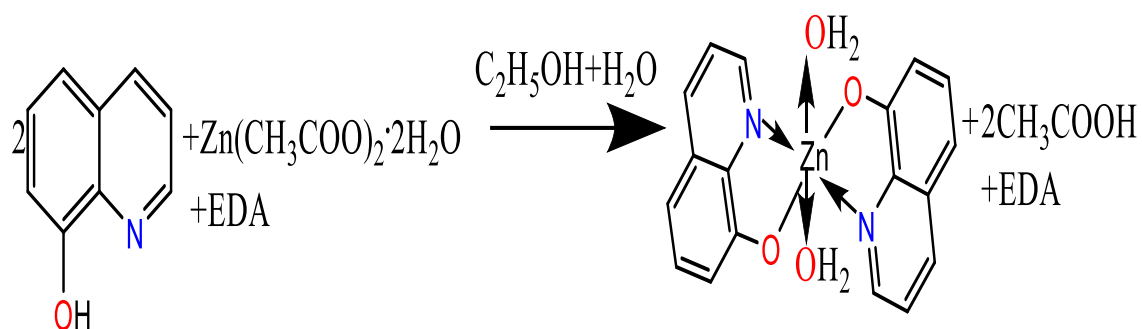
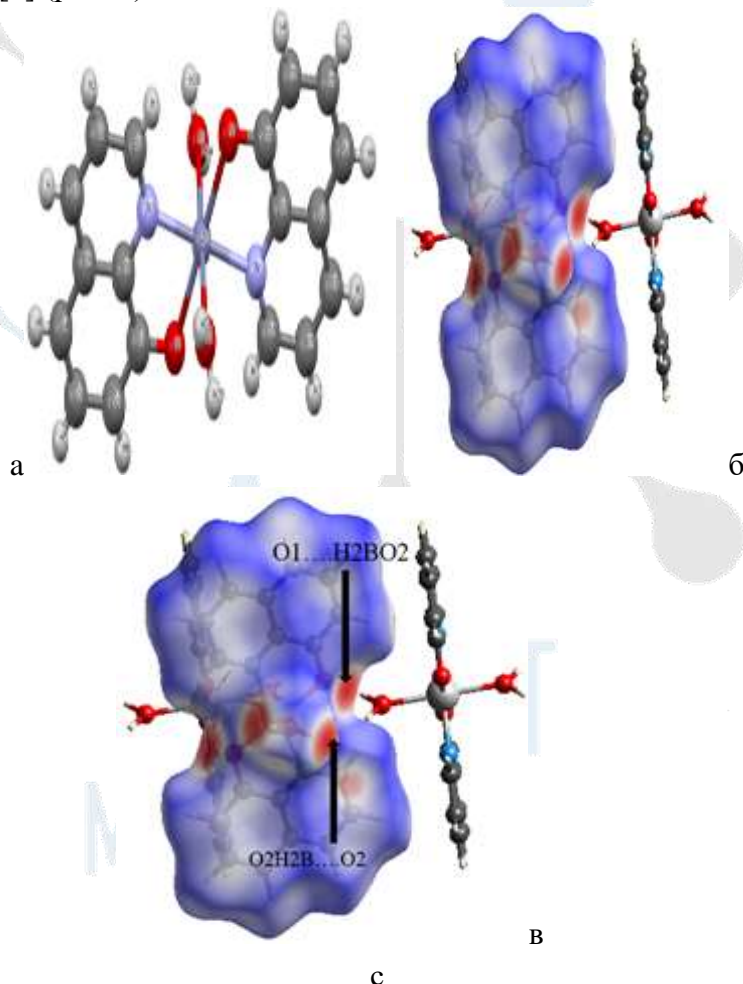


Рис.1. $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2]$ сложная реакция синтеза

Анализ полученных результатов. Молекулярная структура монокристаллического комплекса $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2]$, синтезированного в присутствии кристаллогидрата ацетата цинка, определена методом (а) рентгеноструктурного анализа. Для описания характера межмолекулярных взаимодействий (б) поверхность Хиршфельда анализировали с помощью программы Crystal Explorer17.5 [5] (рис. 2).



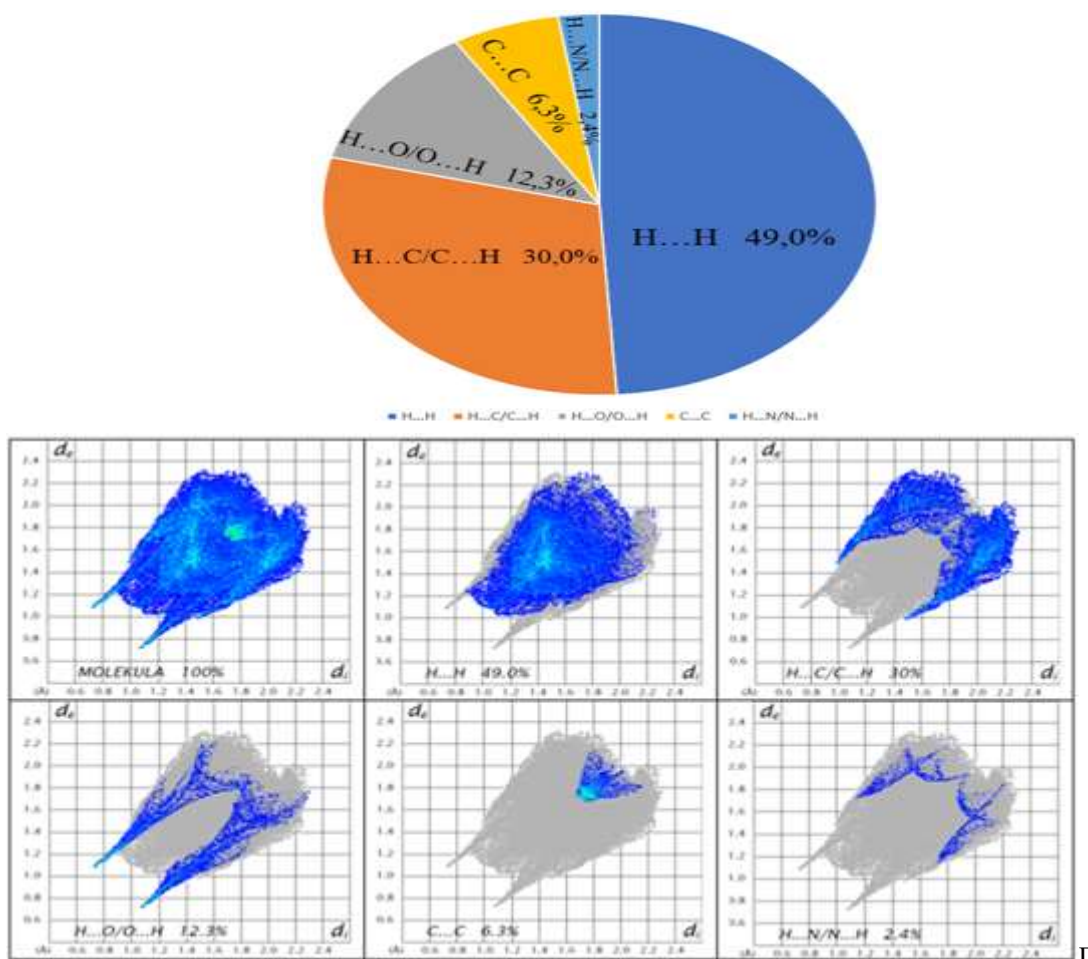


Рис. 2. Молекулярная структура комплексного монокристалла $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2]$ (а), поверхности Хиршфельда (б), прочная межмолекулярная водородная связь (в) диаграмма отпечатков пальцев Хиршфельда (с), двумерный отпечаток Хиршфельда (г).

На рис. 2- «б» показаны поверхности Хиршфельда монокристалла комплекса $[Zn(8-HQ)_2(H_2O)_2]$, красный цвет представляет самые близкие взаимодействия, а синий цвет представляет самые дальние взаимодействия. на рис. «в» На рис. Основную часть межмолекулярной водородной связи составляют связи $O1...H2BO2$ и $O2H2B...O2$. «с» На рис. с показаны двумерные графики отпечатков пальцев, полученные с использованием функций d_e и d_i , показывающие вклад отдельных взаимодействий в формирование кристаллической упаковки. Таким образом, анализ поверхности Хиршфельда $H...H$ (49,0%), $H...C/C...H$ (30,0%), $H...O/O...H$ (12,3%), $C...C$ (6,3%), $H...N/N...H$ (2,4%), основной вклад в формирование кристаллической упаковки вносят взаимодействия. Итак, как видно из анализа поверхности Хиршфельда, основную долю взаимодействий составляют $H...H$ (49,0%), $H...C/C...H$ (30,0%).

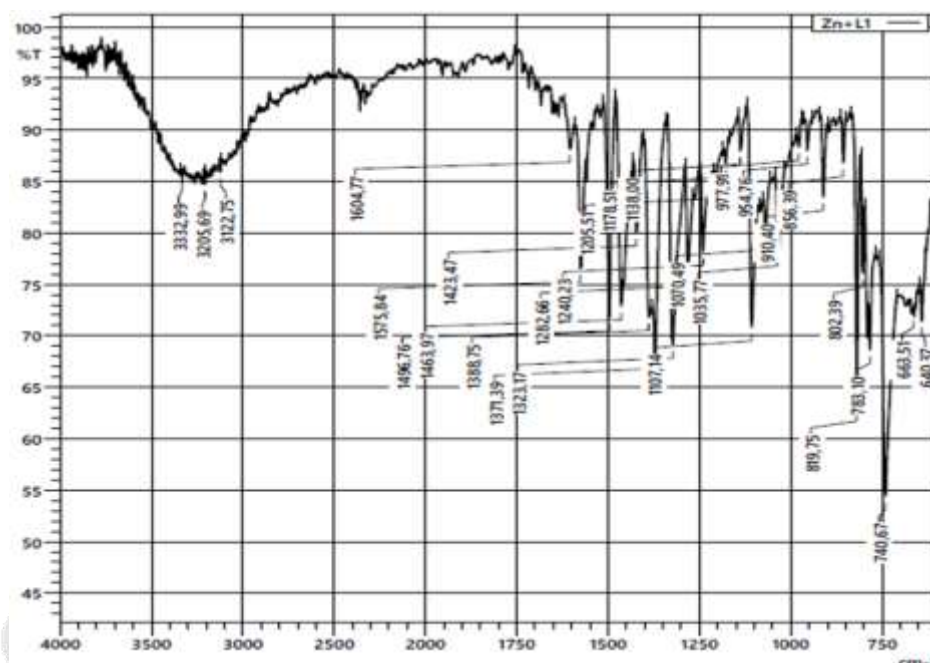


Рис. 3. ИК спектроскопическое исследование комплекса $[(\text{Zn}(\text{8-HQ})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2)]$

Анализ ИК-спектров лиганда и комплекса показал значительные изменения нескольких линий поглощения в ИК-спектре лиганда при комплексообразовании. Например, в области $2800\text{-}3500\text{ см}^{-1}$ сложного ИК-спектра наблюдается широкая линия поглощения средней интенсивности. Это свидетельствует о том, что связи ОН в комплексной молекуле образуют прочные межмолекулярные Н-связи. Линии поглощения ОН-группы молекулы лиганда расположены в значительно более коротком диапазоне ($2800\text{-}3300\text{ см}^{-1}$). Также характерными для колебаний оксихинолинового кольца (на плоскости кольца) линиями поглощения в комплексном ИК-спектре являются колебания в области $1575,84\text{-}1604,77\text{ см}^{-1}$, характерные для связи Ме-О в области $663,51\text{ см}^{-1}$, Ме- N связи в районе $640,37\text{ см}^{-1}$ частоты специфических валентных колебаний.

Вывод: В результате проведенных нами исследований по анализу поверхности синтезированного сложного кристалла по методу Хиршфельда выявлено, что основную часть взаимодействий составляют Н...Н (49,0%), Н...С/С...Н (30,0%). Анализ ИК-спектров лиганда и комплекса показал значительные изменения нескольких линий поглощения в ИК-спектре лиганда при комплексообразовании.

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**BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARDA REFLEKSIV POZITSIYANI
RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI**

TerDPI o'qituvchisi M Xurramova

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda refleksiv pozitsiyani rivojlantirish funksiyalari, bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda refleksiv pozitsiyani rivojlantirish mazkur jarayonga xos psixologik-pedagogik xususiyatlari haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zar: refleksiya, o'quv faoliyati, pozitsiya, kasbiy faoliyat.

Yoshlar uchun jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topish, boshqalar bilan yangi munosabatlarni o'rnatish, hayot mazmuni, o'z taqdiri bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hayajonli, biroq mavhum kechinmalarni tushunish muhimdir. Bu barcha masalalar ekzistensial xusiyatga ega bo'lib, xuddi ana shu asosdan ma'naviy-axloqiy muammolar, o'z-o'zini anglash va tushunishga qiziqish kelib chiqadi. Ajoyib ichki dunyo shakllanadi, axloqiy mezonlarni qabul qilish yoki rad etish yuz beradi, axloqiy refleksiya barcha jarayonlarni diqqat bilan kuzatib boradi. Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda refleksiv pozitsiyani rivojlantirish mazkur jarayonning psixologik-pedagogik xususiyatlariga aniqlik kiritishni taqozo etadi.

Refleksiyani o'rganishning umumiy yaxlit konsepsiyasi ham, uni tadqiq etishda yagona yondashuv ham mavjud emas. Zamonaviy fanda refleksiyani o'rganishning o'n bitta yo'nalishini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin: faoliyatli, tafakkur psixologiyasi kontekstida refleksiyani o'rganish, kommunikativ jarayonlarni tashkil etishning refleksiv qonuniyatlarini o'rganish, hamkorlikdagi faoliyat tarkibida refleksiv fenomenlarni tahlil qilish, pedagogik yo'nalish, shaxsiyatli yo'nalish, genetik yo'nalish, "tizimli fikriy faoliyatli" yondashuv, refleksiv jarayonlarni tadqiq paradigma, refleksiyani o'zini o'zi bilish va o'zini o'zi tushunishning fundamental mexanizmi sifatida o'rganish va nihoyat, boshqaruv faoliyatining refleksiv qonuniyatlari va boshqaruv faoliyati mexanizmi sifatida tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda refleksiv pozitsiyani rivojlantirish funksiyalari

Yo'naltiruvchi: Shaxsiy-kasbiy o'z-o'zini baholash; innovatsion salohiyatga egalik; bo'lajak kasbiy faoliyatga ijobiy munosabat; bolalarga kasbiy yo'naltirilgan faoliyat ob'ekti, sub'ekti sifatida qarash; "Pedagogika" fanini o'zlashtirishga yetarli darajada qiziqish.

Axborot: Kasbiy faoliyat bilan bog'liq bilimlar; bolalarning yosh va psixologik xususiyatlari hamda o'quvchilar bilan o'zaro pedagogic munosabatlarga kirishish usullarini bilish; bo'lajak o'qituvchining "Pedagogika" fani bo'yicha bilimlarni egallaganlik darajasi.

Amaliy: Kasbiy ahamiyatli sifatlarni aniqlash va qo'llash qobiliyati; o'quv jarayonini mustaqil tashkil etish qobiliyati; o'quv faoliyatini nazorat qilish va baholash qobiliyati; shaxslararo munosabatlarni o'rnatish va kasbiy yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyati jarayonida ijobiy pedagogik munosabatni ta'minlash; pedagogic bilimlarni qo'llay olish qobiliyati.

Bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning refleksiv pozitsiyasini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liqlikda refleksiyani quyidagi turlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

1 Kooperativ refleksiya psixologiyasiga taalluqli, shuningdek, sport va loyihalashni nazarda tutadi. Bunday refleksiya turida zarur pedagogik-psixologik bilimlarga ega bo'lish jamoaning loyihaviy faoliyatini ta'minlaydi va ularning faoliyatini birlashtirishda ularning birgalikdagi faoliyatini ta'minlaydi. Bunda refleksiyani subyektini hisoblanadi. Buning maqsadi harakatlarni tushunish va muvofiqlashtirishni ta'minlashdir. Bunday hollarda, inson psixikasi mexanizmini namoyon qilish jarayonlariga emas, balki refleksiya natijalariga e'tibor qaratiladi.

2 Kommunikativ refleksiya muammolari bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy-madaniy munosabatlarni o'rganishda ko'rib chiqiladi. U intellektual va rivojlangan muloqot, shuningdek shaxslararo hissiyotlarning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

3 Shaxs refleksiya subyekt xatti-harakati va insonning o'z "Men"ini uning shaxsiy sifatlari nuqtai nazaridan tadqiq qilinadi. Bunday tahlil shaxsiy ongni rivojlantirish, parchalanish va tuzatish muammolari va subyektning shaxsiy "Men"ni yaratish mexanizmi bilan bog'lab olib boriladi. Shaxsiy refleksiya amalga oshirishning bir necha bosqichlari mavjud. Bu ziddiyatlarni boshdan kechirish va qo'yilgan vazifalarni anglash hamda inson oldida turgan hal qilib bo'lmaydigan vaziyatlarni tushunish tajribasi, shaxs stereotiplari va faoliyatlari, ularning diskreditatsiyasidir. Bunda ziddiyat va muammo bo'lgan shaxs stereotiplari va vaziyatlar tushuniladi. Bunday vaziyatda shaxs o'zini o'zi to'liq anglab yetadi. Qayta fikrlab ko'rish jarayonida insonning o'ziga va o'z "Men"iga munosabati o'zgaradi. U shunga mos harakatlarda amalga oshiriladi. Ikkinchidan, subyektning o'zi bajara oladigan va biladigan munosabatlarini o'zgarishi bilan yuz beradi.

Intellectual refleksiya biror obyekt va u bilan muloqot qilish usullari haqidagi bilimlar bilan tavsiflanadi. Intellectual refleksiya pedagogika va psixologiya fanlarida axborotni bilish va fikrlash hamda qayta ishlash jarayonlarini tashkil etish muammolari bilan birgalikda ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, oddiy muammolarni hal qilishda ko'rib chiqiladi. Subyekt quyidagilarni refleksiylashi jamoaviy tashkilotlar va ularning tuzilmaviy ahamiyatini bilish; boshqa odamning ichki dunyosini, uning harakatlari va ishlarining sabablarini tasavvur qilish; o'z faoliyati va shaxsiy hamda individual "Men"i; biror obyektini va ularning muayyan vaziyatlarda o'zaro ta'sir etish usullari haqida bilish.

Bo'lajak yo'nalishlarini qondirish va rivojlantirishga imkon beradigan axborot funksiyasini bajaradigan reflektiv pozitsiyaning kognitiv komponenti bo'lajak o'qituvchining shaxsiy va kasbiy xususiyatlari, qobiliyatlari, ehtiyojlari, holatlari va imkoniyatlari to'g'risidagi reflektiv bilimlar tizimini o'z faoliyatning har bir o'ziga xos holatida alohida dolzarblik kasb etadi: bo'lajak o'qituvchining kelajakdagi kasbiy faoliyati bilan bog'liq bilimlar; ma'lum bir yosh guruhidagi bolalar rivojlanishining psixologik xususiyatlari va o'quvchilar bilan pedagogik o'zaro munosabatlariga mos usullarni qo'llay bilish; bo'lajak o'qituvchining "Pedagogika" fani bo'yicha bilimlarni egallaganlik darajasi. Bo'lajak o'qituvchining reflektiv pozitsiyasi tuzilmasidagi kognitiv komponentning tarkib topishi quyidagilar bilan ajralib turishi mumkin:

- bo'lajak o'qituvchining kelajakdagi faoliyati uchun zarur bo'lgan o'zining kasbiy ahamiyatli shaxsiy sifatlarini taqqoslash, tushunish va farqlarini anglash orqali tahliliy va tashkiliy qobiliyati, ehtiyojlari, xolatlari va imkoniyatlarini munosib baholash to'g'risida xabardorligi;

- bo'lajak o'qituvchining kasbiy vaziyatda oqilona yo'l tutish, o'quv jarayonini rejalashtirish va tashkil etish usullari to'g'risida ma'lumotga egaligi;

- barcha yoshdagi o'quvchilarning psixologik xususiyatlari hamda o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi maxsus tashkil etilgan muloqot sifatida tegishli pedagogik munosabatdan xabardorligi. Amaliy funksiyani bajaradigan faoliyatli komponent quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- kasbiy yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun bo'lajak o'qituvchining shaxsiy kasbiy-ahamiyatli sifatlari, qobiliyat, ehtiyoj va imkoniyatlaridan ongli foydalanishi;

- kelajakdagi yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyatini mustaqil tarzda tashkil etish usullarini ongli ravishda tanlash;

- bo'lajak o'qituvchining bolalar bilan psixologik jihatdan yetarli darajada shaxslararo va pedagogik munosabati;

- pedagogika fanini uning o'ziga hosligini hisobga olgan holda, boshqa o'quv fanlari bilan to'liq, ongli, yetarlicha aloqadorligini ta'minlash.

Shunday qilib, bo'lajak o'qituvchining reflektiv pozitsiyasining faoliyatli komponenti quyidagi reflektiv ko'nikmalar majmuini aniqlashga imkon berdi: kasbiy yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyati jarayonida shaxsning kasbiy-ahamiyatli sifatlarini belgilash va qo'llash qobiliyati;

o'quv jarayonini mustaqil ravishda tashkil qilish qobiliyati; kasbiy yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyatini nazorat qilish va baholashni ta'minlash qobiliyati; o'quvchilar bilan shaxslararo aloqalarni o'rnatish va kasbiy

yo'naltirilgan o'quv faoliyati jarayonida ijobiy pedagogik munosabatni ta'minlash qobiliyati; "Pedagogika" fanining o'ziga hos xususiyatlari haqidagi bilimlarini qo'llash va ularni uning xususiyatlariga moslashtirish orqali yangi maqsadli o'quv dasturlarini yaratish qobiliyati.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda reflektiv pozitsiyani rivojlantirish mazkur jarayonga xos psixologik-pedagogik xususiyatlarni hisobga olish, reflektiv pozitsiyani qaror topishi uchun zarur komponentlar hamda ular bajaradigan funksiyalarni aniq belgilashni taqozo etadi.

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**IMPROVING THE RESULTS OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE METHODS OF
TREATMENT OF LIVER ABSCESSSES**

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Introduction. Recent advances in the diagnosis and treatment of liver abscess, the results of which are far from perfect, since the mortality rate is still high, according to various authors 10-22%.

It should be emphasized that recently in our country, as an antiseptic, a domestic development is becoming increasingly popular – the drug FarGALS, which has proven to be highly effective not only as an antibacterial agent, but also as a stimulator of repair of damaged tissues.

Negative results are due to the lack of effective criteria for early diagnosis of abscesses. The lack of clear criteria for predicting the development of abdominal abscesses leads to unsatisfactory results.

The purpose of the study is to improve the long-term results of minimally invasive methods of surgical treatment of liver abscess.

Material and methods. We studied 75 patients with liver abscess who received surgical treatment at the Khorezm Regional Multidisciplinary Center from 2015 to 2021.

The patients were divided into two groups. The first group (n=41) of patients used FarGALS antiseptic solution when washing the cavity, and the second group (n=44) where an aqueous solution of chlorhexidine was used.

Percutaneous drainage and sanitation of the abscess cavity was carried out using a set of additional tools: puncture and biopsy needles Chiba, with a Teflon catheter length from 15 to 30 cm, a catheter needle; a manual aspirator syringe, metal conductors.

After an ultrasound examination with an assessment of the possibility of puncture, if there was access, a puncture of the liver abscess was performed under ultrasound control.

Results and discussion. All patients in both groups were operated on within 24 hours after the diagnosis of liver abscess was verified. In the postoperative period, the cavity was washed through drainage with a solution of FarGALS in the main group, and with an aqueous solution of chlorhexidine in the comparison group.

Local treatment in the main group was carried out as follows: through a drainage tube, the drained cavity is treated with 0.9% sodium chloride solution in the amount necessary to wash off thick pus, detritus. FarGALS solution diluted with distilled water (ratio 1:3) was injected through a drainage tube into the infected liver cavity in a volume equal to 1/5 of the initial volume of the liver abscess according to ultrasound examination. After administration of the drug, the drainage tube was blocked for a period of 1 hour.

In terms of 6 to 12 months, out of 75 patients operated with minimally invasive access with liver abscess, 5 patients from the comparison group and 2 patients from the main group were re-operated for relapse of the disease.

Conclusion. In the long-term postoperative period, in terms from 6 months to 2 years, an examination and a comprehensive ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs were performed in 28 patients of the main and 14 patients of the comparison group. Ultrasound examination 6 months after the operation revealed a zone of increased echogenicity in the liver in 8.6% of patients of the main group and in 19.3% of people in the comparison group, corresponding to cicatricial changes in the area of the eliminated liver abscess.

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XORIJY TIL O'RGANISHNING PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK JIHATLARI

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Annotatsiya

Til o'rganish jamiyatning muhim sohalaridan hisoblanadi. Muloqot vositasi bo'lmish tilni tabiiy muhitda (oilada, jamoatchilik orasida) yoki amaliy mashg'ulotlar orqali egallash mumkin. Til hodisalariga oid bilimlar esa nazariy jihatdan o'rganiladi. Xalqaro munosabatlar avj olgan bir paytda tillarni bilish, ayniqsa, ko'p tillilik (poliglossiya) ulkan ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Mazkur maqolada xorijiy tilni egallashning psixologik jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Psixologiyaning ta'limdagi o'rni va uning pedagogika va tilshunoslik bilan aloqasini o'rganiladi. Shuningdek maqolada xorijiy tillarni o'qitishda psixologik nazariyalarni qo'llash usullari, o'qituvchining kasbiy til kompetensiyasi, hamda chet tillarini o'rganish motivatsiyasi muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: umumiy psixologik jarayonlar, muloqot psixologiyasi, psixologik to'siq, til o'rganish amaliy jarayonlari.

Insoniyat yaralibdiki odamlar bir-birlari bilan o'zaro til orqali muloqot qilib keladilar. Til bu xalqlarning bir-biriga bog'lovchi betakror fenomen hisoblansa, boshqa tarafdin, turli millatlarni o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatuvchi noyob hodisadir. Bugungi kunda til o'rganish juda ham muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Tarixdan malumki, qaysi xalq vakillari qancha ko'p til bilsa shuncha tez va mukammal taraqqiyot yo'liga chiqq olganlar. Xo'sh chet tillarini o'rganish bizga nima beradi? Va nima uchun muhim hisoblanadi? Bu savolga shunday javob berishimiz mumkin. Birinchi navbatda, chet tillarini o'rganish bu boshqa madaniy muhitga kirish imkoniyatini beruvchi, nihoyatda mazmunli hayot kechira olish imkonini beruvchi omildir. Har bir inson hayotida til juda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xalqimiz orasida "Til bilgan- el biladi" degan purma'no fikr bejiz aytilmagan.

Ma'lumki, chet til o'rgatish va o'rganish jarayoni bevosita ruhshunoslik bilan bog'liq bo'lib, u nutq psixologiyasi va pedagogik psixologiya bilan aloqa bog'laydi. Inson nutqi nutq fiziologiyasi (lingvofiziologiya)da, nutqning sodir bo'lishi va uni idrok etish psixolingvistikada ilmiy tadqiq qilinadi. Barcha tillarda nutq til materiali va uning mexanizmlari vositasida yuzaga keladi. Nutq inson bosh miyasi faoliyati boshqaradigan murakkab ruhiy jarayondir. Miyaning analiz-sintez qila olishi zamirida birinchi va ikkinchi signal sistemalari faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Birinchi signal sistemasi eshituv, ko'ruv, hid va ta'm bilish va boshqa sezgilar yordamida tashqi dunyoni his etib, bilishga imkon beradi. Ikkinchi signal sistemasi esa til belgilari orqali voqelikni umumlashtirish asosida ish ko'radi. Birinchi signal sistemasi hayvonot dunyosiga ham taalluqli. Ikkinchi signal sistemasi esa birinchi signallar signali bo'lib, so'z bilan ifodalanadi. Inson, hayvondan farqli o'laroq, nutqni idrok etganida, uning mazmuniga e'tibor beradi. Nutqning tovush va harfiy jihatlari uning tashqi (moddiy) tomoni deyiladi. Ichki tomoni esa nutq-harakat, eshitish, ko'ruv va qo'l harakati timsollarida ifodalanadi. Har ikkalasi nutqiy dinamik stereotipni tashkil etadi. Stereotiplarning ishlashi til vositalari sifatida nutq mexanizmini hosil qiladi. Ona tilida belgilar stereotiplari va nutq mexanizmlari tafakkur va nutqning shakllanish jarayonida beixtiyor hosil bo'ladi.

Ingliz tilini o'rganishning asosiy psixologik jihatlari quyidagilardir: til o'rganishga qiziqish, til o'rganish qobiliyati, til va nutqning nisbati, til to'sig'i. Ular orasida til o'rganish motivatsiyasi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har qanday faoliyat kabi, inson biror narsani qilishni xohlamagan holda, yoki uni tashqi muhitdan kelgan kuchli bosim ta'sirida bajarsa, yuqori natijaga erisha olmaydi. Bu o'rinda muvaffaqiyatli natijaga erishish motivatsiyaning kuchi tufayli kuzatiladi. Ko'plab mashhur insonlarning hayotini o'rganar ekanmiz, motivatsiyaning o'rni naqadar beqiyosligiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Masalan, dunyo tanigan Amerikalik, yo'rug'lik lampasi ixtirochisi Tomas Edisonning onasi o'g'li o'qiydigan maktab ma'muriyatidan yuborilgan, o'g'li to'g'risida juda salbiy fikrlar to'la bo'lgan xatni o'qib, yurakdan xafa bo'lgan, lekin farzandiga xatni mazmunini umuman o'zgartirib, ya'ni "Sen donosan, seni buyuk ishlar kutyapti, ustozlaring va men sen bilan faxrlanamiz bolam", degan fikrlari o'ta sho'x, topolonchi, qaysar bolaning hayotda yaxshi tomonga o'zgartirib, mashxurlik darajasiga yetkizgan edi...

Shuningdek, ushbu o'rinda internet tarmoqlari xususida qisqacha to'xtalib o'tsak. Bugungi kunda ushbu tizimning kishilar hayotining barcha jabhalariga kirib borgan va ta'lim sohasi ham bundan

mustasno emasligi hammamizga ma'lum. Onlayn o'qitish asosan oflayn kurslarning foydali qo'shimchasi yoki ilgari aralash o'qitishning bir shakli bo'lib xizmat qildi, ammo epidemiyaning to'satdan avj olishi onlayn o'qitishni to'liq, rivojlangan bosqichga olib chiqdi. Milliy onlayn kurs uzoq muddatli oflayn ta'lim jarayonida nafaqat cheksiz qulaylik, balki talabalar psixologiyasiga ma'lum o'zgarishlar olib keldi. Xususan, chet tilini o'qitish o'ziga xos intizomli xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, o'qituvchi-o'quvchi, o'quvchi-o'quvchi o'rtasida yuqori darajadagi o'zaro munosabatlarning yangi ko'rinishini shakllantirdi.

Savol tug'iladi. Qanday qilib hech qanday til to'siqlarisiz ingliz tilini o'rganish mumkin? Javob oddiy: ko'proq amaliyot! Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, til o'rgatuvchi bilan mashg'ulotlar, imkon bo'lsa inglizxabon xalq vakillari bilan muloqot, shuningdek, xorijiy tildagi kitoblarni asl nusxasini mustaqil o'qish, filmlarni tomosha qilish, ingliz tilida sevimli musiqani tinglash kabilar chet tilni o'rganishdagi eng samarali usullari bo'lib qoladi. Sayohat ham nutq mahoratini oshirish uchun ajoyib imkoniyat hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayon til o'rganuvchiga mahalliy aholi bilan suhbatlashib, ko'plab yangi so'z va iboralarni oson o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi.

Ta'lim psixologiyasini chuqurroq tushunish uchun uning boshqa fanlar bilan o'zaro aloqasini to'g'ri aniqlashni talab qiladi. O'quvchilarning qobiliyatlarini yaxshiroq tushunish uchun har bir o'qituvchi professional mahoratga ega bo'lishi, har bir o'quvchining psixologik xususiyatlarini bilishi va har biriga individual yondashishi lozim.

Xulosa o'rnida aytish joizki, til bilish har bir inson uchun yangi imkoniyatlar, muvaffaqiyatlar kalitidir. Inson qancha ko'p til bilar ekan, unga dunyo eshiklari ochiladi. Aynan til bilish dunyoni anglash demakdir.

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ACTIVITIES OF RECREATION BASES CREATED IN THE PERIOD AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

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Annotation: This article discusses the issues of creating recreation areas in the Surkhandarya region in the period after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Recreation areas, Surkhandarya region, coast, reservoir, exploitation , " Uchkizil " , population, sand.

recreation areas were opened in the Surkhandarya region . One of them, the OXUS recreation area, which is located on the banks of the Uchkizil reservoir in the Termez region, was put into operation and began to provide services to the population.

On February 10-11, 2017, during a visit to the Surkhandarya region, the President got acquainted with the work carried out in the limited liability company "Pearl of Termez" and related to the construction of modern recreation and recreation facilities on the river bank of a reservoir in the heart of beautiful nature, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for local and foreign tourists.

Accordingly, the limited liability company " Termiz" Marvaridi " was reconstructed and new facilities were built. For recreation and restoration of the health of residents, a sanatorium was built with all amenities, equipped in a modern way. The Marvarid sanatorium was built next to it .

The vicinity of the Blue Reservoir is a territory with favorable conditions not only for the development of medical tourism, but also for the organization of eco and other tourist destinations. It is important that special attention is paid to these aspects of the region in the OXUS resort, which is being built by Universal Argalid LLC.

The businessmen claim that the place being built on five hectares of abandoned land will be a large complex with all modern amenities for local and foreign tourists. More than 17 billion soums will be spent on this .

Businessmen who turned this land into a prosperous corner and invited local and foreign tourists to the shore of calm waters leveled the sandy area here with the help of powerful equipment in two years, cleared it of stones and debris. Seedlings of landscape and fruit trees enriched the fields with fertile soil.

He planted and harvested over three thousand fruit trees and over a thousand seedlings of ornamental trees. At the initial stage, catering and trade points, a beauty salon, a swimming pool, and a playground were built and equipped. A mini-football field and a tennis court have been built. A zoo was opened in Moyazgin , various birds and camels were brought in. One 17-seater and 2 new three-seater motor boats were brought from abroad.

“The reservoir is a very convenient place for family vacations and recreation in the cool summer ,” says Umid Jalilov, manager of the recreation center. - The air will be cool and clean. Therefore, we try to create suitable conditions, based on the needs of domestic and foreign tourists.

To this end, we are laying the foundation for the construction of a hotel, a restaurant and three two-story cottages with an indoor pool. Next year we want to build ten more two-storey cozy cottages. All this will be equipped to the taste of tourists and quality service will be provided. Our zoo will be replenished with colorful animals. Those who come to our resort today also show that people's need for such places that are not inferior to foreign ones is increasing.

At the moment, about 50 new jobs have been created at the resort. When it is fully built and put into operation, more than 200 boys and girls will be employed on it.

- Of great importance in the further development of tourism is also the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 3, 2018 "On measures to improve the procedure for the development of ecotourism and water protection zones of reservoirs," says the deputy head. regional tourism development department of Surkhandarya region Zebuniso Alimardanova .

- Based on this, tourist facilities built on the banks of the reservoirs " Dzhanubiy Surkhan " in the Kumkurgan region, " Uchkizil " in the Termez region and " Topalang " in the Sariosi region, will become favorite places not only for local, but also for foreign tourists. This is a clear evidence of construction work being carried out along the Uchkizil reservoir . Next year, preparations are underway for the start of construction work in the area of the Topalang reservoir , adjacent to the charming mountains.

The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated May 27 of this year "On additional measures for the effective use of the tourism potential of the Surkhandarya region and its development" defines the relevant tasks for establishing ecotourism in these regions.

The fact that the government pays attention to the development of industry in the region has created a favorable environment and an excellent opportunity for entrepreneurs to use water resources wisely. Limited Liability Company "Universal Argalid ", seeking to effectively use this facility, organizes interesting eco-tours for tourists, fishing for amateurs, boating, water sports, football, tennis, equestrian sports for riders, boat trips around the territory. new resort. The plans include the provision of services in such areas as

It is worth noting that such grandiose works are aimed at improving our national economy, providing employment for the population, providing them with decent rest, maintaining health, and ensuring a prosperous and prosperous life.

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СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ТЕРАПИЯ ЯЗВЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ДВЕНАДЦАТИПЕРСТНОЙ
КИШКИ

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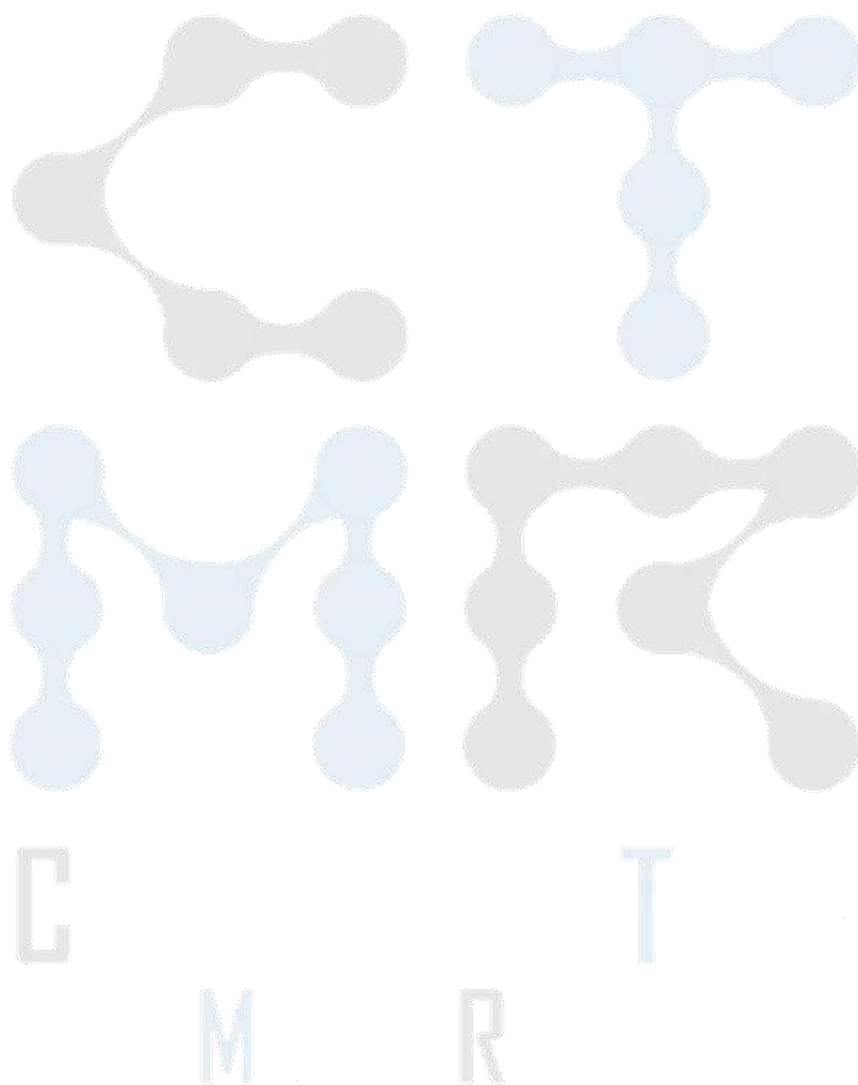
Ургенчский филиал Ташкентской медицинской академии

В современной гастроэнтерологии решающая роль в развитии ЯБ отводится микроорганизму *H. pylori*, обнаруженному в 1983 г. австралийскими учеными Б. Маршаллом (B. Marshall) и Дж. Уорреном (J. Warren); позднее была доказана роль этой бактерии в том числе и в развитии язвенной болезни. Следует подчеркнуть, что у детей в отличие от взрослых инфицирование *H. pylori* намного реже сопровождается изъязвлением слизистой оболочки желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки. По данным крупного европейского многоцентрового исследования, у 1233 детей с симптоматической *H. pylori*-инфекцией, ЯБ была диагностирована менее чем у 5% детей до 12 лет и лишь у 10% подростков. В развитии ЯБ немаловажную роль играет состояние иммунитета ребенка и связано как с дефектами иммунной реактивности организма (наследственной или приобретенной природы), так и воздействием на иммунную систему факторов патогенности *H. pylori* и расстройством микробиоты верхних отделов пищеварительного тракта.

Набор материала производился на базе клиники Ургенчского филиала ташкентской медицинской академии в период с 2019 по 2022 год. За данный период времени обследовано 100 пациентов с неосложненным течением ЯБДК, разделенных на 2 равные группы по 50 человек в каждой. Первую группу составили больные, получавшие эрадикационную терапию по традиционной схеме, включающей омепразол в дозе 20 мг 2 раза в сутки, амоксициллин в дозе 1000 мг 2 раза в сутки и кларитромицин по 500 мг 2 раза в сутки. Во вторую группу вошли больные, принимающие эрадикационную терапию, аналогичную той, которая применялась в первой группе с добавлением дибикора в дозе 500 мг 2 раза в сутки. После завершения недельного курса антихеликобактерной терапии всем больным проводилось лечение обострения заболевания разными схемами, которое включало и эрадикацию *H. pylori*. Так, первая группа пациентов с обострением ЯБДК, помимо эрадикационной терапии, для лечения обострения заболевания получала омепразол в дозе 20 мг 2 раза в сутки, а вторая, - кроме омепразола, в аналогичной дозе, - дибикор в дозе 500 мг 2 раза в сутки, вплоть до рубцевания язвенных дефектов. В группы обследованных с ЯБДК вошли пациенты без сопутствующей патологии или с заболеваниями, находящимися в периоде стойкой ремиссии. Первую группу сравнения составили 15 практически здоровых человек при эндоскопическом и морфологическом исследованиях у которых никакой патологии СОЖ обнаружено не было. Вторую - 30 больных с ХНГ, ассоциированным с *H. pylori*, 3-ю группу 30 больных с ХАГ, ассоциированным с *H. pylori*.

Все больные и здоровые обследованы по единой программе, включающей клинические, эндоскопические, морфологические и иммуногистохимические методы исследования. Все больные с ЯБДК обследовались в динамике: до лечения и спустя 6 недель после начала лечения обострения заболевания. Подборка обследованных больных и практически здоровых была осуществлена на основе репрезентативности выборки. Всего обследовано 81 (46,3%) мужчины и 94 (53,7%) женщины.

Таким образом, противохеликобактерная терапия язвенной болезни остается на сегодня малообоснованной, и очевидно, что не является патогической, сопровождается нежелательными эффектами и содержит некорректные схемы сочетаний лекарственных препаратов. Однако, как и любые рекомендации, они оставляют врачу достаточно возможностей для индивидуализации подхода в конкретной клинической ситуации, чтобы лечить не болезнь, а больного.



Жабборова Дилафруз Содик қизи

ҚАЙТА ИШЛАШ САНОАТИ КОРХОНЛАРИНИ КЛАСТЕР ТИЗИМИ АСОСИДА РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ВА ИҚТИСОДИЙ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантириш, кластер тизимининг иқтисодий самарадорлиги, ривожланган хорижий давлатлар тажрибасини амалиётга татбиқ этиш, қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида иқтисодий самарадорликни ошириш ҳамда кластер тизимига асосланган инновацион бошқарув жараёнини такомиллаштириш масалалари бўйича илмий асосланган тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар. кластер, қайта ишлаш саноати, иқтисодий самарадорлик, хорижий тажриба, инновацион бошқарув, қишлоқ хўжалиги, озиқ-овқат, корхона.

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини етиштириш, уларни сақлаш, қадоқлаш ҳамда энг муҳими қайта ишлаш масалаларига алоҳида эътибор қаратиб келинмоқда. Инсоният борки, ҳар доим озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига бўлган эҳтиёж юқори ҳисобланди. Бугунги кунда халқ истеъмолининг энг асосий бирламчи маҳсулотларидан бири сифатида қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналари томонидан қайта ишланиб истеъмолга етказиб берилаётган маҳсулотлар саналади. Ривожланган давлатларда ҳам қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналари томонидан маҳсулотларини қайта ишлаш, кластер тизими асосида ривожлантириш ва инновацион бошқарувга асосланган янгича ёндошувлардан самарали фойдаланиш орқали қайта ишлаш корхоналарини иқтисодий самарадорни оширишга эришиб келмоқда.

Муҳтарам, Президентимиз томонидан мамлакатимизда 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқилганлиги ҳам, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини етиштириш ва уларни қайта ишлаш тизимини тубдан такомиллаштиришга қаратилган янги имкониятлар эканлигидан далолат беради.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисидаги Фармонига кўра, қуйидагилар Стратегияни амалга оширишнинг устувор йўналишлари этиб белгилансин:

озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ва истеъмоли рационини яхшилаш, талаб этиладиган миқдордаги озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари етиштиришни назарда тутувчи озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги давлат сиёсатини ишлаб чиқиш ва жорий этиш;

қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини харид қилиш ва сотишда бозор тамойилларини кенг жорий этиш, сифат назорати инфратузилмасини ривожлантириш, экспортни рағбатлантириш, мақсадли халқаро бозорларда рақобатбардош, юқори қўшилган қийматли қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ-овқат товарлари ишлаб чиқаришни назарда тутувчи қулай агробизнес муҳитини ва қўшилган қиймат занжирини яратиш;

қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ-овқат тармоғини модернизациялаш, диверсификация қилиш ва барқарор ўсишини қўллаб-қувватлаш учун хусусий инвестиция капитални оқимини қўпайтиришни назарда тутувчи соҳада давлат иштирокини камайтириш ва инвестициявий жозибдорликни ошириш механизмларини жорий қилиш;

ер ва сув ресурслари, ўрмон фондидан оқилона фойдаланишни назарда тутувчи табиий ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланиш ва атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш тизимини такомиллаштириш;

қишлоқ хўжалигида давлат бошқаруви тузилмасини реструктуризация қилиш ва янада ривожлантиришни назарда тутувчи бошқарувнинг замонавий тизимларини ривожлантириш;

фермер хўжаликлариди меҳнат унумдорлигини ошириш, маҳсулот сифатини яхшилаш, юқори қўшилган қиймат яратишга қаратилган тармоқ дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш орқали давлат харажатлари самарадорлигини ошириш ва босқичма-босқич қайта тақсимлаш;

қишлоқ хўжалигида илмий-тадқиқот, таълим ва маслаҳат хизматларининг ишлаб чиқариш билан интеграциялашган билим ва маълумотларни тарқатишнинг самарали шакллари қўллашни назарда тутувчи илм-фан, таълим, ахборот ва маслаҳат хизматлари тизимини ривожлантириш;

қишлоқ жойларини мувозанатли ва барқарор тараққий эттиришга кўмаклашишни назарда тутувчи қишлоқ ҳудудларини ривожлантириш дастурларини амалга ошириш;

замонавий ахборот технологияларини кенг жорий этиш орқали статистик маълумотларни тўплаш, таҳлил қилиш ва тарқатишнинг ишончли услубларини жорий этишни назарда тутувчи тармоқ статистикасининг шаффоф тизимини яратиш¹ каби устувор масалалар келтириб ўтилган.

Бундан кўринадики, мамлакатимиздаги қайта ишлаш корхонларини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантириш корхоналардаги мавжуд технологиялар ва ишлаб чиқариш имкониятларидан самарали фойдаланиш ҳамда кластер тизими иштирокчиларини ўзаро ҳамкорликни таъминлаш, иқтисодий сарадорликни янада оширишда муҳим ўрин тутди.

Қайта ишлаш корхоналарини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантиришнинг яна бир жиҳати шундаки, у ўз атрофида бир нечта қишлоқ хўжалик корхоналарининг молиявий, техник-технологик инновацион ва меҳнат ресурсларини бир жойга мужассам этган ҳолда ишлаб чиқаришни умумий самарадорлигини таъминлаш имкониятини вужудга келтиради.

Қишлоқ хўжалиги ва агросаноат мажмуасида кластерларни ташкил этиш, унинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини ошириш, кластерларни ривожлантириш борасида кўплаб илмий тадқиқот ишлари амалга оширилган. Жумладан, Агро-озик овқат маҳсулотларини кластерлаш борасида хорижий тадқиқотчилардан бири П.Мухсинованинг тадқиқотларига кўра, ҳудудлардаги енгил саноатга ихтисослашган корхоналарни кластер ёндошуви асосида ривожлантириш² борасида изланишлар олиб борган.

Ўзбекистонда ҳам кластер тизимини ривожлантириш бўйича кўплаб иқтисодчи олимларимиз тадқиқот ишларини олиб борган. Жумладан, Т.Т.Жўраев ва М.Э.Ҳамидовлар агросаноат кластерларининг иқтисодиётдаги аҳамияти, Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалиги тараққиётида агросаноат кластерларининг тутган ўрни, ўзига хос хусусиятлари ва ривожлантириш йўналишлари³ бўйича изланишлар олиб боришган.

Юқорида келтирилган хорижий ва маҳаллий иқтисодчи олимларнинг илмий-тадқиқот ишларида асосан қишлоқ хўжалигида кластер тизимини ривожлантириш, кластер тизимининг иқтисодий ва инновацион жиҳатлари ҳамда такомиллаштириш масалалари ўрганилган бўлиб, қайта ишлаш корхоналарининг ўзига хос хусусиятларини

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5853-сонли Фармони.

² Мухсинова Парвина Абдулқосимовна “Развитие легкой промышленности региона на основе кластерного подхода” (на материалах Согдийской области Республики Таджикистан) Диссертация, Душанбе-2020 йил.

³ Т.Т.Жўраев ва М.Э.Ҳамидов. Ўзбекистонда агросаноат кластерларининг ривожланиши ва уларнинг қишлоқ хўжалиги тараққиётида тутган ўрни. “Халқаро молия ва ҳисоб” илмий электрон журнали. № 2, апрель, 2019 йил 3-бет.

ҳисобга олган ҳолда етарлича ўрганилмаган. Бизнинг тадқиқотларимизда, айнан қайта ишлаш корхоналарини кластер тизими асосида модернизациялаш ҳамда иқтисодий самарадорлигини ошириш бўйича илмий ва амалий аҳамиятга эга бўлган тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилган.

Шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, қайта ишлаш йўналишида фаолият юритаётган корхоналарни кластер тизими асосида ривожлантиришда бир қатор камчиликлари мавжуд, жумладан:

қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимидан самарали фойдаланиш бўйича аниқ тизим шаклланмаган. Масалан, Германия давлатида қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини аниқ бошқарув тизими мавжуд бўлиб, бизда эса қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини бошқаришда аниқ тизим ривожланмаган;

маҳсулотни саралаш, қадоқлаш, қайта ишлаш ва экспорт қилиш бўйича агрологистика марказлари ташкил этилишига қарамасдан, қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожланмаётганлиги, фақатгина йирик корхонларда фаолият юритаётганлиги кластер тизимини такомиллаш-маётганлигини кўрсатиб беради;

кластер тизимида маҳсулот етиштирувчилар, қайта ишловчилар ва бошқа йирик корхоналар ўртасидаги ўзаро ташкилий-иқтисодий ва ҳуқуқий муносабатларнинг етарли даражада мукамал эмаслиги ва уни такомиллаштириш зарурлиги ҳал қилиниши лозим бўлган

энг муҳим масалалардан бири ҳисобланади. Юқоридаги кўрсатиб ўтилган камчиликларни ўз вақтида бартараф этилиши қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналаридаги иқтисодий самарадорликни оширишга хизмат қилади.

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш жоизки, юқори даражада инновацион-иқтисодий самара берадиган кластер фаолиятини ташкил этиш учун унда фаолият кўрсатувчи интеллектуал салоҳиятли кадрларни танлаш ва ҳар бир лавозимга тажрибали мутахассис ходимларни тайинлаш ҳамда келгусида уларни мунтазам равишда малакасини ошириб бориш ҳам энг муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантиришда қуйидаги асосий тамойилларга асосланиши керак деб ҳисоблаймиз, жумладан:

- хорижий давлатлар тажрибасидаги инновацион янгиликларни кенг жорий қилиш орқали кластер тизимини барқарор ривожланишини таъминлаш;
- кластер фаолиятида иштирок этувчи субъектлар ўртасидаги ташкилий-иқтисодий муносабатларни мувофиқлаштиришда барча ишлаб чиқариш, қайта ишлаш ва сотиш босқичларда тенг адолатли ўзаро фойдалилик тамойилларига асосланган яхлит ҳамкорлик тизимини жорий этиш;
- қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида иқтисодий самардорликни оширишда юқорида кўрсатиб ўтилган омилларни амалиётга кенг татбиқ этишдан иборатдир.

Юқорида келтирилган тавсияларни амалиётга жорий этилиши натижасида, қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг янги инновацион-иқтисодий имкониятлари юзага келади.

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