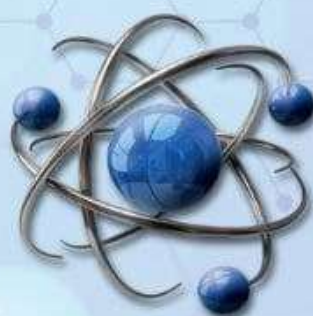




# **MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**

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# **PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS**

**VOLUME 1 , ISSUE 2  
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# AGRICULTURE

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**Dehqonova Shahodathon Umarjonovna**

*Farg'ona viloyati Beshariq tuman 2 son kasb hunar maktabi*

## LIMON YETISHTIRISHDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada sitrus mevali o'simlik hisoblangan limon yetishtirish yo'llari va undan mo'l hosil olish texnologiyalari xususida so'z yuritilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *innovatsiya, limon, sitrus, o'simlik, texnologiya.*

Respublikamizda o'stirilayotgan mevali o'simliklar orasida sitrus o'simliklari alohida o'rin tutadi. Dunyoda sitrus o'simliklar juda xilma –xil bo'lib, ular orasida limon o'zining ta'mi bilan alohida o'rin egallaydi.


O'zbekistonda sitrus o'simliklari XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida olib kelinib, sovuqqa chidamsiz bo'lganligi bois ularni issiqxona hamda handaklarda o'stirilib parvarish qilina boshlandi.

1966- yilda akademik M.Mirzayev (sobiq R.R.Shreder) nomli bog'dorchilik, uzumchilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida sitrus o'simliklardan limon ekilib uning o'sib rivojlanishi va hosildorligi o'rganilib, 2015-yildan Davlat reestiriga limonning Meyer navi Respublikamizning barcha mintaqalarida issiqxona va handaklarida o'stirish uchun tavsiya qilindi.

Limondan muttasil mo'l hosil olish uchun talab qiladigan sharoitlardan biri o'sish sharoitlarini nav talablariga mos keltirishdan iboratdir. Nav sinash va ishlab chiqarish tajribalarning ko'rsatishicha, issiqxonalarda o'stirish uchun limonning Meyer, «Pervenets O'zbekistona» va «Villi Frank» navlari juda mos keladi.

Limon ko'chatlarini o'tqazish uchun issiqxona tuprog'i yaxshilab tekislanadi hamda 50-60 sm chuqurlikda ishlanishi lozim. Bunda gektariga 60-80 t chirigan go'ng, 600 kg superfosfat va 150 kg kaliyli o'g'itlar solinadi. Issiqxonada limon ko'chatlarini 3x4 m sxemasida o'tqazish ma'qul. Ko'chat o'tqazish joylari rejalangandan keyin 60 sm chuqurlikda o'ralar kovlanadi. Ko'chat o'tqazish paytida har qaysi chuqurga yana 10-15 kg chirigan go'ng, 100-150 g superfosfat va 50 g dan kaliy o'g'itlari solinadi. Ildizlari yaxshi rivojlangan bir va ikki yillik limon ko'chatlarida 3- 4 tagacha birinchi tartib novdalar bo'lishi, tanasining yo'g'onligi 0,7-0,8 sm, ikki yilliklarida esa ikkinchi tartib novdalari va tanasining yo'g'onligi kamida 1 sm bo'lishi shart.





Kuzda limon ko'chati albatta ildizga ilashgan tuprog'i bilan birga o'tqaziladi, chunki aks holda ko'chatlarning bir qismi qurib qolishi mumkin. O'tqazish, shuningdek shox-shabbani qalinlashtiradigan ortiqcha novdalar, shuningdek shikastlangan ildizlari kesib tashlanadi. Ko'chatlar chuqurlarga qoqilgan belgi qoziqlar bo'yicha o'tqazish uchun ekish taxtalari yordamida ekiladi. Bunda ko'chatlarning ildiz bo'g'zi tuproq yuzasidan 2sm yuqori bo'lishi shart. Ko'chat o'tqazilgandan keyin har qaysi chuqurga bir chelakdan suv quyib tuprog'i zichlanadi. So'ngra har qaysi qatorning ikki tomonidan 25-30 sm qoldirib egat olib sug'oriladi.


Sug'orish 15-20 sm chuqurlikda olingan egatlar orqali o'tqaziladi. Bunda suv tuproq 40-50 sm chuqurligigacha namiquncha jildiratib oqiziladi. Dastlab ko'chatlar bir-ikki kun oralatib sug'oriladi, o'simliklar obdan tutib ketgandan keyin esa suv vaqti-vaqti bilan beriladi, ammo tuproq butun o'suv davri davomida nam holatda bo'lishi kerak. Uchinchi yili esa sug'orish egatlari, o'simlikdan 50 sm uzoqlikda 30-40 sm chuqurlikda olinadi.

Limonning yaxshi o'sishi va hosil berishi uchun tuproqning optimal namligi DNS ga nisbatan 70-85 % bo'lishi kerak. Limon ko'chatlari tez- tez (mavsum mobaynida 25 martgacha) sug'orib turilishi lozim. Sug'orish soni ob-havo sharoiti va o'simliklarning holatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Qumoq tuproqlarda limon o'rta hisobda fevralda 1 marta, martda 2, aprelda va mayda 3 martadan, iyunda 4, iyul va avgustda 4-5 martadan, sentyabrda 3, oktyabrda 2, noyabrda 1-2 marta sug'orilishi lozim. Shunda 5-6 martgacha go'ng sharbati oqiziladi. Yozning jazirama issiq kunlarida limon kechqurunlari va ertalab sug'oriladi.

Har qaysi sug'orishdan so'ng tuproq 10-15 sm chuqurlikda yumshatiladi. O'simliklar hosilga kirgandan keyin tuproqni yumshatish, sug'orish oralatib o'tkaziladi.

Qish davrida qator oralari chuqur (25-30 sm) ishlanib, bir yo'la chirigan go'ng va superfosfat solinadi. Undan keyingi ishlov berish sug'orish yoki go'ng sharbati berish hamda mineral o'g'itlar bilan oziqlantirishga bog'lab olib boriladi. Yerni ishlashda ehtiyot bo'lish kerak, chunki o'simlikning asosiy ildizi 15-25 sm chuqurlikda joylashgan bo'ladi. Begona o'tlar muntazam ravishda yulib olinishi va issiqxonadan chiqarib tashlanishi lozim, chunki ular bilan shira va boshqa zararkunandalarni chiqarib tashlangan bo'lishi mumkin. Limon ko'chatlari o'tqazilgandan keyin ikkinchi yildan boshlab (tuproqqa kuzda ishlov berishda) go'ng va superfosfat solinadi. Bir, ikki va uch yillik ko'chatlarning har qaysisi ostiga 10 kg dan go'ng, 20 g dan fosfor va azot, 10 g dan kaliy (sof modda hisobida) solinadi, hosilga kirgan daraxtlariga esa 20-25 kg dan go'ng va 80-120 g dan fosfor va azot





hamda 40-60 g dan kaliy beriladi (o'simliklarning yoshiga qarab solinadigan o'g'itlar miqdori oshirib beriladi).

So'nggi yillarda respublikada limonchilik tarmog'ini boshqarish tizimini isloh qilish, limonzorlar maydonini kengaytirish hisobiga mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va eksport hajmini ko'paytirish borasida izchil choralar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Jumladan, respublikada 2018-2019 yillarda 46 million AQSH dollari miqdoridagi xorijiy kredit liniyalari jalb qilinib, 730 gektar maydonda zamonaviy limonzorlar barpo etildi, limon yetishtiriladigan issiqxonalar umumiy maydoni 1 221 gektarga yetkazildi. Shu bilan birga Respublikamizda limonchilik tarmog'ini yana-da rivojlantirish, ilmiy-tadqiqotlar ko'lamini kengaytirish, ilg'or va zamonaviy resurs tejovchi texnologiyalarni qo'llash asosida yuqori sifatli sanoatbop va eksportbop limon yetishtirish hajmini oshirish, davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari keng joriy etilmoqda.

#### **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:**

1. [www.google.uz](http://www.google.uz)
2. [www.xs.uz](http://www.xs.uz)
3. [www.agro.uz](http://www.agro.uz)





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## **СТРУКТУРА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДОБЫЧЕЙ ЗОЛОТА НА УЧАСТКЕ «СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ» КЫЗЫЛ-АЛМАСОЙСКОГО РУДНОГО ПОЛЯ.**

**Аннотация:** Работы по проекту планируется выполнить последовательно. На первом этапе предусматривается доизучить геологическое строение и рудоносность поверхности площади участка маршрутами методом геологического обследования, осуществить прослеживание рудовмещающих структур проходкой канав по профилям через 80 м, составить схематическую геологическую карту поверхности масштаба 1:2000, Определить перспективы развития золотого оруденения на глубину в Главной рудоносной зоне бурением поисковых скважин в профилях через 160 м до горизонта +1000м в пространстве между разведочными линиями I-XI и До +1200м в пространстве между разведочными линиями XI -XV.

**Ключ слова :** Золоторудным месторождением, Рельеф , Северо-Западный.

**Географо-экономическая характеристика района работ .** Кызылал масайское рудное поле, с одноименным золоторудным месторождением (участки Центральный, Междуречье, Самарчук, ЧумаукI) в административном отношении находятся на территории Ахангаранского района Ташкентской области (рис. 1). Оно расположено на правом борту долины р. Ахангаран в южных предгорьях Чаткальского хребта между саями Кызылалма и Карабау. От г. Ташкента месторождение удалено на 70 км по прямой к ЮВ, от г. Ангрена – на 7 – 10 км к западу.

Рельеф площади месторождения холмистый, слаборасчлененный, в основном, сглаженный, углы склонов редко превышают 30°. Абсолютные высоты колеблются от +1300 до +1650м при относительных превышениях до 100 – 200 м. Ширина долин сав колеблется от 70 до 400 м.

Климат района близок к аридному и характеризуется засушливым летом и относительно теплой и непродолжительной зимой. Средняя годовая





температура по многолетним наблюдениям метеостанции Ангрен (абс. отм. +942 м) составляет 13°C, минимальная среднемесячная (январь) – около 0°C, максимальная (июль) – 33°C. Среднемноголетнее количество атмосферных осадков за год составляет 614,5 мм. 80% осадков выпадает в весенне-зимний период, на лето приходится всего 3 – 4% осадков. Твердые осадки в виде снега составляют 10 – 20% от их количества. Снежный покров составляет в среднем 10 – 15 см, редко достигает 50 – 60 см. Преобладающее направление ветров – СВ (52%) и ЮЗ (31%), скорость ветра колеблется от 1 - 2 до 10 – 15 м/с, сильные ветры редки. Участки месторождения практически оползне-, селе- и лавинобезопасны, находятся в 8-бальной зоне сейсмичности.

Постоянным водотоком является р. Карабау, протекающая по восточному краю площади месторождения с расходом 50 – 100 л/с, временными руч. Кызылалма и Орайлык.

Население г. Ангрен и значительная часть жителей прилегающих поселков заняты в горнорудной, строительной промышленности и в сфере обслуживания.


Ближайшими населенными пунктами являются г. Ангрен, пос. Геолог, ближайшей ж.-д. станцией – ст. Аблык железной дороги Ташкент-Ангрен. С г. Ангрен, поселками, ж.-д. станцией и с шоссе Ташкент-Коканд участки месторождения связаны грунтовыми, гравированными и частично асфальтированными дорогами доступными для автотранспорта круглогодично. Расстояния составляют: до г. Ангрен 10 – 15 км, до ст. Аблык – 10 км, до шоссе Ташкент-Коканд – 10 км. Потребителями руды являются Ангренская ЗИФ (8 – 14 км) АО «Алмалыкского горно-металлургического комбината». От посёлок Геолог до участок Северо-Западный средняя расстояния составляет – 15-16 км.

Электроснабжение производственных объектов на месторождении осуществляется от общерайонной государственной высоковольтной сети через построенные две ЛЭП-35 и систему понижающих трансформаторов.

Источником хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения может служить подрусловой поток руч. Кызылалма с запасами 17 л/с, технического – поверхностный водоток этого сая.

Гравий, бутовый камень, лессовидные суглинки имеются вблизи месторождения. Песок и щебень добывается из аллювия р. Ахангаран (действует гравийный завод), бетонные изделия, кирпич, металлоконструкции, частично цемент – изготавливаются заводами г. Ангрен, бурый уголь – местный





с Ангренского карьера, лесоматериалы, металл, ГСМ и др. материалы – привозные.

### **Обзор, анализ и оценка ранее проведенных исследований**

Район месторождения Кызылалма покрыт геологической съемкой масштаба 1:25000. На рудном поле проведена съемка масштаба 1:10000, на разведочных и поисковых участках выполнена геологическая съемка масштаба 1:2000.

Рудное поле и прилегающие площади охвачены геофизическими исследованиями методом ВП (м-б 1:10000, 1:5000), магниторазведкой (м-б 1:25000 – 1:5000), гравиметрией (м-б 1:10000), аэрогаммаспектрометрией и аэромагнитной съемкой.


Наличие золота на правом берегу р. Ангрен было известно еще в VIII - XII веках нашей эры, о чем свидетельствуют многочисленные выработки на месторождении Кызылалма.

Месторождение Кызылалма (участок Центральный) открыто в 1959 году при проверке заявки работников Геджикентской гидрогеологической партии (Панченко П.С., Ким И.К., Зульпухаров С. и др.). В этом же году, Ангренской поисково-ревизионной партией (Маджи О.П.) на рудопроявлении Кызылалма было пройдено 13 канав, отобрано 204 пробы, в которых установлены содержания золота от следов до 26,8 г/т. Запасы золота до глубины 100м были оценены в 6,75 тонны. Рудопроявление было признано перспективным и рекомендовано для дальнейшего изучения.

В 1960-1961 гг Кызылалмасайской партией (Маджи О.П., Миносянц А.С., Белоусова Т.П.) рудная зона (Кызылалмасайский разлом) месторождения была вскрыта канавами и шурфами на протяжении 2,7 км при интервалах вскрытия от 40 до 20 м и закартирована в масштабе 1:2000. Пройдена короткометражная штольня №1. Запасы золота по рудной зоне были оценены в количестве 70-75 т.

В период 1962-1965 гг Кызылалмасайской ГРП (Сушенцова С.Я., Белоплотова О.В., Сулейманов М.О. и др.) на месторождении проведены поисково-разведочные работы. Комплекс работ включал проходку канав, шурфов, подземных горизонтальных выработок, бурение скважин. Перспективы месторождения (участок Центральный) были оценены в 60т золота. Обоснована целесообразность постановки предварительной разведки.





В 1988 – 1999гг Кураминской ГРП (Ерохин Н.А., Поморцев В.В., Минаева О.В. и др.) была выполнена доразведка месторождения Кызылалма на участках Междуречье и Самарчук, по результатам которой утверждены в ГКЗ Республики Узбекистан запасы по категории  $C_1 + C_2$  в количестве: руда – 4174 тыс. т, золота – 29360 кг, при среднем содержании 7,0 г/т, серебра – 163,48 т при среднем содержании 39,2 г/т (протокол № 147 от 15.08.2000г). В конце 2002г запасы по участку Самарчук по межведомственному акту переданы на баланс ОАО «Алмалыкский ГМК» (руда – 2270,1 тыс. т, золото – 21351,1 кг, серебро – 71,48 т).

В настоящее время в пределах Кызылалмасайского рудного поля Восточно - Кураминская ГРЭ выполняет оценочные и поисковые работы на участках Центральный, Междуречье, Чумаук-II завершение работы предусмотрено в 2016г.

Участок Северо-Западный представляет собой северо-западное продолжение Кызылалмасайского разлома и размещается в 2,5 – 3 км северо-западнее участка Центральный, на обоих бортах руч. Кызылалма.

История изучения участка связана с открытием месторождения Кызылалма, западным продолжением которого он является. В самостоятельный участок выделен в 1968 году. С этого времени началось его систематическое исследование.

В течение 1969-71 гг. на участке проведены детальные крупномасштабные поисково-съёмочные работы, на основании которых составлена схематическая геологическая карта 1:2000 м-ба (О.В.Белоплотова, В.П.Симоненко). Был выполнен значительный объем канавных работ и пробурены 3 скважины в 2-х профилях (№№ 226, 227, 228). В разное время на участке проводились геофизические и геохимические работы, результаты которых изложены в соответствующих отчетах

В 1973-1976г.г. Чумаукской ПРП (Белоплотова. О.В, Симоненко. В.П.) проведены поиски промышленного оруденения по зоне Кызылалмасайского разлома (участок Северо-Западный). Комплекс работ включал проходку канав ( $363,4\text{м}^3$ ), колонковое бурение скважин ( $1094,6\text{п.м.}$ ). По результатам выполненных работ скважины вскрыли мощную жильную зону Кызылалмасайского разлома в 200-250м от поверхности и через 1 км по простиранию. Установлена убогая золотоносность зоны с единичными повышенными содержаниями золота (до  $2,0\text{г/т}$ ) и серебра ( $143,4\text{г/т}$ ). Оценка зоны отрицательная, а направление дальнейших работ на флангах и глубинах осталось неопределенным.







## **Краткие сведения о геологическом строении района и позиция месторождения Кызылалма**

Кызылалмасайское рудное поле с одноименным месторождением приурочено к тектонической зоне северо-восточного простираия, рассматриваемой как Северо-Ангренская золотоносная зона (зона сжатия). Зона представлена тектоническим блоком, который ограничен двумя субпараллельными разломами – Актурпакским и Гошсайским. Ширина зоны от 2 км до 4 км, протяженность по простираию 35 км. Юго-западный фланг перекрыт мезокайнозойскими отложениями, северо-восточный фланг ограничен бабайтаудорским субвулканическим телом гранит-порфиров, кварцевых порфиров.

В строении зоны принимают участие породы двух структурных этажей. Нижний структурный этаж включает гранитоидный фундамент и многочисленные различные по составу секущие тела: дайки, штоки, корневые части экструзий. Широкое развитие имеют ксенолиты метаморфических сланцев. Верхний структурный этаж представлен среднекарбовыми покровными вулканитами андезитодацитовй формации. В пределах площади зоны породы фундамента на 80% перекрыты вулканитами. Максимальная мощность вулканитов на водораздельных частях рельефа достигает 600 – 650 м.

### **Геологическое строение участка Северо-Западный**

Участок Северо-Западный представляет собой северо-западное продолжение Главной рудоносной зоны и размещается в 2,5 – 3 км северо-западнее участка Центральный, на обоих бортах руч. Кызылалма. Рельеф участка сильно расчлененный, правый борт сая задернован. Площадь участка составляет 1,1 кв.км.

Площадь участка сложена, в основном, гнейсированными гранитами и дайками среднего палеозоя. Гнейсированностьразвита параллельно зоне Кызылалмасайского разлома.

Основной рудовмещающей структурой на участке является Главная рудоносная зона. Протяженность ее в пределах площади участка около 2,5 км. Простираие северо-западное, падение на северо-восток (65-85°), мощность наиболее окварцованной и гидротермально проработанной части в пределах 150-200м. Содержит серию сближенных кварцевых жил, повсеместно зараженных золотом. Наиболее интересны участки сопряжения Главной рудоносной зоны с серией оперяющих структур широтного





простирается. К одному из таких сопряжений приурочена биогеохимическая аномалия золота, эпицентр которой совпадает с кварцевой жилой. Эта аномалия и редкие всплески относительно высоких содержаний связаны именно с узлами сопряжения структур различного простираения.

Морфология кварцевых жил и прожилков сложная: они ветвятся, линзуются, резко меняют свою мощность, расщепляются, переходят друг в друга. Такое сложное строение зон обусловлено, по-видимому, выполнением полостей и зон дробления, образовавшихся при многократных тектонических подвижках. Кварц в них серый, местами переходит в молочно-белый, зернистый, до сливного, часто содержит обломки измененных пиритизированных гранитов и примазки, линзочки черной метаморфизованной глины трения. Из рудных минералов в зонах четко наблюдается пирит, халькопирит, изредка мелкочешуйчатый гематит. Содержания золота в жилах и прожилках варьируют от сотых до первых граммов на тонну (максимальное у.е. г/т, в скв. № 367а); серебро достигает 143,4 г/т, в той же скважине и пробе. В основном же содержания золота колеблются в пределах сотых-десятых долей г/т. Золото встречается, главным образом, в лежащем боку жильных зон. Никакой тенденции увеличения содержания с глубиной не наблюдается, хотя сами жильные зоны не уменьшают мощности в этом направлении. По результатам спектрального анализа керновых проб можно сказать, что отдельные кварцевые жилы или группы их, независимо от количества присутствующего в них золота, сопровождаются первичными ореолами свинца, цинка, меди, сурьмы, мышьяка, висмута, серебра, реже вольфрама и молибдена. Особенно хорошие ореолы отмечены в скважине № 367а (инт. 132,2–135,4м), в скважине № 362 (инт. 246–249м).

К настоящему времени участок изучен до глубины 1150 – 1250 м, которая находится выше уровня промышленных руд участка Центральный месторождения Кызылалма на 100 – 250 м.

Прогнозные ресурсы категории  $P_2$  по участку Северо-Западный оцениваются у.е. т золота.





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1. Бородин Ю.В., Белоплотова О.В., Поморцев В.В., Симоненко В.П. О результатах глубинных поисков в пределах Кызылалмасайского рудного поля с оценкой на золото участков Учбулак, Кампыр-ульды, Северо-Западный, Лагерный, Чумаук, Водораздельный и Гравиметрический за 1973-1976гг.

2. Сулейманов М.О., Белоплотова О.В., Демин А.Т., Рафиков Н.Ф. О результатах предварительной разведки золоторудного месторождения Кызыл-Алмасай за 1966-1968гг.

Ерохин Н.А. Предварительная оценка участка Левобережный и поиски на участках Чумаук-I, Чумаук-II и др. в районе месторождения Кызылалма за 1990-2000гг.



## FEATURES OF THE ECOLOGY OF WILD CARNIVORES

**The relevance of the topic:** *To clarify the nature of natural epizootics and to successfully solve the problem of rabies disease, as well as to develop means of prevention and measures to combat animal rabies, it is of great importance to study the peculiarities of the ecology of wild carnivores.*

**Key words:** *The article presents materials on the study of the epizootic situation of rabies in nature is determined by the canine family, which unites typical predators, including the wolf, fox, jackal, etc. Their leading role is determined by a number of biological and ecological features peculiar to these animals.*


The world area of rabies of productive animals does not yet have a tendency to decrease due to the natural foci of the disease. Neglected, stray dogs are of great importance in the spread of rabies among people, and wild carnivores play the main role among agricultural and domestic animals.

The reservoir of the rabies virus in nature is wild animals, primarily representatives of the canine family: foxes, wolves, jackals, korsaks, as well as mouse-like rodents and bats that ensure the circulation and preservation of the virus in nature. The structure of the world area of rabies is far from uniform both in terms of the incidence rate and the seasonality of its manifestation. This heterogeneity is based on climatic and environmental factors characteristic of individual territories. The size and shape of the rabies area are not constant. They are determined by both environmental and economic, as well as historical conditions. At the same time, at the present stage, human economic activity plays a decisive role in the evolution of nosoareals for animals. Hence, the nosoareal in its evolution experiences periods of emergence, maximum development and decline, which gives reason to classify nosoareals into progressive and regressive.

Nosoareals of rabies, the problem of elimination of which as a result of human economic activity has been solved, but which still cover certain territories, are characterized as residual. In case of ctenotheriosis, the nosoareal may consist of autonomous enzootic foci of diseases of agricultural and wild animals or represent a combination of foci of different types of confinement. Their rooting in certain







climatic and geographical zones is explained by the economic and economic conditions of concentration.


The epizootic situation of rabies in nature is determined by the canine family, which unites typical predators, including the wolf, fox, jackal, etc. Their leading role is determined by a number of biological and ecological features peculiar to these animals. The bite, which determines the mechanism of transmission of the virus, is a common act in animals of these species, used not only in trophic chains, but also in the games of representatives of one species. The spread of the pathogen in the population of the canine family is also facilitated by their tendency to gather in flocks, as well as to move long distances (B. Y. Mogilevsky, 1997).

The distribution and density of populations of fox, wolf, korsak and raccoon dog in the republic is reliably (by 62.5-72.1%) determined by the features of the landscape and the nature of land use, and the landscape, in turn, indirectly reliably (by 74.9-88.3%) determines the incidence of rabies in animals. The greatest disadvantage for this infection is associated with the concentration of 3-5 species of wild canids, which create an increased total density and absolute number of their population in regions with open landscapes. In mountainous areas, the intensity of natural-type epizootics decreases. In some regions of Uzbekistan, foci of rabies in the 2008-2010-ies could be maintained for some time due to the high population density of one main host of the virus – the fox.

It was found that different types of warm-blooded animals have different degrees of susceptibility to the rabic pathogen, so the wolf, fox, jackal, coyote have a very high susceptibility. Raccoons, skunks, and domestic cats have a high temperature. In domestic dogs, sheep, cattle, humans-moderate. In addition, experiments have shown that wolves are more sensitive to the rabic pathogen than foxes and korsaks, and domestic dogs are less sensitive than wild dogs (L. Ya. Griбанова et al., 1979, 1982, 1982a, 1984; L. Ya. Griбанова, G. B. Malkov, 1984). The threshold level of development of rabies epizootics in a domestic dog is 2 orders of magnitude higher than in wild dogs and is about 680 unvaccinated animals per 10 sq. km. (Vegap, 1988). This is explained by the active predation of wild dogs as opposed to a less aggressive domesticated domestic dog (G. N. Sidorov et al., 2004; B. Y. Kassal et al., 2006).

Specialists in the natural foci of rabies have studied in detail the features of the behavior of various types of warm-blooded animals with rabies. These features are an additional factor contributing to the circulation of rabic virus in populations of both wild and domestic carnivores (R. S. Kolesnikova, 1962; M. A. Selimov, 1963; A. A. Lazarev, 1967; G. A. Kolomakin et al., 1973; V. A. Vederinikov et al., 1974;





VA Vedernikov, 1987; VV. Makarov, 2002). Equally important environmental factor contributing to the maintenance of the epizootic process are features of biocenotic relations between different types of carnivorous (G. B. Fry, P. V. Korsh, 1972; Fry, G. B., 1972, 1973; L. S. Shevchenko, Yu. N. Shcherbak, 1978; V. A. Moskalev, 1986; G. N. Sidorov., 1992; D. M. Yaremenko, 2002).

Experts on rabies in the study of natural foci of this infection serious attention was paid to the aspects of synanthropization of the owners Babichenko of the pathogen and based on current epizootic process from this phenomenon (A. A. Lazarev, 1967; G. B. Fry, 1970; L. S. Shevchenko, Yu. N. Shcherbak, 1980; R. A. Kantorovich, 1982; Yu. N. Shcherbak, 1982; G. N. Sidorov, 1998). The dependence of the current epizootic of rabies from the age of the main hosts of the pathogen Babichenko first came to the attention of R. A. Kantorovich (1963, 1964, 1965, 1966). The data obtained in the study of this problem are quite contradictory, but in general, a pattern of increasing the incidence of rabies in wild animals with abrupt aging processes has been established (L. Ya. Gribanova, G. B. Malkov, 1976; G. N. Sidorov, 1998; E. M. Poleshchuk, 2005).

Researchers have constantly paid great attention to the study of the seasonal nature of the epizootic of natural rabies. Before the beginning of the activation of natural foci of rabies, urban-type epizootics were usually activated in the spring and summer period. (D. E. Zibitsker, L. S. Zmushko, 1962; R. A. Kantorovich, 1963, 1965; V. A. Vedernikov, 1987). The activation of rabies (dictation) of arctic foxes usually occurred in autumn and winter and coincided with the greatest mobility of the populations of these predators, and with the period of their rut, significantly decreasing in other periods of the year (R. A. Kantorovich, 1962, 1964, 1980). M. N. Mamatova et al. (1988), H. S. Salimov et al. (2001-2012) paid attention to the activation of natural foci of rabies (mainly fox) at the end of winter, during the rut of animals, as well as in spring, during breeding and in August-September during the settlement of young animals on the territory of the republic.

The results of the study.

In order to find out the main reservoir of the rabies virus on the territory of Uzbekistan, we studied the peculiarities of the ecology of animal rabies in the farms of the republic. The degree of spread of rabies in different regions and zones of the republic varies and has some peculiarities. Of the total number of registered cases of rabies of animals, the mountain-foothill zone accounts for 38.2% of cases, the steppe zone-28.5%, the tugai-reed thickets-24.4%, and the irrigation (transformed) zone -8.9 cases. Most often, the rabies virus is released in the mountain-foothill, steppe zones and tugai-reed thickets (92.5%). This is due to the



placement of the main number of agricultural and domestic animals in these zones, as well as the settlement of wild carnivores, mainly foxes.

During 2013-2020, the ecological features of habitat, population density and nutrition of foxes were studied in the mountain-foothill, steppe zones and tugai-reed thickets. More than 55.0% of cases are associated with an attack of wild carnivores in the territories that are inpatient-unfavorable for rabies, out of the total number of sick farm animals. One of the most important factors affecting the distribution and abundance of wild animals by biotopes is the state of the food supply. We carried out the population accounting using the method of A. F. Chirkova, G. B. Malkov and M. Palvaniyazov. At the same time, it was revealed that the number of foxes on average in the mountain-foothill zone is 3.0-3.8 individuals per 10 km<sup>2</sup>, the steppe zone is 4.0 - 4.9 and the tugai-reed thickets are 1.2-2.0.

The highest incidence of rabies in 2013-2020 in wild and agricultural animals with domestic animals occurred in the first and second quarters of the year, respectively, 68.5 and 64.8%. In the third quarter, 10.8%, 16.5%, respectively, and in the fourth quarter, 20.7% and 18.7%, respectively. At the same time, the maximum diseases in wild animals were observed in February-March and October-November, and in agricultural animals - in March-April and November-december (fig. 1).

*Table*

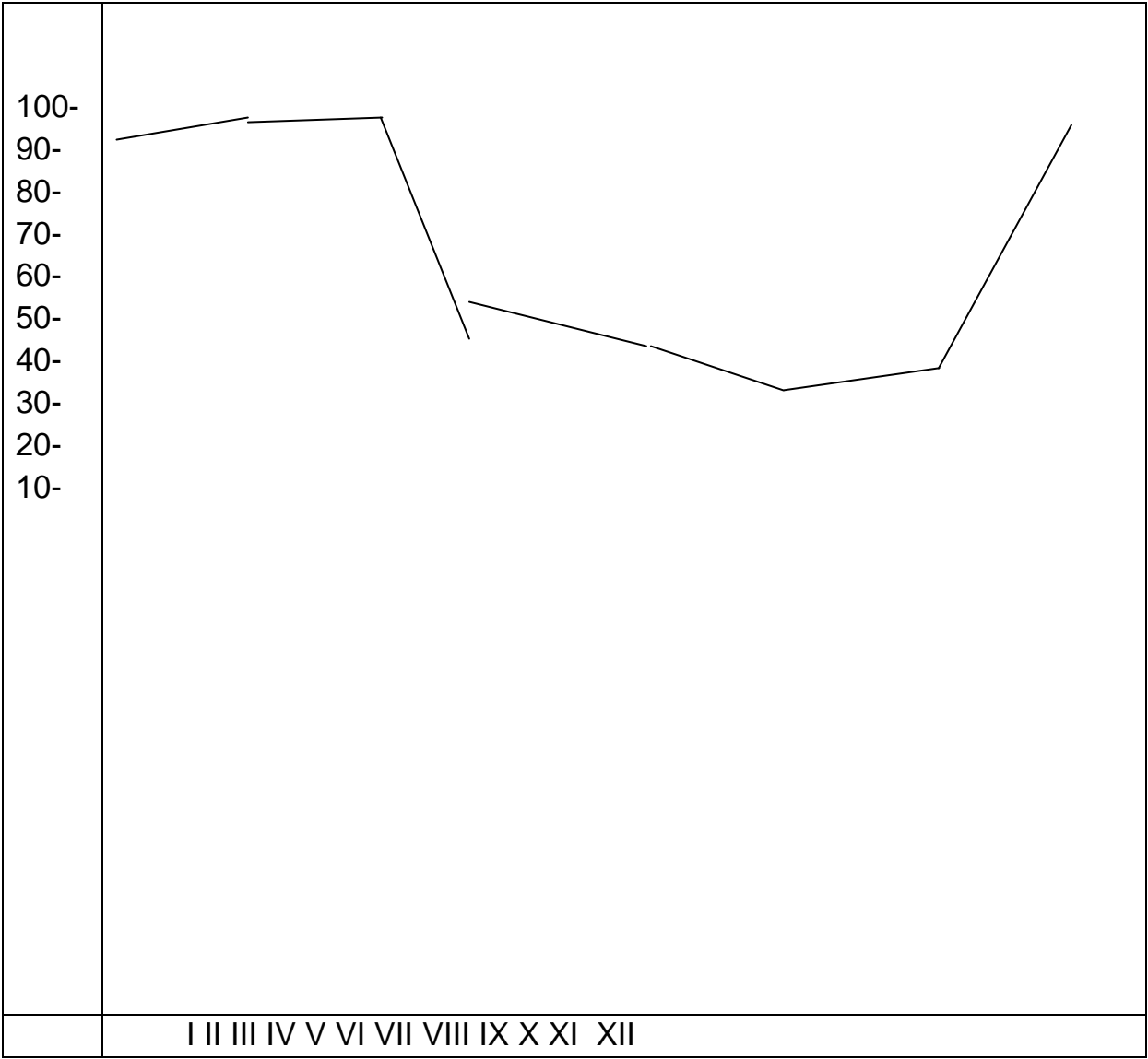
*Comparative data on the nutrition of foxes at different times of the year (in % of the studied data)*

	Time of the year	rodent s	insects	birds	plant s
	In winter	84,3	4,4	7,5	3,8
	In spring	66,4	21,0	7,7	4,9
	In the summer	30,3	53,3	10,4	6,0
	In autumn	44,5	48,0	5,1	2,4





The highest density of fox settlement near the settlement was observed in late winter and early spring. We met foxes most often where there are a lot of rodents and insects. It is the abundance and availability of feed, mainly rodents, that creates favorable conditions for the reproduction of foxes. The quantitative ratio of rodents eaten by foxes varies seasonally, which is due to seasonal changes in the




biomass of forage objects in its habitats (table).

Conclusion. The basis of the diet of wild carnivorous animals, mainly foxes, is occupied by rodents (56.2), including gerbils, jerboa, rats and others. In winter (84.3%) and in spring (66.4%), the fox's diet is mainly occupied by gerbils, jerboa and gray rats. Seasonal fluctuations in the manifestation of rabies in animals were







noted on the territory of the republic - the largest number of cases were noted in winter and spring, which is due not only to close contacts between wild animals during the mating period, but also with the food chain. The conducted scientific work has shown that foxes are currently the main natural focal sources of infection, and wild dogs are the distributors of the rabies virus among agricultural and domestic animals.

The intensity and seasonality of the epizootic process among agricultural and domestic animals is primarily related to the ecology of wild carnivores.

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## ART AND CULTURE

**Shomuratova Fazilat To`rayevna**

*Xorazm viloyati Shovot tumani*

*5-Davlat Maktabgacha*

*Ta'lim tashkiloti musiqa rahbari*

### **MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARIDA MUSIQA MASHG'ULOTLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH**

**Annotatsiya:** *Musiqa insonga quvnoq kayfiyatni bag'ishlaydi inson qalbining yo'ldoshidir, go'zallikni his etishga o'rgatadi. Musiqa nafosat tarbiyasining bir bo'lagi. Inson bolaligidan musiqa tinglash, qo'shiq xirgoyi qilish, turli musiqali ovoz ostida raqs xarakatini bajarishga intilib boradi. Manashu intilish natijasida insonda qobiliyat, iqtidor va iste'dod rivojlanib boradi.*

**Kalit so'zlari:** *Maktabgacha, Musiqa, bolalar, muassasa, madaniyat, guruh, san'at, tafakkur*


“Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirishga qo'yilgandavlat talablari” da musiqiy ta'limni bolalarda rivojlantirish ijtimoiy – hissiy rivojlanish yo'nalishida va jismoniy rivojlanish yo'nalishlaridako'rsatib o'tilgan.

Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi bola tarbiyasida muhim bosqich sanaladi. Musiqa tarbiyachisi bolalarni estetik va ahloqiy jixatdan tarbiyalashda alohida o'rin tutadi. Muassasadagimusiqlik tarbiya estetik tarbiyaning muhim sohasidir.

Musiqa bolalar uchun quvonch va kechinmalar dunyosi bo'lib, musiqiy va amaliy faoliyat turlarida namoyon bo'ladi, ya'ni musiqa tinglash, qo'shiq aytish, musiqa jo'rligida xarakat qilish vabolar musiqa asboblarni chalish jarayonidaulara hissiytuyg'ulari rivojlanib boradi.

Musiqa bolalarni rivojlantirish uchun boy manbadir. Bolalarda hissiyotning rivojlanishiga ko'maklashishi musiqaning eng yaqqol namoyon bo'ladigan rolidir: alla bolalarni tinchlantiradi va xotirjam qiladi, alla eshitib uxlagan bolalar o'z qo'g'irchoqlarigaham alla aytadilar. Tinchlantiruvchi musiqa albatta qo'shiq bo'lishi shart emas. Barcha zamonlarda va xalqlarda onalar o'z go'daklariga takrorlanuvchi ikki notali ohangni past ovozda kuylaganlar. Har bir madaniyatda mehr-muhabbat va bayramlar xaqidagi oddiy qo'shiqlar mavjudki, bolalar ularni yodlay oladilar va bu





ularga o'z his- tuyg'ularini ifodalashga yordam beradi. Marsh bolagafaxr tuyg'usini va g'ayrat, tetiklikni bag'ishlaydi.

Musiqqa mashg'ulotlariga qo'yiladigan talablar:

- guruhda ijodiy muxit yaratish;
- bilimlarni ongli o'zlashtirishga erishish;
- ta'lim va tarbiya mushtarakligiga erishish
- musiqa san'atidagi go'zallikni, xunuklikdan ajrata olish, doimo nafislikka intilish;
- san'atdagi nafislik va go'zallikni anglashga yo'naltirish;
- musiqa asarlarini diqqat bilan tinglashga, kuylanayotgan qo'shiqlarni ifodali ijrosiga erishish;

Musiqanibutun kun davomidagi ko'plab faoliyat turlari qatoriga kiritish mumkin. Biroq musiqa foniga nisbatan ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondoshmoq zarur. Musiqa chalinayotgan aksariyat hollardau bolalarning diqqat markazida bo'lmog'i lozim. Fonli musiqa, ayniqsa, bu kattalarning mashhur musiqasi bo'lsa, kattalar uchun yoqimli bo'lishi mumkin, lekin u bolalarni chalg'itishi mumkin.

Musiqa xar kungi rejimli daqiqalargarioya etishni yoqimliroq qiladigan tarzda foydali omil bo'lishi mumkin. Buning uchun tegishli qo'shiqlarning, masalan, tabrik qo'shiqlarini to'qish yoki tanlab olish mumkin. Butun gurux yig'ilgan mahalda ashula aytish ajoyib mashg'ulot. Qo'shiqlar dam olish vaqtida bolalarni tinchlantirishning ajoyib vositasi hisoblanadi.

Ma'lumki, nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar bilan ishlashda, ularning nutqlarini tiklashdamusiqa mashg'ulotlari katta o'rin tutadi. Bunday gurux bolalari bilan musiqa rahbari logoped o'qituvchi bilan hamkorlikda ishlasa o'z maqsadiga yetadi. CHunki bu soha bo'yicha musiqa mashg'ulotlarini tashkillash bo'yicha xozirgi kunda metodik qo'llanmalar kam.

Nutqida nuqsoni bor bolalarning nutqini tiklashda musiqa raxbarlari ko'proq logoritmikaga e'tibor qilishlari ko'zda tutiladi. Bunda:

- to'g'ri nafas olishni yo'lga qo'yish;
- ovozni rivojlantirish ustida ishlash;
- temp va ritm ustida ishlash;
- eshitish va xotirani rivojlantirish;
- umumiy va maxsus motorikani rivojlantirish;
- so'zlarni xarakatlar bilan to'g'ri ishlay olish;
- intonatsiya va shu registrlar ustida ishlash;
- o'yinlar.



- mashg'ulot bayoni, yangi qo'shiq, raqs xarakatlari, foydalaniladigan cholg'u asboblari uchun tayyorlangan ko'rgazmalar;
- qismlarni bir-biriga uzviy bog'lay olish;
- bolalarni qiziqtirish uchun ularning yosh xususiyatlarini e'tiborga olgan xolda sodda va past ohangda muloqatda bo'lish;
- texnika vositalaridan foydalana olish;
- testlar va boshqotirmalar yordamida bolalar bilim va ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlab borish;
- musiqaviy xarakatli o'yinlarni atributlar va o'yinchoqlar yordamida tashkillash.
- - Musiqa tinglashda rasmlardan, bastakor va kompazitor portretlaridan, xilma-xil rangdagi shakllardan foydalanish;
- - Ovoz sozlash mashqlarida musiqali zinacha ko'rgazmali qurollardan, tarqatma test banklaridan va rasmlardan foydalanish;
- - Qo'shiq aytishda rasmlarga qarab qo'shiq nomini topish;
- - Laparlar va raqslarda katta rasmi kubiklardan, magnit tasmalardan foydalanish;
- - Musiqali xarakatli va obrazli o'yinlarni o'rgatilganda shu o'yinga mos atributlarni tayyorlab fikrlashga o'rgatish, sahnalashtirilgan jarayonda bolalarni mustaqil xarakat qilishlariga imkon yaratadi va katta o'rin egallaydi.

Har bir musiqa rahbari xar bir musiqa mashg'ulotini qiziqarli va bolalar xotirasida uzoq saqlanishi uchun ko'rgazmalardan unumli foydalanishni bilishi zarur. Mashg'ulotni tashkillashda musiqa rahbari quyidagilarni yoddan chiqarmasligi kerak:

#### **Mashg'ulotni rejalashtirishda quyidagilarga e'tibor berishi kerak:**

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan tavsiyalar mashg'ulot jarayonida o'z samarasini beradi. Bolalarning musiqa tafakkurini rivojlantiradi. Idroki va hissiyotini tarbiyalaydi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar yorqin va quvnoq ranglarni xush ko'radilar, ularda bu orqali quvnoqlik hissiyotlari rivojlanib boradi. Shu sababli bayram ertaliklarida musiqa rahbari, tarbiyachilar yorqin rangdagi kiyimlarda bo'lishlari talab qilinadi. Qora rang bolaning kayfiyatini buzadi, ya'ni unga salbiy ta'sir qiladi.

Jajji kichkintoylar o'z o'yinlari orqali hayotni aks ettiradilar, ular taqlidchandirlar. Ular orasida kelajakdagi musiqa rahbarlari borligini unutmasligimiz kerak. Musiqa rahbari o'z mehnati orqali yetishtirgan bog'dan meva olsa, bu meva bizning kelajakdagi shogirdlarimizdir.







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# INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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## **O`ZBEKISTONNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI GAZETA VA JURNALLARINING KO`RINISHI**

**Annotatsiya:** *Maqola bugungi kundagi O`zbekistonning ayrim gazetalari va ularning turlari haqida so` yuryiladi shuningdek maqolada bugungi kundagi gazetalarning o`ziga xos dizaynlari haqida.*

**Kalit so`lar:** *Yangi O`zbekiston, deokratlashtirilayotgan O`zbekiston, xususiy va davlat tasarrufidagi gazeta va jurnallar, sariq matbuot.*

Demokratik davlat qurilayotgan bugungi Yangi O`zbekistonning bosma ommaviy axborot vositalarida ham sezilarli darajada o`zgarishklar sodir bo`lganini bizlarning zamonaviy dizaynlarga qarab aytishimi mumkin. Misol uchun bugungi kunda dunyo media bozorida o`ziga xos yo`lini topgan Hindiston matbuot bo`imini misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin. Ularning matbuot bo`limidagi gazet va jurnallar ular bugun o`zgacha dizaynlardan foydalanib ommani o`ziga jalb qilish yo`llari bilan ommani o`zida ushlab tura olgan. Ular ko`ga tez tashlanadigan va yorqin ranglardan foydalanib butun dunyoga matbuotini ham dunyoga tarqatmoqda. Misol uchun sizga "The Times of India" misol qilib keltiramiz. Bu Hindistonning ijtimoiy siyosiy vaiyatlarini yortib turadigan gazeta.





## Sultanpur Lodhi's historic gate collapses

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**Sultanpur Lodhi:** The historic Lahori Gate of Qila Sarai in Sultanpur Lodhi, one of the oldest buildings symbolizing the composite culture of Punjab, collapsed on Thursday afternoon due to lack of proper maintenance over the years. The centuries old magnificent gate, situated towards the north of the fort, was the most important and imposing structures in the whole complex.

The monument, that was a testimony to ancient heritage and cultural richness, had withered away over the years

due to utter neglect by the state authorities. And, on Thursday a big portion of Lahori Gate came crashing down at around 12:30 pm.

"There was a minor tremor and the old building collapsed. Thankfully, nobody was near it at that time," said Sultanpur Lodhi station house officer Sunbeer Singh, which functions from the complex.

Some restoration work carried out by the Punjab tourism department at the fort couple of years back was executed shoddily. The lime-mortar plaster used had to be removed later, further



A huge chunk of Lahori Gate of Qila Sarai comes down

damaging the structure.

This work had been done after Anad Foundation chairman and conservationist Bhai Baldeep Singh focused on the monument going to



rot. He proposed to make it as a living place of tangible and intangible heritage through

the principle of revitalizing monuments through creative and adaptive re-use of the ancient structures.

The foundation had also been running workshops inside Qila Sarai for reviving musical heritage of Punjab. However, after Bhai Baldeep contested Lok Sabha elections on the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) ticket from Khadoor Sahib, the official machinery - allegedly at the behest of SAD leaders - stopped power and water supply to the portions of the fort used by his foundation.

► Weakened foundation, P 5

Demak, O`zbekistonda ham umumiy tard gazetalarning ikki turga bo`lishimiz mumkin davlat tasarrufidagi gazeta va jurnallar xa xususiy gazeta va jurnallarga bo`lishimiz mumkin. Davlat tasarrufidagi gazeta va jurnallar ham ma`lum bir o`zgarishlar mavjud vaular dizayni biln bir biridan ajralib turadi. Rasmiy gazetalar asosan jiddiy ranglarda namoyon bo`ladi. Sariq (xususiy) matbuot esa mushtariylani o`ziga jalb qilish ko`zga tez tashlanadigan ranglardan va xilm-xillikdan foydalanishadi, chunki insonlar quruq yozuvda va bir xil ranglarda charchab qoladi. Shuning uchun ham ular bir-biridan keskin farq qilib turadi. Misol uchun Hurriyat gazetasida yortilgan siyosiy va ijtimoiy xabarlar ilan tanishib chiqamiz. Tanishib chiqmoqchi bo`lgan gazetamiz 2021-yil 28-iyuldagi soni hisoblanadi. Gazetaaning birinchi soni har doim ijtimoiy siyosiy xabar bilan boshlanish davlat qoshidagi gazetlarning utav dasturiga kiritilgan. Birinchi sahifada asosan Prezdent xabarlari va farmoyishlri bosilib chiqqan, ammo bugungi kundagi OAV xabar berish vazifasidan uzoqlashib ukarni o`ylantiradigan huquqiy ongini oshirish uchun turli xil qiziqarli ma'lumotlarni ulashadi. Gazetaning birinchi sahifasida demak O`zbekiston oldidagi katta siyosiy tadbir 2021-yilning 24-oktabridagi prezdent saylovi munosabati bilan "Erkin va adolatli saylov—demokratiyaning muhim sharti" mavzusidagi maqola chop etilgan. Shuni ham aytib o`tishimiz kerakki Hurriyat





Bundan tashqari biz Oliy mAjlis huzudigai “Yangi O`zbekiston” gazetasi ham bugungi siyosiy xabarlarini keng yoritib beradi. Bu har kungi gazeta hisoblandi. “Yangi O`zbekiston” va “Xalq so`zi” gazetlari ijtimoiy siyosiy vaziyatlarni yoritib boruvchi yetakchi gazetalardan hisoblanadi. Gazetalarning buungi kundagi mavqeyi katta.

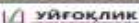
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ЭРКИН ВА  
АДОЛАТЛИ САЙЛОВ –  
ДЕМОКРАТИЯНИНГ  
МУХИМ ШАРТИ

**2-6**



**Вакцинация:  
МИШ-МИШЛАРГА  
ИШОНМАНГ!**



**(3-6)**

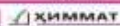


## Навой – 30



Мақсат — қазіргі таңда, жапон ҰҚА институты мектептеріне, түрлі мамандық студенттеріне, ғылым саласындағы ғылыми жобаларына қатысты

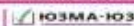
**7-6**



## ОНАЖОНЛАР РАНЖИМАНГ!

Бүгд сэдвэлтнээ, эхлүүлэлтнээ, тэгшлүүлэлтнээ үргэлжлэн бүтээхгүйг

-36-6



**ХАЙРУЛЛА ХАМИДОВ:**



4-6

A stylized graphic of the Berlin skyline, featuring various landmarks like the Reichstag and Brandenburg Gate. The word 'GERMANY' is written in bold, black capital letters, with a small German flag to its right. The entire graphic is set against a white background with a subtle reflection effect below the skyline.



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**Равшанов Шербек Турсунқулович.**

*Ўз ФА тарих институти таянч докторанти.*

### **РОССИЯ ИМПЕРИЯСИДАН ТУРКИСТОНГА КЎЧИРИЛГАН НЕМИС АҲОЛСИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ ҲАЁТИ**

**Аннотация:** *Россия империяси томонидан Туркистоннинг босиб олиниши натижасида XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида Россия ҳукумати империянинг Европа қисмидаги губерниялари аҳолисини шарқий мустамлакаларга, жумладан, Туркистон ўлкасига кўчириш сиёсати амалга оширилди. Кўчириш жараёнларида Туркистонга шарқий славян халқлари билан бир қаторда бир қанча Европа халқлари ҳам кўчиб келди. Бу халқлар орасида немис миллатига мансуб бўлган аҳоли ҳам бор эди. Мазкур мақолада асосан Россия империясидан Туркистонга кўчирилган немис халқлари тарихи ва ижтимоий ҳаёти ҳақида фикр юритилади.*

**Калит сўзлар:** *Туркистон, Россия империяси, немислар, менонит, молокан, баптист, сектант, суботич, хлыст, адвентист, немис-лютеран, Хива хонлиги, К.П. фон-Кауфман, губерния.*

Россия империясидан Туркистонга кўчирилган этник гуруҳлардан кўпсонли ҳисобланган немис миллати вакиллари катта салмоққа эга бўлишган эди. Албатта Тукистонда Ғарбий Европа халқлари салмоғи жуда озчилликни ташкил этсада, улар орасида немислар салмоғи сезиларли даражада эди.

Немисларнинг Марказий Осиёга кириб келиши 1860 йиллардаги Россия империясининг Туркистон ўлкасига амалга оширилган ҳарбий ҳаракатлар билан боғлиқ бўлиб, уларнинг асосий қисми Болтиқ бўйи губернияларидан, Шимолий кавказ ва Саратов губерниясидаги немис колонияларидан келганлар ташкил этди. 1874 йилдан Россия империясида немис-менонитларини мажбурий ҳарбий хизматга ёллашади ва бу сафарбарликдан қочиш натижасида Туркистон ва Хива хонлиги ҳудудларида уларнинг сони сезиларли даражада ортиб бориши кузатилади. XIX - асрнинг сўнги 20 йилида ўлка ҳудудида 500 дан ортиқ менонитлар оилалар кўчиб келтирилди.







Айниқса, 1891-1892 йиллардаги империянинг марказий губернияларида кузатилган қирғоқчилик натижасида янада қашшоқлашган аҳолининг Туркистонга оқими назоратдан чиқиб кетган эди. Бу даврда нафақат православлар балки, унга ғоявий қарши бўлган ҳар-хил секталарга мансуб раскольниклар(православ динидаги қоидаларига қарши бўлган реформачи, бузғунчи диндорлар қатлами) оқими ҳам кўчайиб борди. Бу эса ўз ўрнида кўчиб келивчи христиан аҳолини жойлаштириш давомида улар ўртасидаги ҳамжиҳатликни таъминлашда ҳам салбий таъсирини кўрсатар эди. Шунинг учун уларни диний, ижтимоий келиб чиқиш таркиби ва келган губерниялари кесимида тақсиллаш керак эди. Бу каби ҳолатлар кўпроқ православ дини вакиллари орасида бўлсада, немис миллатига мансуб бўлган аҳоли ҳам ўзларини алоҳида гуруҳ сифатида ўзлигини сақлаган ҳолда яшашга ҳаракат қилишар эди. Туркистонга келувчи немис миллати таркибида ҳам бизга маълум бўлган бир қанча диний секта вакиллари учрайди. Уларнинг ўлкада молокан, менонит, баптист, сектант, суботич(католиклар. хорватча-жанубий словянлар фамилияси), хлыст, адвентист ва немис-лютеран каби диний мазҳаб вакиллари кузатиш мумкин эди.

Немислар бир қанча диний мазҳабларда бўлсада ўзига хос бўлган жиҳатлари билан рус миллати вакилларига диний ва маданий жиҳатдан ижобий намуна ҳам бўлишар эди. Мисол учун Тошкентда яшовчи немислар жамоаси 1892 йилда Тошкент уездининг Константиновск посёлкасига кўчиб келган немис аҳолисини қўллаб-қувватлаб уларга уй-жой қурилишига ҳомийлик қилишди. Ваҳоланг-ки руслар орасида уларга ўхшаб ўзга ўлкада бирдамлик, миллатдошларини қўллаб-қувватлаш каби туйғулар шакилланмаган эди. Русларда бир-бирига муносабати илгари яшаган губернияларида мавжуд бўлган анъаналари доирасида шакиллانган эди.

Рус мустамлака ҳукумати католикларнинг Туркистонга кўчиб келишини ҳохламасада, немис-лютеранларининг келишига ҳайрихоҳ бўлишди, баптистлар эса руслардан фарқли улароқ спиртли ичимликлар ва тамаки маҳсулотлари истимол қилишмаган, маҳаллий аҳоли билан яхши муносабатда бўлишган, шунинг учун ҳам ҳукуматнинг кўчириш сиёсатини амалга оширишда таёянч ҳисобланди. Мирзачул ҳудудида ташкил этилган дастлаб “Верхний Волыньск”, “Нижний Волыньск” ва “Спасский” посёлкалари баптист ва молоканлардан иборат бўлса, “Конногварденск”, “Сирдарё” ҳамда “Велико-Алексеевский” посёлкаларида православ ва сектантлардан иборат аҳоли яшар эди. Бу ердаги православлардан ва сектантларнинг фарқли жиҳати улар ўлкага ўзининг молиявий маблағлари билан кўчиб келди, шунинг учун ўз







хужаликларини тез фурсатда тиклашди. Империя ҳукуматидан умуман молиявий кумак сўраб мурожаат этишмаган, уларга яхши ер майдони ажратилмаса ҳам балиқчилик ва чорвачилик билан шуғулланиб бориға қаноат қилиб сабр-матонат билан меҳнат қилиб хужалиги яхши натижаларга эриша олди. Бир-бири билан ҳамфкир бўлиб жуда иноқликда ҳаёт кечиришган. Алкагол, тамаки, чучқа гушти истимол қилмаслиги ва маҳаллий тилни ўзлаштириши каби омиллар православ дини вакиллари билан фарқли равишда, мусулмон аҳоли билан илиқ муносабатда бўлишига имкон берар эди.

Демак, юқори келтирилган маълумотларнинг қай даражада ҳақиқат эканлигини билиш учун, яъни немис миллатига мансуб аҳолининг бир-бирига беэътибор эмаслигини билиш учун Туркистон ўлкасининг биринчи генерел-губернатори, асли немис миллатига мансуб бўлган К.П. фон-Кауфман бошқаруви даврига эътибор қаратиш етарли бўлади.

1880 йилда Сирдарё вилояти ҳарбий губернаторининг Тошкент шаҳар бошлиғига йўллаган “Кўчиб келган немис менонитлари (уларга яшаш жойи, ер, ссуда ва рўйхати)ҳақидаги” хатида келтирилган маълумотда, кўчиб келган 71 та оиладан иборат 500 нафар менонитларни шаҳардаги бозор ҳудудида жойлашган расталарни тозалаш, томларини таъмирлаш ва ободонлаштириш ишларини бажариш билан бир қаторда бозор ҳудудида яшаш учун ҳар оилага 100 рубл миқдорда маблағ ажратилади(амалда 25 рублдан ошмаган).

Кейинчалик 1881 йилга келиб ҳарбий хизманти утаётган ва заҳирага олинган менонитларга Аулиё-ота уездининг Маровск участкасидан 80 та оила учун 1 040 десятина ер ажратилади.

Шунингдек, 1881 йилда Хива хонлиги ҳудудида бўлган 60 оиладан иборат менонитларни Бухоро амирлиги ҳудудига қабул қилиш масаласи кутарилади. Аммо амир томонидан розилик берилмаганлиги учун Хива хонлиги ҳудудида у ердаги маҳаллий тартибларга риоя қилиб ва хоннинг шартларига рози бўлган ҳолда яшаб қолишга мажбур бўлишади. Кейинчалик Хива хонлигидаги немис-менонитларининг бир қисми Амударё бўлимига ва XX аср бошларида Авлиё-ота уезди ҳудудларига кўчиб утишади .

1917 йилда Сирдарё вилоятининг Авлиё-ота уездида 9 та ва Тошкент уездида 4 та немис посёлкалари қайд этилган эди. Бу давирга келиб Сирдарё вилоятининг жами қишлоқ ва шаҳарларида 6 103 нафар немис миллати вакиллари рўйхатга олинган эди.

Туркистонда немислар сони аста-секин усиб бориб XIX асрнинг охирида 3 800 нафарни, XX аср бошларида 8 500 нафарга етди. Уларнинг 5 мингдан ортиғи шаҳарларда, қолгани қишлоқ ҳудудларида истиқомат қилишган.





Тошкентда – 3 245, Самарқандда – 378, Ашхободда – 566 нафар қайд этилган бўдиб, Туркистоннинг барча катта ва кичик шаҳарларида бу миллат вакиллари учратиш мумкин эди. Немис миллати вакиллари Туркистонда асосан маъмурий бошқарув тизимида машҳур бўлишган. Албатта улардан энг таниқлилари Туркистон ўлкасининг биринчи генерал-губернатори К.П. фон-Кауфман, Тошкент шаҳар думаси аъзоси М.Р. Келлер, Самарқанд вилояти ҳарбий губернатори С.Д. Гескет ва бошқа маъмурий амалдорлар.

Немис посёлкалари Россия империясининг Туркистондаги энг намунали ва кўчли ҳужаликлари сифатида мустамлака сиёсатининг таянчи бўлиб хизмат қилди. Туркистонга кўчирилган немис миллати вакиллари ўлканинг сиёсий ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳаётида ўзига хос уринга эга бўлди. Улар нафақат ҳарбий ва маъмурий бошқарув соҳасида балки, қишлоқ ҳужалиги, ишлаб чиқариш, фан, маданият, таълим, тиббиёт, муסיқа, савдо ва бошқа кўплаб соҳаларда ўз меҳнати билан кўп сонли мусулмон аҳолиси билан ягона тил топишиб ўлкада яхши натижаларга эриша олди.



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## TECHNICAL SCIENCES

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### EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR PRODUCING INLAID KNITTED FABRICS

The scope of application of knitwear is expanding, competition is growing, the technological capabilities of knitting machines are improving. All these factors create the need to develop new structures and effective ways to obtain knitted fabrics with desired properties. The basic requirement for knitwear in any application is dimensional stability.

As you know, jersey has a high degree of extensibility, which negatively affects its dimensional stability. The most effective way to reduce the stretchability of the knitted fabric across the width is a method where the reduction of the stretchability is achieved by introducing an inlay thread into the knitted fabric structure along the stitch row. Moreover, the introduction of an inlay thread of low elongation into the knitted fabric structure makes it possible to improve its dimensional stability by reducing the extensibility, and the introduction of an elastic inlay thread - due to an increase in reversible deformation.

In addition, the inlay thread affects other parameters and properties of knitwear [1-5], such as material consumption, compression properties, strength, etc.


Known methods for producing laid knitwear [6-12].

The disadvantage of these methods for producing laid knitted fabrics is the weak fixation of the inlay thread in the ground of the knitted fabric, which worsens its quality and complexity of implementation, which negatively affects the machine performance.

An urgent issue is the development of an effective method for the production of laid knitted fabrics with a strong fastening of the inlay thread in the ground of the knitwear and improving its quality.







By researching the technological capabilities of a 14-class PROTTI (Italy) type flat knitting machine and the possibility of obtaining laid knitted fabrics on it on the basis of knitted stitches, a method has been developed for producing laid knitted fabrics based on rib stitch with a strong fastening of the inlay thread [13]. The development of experimental samples has shown that the method is simple to implement.

The problem is solved by the fact that from the inlay thread located along the stitch row, at least through eleven loops courses, are knitted in three loop courses with base thread.

In figure 1 shows the structure (a) of laid knitted fabrics and a method for its production (b).

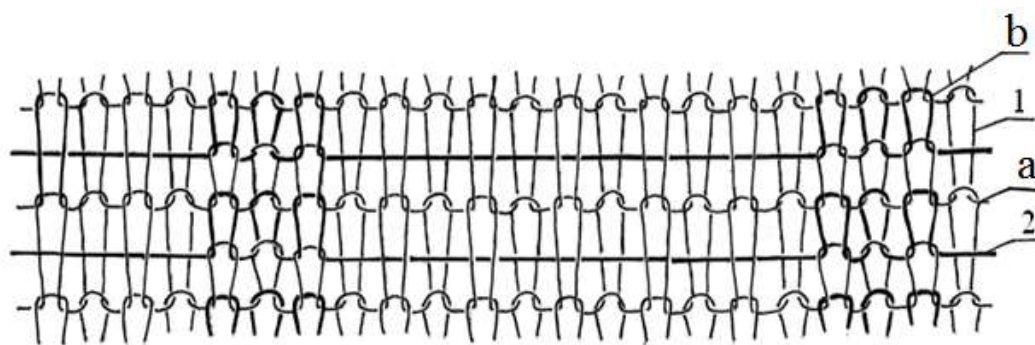
As can be seen from Fig. 1, and the developed knitted fabric consists of ground loops 1 formed from ground thread a, and inlay thread b located along the stitch row between the front and back loops of the rib 1 + 1 stitch. As can be seen from on Fig. 1 the inlay thread b is placed along the stitch row, then at least through eleven stitches from the inlay thread loops 2 in three stitched stitches are forming. As a result, the section of the inlay thread located along the stitch row reduces the extensibility of the knitted fabric along the width, and the presence of elongated loops in the structure of the knitted fabric reduces its extensibility along the length. The formation of loops from the inlay thread on some needles increases the strength of the fastening of the inlay thread in the ground, such inlay thread is very difficult to pull out of knitwear.

The introduction of inlay thread into the structure of rib jersey with its strong fixing in the ground increases form stability and such jersey has high heat-shielding properties.

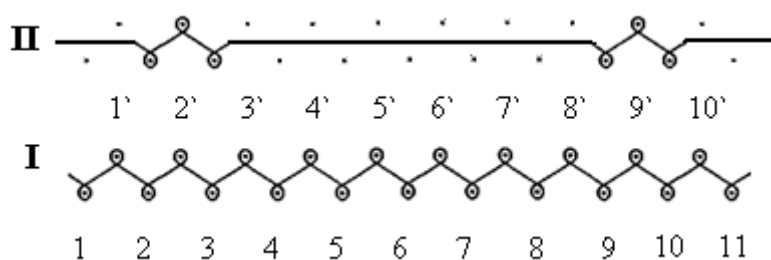
Laid knitted fabrics produced according to the recommended method on a flat knitting machine of the 14th class of the PROTTI type is obtained as follows (Fig. 1, b).

When making an laid rib stitch is not difficult, since in this case there are two knitting beds and two rows of loops, between which the inlay thread is laid.





a



b

**Fig. 1 The structure and graphic record of the laid knitted fabrics with a strong fastening of the inlay thread in the ground of the knitted fabric**


In the production of rib stitch on round machines, the process of giving the inlay thread is particularly simple: to do this, it is enough to install the yarn feeder with the inlay thread at the back or in front of the main yarn feeder.

Thus, the laid jersey contains additional threads in the ground that are not knitted into loops; these additional threads are tied between the loop legs and broaches. When making knitted laid stitch, some systems of threads are laid on the needles and form base stitch loops, while others are tied into the ground without laying them on the needles.

When knitting double laid knitted fabrics on flat knitting machines, the position of the yarn guide with the inlay thread relative to the ground yarn guide should be kept unchanged with the right and left carriage moving. For this, the thread guides of the ground and inlay thread guides of flat knitting machines, as in the production of plated knitted fabrics, have notches of different sizes.

When the knitting system of the flat knitting machine moves from left to right, a ground thread is laid on the needles of the front and rear needle bed and one rib stitch row is knitted (Fig. 2). When the knitting system of the machine moves from right to left, with the help of an additional thread guide, the inlay thread is inserted





into the gap between the needle bars and the inlay thread section on the needles 9, 10, 3, 2 of the front and on the needles 9 'and 2' of the rear needle beds.

To do this, when the second row is formed, the needles 3, 10, 3, 2 of the front and needles 9 'and 2' of the back needle bar are raised fully, the inlay thread is laid on them and the old loops formed from the ground are dropped onto the new loops formed from the inlay thread threads.

When the knitting system moves from left to right, all the needles of the front and back needle bars are raised to the confinement level for laying the ground thread, from which the loop is formed.

In the proposed method for the production of laid knitted fabrics for the formation of one knitted repeat, two moves of the loop-forming system are required on a flat knitting machine.

The method is simple in implementation, does not require any changes in the design of the machine. To produce this knitted fabric, it is enough to install an additional yarn guide on the flat knitting machine for laying the inlay thread.

Due to the simplicity of the proposed method, the productivity of the machine practically does not decrease, the technological capabilities of the flat-knit machine due to the production of laid knitted stitch are expanded.

Comparison of the proposed method for the production of laid knitted fabrics with the known strength of fastening the inlay yarn in the ground of knitwear showed that the strength of fastening the inlay yarn in the ground of knitwear by the proposed method increases 5-7 times compared to the known methods of production of laid knitted fabrics.

The proposed method allows to obtain laid knitted stitch with a strong fastening of the inlay thread in the ground of the knitted fabric, which significantly expands the scope of its application;

- the presence of a inlay thread in the structure of knitted fabrics allows to obtain knitted fabrics with high dimensional stability by reducing the elasticity of knitted fabrics in width;

- using colored threads or threads of high linear density as inlay thread, it allows to form a patterned effect on the fabric;

- the use of Lycra-type threads as inlay yarn allows to obtain laid knitted fabrics with a high proportion of reversible deformation, which makes the knitwear more comfortable and of high quality;

- developed knitwear can be successfully used for the manufacture of products requiring increased dimensional stability.



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## **ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СВОЙСТВ ПРОИЗВОДНОЙ ГЛАДИ НОВОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ**

Изменения структуры трикотажа влияет не только на его параметры, но также и на физико-механические свойства трикотажа.

Основными физико-механическими свойствами трикотажных полотен являются характеристики, определяющие их сферу использования.

В работе [1] для исследования влияния элементов жаккардового, прессового и неполного переплетений на параметры и свойства ластичного трикотажа были выработаны из хлопчатобумажной пряжи линейной плотностью 20 текс x 4 образцы трикотажа жаккардового, прессового и неполного переплетения. В качестве базового переплетения выработан ластик 1+1.

По результатам исследования технологических параметров можно отметить: сравнение образцов трикотажа между собой по объемной плотности показало, что наименьшей объемной плотностью обладает трикотаж прессового переплетения, т.к. толщина прессового трикотажа больше, чем у остальных переплетений.

В работе [2] исследовано влияние количества прессовых петель на физико-механические свойства трикотажа ластичного переплетения. Работа посвящена проектированию новых структур трикотажных переплетений пониженной материалоемкости и изделий из них.

В работе [3] исследованы свойства трикотажа прессового переплетения на базе глади, выработанного из гребенной и компактной пряжи. Установлено, что трикотажные полотна прессового переплетения из компактной пряжи обладают лучшими свойствами.

В работе [4] исследованы гигиенические свойства прессового трикотажа, выработанного из биоактивных волокон.





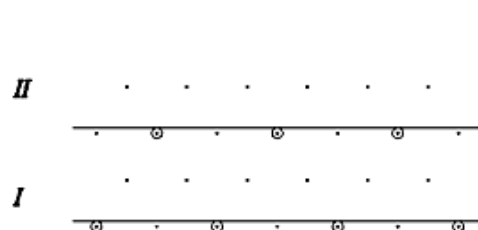
Исследование [5] посвящено разработке трикотажных полотен на базе прессового переплетения, выработанных из смеси шерстяных и полиамидных волокон, и предназначенных для верхних изделий зимнего ассортимента.

В работе [6] представлен новый способ получения футерованного двухслойного трикотажа, где один слой трикотажа выработан переплетением гладь, а другой слой - прессовым переплетением.

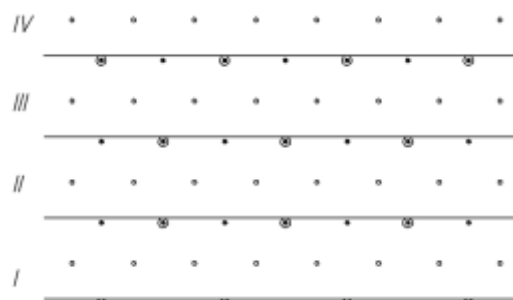
В работе [7] разработана технология выработки трикотажа комбинированных переплетений. В результате исследований установлено, что выработкой комбинированного трикотажа на базе прессового и жаккардового переплетений расширяется ассортимент трикотажных полотен, уменьшается расход сырья при правильном количественном отношении числа петель и набросков, а также уменьшается закручиваемость полотна с краев.

С целью расширения ассортимента трикотажных полотен, улучшения качества и уменьшения расхода сырья были выработаны 4-варианта производной глади без вертикального смещения петель.

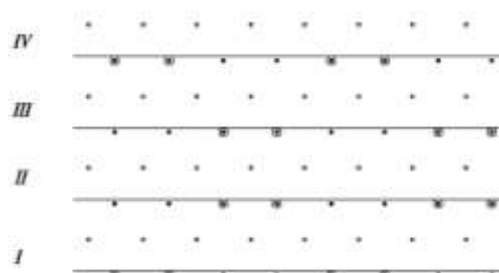
Предложенные варианты отличались друг от друга структурой трикотажа.



**I-вариант**

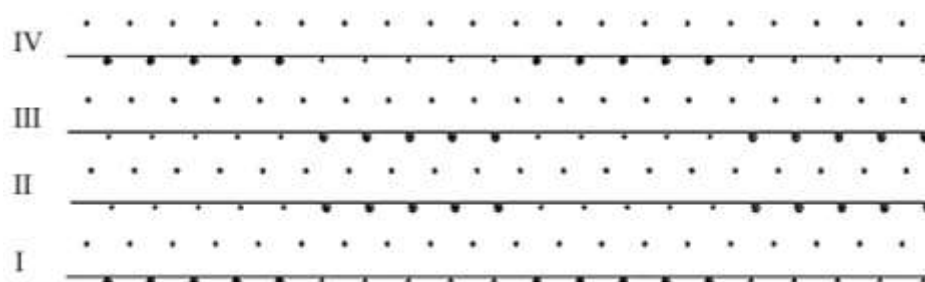


**II-вариант**



**III -вариант**





**IV-вариант**

Рис. 1. Графическая запись выработки производной глади без вертикального смещения петель

Образцы трикотажа были выработаны на двухфонтурной плоскофанговой машине 14 класса типа “Long Xing LXA 252 SC”.

В качестве сырья была использована полиакрилонитрильная пряжа линейной плотностью 20текс х 2.

Для сопоставления параметров и физико-механических свойств предложенных вариантов трикотажа были выработаны образцы переплетения производная гладь (I-вариант). Графическая запись выработки предложенных вариантов трикотажа показана на рис. 1.

Технологические параметры и физико-механические свойства предложенных вариантов трикотажа определены по стандартной методике в лаборатории “CentexUz” при ТИТЛП, полученные результаты приведены в табл. 1.

В результате анализа технологических параметров и физико-механических свойств трикотажа установлено, что за счет изменения структуры трикотажа объемная плотность по сравнению с базовым переплетением уменьшается от 3% до 23%.

Таблица 1

Технологические параметры и физико-механические свойства трикотажа

Показатели	Варианты			
	I	II	III	IV
Вид пряжи и линейная плотность	ПАН 20текс х 2			
Поверхностная плотность трикотажа $M_s$ , г/м <sup>2</sup>	222,1	253,6	288,2	369,8
Толщина Т, мм	0,7	0,9	1,18	1,2
Объемная плотность $\delta$ , мг/см <sup>3</sup>	31	2	2	308



		7,3	81,7	44,2	2
Абсолютное объемное облегчение $\Delta\delta$ , мг/см <sup>3</sup>		-	35,6	73,1	9,1
Относительное облегчение $\theta$ , %		-	12	23	3
Воздухопроницаемость В, см <sup>3</sup> /см <sup>2</sup> сек		92,1	<sup>1</sup> 52,0	<sup>1</sup> 35	184
Прочность на истирание, тыс.обор.		24,8	22,3	26	25,2
Разрывная нагрузка Р, Н	по длине	432	512	498	568
	по ширине	396	448	462	512
Разрывное удлинение L, %	по длине	74	75	74	78
	по ширине	73	72	76	74
Удлинение при 6 Н L, %	по ширине	26	24	26	22
Необратимая деформация $\varepsilon_n$ , %	по длине	14,6	15	7	19
	по ширине	18,7	17	10	22
Обратимая деформация $\varepsilon_o$ , %	по длине	85,6	85	93	81
	по ширине	81,3	83	90	78
Усадка У, %	по длине	2,3	2,5	2,2	5
	по ширине	3,5	2,5	3,4	3,5

Изменение структуры трикотажа влияет не только на его параметры, но и на физико-механические свойства трикотажа.

Для выявления лучших вариантов трикотажа, выработанных из различных видов переплетения необходимо учесть большое количество факторов, формирующих структуру и свойства полотен.

Поэтому для обработки полученных результатов испытаний выбран метод построения комплексной диаграммы и гистограммы оценки качественных показателей трикотажа (рис. 2-3).





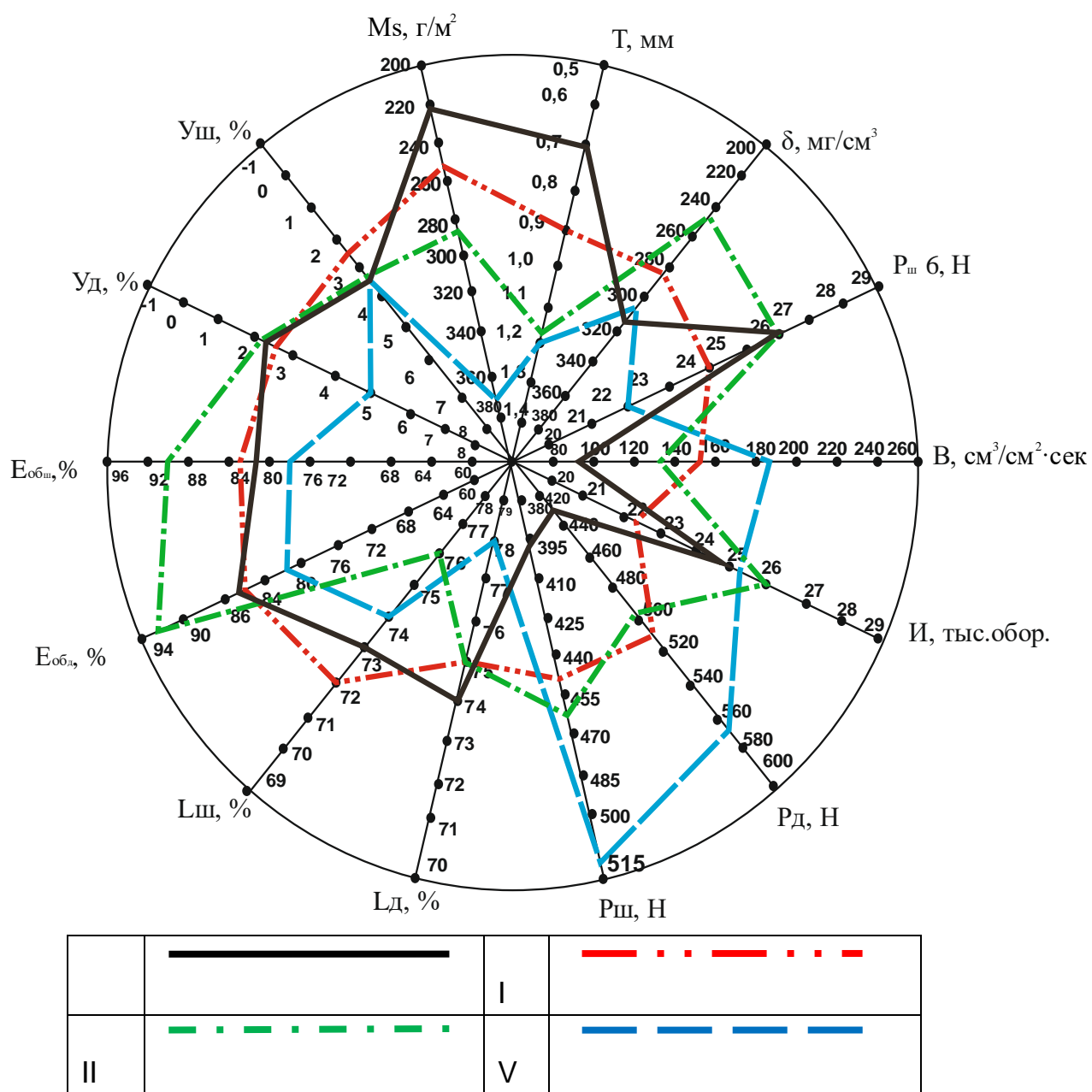


Рис.2. Комплексная оценка качества трикотажа



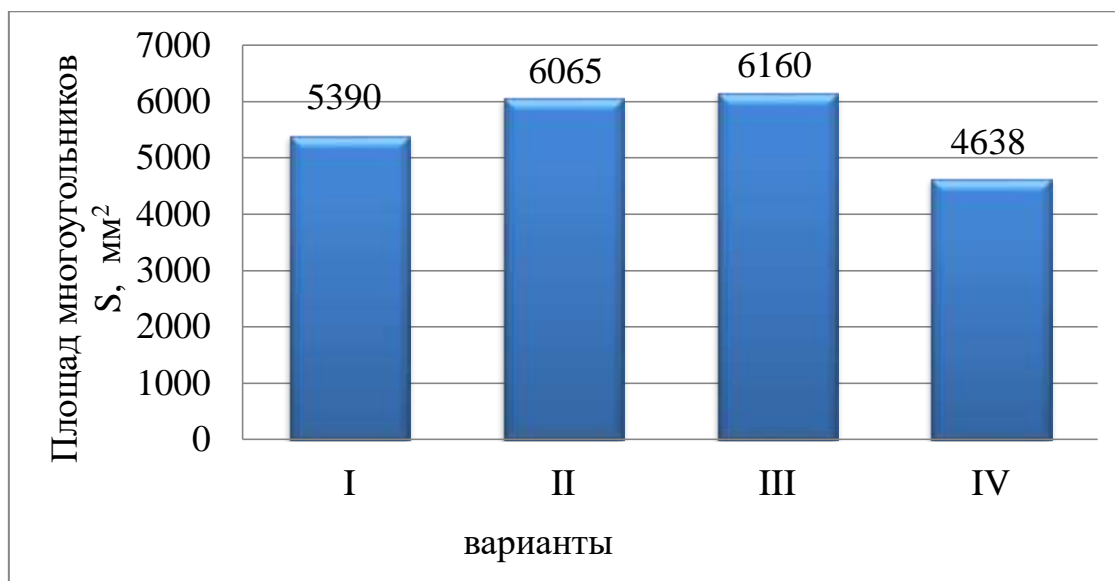


Рис.3. Гистограмма качественных показателей трикотажа

Результаты комплексной диаграммы и гистограмма качественных показателей трикотажа показали, что наилучшим вариантом трикотажа является вариант III трикотажа, где вязания производной глади происходит в сочетании 2+2 без вертикального смещения петель.

Он наиболее подходит для изготовления верхних изделий, т.к. обладает высокой формоустойчивостью, прочностью на истирание и низкой воздухопроницаемостью.

Анализ результатов исследования показывает, что структура предложенных вариантов трикотажа способствует уменьшению объемной плотности, увеличению прочности трикотажа по длине и по ширине, уменьшению растяжимости и усадки трикотажа, в результате которого улучшается формоустойчивость, что положительно влияет на потребительские свойства выработанных образцов двухслойного трикотажа.





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## INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY OF PLUSH KNITTING

The issues of expanding the assortment and improving the quality of plush knitwear, creating new structures and developing effective methods of knitting knitwear with optimal parameters are currently being dealt with by many researchers both in our country and abroad [1-5].

Classification and analysis of knitted stitches [6] developed by prof. A.S. Dalidovich and prof. M.M. Mukimov [7-9] allow not only to study the variety of stitches, but also to create new ones, to expand the range of knitted fabrics and products.


An analysis of the results of studies carried out by many scientists [10-12] showed that a decrease in the surface density of knitwear is the least dangerous for reducing its strength properties, since the absolute value of the strength of knitted fabrics is high, and during operation, the products are subjected to loads not exceeding 20% from discontinuous [13,14].

According to the classification recommended by prof. M.M. Mukimov, according to the method of fixing the plush thread in the ground, plush jersey can be divided into the following groups: plated, fleecy, inlay, tied, plated-fleecy and plated-inlay.

Plated plush jersey has recently found wide application for the production of knitwear with high heat-shielding properties. Unlike all types of jersey, plated plush jersey has a structure that creates increased bulk. The plush surface is formed thanks to the elongated plush broaches, knitted together with the ground threads, as a result of which the plush broaches have a sufficiently strong anchorage in the ground. When processing yarns of high linear density, the plush layer of knitted fabric can be quite stable, capable of maintaining a high bulk for a long time during operation, providing increased heat-shielding properties of the product.







Other positive properties of plush knitwear are its fluffiness and softness, which is very important in the production of outerwear, warm underwear and socks.

Plush fabrics are produced both woven and knitted, depending on their purpose. It should be noted that woven plush (looped and split) is used to make dresses, warm outerwear, decorative items, etc. Compared to knitted plush, woven plush has a more form-stable soil structure, but the methods of its production are complex and therefore ineffective.

The structure and methods of producing knitted plush have great advantages. The advantages of the production of plush knitwear are the simplicity of obtaining both looped and cut plush and high productivity of the equipment. In the manufacture of plush knitwear, it is easy to regulate the consumption of raw materials, the thickness of the knitwear by changing the length of the plush broaches, as well as to reproduce various patterns on the fabric, using raw materials with different properties and different colors [15,16].

When making one-sided knitwear of plush single stitches, the main thing is the formation of pile from elongated pile broaches.

The principle of obtaining a plated plush knitwear on a double-loop knitting machine is that in the first system of the machine, a plush thread is laid on the needles of both needle beds, the plush broaches are pulled with the needles of one needle bed, and the knitted fabric is formed by knitting in the same machine system of the ground thread, which is laid only on needles of one bed, and dropping of plush broaches from the needles of the machine is carried out in the second system. The disadvantage of this method of production is that the jersey consists of plated loops formed from two threads, ground and plush, as a result, the surface density increases and the knitting process of the proposed jersey becomes more complicated.

The specificity of the laying operation for the production of plated plush knitwear on a double-loop knitting machine relates primarily to the thread of the ground, since the laying of the plush thread occurs in the same way as in the production of conventional knitwear. Therefore, an important part in designing a workflow for knitting plush knitwear is finding the optimal feed parameters for the thread of soil.

An incorrect selection of the parameters of the ground thread supply will lead to a violation of the operation of laying the ground filament, as a result of which a defect appears on the web. On the machine, the plush thread is laid using the main thread guide, and for the ground thread, an additional thread guide is installed. High



requirements are imposed on its placement in relation to the needles, since the range of variation of the parameters of the ground thread supply is limited.

The purpose of this scientific work is to develop a structure and method for producing plush knitwear with reduced material consumption and increasing the reliability of the looping process during its production.

The problem is solved by the fact that when making plush jersey, the operation of laying a ground thread is excluded from the looping process, i.e. the loops are formed from plush thread only.

Figure 1 shows the structure and graphical record of production I-variant of plush jersey.

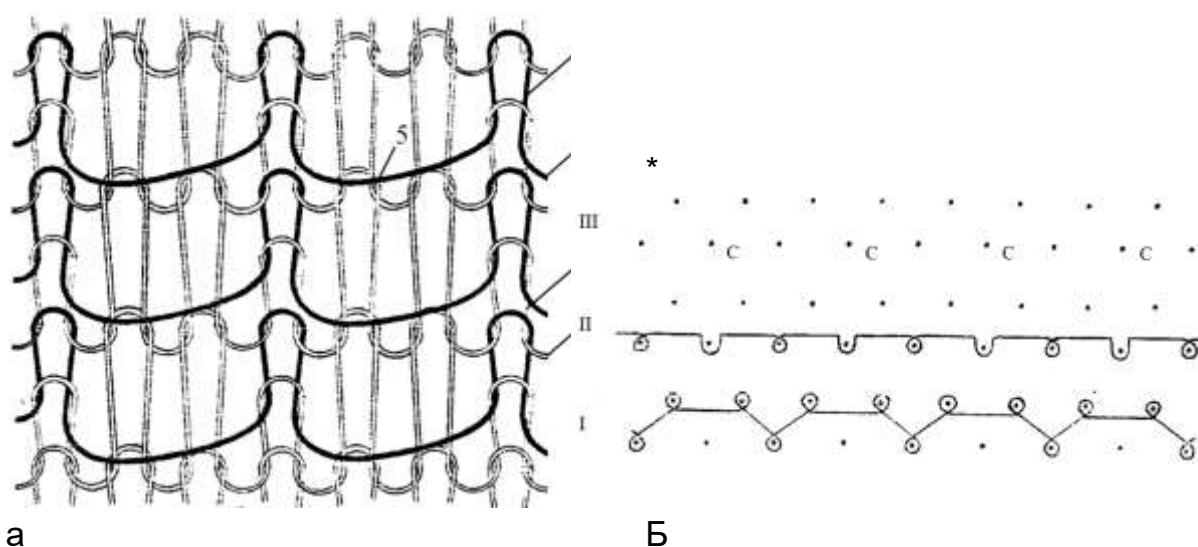


Fig. . Structure (a) and graphical record (b) of the development of the plush jersey


Knitwear (Fig. 1, a) consists of loops 1 of the ground formed from threads 2, plush loops 3 formed from plush thread 4. Elongated plush broaches 5 from thread 4 are formed between the loop wales. The needles that have not received the ground thread pull the plush broaches (Fig. 1, a, b).

The proposed versions of plush knitwear were produced on a Long Xing LXA 252 SC flat knitting machine. As a raw material, polyacrylnitrile yarn with linear density 32 tex x 2 was used.

The first version of plush jersey (Fig.1) on a flat knitting machine is obtained in the following way.

One repeat of the I-variant of the plush jersey is formed by three strokes of the knitting system.





When the knitying system of the flat machine moves from left to right, the needles of the front and back needle beds are knitted from the thread 2 a row of an incomplete rib. In this case, are working all needles of the back bed, and the needles of the front bed through one (Fig. 1, b).

With the reverse movement of the knitting system of the flat knitting machine, the needles of the back needle bed do not participate in the work, but all the needles of the front needle bed work and a plush thread is laid on them.

Due to the fact that the even needles of the front bed do not have old loops, they form open plush buckles, and the odd needles form closed loops of plush thread.

When the knitting system of the flat-fanged machine moves from left to right, the plush broaches are dropped from the even needles of the front needle bar, the thread in this row is not laid on the needles. When knitting the next course of the stitch rapport, the latches of the even needles of the front bed are opened with the help of the valve openers.

The resulting jersey has a lower areal density compared to conventional plush jersey. The production of this knitwear on a double flat knitting machine expands the range of knitted fabrics. The method is simple to implement and does not require additional mechanisms and devices. The resulting jersey can be used for knitted outerwear.

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## PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

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*Qashqadaryo viloyati G'uzor tumani*

*3-sonli maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti tarbiyachisi*

### MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM SOHASIGA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUV

**Annotatsiya:** *ushbu maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim ,uning mazmun-mohiyati, maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida 2017-yilgacha bo'lgan holat tahlili, davlatimiz rahbari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat mustaqilligining 26 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqlari, farmon va qarorlar hamda tarbiyachi sifatida maktabgacha ta'lim sohasi rivojlanishi uchun bildirgan takliflarim haqida so'z boradi.*

**Kalitso'zlar:** *maktabgacha ta'lim, shaxsi rivoji, uzluksiz ta'lim, bola, islohotlar, farzand, pedagog, tarbiya.*

XXI asr kishisining idealini ta'lim tizimiga kiritish uning barcha bo'g'inlarining, jumladan, maktabgacha ta'lim tizimining sifat jihatidan yangilanishi bilan bog'liq. Hammaga ma'lumki, inson hayotining dastlabki yeti yilini o'z ichiga qamrab oluvchi maktabgacha ta'lim yosh davri o'z ahamiyatiga ko'ra noyob holat hisoblanadi. Aynan shu yillarda bolada o'z asosiy insoniy qobiliyatlarining shakllanishi yuz beradi, uning shaxsi rivojining asoslari qo'yiladi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim –bu uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining birlamchi bo'g'ini hisoblangan ushbu soha hartomonlama sog'lom va barkamol bola shaxsini tarbiyalash va maktabga tayyorlashda g'oyat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Agar 2017-yilgacha bo'lgan holatni tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, turli omillar ta'sirida maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida bolalarni maktab ta'limiga tayyorlash borasida rivojlanish o'rniga, orqaga ketish holatlari, yil davomida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalariga qamrab olish ko'rsatkichlari o'sishi tendensiyasi kuzatilmadi. Aksincha, so'nggi 2017-yilgacha davlat tasarrufidagi maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari soni 45 foizdan ziyodroq kamayib, o'sha yillari respublika bo'yicha bolalarning maktabgacha ta'lim bilan qamrab olinishi 30 foizni tashkil etdi. Bunga mavjud maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarining moddiy-texnika bazasi zamonaviy talablarga javob bermasligi, tizimda variativ dasturlar, bolalarni maktabga tayyorlash bo'yicha muqobil shakllarning ishlab chiqilmaganligi,



rivojlangan mamlakatlarning tajribasi yetarli darajada o'rganilmaganligi, faoliyat yuritayotgan pedagogkadrnlarning aksariyati oily ma'lumotli emasligi, ta'lim sifati monitoring yuritilmaganligi kabi omillar sabab bo'ldi.

Davlatimiz rahbari O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat mustaqilligining 26 yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqida: "Maqsadimiz kelgusi 3-4 yilda mamlakatimizdagi bog'cha yoshidagi bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalariga to'liq qamrab olishdan iborat va biz bunga albatta erishamiz", - deb ta'kidlagan edi.

Darhaqiqat, o'tgan qisqa vaqt mobaynida muhtaram Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning «2017-2021 yillarda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, «Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi boshqaruvini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, «O'zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta'lim vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida»gi farmon va qarorlari, shuningdek, "Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha 2017-2021 yillarga mo'ljallangan Dasturi hamda respublikada maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha «Yo'l xaritasi» asosida misli ko'rilmagan ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Har bir mamlakatning iqtisodiy qudrati, ijtimoiy-ma'naviy hayot darajasining yuksalishi ta'lim tizimining raqobat bardoshligi, ilm-fan taraqqiyoti bilan belgilanadi.


Shu bois, O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha "Harakatlar strategiyasi"da ta'lim sohasini tubdan takomillashtirish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, intellectual salohiyatli, jismoniy barkamol avlodni shakllantirish, aniq fanlarni chuqurlashtirib o'qitish va iqtisodiyotning turli sohalari uchun malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash ustuvor vazifalar sifatida belgilangan bo'lib, pirovardida bugungi davr talabiga javob bera oladigan ta'lim tizimni yaratish ko'zda tutildi.

Sohadagi islohotlar natijasida maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida boshqaruv mexanizmi tubdan takomillashtirildi, nodavlat ta'lim xizmatlari ko'rsatish tizimi isloh qilindi, o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'lim tizimi qayta ko'rib chiqildi, oily ma'lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish choralari kuchaytirildi, oily o'quv yurtidan keying ta'limning ikki pog'onali tizimi joriy etildi.

Farzandlarimiz 3 yoshdan 7 yoshgacha bo'lgan davrda oladigan barcha ma'lumotlarning 70 foizini o'zlashtirishi mutaxassislar tomonidan tasdiqlangan ekan, demak, ta'lim tarbiyaning asosi va poydevori bu maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiyadir.

Uzoq yillar qaysidir ma'noda egasiz va qarovsiz qolgan bu tizim so'nggi yillarda Prezidentimiz rahnamoligida amalga oshirilayotgan izchil islohotlar tufayli bolani qarab, boqib turadigan tashkilotdan, haqiqiy ta'lim-tarbiya maskaniga aylandi.





Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan sohaga oid qabul qilingan qaror va farmonlar natijasida chekka qishloqlarda ham yangi zamonaviy bog'chalar barpo etilib, qisqa vaqt ichida maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari soni 3 barobar oshdi. Eng muhimi, bolalarni qamrab olish ko'rsatkichi 28 foizdan 54 foizga yetdi.

Sohaga davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmi joriy etilishi tufayli 223 mingdan ortiq o'ringa ega bo'lgan 7 ming 400 ta xususiy bog'cha tashkil qilindi. Bu maqsadlar uchun 1 trillion 850 milliard so'm imtiyozli kredit mablag'lari yo'naltirilib, 20 mingga yaqin yangi ish o'rni yaratildi.

O'tgan yili Prezidentimiz chinakam ma'noda umumxalq bayramiga aylangan 1-oktyabr – Ustoz va murabbiylar kuniga bag'ishlangan bayram tadbirida barcha ta'lim tizimi jonkuyarlari uchun zarur vazifalarni belgilab berdilar. Yangi O'zbekistondagi bo'lg'usi Renessansning birinchi halqasi maktabgacha ta'lim tarbiya maskanlari, birinchi ustuni tarbiyachilar deb e'tirof etdilar.

Istiqbolda belgilanayotgan bunda y ulkan vazifalarning amalga oshirilishi sohaning me'yoriy-huquqiy bazasini takomillashtirishni talab etadi. Shu bois, ilg'or xorijiy tajriba asosida "Maktabgacha ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qonun loyihasini ishlab chiqishdan iborat o'ta dolzarb vazifa yuklatildi.

E'tirof etish kerakki, mazkur qonun loyihasining ishlab chiqilishi o'z navbatida ta'lim sohasiga oid milliy qonunchiligimizning yanada takomillashuviga, sohaga oid barcha munosabatlarning huquqiy asoslari mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Shunday ekan, tizim oldiga qo'yilgan vazifalarning ijrosini ta'minlash hozirgi kunda Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlaridan ham faollikni va mas'uliyatni talab etadi.


Shu o'rinda bugungi kunda bir nechaming farzandlar taqdiriga daxldor tarbiyachi sifatida bir qator takliflar bildirmoqchiman.

Birinchidan, tegishli vazirlik va idoralar barcha imkoniyatlardan unumli foydalangan holda davlat xususiy sheriklik tizimini rivojlantirib, nodavlat sektorning ulushini oshirish kerak.

Ikkinchidan, avval bog'cha bo'lib faoliyat yuritgan va bugungi kunda boshqa tashkilotlar balansiga o'tib ketgan binolarni xatlovdan o'tkazib maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti bo'lib qaytadan faoliyat yuritishini ta'minlash, ayniqsa, 2 yoki 3 guruh bo'lib faoliyat yuritayotgan maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarini davlat dasturi asosida rekonstruksiya qilish, qo'shimcha binolar qurish hisobiga quvvatni ko'paytirish choralari ko'rish lozim.

Uchinchidan, maktabgacha ta'lim vazirligi huzurida tashkil etilgan infratuzilmani rivojlantirish injiniring kompaniyasi maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi obyektlarini qurish, capital ta'mirlash, rekonstruksiya qilish va jihozlash bo'yicha buyurtmachi sifatida hududdagi bog'cha yoshidagi bolalar soniga





muvofiqlashtirilgan, ilg'or xorijiy tajribaga asoslangan loyiha ishlarini tashkil etishda katta mas'uliyat bilan yondashish zarur.

Shuningdek, mahalliy kengash deputatlari maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi mavjud bo'lmagan hududlarda yangi ta'lim tashkilotlarini qurish uchun har yilgi qabul qilinadigan davlat dasturiga taklif kiritishi hamda mahalliy byudjet mablag'lari taqsimlanishida mazkur hududlarga alohida e'tibor qaratishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Tuman, shahar hokimlari xususiy bog'cha ochish istagini bildirgan tadbirkorlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashi, mazkur vazifalar ijrosida faol ishtirokchi bo'lishlari g'oyat muhimdir. Zero, bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlariga 100 foiz qamrab olish, bog'chalar uchun bilimli pedagoglar, yetuk kadrlar tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirishning amaldagi tizimini jahon talablariga javob beradigan darajaga yetkazishimiz eng muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Uchinchi Renessansning poydevorini yaratish uchun bizga kichik Xorazmiy, Beruniy, Termiziy, Moturidiy, Navoiylar tarbiyalaydigan ta'lim maskanlari kerak. Bu yuksak marrani zabt etishga, ma'rifatga "iligit'o'q" xalqimiz, ilm-fan, ta'lim va tarbiyani rivojlantirish uchun barcha kuch, mablag' va imkoniyatimiz bor.

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## **TARBIYA TEXNALOGIYALARINI QO'LLASHDA PEDAGOGIK VOSITALARDA FOYDALANISH**

**Annotatsiya:** *Bugungi rivojlanib borayotgan mamlakatimizda yoshlarga bo'lgan e'tibor nihoyatda kuchli va ularning ta'lim va tarbiyasiga yuqori baho berilmoqda. Ularning tarbiyasi bilan esa sharaflil kasb egalari- o'qituvchilar shug'ullanishadi. Ulardagi mahorat, ulardagi bilim, ulardagi saviya jamiyatimiz uchun juda katta masalalarni hal qiladi. Xususan, yosh avlodning tarbiyasida ularning roli beqiyosdir.*


**Kalit so'zlar:** *tarbiyaviy texnologiya, tarbiyaning yaxlitligi, tarbiyaning davriyligi, didaktika, umuminsoniylik me'yorlari, biologik omillar, pedagogik talab, rag'batlantirish, tanqid.*

**Annotation:** *In today's developing country, the attention to young people is very strong and their education and upbringing is highly valued. Their upbringing is carried out by honorable teachers. The skill in them, the knowledge, the level in them solves very big problems for our society. In particular, their role in educating the younger generation is invaluable.*

**Keywords:** *educational technology, the integrity of education, periodicity of education, didactics, norms of humanity, biological factors, pedagogical requirements, incentives, criticism.*

Yosh avlodni, komil insonni tarbiyalash va voyaga yetkazish jarayoni- pedagogik foliyatning uzlsiz jarayoni bo'lib, pedagogik texnologiyaning so'ngi namunalari doirasida amalga oshiriladigan hamda tarbiyalanuvchining ijobiy fazilatlarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish masadlariga qaratilgan tashkiliy faoliyatdan iborat. Bu jarayonda o'qituvchilar quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarni ozlarida jamlashlari kerak: **1.** Tarbiyaning yaxlitligi- bu tarbiyalash va o'qitish jarayonlarining, shuningdek, o'quvchilarni jamiyat talablari asosida kamolga yetkazish va shakllantirishga qaratilgan maqsadning ajralmas birligi tushuniladi. **2.** Tarbiyaning tizimlili- bu tarbiyaviy jarayonda umumiylikni tashkil etadi, chunki tarbiyaviy






jarayonlar bir necha tizimlarning turli xususiyatlaridan iboratdir. **3.** Tarbiyaning davriyligi-bu tarbiya texnologiyalarining asosiy xususiyatlariga muvofiq bo'lgan, uning tarkibiy qismlari yig'indisidir. **4.** Tabiyaning texnologiyaviyligi-ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyaviy maqsadlarni amalga oshirish va unga erishishga sharoit yaratadi, nazariy asoslangan uzluksiz davom etadigan tarbiyalash jarayonining shakllari, metodlari, usullari va vositalarini o'qituvchi to'g'ri tanlab natijalarga erishishni ta'minlaydi. Tarbiyaning texnologiyaviyligi tarbiyalashga yo'naltirilgan.

Tarbiyaning texnologiyaviyligi tarbiyaga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy muammo sifatida o'quvchilarda axloqiy sifatlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish uchun lozim bo'lgan komil insonga xos barcha insoniy fazilatlarni muayyan shart-sharoitlarda uzluksiz tarbiyalash asosida takomillashtirishni nazarda tutadi, bu esa ta'lim mazmunining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ham belgilaydi. Tarbiya texnologiyasida o'qituvchi tomonidan belgilanadigan maqsadlar turli darajada bo'lishi mumkin. Biroq, tarbiyaviy faoliyat natijasida yuksak ma'naviy va axloqiy hislatlarga ega bo'lgan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash tasodifiy harakatlar rqli yuzga kelmaydi. Shunday ekan, o'qituvchining tarbiyalash maqsadlarini to'g'ri belgilashi va yo'lga qo'ya olishiga nisbatan g'oyaviy yondashuv ijtimoiy buyurtma asosida belgilanib, amalga oshirilishida mavjud shart-sharoitlarni yaratish talab etiladi. Tarbiya borasida so'z yurutar ekanmiz, unda modllashtirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi, tartib-intizom ham birinchi o'rinda turadi aynan shu masalada modellashtirish juda katta vazifani o'taydi. **Modellashtirish**-obyektlarda ijtimoiy reallikning muayyan qismlarini tadqiq etish uslubi hamda oredmetlar va hodisalarning real mavjud bo'lgan hamda quriladigan modellarni o'rganish va ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda modellashtirishdan foydalanish ularni yaxlit pedagogik hodisa sifatida uslublarini o'rganib chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Modellashtirishning shakli va qo'llanishi foydalaniladigan modellar va ularni qo'llash sohalariga bog'liq. Tarbiya texnologiyalarining samaradorligini oldindan ko'ra bilish yoki loyihalashtirishda va tadqiq etishda modellashtirishdan foydalanish to'g'risidagi muammo "pedagogik modellashtirish" nomini olgan.

Tarbiya texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda modellashtirishdan foydalanishning bayon etilgan nazariy asoslaridan tashqari yana bir necha ustaqil, biroq o'zaro ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi kuchga ega bo'lgan tarbiyaviy jarayonning biri-biri bilan o'zaro bog'liq ihatlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- Tarbiyaviy faoliyatda obyekt va subyektning o'zaro kommunikativ munosabati;
- Bir maqsadga qaratilgan va aniq mazmunga ega tarbiyaviy metodlar;



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- Uzluksiz faoliyatli tarbiyaviy jarayon a uning ijobiy natijalari;
  - Guruh jamoasi norasmiy yetakchisinng tarbiyaviy jarayonga ta'siri..

O'qituchi pedagogik texnologiyaga oid ilimlar bilan bir qatorda tarbiyatexnologiyasiga oid bilimlarga am ega bo'lishi shart; o'qituvchi xatti-harakatlarining algoritmi, tarbiyalash shakllarini bilishi, har qanday tarbiyalash metodini amalga oshirish bo'yicha barcha operatsiyalarni bajara olishi lozim.

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## **MAKTABLARDA O'QUVCHILARNI FIZIKA FANIGA QIZIQTIRISH USULLARI**

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada maktab o'quvchilarini fizika faniga qiziqishini oshirish usullari, pedagogik texnologiyalarni maktab o'quvchilariga nechanchi sinfdan va qay tartibda qo'llanish usullari haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *qiziqish, interfaol metodlar, AKT, amaliyot, Bloom taksonomiyasi, fikr.*

Ta'lim sifatini oshirish, o'quvchilarni fizika faniga qiziqtirish bugungi kundagi dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir. Bunda albatta dars jarayonlarida innavatsion pedagogik va axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalardan to'laqonli foydalanishni yo'lga qo'yishdir. Ayniqsa o'quvchilarda tabiat qonunlarini tushinishda, laboratoriyalarda yoki mavzularga tegishli qiyinroq masalalarni hal etish davomida miyaning qabul qilish darajasi susayib, zerikish alomatlari sodir bo'la boshlaydi, bu darsdan esa kutilgan natijaga erishib bo'lmaydi. Fizika darslarida yangidan-yangi innovatsion pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalardan foydalanib tashkil qilishda esa, o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishi ortib, fizik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyalari rivojlanib boradi. O'quv jarayoni markazida o'quvchi bo'lishi va dars unga qaratilgan, yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi zarur. Ushbu ta'lim o'qituvchi va o'quvchiga doimiy ijodiy izlanish, uzluksiz o'z ustida ishlash imkoniyatini yaratadi. Bu holatning ijobiy kechishi ta'limda sifat va samaradorlikning kafolatidir. Fizika darslarida o'quvchilarda ijodiy tafakkur etish ko'nikmasini shakllantirish, tabiat qonunlarini, fizikaga oid atama va tushunchalarning mazmun-mohiyati ko'nikma va malaka darajasida o'zlashtirilishi, olingan bilimlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish darajasi yuqori bo'lishi, ya'ni yuqori darajada tafakkur etish qobiliyati rivojlanishi uchun o'qituvchidan 6-sinfda fizikaning boshlang'ish tushunchalari bilan tanishtirish, 7-9-sinflarda fizikaning bo'limlarini 10-11-sinflarda esa 6-9-sinflarda o'tilgan mavzularga yanada chuqurroq o'qitish kerakligini inobatga olgan holda, maqsadlari va mazmuniga mos ravishda texnologiyalarni tanlash hamda qo'llash talab etiladi. Bunda Bloom taksonomiyasidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lib, uni quyidagicha ifodalash mumkun.







Tafakkurni 6 ta darajaga bo'lingar piramidaga qiyoslasak bo'ladi: bilim, tushunish, qo'llash, analiz, sintez, baholash. Taksonomiya asosida piramidaning quyi darajasidan boshlab tafakkur doiralari mos ravishda mavzularga oid misol va masalalar, topshiriqlar va ularning o'zlashtirilishi uchun interfaol metodlar tanlanadi. Fizika fani o'qituvchisining 6-sinf fizika darslarida tushunchalarning mazmun-mohiyatini o'quvchilar chuqur o'zlashtirishlari uchun interfaol metodlarni tanlashda dars jarayonida asosan o'quvchilarning bilimlarni o'zlashtirishlariga yo'naltirishi, o'rgatishi, yordam berishi, qo'llab-quvvatlashi, maslahat berishi kabi boshqarish funksiyalarini amalga oshirishda "Tushunchalar tahlili", "Sinkveyn", "Klaster", "Zinama-zina" "Skanvord" kabi metodlarni qo'llashlari maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Fizika fani o'qituvchilarining 7-9-sinfda fizika fanining asosiy bo'limlari yani mexanika, elektrodinamika, termodinamika, optikaga oid dastlabki bilimlarni shakllantirish, mustahkamlash va ularni rivojlantirish uchun darslarda "BBB", "Baliq skeleti", "Tushunchalar tahlili", "Krassvord", "Blok-so'rov" metodlari, "Loyiha" texnologiyalarini qo'llash. 10-11-sinflarda asosan 6-9-sinflar orasida o'tilgan mavzularga chuqquroq kirishini inobatga olgan holda "FSMU", "Kundalik" "Venn diagrammasi" kabi metodlardan foydalanishimiz maqsadga muvofiq.

6-11-sinf dars jaroyanidagi laboratoriyalarga "Keling tanishamiz", "Topishmoq" kabi usullardan foydalanishimiz maqsadga muvofiq. Yuqorida keltirilgan texnologiyalar o'quvchilarni darsga qiziqtirish, faolligini oshirish, vazifa qo'yish, qo'llab-quvvatlash, rahbarlik qilish, kuzatish, talab qilish, ko'rsatma berish, guruh bilan ishlash kabi o'quv jarayonini boshqarish funksiyalarini amalga oshiradi.

Shuni takidlash lozimki o'qituvchining kompetentsiyasi, intellektual salohiyati, ijodkorlik mahorati orqali fizika fanidagi dars jarayonida o'quvchilarning faol ishtiroklari, bilim darajalarining ortishiga va o'z navbatida, vatanimizning erkin, mustaqil fikrli, barkamol avlod vakili bo'lib shakllanishlariga zamin yaratadi.





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# PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS SCIENCES

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## RITORIKA -BUYUK SO'Z SAN'ATI

**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqolada ritorika -buyuk so'z san'ati ekanligi, xususan shirinsuxanlik, muomala odobi, chiroyli so'zlash haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirildi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:**  *ritorika, so'z, shirinsuxanlik, muomala, til, talaffuz, tafakkur, odob, axloq, nutq, ishonch.*

Ritorika - bu so'z san'ati, so'z san'ati bo'lganda ham ohangdan libos kiyib, talaffuz bilan jilolangan so'zlar yig'indisidir. Tilning imkoniyatlari nutq orqali, nutq jarayonida ochiladi. Shirin muomalada bo'lish ham katta san'at.


Shirinsuxanlik, inson faoliyatining asosiy omillaridan biridir. Chunki uning aql - zakovati, fikr -tuyg'ulari, bilimi va madaniyati, saviyasi tafakkuri ma'lum darajada, so'zda ifoda etiladi. Yaxshi so'z bilan kishilarning ishonchi va qalbini zabt etish mumkin. So'z tilning tayanchi hamda go'zalligidir. So'z, yuz va ko'z, tilning ko'rkidir.

"So'zning otasi aql -onasi til" deyishadi keksalar. Muomala madaniyatida so'z aqldan kuch, tildan ixtiyor oladi. Til shunday kuchga egaki, suyaksiz bo'lsa ham suyakni tebratadi.

Muomala axloq ko'rki sanaladi. Har bir insonning qanday dunyoqarashga egaligi, bilimliligi, uning boshqalarga qilayotgan muomalasidan bilinadi. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, muomala insonlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqa vositasi hisoblanadi. Bir-birimizga qiladigan muomalamiz, munosabatimizning zamirida ham chiroyli muomala yotadi. Nutq odobi – insonning umumiy axloqini belgilovchi asosiy mezondir. Axloq haqidagi ibratli, ilk fikrlar qadimgi turkiy yodnomalarda, buyuk allomalarning asarlarida va boshqa yozma yodgorliklarda bizgacha etib kelgan. Nutq shaxsiy hodisa, Nutqni har bir shaxs o'zi tuzadi. Insonning muomalasiga qarab, axloqiga ham baho beriladi. So'z orqali insonlarning tafakkuri, fikri anglashiladi, muomala madaniyati orqali u kishining odobi, kelib chiqishi, naslu - nasabi, ota - onasi va ustozining bergan ta'lim tarbiyasi namoyon bo'ladi.

Til -inson tafakkurining maxsuli. U inson madaniyati, fikriy go'zalligini, yaxshi, ibratli, havas qilsa arziydigan fazilatlarni yuzaga chiqaruvchi vositadir. Uning





insonga ta'siri ham shunga yarasha. Xar bir so'zni o'z vaqtida so'zlash, so'zlashdan oldin puxta o'ylab ko'rish kerak. Shuning uchun ham o'tmishda yashab o'tgan mutafakkirlarimiz tilga, so'zga hurmat bilan yondoshishni ta'kidlaganlar.

Husayn Voiz Koshifiy so'z qadri, kamgaplik to'g'risida ibratli fikrlarni bayon etgan: «Har zabon tig'i haq g'uzorlikda noqildur ango tez-tez tig' zaboni birla sazo bermak kerak» yoki «Haq vaqtiki so'zlar aytursizlar yaxshi so'zdin bo'lakni ayt mangizlar va ko'p so'zlamak ko'ngilni qaro qilur, xor aylar» yoki «Mumkin ersa, yaxshi so'z qil oshkor, yaxshi so'zdin ho'b yo'qtur yodgor», «Nasihatni shirin so'zu muloyimlik birla ibtido qilgay, chunki bu zamonda yumshoqlik va xushho'ylik ko'rguzmayin nasihat korga kelmas», -deydi va inson har doim yaxshi so'zni so'zlashi lozimligini uqtiradi. Koshifiy bunday kishilarni hech bir so'zida qadr-qimmatini yo'q, og'zidan nima chiqayotganini bilmaydigan kishilardir, deb baxolaydi.

Husayn Voiz Koshifiy chiroyli so'zlash xususida shunday deydi – “Agar bu so'zlarning ma'nosi nimadir, deb so'rasalar, degilki, odam o'zidan ustun kishiga yetganda, odob saqlab sukut qilsin va undan o'rgansin. O'zidan tubanroqqa yetganda, haq so'zlarni aytib, uning ko'nglini ilitsin va haqqa hidoyat etsin, xulqu karam bilan foyda yetkazsin. O'ziga barobar odamga yetganda esa, shafqat va marhamat yo'lini tutsin.” Ular e'tiborsiz, so'z so'zlovchilardir. Bu kishilar jununga, Sherga ittifoqchi sanaladi. Ko'p gapirmaslik, so'zni mensimaslik, qolaversa, faqat yaxshi gapni aytib yodgorlik qoldirish kerakligini ko'p bor ta'kidlaydi.


Islomiy manbalarda ham iymon qalbdadir deb bejizga ta'kidlanmagan. Biroq, uni so'z bilan ifoda qilmasa, foydasi yo'q. Namoz ham amaldir, u ham muqaddas so'zlardan tashkil topgan. Inson «so'zning ahamiyati yo'q» deyishi bilan o'z-o'zingni rad etadi. Chunki shu fikrni ham so'z bilan ifoda qilayotganligini bilmay qoladi.

Islom dini insonlarni shirinso'z bo'lishga chaqirishi bejiz emas. Zero, Qur'onda «Bandalarimga aytgin, ular eng go'zal bo'lgan narsani aytsinlar. Albatta, shayton oralarini buzib turadi» (Isro surasi, 53 oyat) . Alloh mana shu oyatda musulmonlarni o'zaro suhbatlarida, gap-so'zlarida shirinso'z bo'lishga buyuradi. Agar ular buyruqqa itoat etmay, yomon so'zlarni ixtiyor qilsalar, albatta shayton oralarini buzadi va natijada yomonlik va dushmanlik sodir bo'ladi. Qur'onning Baqara surasi, 83-oyatida esa Alloh aytadiki, “Va odamlarga yaxshi gaplar ayting”. So'z inson tanasiga turlicha ta'sir etadi. Inson xar doim navqiron, bardam bo'lishi uchun boshqa insonlarni ranjitmasliklari, dilini vayron qilmasliklari hamda o'zlari ham xushtabiat bo'lishlari lozim. Uquv va bilimning tarjimoni ham tildir. Kishiga rushnollik, yaxshilik va ezgulik til tufayli keladi. Agar tilga e'tibor bermasa, uni noo'rin ko'llansa, insonning boshiga kulfatlar keltiradi.

Til arslon misoli yotar qafasda,







Bexabar boshini u er nafasda  
Tilidan tutilgan ne deyar, eshit,  
Amal qil bu so'zga, o'zingga esh et.  
Bolo keltiradi boshga bu til  
So'zingni tiyib yur, boshing yorilmasin

"Muomala" so'zi zamirida butun insoniyat taqdiri mujassam ekanligini e'tirof etgan adabiyotshunos olim N.Bekmirzaev muomala va shirinso'zlikning inson hayotidagi o'rni, ahamiyati, qimmatiga doir ma'lumotlarni keltiradi. Ayniqsa sansirab murojaat qilish odobsizlik ekanligi, do'q-po'pisa betayinlik va beburdlik nishonasi ekani haqida ta'kidlab, «Har bir odam o'zining shaklu-shamoyil go'zalligiga vaqt va pul sarflash hisobiga erishadi. Agar odamlardagi shakl go'zhalligiga ma'naviy – axloqiy go'zallik, muomala madaniyati ham qo'shilsa bormi, nur ustiga a'lo nur bo'lardi. Bundaylarni komillikka intilish yo'lidan borib, odamlarga shirin so'zlari bilan ruhiy madad beradiganlar safiga kiritish lozim»-deydi. Darhaqiqat, chiroyli muomalaning qudrati inson bilimi bilan ham belgilanadi. Zero, oqilonalik so'z, nutq bevosita tafakkur mahsuli, tafakkur esa bilimsiz vujudga kelmaydi. Shu bois, bilimsizlik o'zaro muloqotda, insonlararo munosabatda pand berib qo'yishi, aksincha, oqil kishining tili so'zda erkli, mushohadali bo'lib, ko'plarga naf keltirganligi haqida pandnomalarda bitilgan.

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## COMPETENCY APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH

**Abstract:** *The article deals with the concept of “linguocultural competence” in teaching English. Its place in language system is defined. In modern studies on methods of teaching English language increasing attention is focused on the relation between language, history and culture. The acknowledgement of the importance of the cultural component in research is closely connected with the usage of cognitive approach.*

**Key words:** *: linguocultural competence; history of the English language; globalization; intercultural communication.*

With the advent of advanced technologies, the prominence of education is surged so as to effectively consolidate the teaching process. Furthermore, modern ways of educating English have enhanced in the last twenty years. Nowadays everything alters, obviously in teaching the English language. As a matter of fact, there is an enormous variability of strategies of teaching foreign languages to language learners. It is universally known that each of this educational method is principally based on a particular vision of comprehension the language or the learning process, frequently using specific materials and techniques used in a set sequence. For this reason, we can see the following rules:

Language teaching methods: (teacher -focused)

- \* Audio lingual method
- \* Communicative language teaching
- \* Competency –based language teaching
- \* Direct method
- \* Grammar –translation method
- \* Natural approach
- \* Oral and situational language teaching
- \* Lexical approach
- \* Silent way
- \* Suggestopedia



- \* Task –based language teaching
- \* Total physical response [1]

According to the above instruction, we can perceive overall strategies or approaches of language teaching styles for language teachers. On the one hand, today the process of English communicative learning will be more student – centered, but less time consuming. Therefore, it is promised that the educating quality will be improved and student`s applied English communication can be successfully cultivated, meaning that students` conversational capabilities will be further developed. Language in education would ordinarily create such naturally acquired language skill, enriching it through the improvement of literacy into a tool for abstract thought along with the acquisition of academic knowledge. Language teachers use a wide range of local stories, texts or English translation of literature in the classroom. The use of language as well as the use of various accents in listening activities or tests are widely inspired in the English language classroom. With the procreation of means of communication, such as smart phones, tablets and computers, it is inclined that textbooks will disappear in a few years. Additionally, the access to knowledge in terms of adjustment and movement has dramatically changed. Teaching in language classes concentrates on encouraging the learners thinking and language content, outcomes within learning techniques or approaches. There are significant and complicated student –teacher interactions inside and outside the classroom. In a knowledge based society as well as to below remain competitive and employable, teachers are expected to engage in a continuous professional development or the professional learning activities from the starting to the end of their careers. As with any other profession, teachers are also expected to assume a greater responsibility for their own professional learning, continually developing their knowledge and capabilities. Having realized the need of the hour: the English teachers convene distinctive kinds of conferences along with seminars to flourish or create a platform and to get to find out the upcoming ideologies in the English language teaching and also to upgrade themselves professionally. It is undoubtedly true that the fifth capacities, namely reading, writing, speaking, listening and grammar of language possibilities the efficiency to use grammatical structures with accuracy. Academic qualification merely may not assist teachers to grow professionally, on the other hand, they need to be equipped themselves with the up-to-date practices. What is more, the educating materials are being used in our country are nearly made available around the world. There had been so several methodologies of teaching English language. In addition to the aspect of globalization which is inseparable from English teaching is an





advancement of Information and Communication Technology [2]. New directions in English language educating like interactive approach or strategy of teaching English is increased as a consequence of sustain research by the central board of secondary education (CBSE New Delhi). This approach is also advocated by the Indian Council of School education(ICSE New Delhi). It is known that “to interact” means to communicate with each other during the interaction. Its means give the information, thoughts unfamiliar to receiver. In this case, we ought to focus on the below statement: “Interacting approach is related to the actual use of language”.[3] We can also look through the following instruction: Interactive methods: Brainstorming, chain drills, Think pair and share, Discussion, Debates, Role playing, Project work, Group work, Aquarium, Microphone. It is universally accepted that below (interactive) teaching styles are “Brainstorming”, “Think pair and share” and so on. In interactive method some point of views are followed the leader, Test Tournaments, YouTube, Videos Quizzes, One word, Opposite Arguments, Total Physical Response (TPR), Electronic Role Playing, Puzzle pieces. It is undeniably true that such types of methods are extremely helpful to arrange teaching and learning processes successfully. For example, “Brainstorming” as well as “Think pair and share” are very crucial for both language learner and teacher. Hence, such kinds of methods can persuade both of them to reckon logically, to analyze the thought appropriately, to express the ideas clearly, to assist to criticize or judge various views autonomously or to adapt the new atmosphere in any conditions, or else to strengthen language learners’ ability [4]. Taking into everything consideration it is concluded that above factor the utilizing interactive ways or methods into educating and learning foreign languages process is one of the most pivotal solutions to overcome the issue. Besides that, it is undeniably true that teacher should be skillful and experienced at not only educating foreign languages, but also organizing the connection between the lessons and innovative technologies nearly professionally. The reason for this is that modern approaches and methods are efficient in teaching English language comprehensively.







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## ДЕРМАТОВЕНЕРОЛОГИК ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ СИНТАКТИК УСУЛ БИЛАН ЯСАЛИШИ

Инглиз ва ўзбек тили дерматовенерология терминологиясида мазкур соҳа тушунчаларини ифодаловчи бирикма терминлар салмоқли ўрин эгаллайди. Биз бирикма терминлар тушунчасини кенг маънода қўллаб, уларга қўшма, содда ва мураккаб ёйиқ терминларни киритдик. Илмий-техникавий терминология тизимида ясалиши ва қўлланилиши жиҳатидан фаол бўлган бирикма терминлар содда, қўшма, мураккаб ёйиқ кўринишлардаги бирикма (конструкция)лар ҳам деб юритилади. Улар орасида инглиз тили дерматовенерологик терминология тизимида энг фаоли содда бирикмалар ҳисобланади.

Тери таносил касалликлари соҳасида икки компонентли содда бирикма терминлар таркибидаги компонентларни тузилиш материалига кўра қуйидагича кўринишларда бўлиши мумкин:

1. ҳар иккала компонент ҳам мазкур соҳа лексик бирликларидан иборат бўлади: *cyst epidermoid*- эпидермоид киста, [\*dermatitis seborrheic\*](#) – себореяли дерматит, [\*diabetic dermopathy\*](#)- диабетли дермопатия, *dyshidrotic eczema*-дисгидротик экзема, [\*genital herpes\*](#)-жинсий аъзолар учуғи;

2. бирикма терминнинг аниқловчи компоненти умумистеъмол сўздан, аниқланмиш эса соҳавий термин сўздан ташкил топади: *deep mycosis*-чуқур микоз, *common wart*- оддий сўғал, *herpes simplex*-оддий учуқ, *flat wart*-ясси сўғал, *true eczema*-чин экзема кабилар;

3. бирикма терминнинг аниқловчи компоненти мазкур соҳа терминига оид сўздан, аниқланмиш эса умумистеъмол сўздан иборат бўлади: *Langerhans cells*-Лангерганс хужайралари, *Basal layer*-базал қават-, *dermatological therapy* дерматологик терапия- каби;

4. бирикма терминнинг ҳар иккала компоненти ҳам умумистеъмол сўзлардан иборат бўлади: *spinous layer*-микансимон қават, *heat rash*- қизил иссиқлик, *cradle cap*- янги туғилган чақалоқлар сариқлиги каби.

Ҳар икки тилдаги содда бирикма терминлар таркибига кирувчи компонентларнинг структур-семантик таҳлили ифода (формал) ва мазмун



(семантик) жиҳатларига кўра улар ўртасида типологик ўхшашликлар борлигини кўрсатди.

Инглиз тилида дерматовенерология соҳасига доир бирикма терминлар грамматик жиҳатдан турли хил кўринишга эга бўлиб, кўп ҳолларда улар икки мустақил сўздан иборат битишув йўли билан бириккан содда бирикма терминлар тарзида учрайди: *skin tumours, skin cancer, skin disease, skin collagen, hair growth, male baldness*, кабилар.

Таҳлилий маълумотга кўра, инглиз тилида тери-таносил касалликлари терминларининг икки компонентли терминологик бирикмалари N+N ва Adj+N модели орқали ясалиш имконияти кўпроқ деган фикрга келинди. Икки компонентли терминларнинг умумий сонидан N+N модели билан ясалган терминлар 49.32% ни, Adj+N модели билан ясалган терминлар эса 28, 7% ни ташкил этади. Шу билан бир қаторда, инглиз тили дерматовенерология терминологияси тизимида уч ва ундан ортиқ ёйиқ турдаги мураккаб бирикма терминлар ҳам сон жиҳатидан кўп, яъни 1238 та эканлигига гувоҳ бўлдик. Жумладан, улар сирасига қуйидагиларни киритиш мумкин: *skin immune system, dermal dendritic cell, epidermal Langerhans cell, irritant contact dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, male pattern baldness, basal cell carcinoma, chronic sun damage*.

Тадқиқот жараёнида инглиз тилида дерматовенерология терминлари орасида 452 та уч компонентли терминологик бирикмалар аниқланди, улар терминологик бирикмаларнинг умумий сонининг 23%ини ташкил этди. Улар орасида энг сермахсул деб топилган моделлар қуйидагилар: N+N+N (*skin immune system, basal cell carcinoma*), Adj+N+N (*allergic contact dermatitis, simplex herpes virus, deep itch mycosis*), Adj+Adj+N (*chronic atrophic acrodermatitis, total universal alopecia, discoid lupus erythematosus, dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa*), N+prep.+N+N (*epidermophytosis of foot nails; Atrophoderma of Pasini Pierini, Candidiasis of the skin and nails*), Adj+N+prep+N (*scarring fibrosis of the skin*), N+prep+Adj+N (*spectrum of cutaneous tuberculosis*).

Таҳлил жараёнида инглиз тили уч компонентли терминологик бирикмаларнинг ясалишида умумий ҳисобда 6 та модель аниқланди. Жумладан, Adj+N+N уч компонентли терминологик бирикмаларнинг энг кенг тарқалган модели сифатида белгиланди. Бу моделнинг асоси икки сўзли терминологик бирикма бўлиб, В.Гриневнинг таъкидлашича, улар ўзаро структуравий-семантик алоқага эга, бунда ҳоким сўз бирикмалар одатда мустақил терминологик сўз бирикма тарзида қўлланилади.





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## SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

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### PROSPECTS FOR THE STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL MECHANISMS OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

**Abstract:** *Today, the study of organizational and motivational mechanisms of personnel management in the organization is of great importance. Because it is possible to observe the conflict of interests of the employer and the employee as a result of achieving an increase in work efficiency by meeting the needs of employees in the organization. This is directly proportional to the development of the organization.*


*This article analyzes the prospects for the study of organizational and motivational mechanisms of employee management, and the author expresses scientific views.*

**Keywords:** *organization, employee, motivation, personnel management, organizational-motivational mechanism.*

Employees are emerging as a key factor in the acceleration of economic processes, the implementation of broad reforms and the sharp increase in growth and competition in organizations. This requires a change in the approach to employees, recognizing them as one of the main sources of social production. In modern conditions, radical changes are taking place in the management system of enterprises. As a result of such changes, there is a need to introduce new approaches to the organization of the organization's activities and personnel management.

In order to study the socio-economic problems of the internal and external environment of the organization, it is necessary to pay attention, first of all, to the effective use of organizational and motivational mechanisms of the personnel management process. The widespread application of these mechanisms in practice has a decisive impact on the sustainability of the organization. In this regard, the





study of organizational and motivational mechanisms of personnel management shows the urgency. We consider it expedient to study this process in two parts:

1. Organizational mechanism of personnel management
2. Motivational mechanism of personnel management

Hence, after a separate analysis of these mechanisms, the relevance of the organization to the field of personnel management and the factors influencing them are considered.

- The organizational mechanism of personnel management is considered as a system of rules, laws and procedures governing the relations of team members. It includes the elements that ensure the rational functioning of the personnel management system, the relationship between organizational forms, methods, legal norms and standards, complex processes aimed at organizing [1].

- The motivational mechanism of personnel management is a set of economic actions that increase the chances of success of the participants of the enterprise, allowing them to achieve development through conscious material and spiritual influence.

Organizational-motivational mechanisms of personnel management have been studied by many scientists. Including, N. According to Kvasha, the organizational-motivational mechanism of the enterprise includes economic means and a system of incentives of moral, psychological and social nature, which act as motives, motivate to work [2]. According to N. Pryajnikov, this mechanism is a complex system of practical means and methods of influencing employees to ensure the achievement of goals [3].

O. Akimova sees the motivational mechanism as a complex system of interrelated forms and methods, tools and schemes, ensuring interest in the final results of the company's activities by influencing employees and their work [4].


V. Emphasizing that the motivational mechanism consists of two elements, Gribov distinguishes them as follows:

- The mechanism of external stimuli (motivation and coercion);
- Mechanism of increasing propensity to activity [5].

It is obvious that the role and importance of organizational and motivational mechanisms in the effective management of employees is high. Therefore, the motivational mechanism of the organization serves as a basis for the development of personnel activities as a key element of management policy [6].

Thus, based on the existing theory of the study of the organizational-motivational mechanism of personnel management and research conducted by scientists, this category can be defined as follows. Organizational-motivational





mechanism of personnel management is a system of complex socio-economic measures that ensure the effectiveness of activities through planning, organization, motivation, coordination and control of the work process, depending on the direction of the organization.

According to an analysis by the Gallup International Association, only 15 percent of employees worldwide work in the businesses of their dreams. Eighty-five percent of employees work where they can and against their will. It is clear that many organizations today do not pay attention to the factors that affect the effectiveness of personnel management. As a result, employees are forced to work for the organization only in order to meet their financial needs and improve their personal and family conditions. Therefore, in today's management it is important to study the level of job satisfaction of employees, to identify their needs.

It is proving that every company provides its future, prospects and competitiveness directly through qualified personnel. In particular, the process of personnel management plays an important role in determining the future state of the organization, as it is effectively managed through direct material and moral influence on them. There are also the following priority reasons for effective staff management and dealing with them:

first, qualified personnel are the main asset of the organization, without which all equipment and technologies can not be managed;

second, one of the main requirements of the economy is flexibility and competitiveness in time and environment. This cannot be done without the human factor alone;


third, the ability to work on oneself, the ability to adapt to changes and reforms, leads to the easy and successful implementation of tasks;

fourth, the high mobility of employees relative to technology shows their place and importance in the organization.

For every employee, too, financial incentives may not be a factor in ensuring that they are in constant motion. This is because in some organizations, although wages are the mainstay of employment, for many employees, a sense of respect and gratitude in the workplace is more important [8]. More than expected results can be achieved by constantly inspiring such employees and positively influencing their behavior.

In short, in the process of personnel management, it is necessary to identify the factors that affect the improvement of the team and the motivation of its work, taking into account the internal nature, conditions and capabilities of each





organization. Otherwise, these factors may adversely affect employees' job satisfaction levels or the chosen method may not justify itself.

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## **THE PRINCIPLE OF DIVISION OF POWERS**


**Abstract :** *The article deals with the problems of the formation and development of the principle of separation of powers. The practice of its implementation in various states is analyzed. Modern scientific approaches to understanding the principle of separation of powers are also studied. The features of the implementation of this principle in the functioning of the state mechanism of modern Uzbekistan are considered.*

**Keywords :** *The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, separation of powers, state authorities, organization, functioning.*

The large-scale reforms implemented in our country during the years of independence have become an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, inviolability of state borders, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, have created the necessary conditions for a decent life for our people, the realization of the creative potential of our citizens. During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the creation of legal foundations for the organization of state power in our country on the basis of democratic principles. In this process, the legal foundations of the three systems of power characteristic of democratic States were created, and their activities were separated from each other. In addition, special attention was paid to the creation of special bodies that perform certain functions of the State, and such bodies were created. Their activities and their jurisdictions are still being reformed and regulated separately by law, and this process is still ongoing. At the same time, the vital principle *"the people should serve their people, not state institutions"* is being implemented as an important criterion of public administration. In this regard, the development of the institution of parliamentary control in our country is of particular importance.

The organization and system of state power in the process of democratic governance of the country, the role of the bodies operating in it in the functioning of the state are also known from the historical experience of developed countries. It is known that public administration has passed many historical stages in its





development. His management system gradually became more narrow and systematic. The system of government is based on the principle of separation of powers: legislative, executive and judicial. In particular, **article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan** establishes that the system of State power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial.

The question of state power plays an important role in jurisprudence. State power is the most important element of the socio-political life of society. Thanks to its direct influence, all elements of the political system are moving. Today, Uzbekistan is firmly on the path of building a civil society and ensuring the rule of law. As the first **President I. A. Karimov** said, “ *... strengthening of independence, democratization and renewal of society will always be our main priority and task*”.

In the organization of State power, the principle of separation of powers is currently used as a proven mechanism for the effective organization of the branches of government. In the organization of our independent statehood, the principle of separation of powers, proven by world practice, was enshrined in article 5 of the Law “On the Foundations of State Independence”, one of the laws adopted in Uzbekistan in the first years of independence. **Article 11** of our **Constitution**, adopted on December 8, 1992, also enshrines this principle in the Constitution. According to it, the system of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the following powers:


1. Legislative power;
2. Executive Branch;
3. Judicial power.

Below we will talk about the emergence of the principles of separation of powers. Thus, in the history of the development of law and state power, many scientists have expressed their views on the principle of separation of powers.

One of them was the great French thinker **S. Montesquieu** in his work “**On the Spirit of Laws**” believes that in a state built fairly, the power should not be the only one, but, on the contrary, believes that there must necessarily be three authorities that are not subordinate to each other: legislative, executive and judicial.

The principle of separation of powers was first enshrined in the US Constitution of 1787. According to this principle, the powers of the government are not only distributed among its various branches, but also control each other through a “**system of mutual balance and restrictions**”. The essence of the principle of






separation of powers is that each government, performing the functions of the state independently, balances each other with its own legal means, preventing the concentration of power in the hands of one government. The issue of the correct distribution of powers between the subjects of state power will be resolved in stages. With the development of socio-economic and socio-political relations, the increasing maturity of political, state-legal and civil institutions, the growth of political culture and legal awareness, the responsibility of government bodies has increased on the basis of the consistent and gradual transfer of the powers of the president to the Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers. However, in order for none of these three branches of government to surpass the others, assimilate their powers or try to replace them, a system of “**restraint and balance**” must prevail. In this regard, it is very important to form this system, strengthen it constitutionally and use it in the organization of state power.

As the French scientist **Montesquieu** rightly noted, *“in order for the abuse of power to become impossible, it is necessary to establish such an order that the various branches of government can mutually restrain each other”*. Of course, these statements of Montesquieu are considered today one of the main manifestations of statehood. What he said was true. History shows what consequences from the point of view of law and justice can have the fact that in any state all the fullness of power is concentrated in the hands of one person or one particular authority.

The first roots of the idea of separation of powers can also be traced in the views of the ancient Greek thinker **Aristotle**. Aristotle, reflecting on the state structure in his famous work “**Politics**”, notes the presence of three of its elements, namely the legislative and advisory body, the magistrate and the judiciary.

The idea of separation of powers received further theoretical development in the Middle Ages and began to acquire a new level of quality. The views of the English philosopher **John Locke** (1632-1704) are of great importance in the formation of the idea of the separation of powers. His political and legal views, including on public administration and, in particular, on the separation of powers, are set out in his work “**Two Treatises on Public Administration**”, published in 1690. Locke believed that in order to prevent the seizure of power by one person or a group of persons, the public powers of the state should be clearly separated from each other, delimited, that is, these powers should be divided between state bodies. The power to adopt laws, of course, should be transferred to a representative body – the parliament, which represents the will of the entire nation, and, therefore, the parliament is the legislative power. The implementation of laws issued by parliament, that is, the exercise of executive power, belongs to the





monarch, the Cabinet of Ministers, that is, the government. He put forward his point of view that this subject of power will also be responsible for foreign relations with foreign states.

It should be noted that the novelty laid down by Locke in the idea of the separation of powers was not limited only to the purpose of maintaining state bodies in balance, his thoughts and judgments in this area formed a fairly broad content, which was expressed in Locke's establishment of the principles of communication and interaction between individual parts of state power in order to prevent the usurpation of power as a whole by any subject and the despotic use of state power. Locke's progressive views on the components of a single state power, the relationship between them, the mutual differentiation, the distribution of power had a positive impact on the state and legal views of that time, and also to a certain extent served as the basis for the formation of the doctrine of constitutionalism. For example, the “**Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**”, adopted by the French National Assembly on August 2, 1789, states: “ **...in a society where the use of rights is not ensured and the separation of powers is not carried out, there is no Constitution...**”, it is proclaimed. It can be seen from this that with the development of the history of statehood, public administration, its organizational aspects, the implementation of human rights have evolved more and more and have found their expression to this day.

Even in our state, the principle of separation of these powers has been specifically defined by our basic law since the time of independence. The principle of separation of powers, as is known, ensures the effective functioning of the state mechanism. When the integral state power is divided into three branches according to this principle, they function independently of each other.

❖ **The supreme legislative power - The Oliy Majlis**


Currently, it is no secret to anyone how quickly and effectively our state achieves the goals and objectives set for it, largely depends on state bodies and their effective activities. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the highest representative body of the State exercising legislative power. That is, the Oliy Majlis is our parliament. It consists of two chambers-the upper (Senate) and the lower (legislative). Chapter XVIII of our Constitution is devoted to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which defines its formation and powers.

❖ ☐ **State Executive Branch-Cabinet of Ministers**

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Cabinet of Ministers, which exercises executive power. The legal status of the Cabinet of Ministers is







enshrined in chapter XX of the Constitution, which clearly stipulates its formation and powers.

Based on constitutional principles, article 98 of the Constitution establishes that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan exercises executive power. The Cabinet of Ministers heads the system of state administration bodies and the system of economic management bodies formed by it, ensures their coordinated activities. The Cabinet of Ministers is considered to have the right of legislative initiative (Article 83 of the Constitution). The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in its activities. The main content of the government's powers, its implementation, competence, principles of activity, responsibility and responsibility of the relevant executive authorities, the essence of the government's responsibility, forms of accountability and activities are disclosed directly.

#### ❖ **State judicial power**

The main task of the judiciary is the implementation of justice in our country, ensuring the rule of law, reliable protection of human rights and interests. The system of justice bodies in our republic is organized in administrative-territorial units and considers issues arising as a result of legal relations between enterprises, organizations and institutions, state bodies and citizens on the scale of established territorial units.

The practical implementation of the above-mentioned powers is inextricably linked with the administration of justice, constitutes the content of the judiciary and is aimed at ensuring the mandatory execution of the sentences and decisions adopted by it. The introduction of judicial decisions into practice is mandatory, this circumstance is enshrined in the law.

From the above, we can conclude: *“The state is a common union of people, organized on the basis of law, united on the basis of domination over a single territory and subordination to a single authority”.*

The main logic, the core of such a social phenomenon as the "state", is the power. The State is also a political organization belonging to society. In other words, the question of the essence of the state is covered by answering the question – who owns state power, who exercises it and in what interests.






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## **FÖRDERUNG DER TOLERANZ IN DER MODERNEN GESELLSCHAFT**

Im Mittelpunkt der groß angelegten Reformen in unserem Land steht vor allem das Ziel, die Interessen des Menschen, seine Rechte und Freiheiten zu wahren. Die Interessen der Bürger können nur durch die Schaffung einer Atmosphäre des Friedens und der Ruhe, des gegenseitigen Respekts, des Mitgefühls und der Solidarität gewährleistet werden. Heute, in einer Zeit, in der die Welt im Zusammenhang mit der Coronavirus-Pandemie mit einer Krise konfrontiert ist, erleben wir in vielen Regionen die Eskalation interethnischer und interreligiöser Konflikte. Daher ist es wichtig, solidarisch zu bleiben, um die eingeleiteten Reformen fortzusetzen. In Usbekistan wird der multiethnische Charakter der Bevölkerung als günstiger Faktor für die sozioökonomische Entwicklung angesehen. Die Wahrung der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Stabilität ist das Prestige Usbekistans in der internationalen Arena durch die Harmonisierung der interreligiösen und interethnischen Beziehungen! wächst. Insbesondere der Unterricht in öffentlichen Bildungseinrichtungen des Landes wird in sieben Sprachen durchgeführt. Die Nationale Fernseh und Radiogesellschaft Usbekistans sendet einige Programme in zwölf Sprachen, und Zeitungen und Zeitschriften werden in mehr als einem Dutzend Sprachen herausgegeben. Das Komitee für interethnische Beziehungen und Freundschaft mit dem Ausland hat 138 nationale Kulturzentren sowie etwa 2.300 religiöse Organisationen von 16 Konfessionen. Ein Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Förderung des interethnischen und interreligiösen Einklangs. Es sei darauf hingewiesen, dass diese Reformen und Änderungen auf verfassungsmäßigen Rechten und Garantien beruhen. Daher sind in diesem Zusammenhang die folgenden Argumente anzuführen. Erstens gibt es verfassungsrechtliche Garantien für die volle Entfaltung des Potenzials von Vertretern verschiedener Nationalitäten und Religionen, den Schutz ihrer Rechte und Interessen. Dabei wird besonderes Augenmerk auf die Gewährleistung gleicher Rechte und Freiheiten der Bürger, unabhängig von Geschlecht, Rasse,

Nationalität, Sprache, Religion, sozialer Herkunft, Weltanschauung, persönlichem und sozialem Status, ihrer Gleichheit vor dem Gesetz gelegt Staatspolitik der Republik Usbekistan sind Gleichheit der Bürger, soziale Gerechtigkeit, Rechtsstaatlichkeit, gegenseitige Achtung der kulturellen,





sprachlichen und religiösen Werte, Traditionen und Gebräuche der Nationen und Völker ihrer Herkunft. Es sei darauf hingewiesen, dass die Politik der Republik Usbekistan zur Förderung der interethnischen und interreligiösen Harmonie vollständig mit der Allgemeinen Erklärung der Menschenrechte und anderen internationalen Rechtsinstrumenten übereinstimmt. Zweitens ist die Gewährleistung interethnischer Harmonie und religiöser Toleranz ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Entwicklungsstrategie Usbekistans als moderner Staat. In Übereinstimmung mit der Aktionsstrategie für die fünf Entwicklungsschwerpunkte der Republik Usbekistan für 2017-2021 wird diesem Bereich besondere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet und enge Entscheidungen getroffen. Die meisten dieser Rechtsdokumente zielen darauf ab, die Rechte und Freiheiten der Bürger unabhängig von Religion oder Nationalität zu erweitern, einschließlich ihrer Fähigkeit, an der Verwaltung öffentlicher und staatlicher Angelegenheiten teilzunehmen. So wurde beispielsweise die Entscheidungsbefugnis über die Auflösung einer religiösen Organisation von der Exekutive auf die Judikative übertragen und die rechtlichen Garantien ihrer Handlungsfreiheit gestärkt. Die Höhe der staatlichen Gebühr für die Registrierung einer Dinly-Organisation wurde verfünffacht und die Meldehäufigkeit reduziert. Religiöse Organisationen werden von nun an nur noch einmal im Jahr berichten und 2019 wurde das Konzept der Staatspolitik der Republik Usbekistan im Bereich der interethnischen Beziehungen verabschiedet. Gleichzeitig wurde eine Reihe von Beschlüssen zur Verbesserung der Aktivitäten des religiösen und pädagogischen Bereichs gefasst, wonach die Umsetzung einer einheitlichen Staatspolitik in diesem Bereich, der Schutz der Garantien der Gewissensfreiheit, ein konstruktiver und konstruktiver Dialog zwischen verschiedener Nationalitäten und ethnischer Gruppen Ein neues System zum Aufbau von Beziehungen auf der Grundlage gegenseitigen Respekts wurde eingeführt. Insbesondere wurde der Ausschuss für interethnische Beziehungen und Freundschaft mit dem Ausland im Ministerkabinett eingerichtet und der Ausschuss für religiöse Angelegenheiten verbessert. Drittens wurde in unserem Land im Rahmen der Aktionsstrategie ein institutioneller Ansatz zur Entwicklung des interethnischen und interreligiösen Dialogs etabliert. Insbesondere gemäß dem Dekret des Präsidenten der Republik Usbekistan vom 16. April 2018 "Über Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Tätigkeit des Ausschusses für religiöse Angelegenheiten im Ministerkabinett der Republik Usbekistan" Die neue Zusammensetzung des wurde genehmigt. Die Zusammensetzung des Rates wurde von 9 auf 17 Mitglieder erweitert - Vertreter der in Usbekistan tätigen Religionsgemeinschaften. Die Hauptaufgaben des Ausschusses für interethnische Beziehungen und Freundschaft mit dem Ausland







sind die Interaktion von Regierungsbehörden mit nationalen Kulturzentren und Freundschaftsgesellschaften im Land sowie Kooperation und Weiterentwicklung. Untersuchung, Ermittlung und Befriedigung der ethnokulturellen Bedürfnisse der Bürger im Rahmen des Ausschusses, ein öffentlicher Rat wurde eingerichtet, um die interethnischen Beziehungen zu stärken und möglichen Konflikten aus nationalen Gründen vorzubeugen. Das wichtigste erwartete Ergebnis ist die Stärkung der öffentlichen Kontrolle über die Aktivitäten der Regierungsbehörden, die für die Umsetzung der staatlichen Politik in diesem Bereich verantwortlich sind.

#### **VERWEISE :**

1. Islam Karimov „Yuksak ma'naviyat- yengilmas kuch" gedicht.
2. Shavkat Mirziyoyev „Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va oliyjanob xalqimiz bilan birg quramiz " gedicht .



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### **ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ «МОДЕЛЬНОГО МЕТОДА» ОБУЧЕНИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ**

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматривается такой феномен современной педагогической науки, как модельный метод обучения. Этот метод открывает новые возможности, как для учащихся, так и для преподавателей в инновационном образовательном пространстве, которое направлено на выработку у обучающихся принципиально новых качеств профессионального характера. Также в статье предложены способы эффективного внедрения данного метода в образовательную систему Республики Узбекистан.


**Ключевые слова:** образование, модельный метод, инновация, педагогика, поисковые навыки, обработка данных.

**Annotation:** The article provides information about such a phenomenon of modern pedagogical science as a model method. The method opens up new opportunities for both students and teachers in an innovative educational space that is aimed at developing students in fundamentally new professional qualities. Also the article proposes the ways to effectively implement this method in the educational system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** education, model method, innovation, pedagogy, search skills, data processing.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada zamonaviy pedagogika fanida mashhur bo'lgan o'qitishning model uslubi ko'rib chiqilgan. Bugungi innovatsion o'qitish uslublari dolzarb bo'lgan bir paytda bu uslub nafaqat o'quvchilarga, balki o'qituvchilar uchun ham ko'p imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi, shuningdek o'quvchilarda tubdan yangi bo'lgan professional fazilatlarni shakllantiradi. Shu bilan bir qatorda maqolada bu





*metodni O'zbekiston Respublikasining ta'lim tizimida samarali amalga oshirish yo'llari keltirib o'tilgan.*


**Kalit so'zlar:** *ta'lim, model uslubi, innovatsiya, pedagogika, qidirish qobiliyati, ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash.*

В последние годы система образования Республики Узбекистан оказалась втянутой в процесс непрерывного реформирования всех ступеней образовательной лестницы. Уже очевидна необходимость разработки современных моделей обучения, учитывающих различные культурные особенности школьников и уровни их готовности к обучению, а также разработки подходов к обновлению систему образования в русле развития компетентностного, деятельностного, интегративного подходов. Возникает объективная потребность в новых подходах, моделях, сценариях развития систему образования, идеи которых заложены в Государственном образовательном стандарте [1].

Строить систему образования на основе передачи учащимся всевозрастающего объема знаний, большая часть которых после окончания учебного заведения останется невостребованной, бессмысленно. Однако многие учителя не могут удержаться от желания расширять свои курсы по мере развития соответствующей их предмету науки. Кроме того, зачастую, до сих пор знания преподносятся в готовом виде, что не требует дополнительных поисковых усилий. Возможный вариант устранения противоречия между необходимостью передать ученику актуальную информацию и невозможностью это сделать традиционными методами – создание таких условий для студентов, которые позволяют освоения не конкретного содержания предмета, а неких его моделей, которые в совокупности могут служить своего рода матрицей, которая будет позволять эффективно организовывать и перестраивать полученных знаний. Основной трудностью для учащихся является самостоятельный поиск информации, добывание знаний. Причина в том, что в процессе обучения по-прежнему упор делается на то, что открыла современная наука, а не на то, как она сделала эти открытия. Таким образом, существует проблема выбора средств, моделей и методов, которые обеспечат активизацию самостоятельной исследовательской деятельности учащихся [2].

Учитывая вышеперечисленные обстоятельства, необходимо рассмотреть модельный метод, который способствует развитию самостоятельного творческого поиска обучающимися, что позволит им не только овладеть





поисково-навигационными механизмами, но и улучшит навыки самостоятельной обработки данных, что способствует активизации критических и аналитических процессов мышления. Помимо этого, важно учитывать актуальность и целесообразность предоставляемой обучающемуся информации, поскольку это сегодня определяющий фактор, который лежит в основе всего развития социокультурного пространства. Именно наличие у студентов профильных актуальных знаний, соответствующих тенденциям рынка труда, определяет его, как наиболее интересного профессионального кадра для потенциальных работодателей.

Модельный метод обучения открывает новые возможности для учащихся и учителей в инновационном образовательном пространстве, организация которого отличается целостностью и особой межпредметной интеграцией с выходом в реальную действительность. Именно поэтому проектирование урока при использовании модельного метода обучения не может ограничиваться только деловой игрой. Отличия организационных форм урока и его целевые установки при этом позволяют выделить три группы модельных уроков:

1. Имитационные: предполагают моделирование ситуации в условиях учебной аудитории; связаны с построением моделей решения предлагаемых образовательных задач (проблемных, коммуникативно-ситуативных, ценностно-деятельностных и т.п.). К этой группе можем отнести уже ставшие привычными в школьной практике урок-суд, урок-пресс-конференция, урок-аукцион и т.д.


2. Реальные: предполагают моделирование ситуации в реальных условиях (музей, парк, улицы города, производственные предприятия и т.п.); связаны не только с решением образовательных задач, но и с построением определенной поведенческой модели вне образовательной среды общеобразовательного учреждения. Среди организационных форм можем назвать музейный урок, урок-экскурсия, урок-выставка, урок-ярмарка и др.

3. Виртуальные: предполагают моделирование реальной среды в условиях учебной аудитории; связаны с построением визуальных (электронных) и натуральных (вещественных) информационных моделей с целью создания особой «атмосферности» для развития у учащихся интуитивно-эмоционального восприятия. Прежде всего это уроки-погружения [4].

Таким образом, перед образовательной системы Узбекистана стоит задача внедрения современного метода обучения, который способствует







всестороннего развития молодежи республики. Это возможно сделать несколькими путями:

- посредством адаптации и применения зарубежных моделей организации образовательного процесса, что может быть достаточно проблематично в связи с отличиями в менталитете, языке, национальной и культурной составляющей, а также в различии образовательных явлений. Однако такой способ может быть эффективен как минимум потому, что обладает существующей обширной теоретической (зарубежной) базой, которая обладает сведениями социологического, педагогического и психологического характера;

- посредством изобретения новейших моделей, аналогов которых нет в мировой практике образовательных систем, что также достаточно проблематично, поскольку новое всегда принимается достаточно опасливо и неактивно, что может повлиять на нежелание дальнейшего эксплуатирования моделей. При этом модель, разработанная «с нуля», может быть крайне эффективной, поскольку при ее разработке могут учитываться и рассчитываться все риски, будущие и настоящие проблемы и т.д.;

- посредством пополнения теоретической и практической базы описанием уже существующих и применяемых в практике педагогики явлений, которые показали себя с положительной стороны. Именно к этому способу относится модельный метод обучения, который представляет собой существующее явление, теорию которого описывают только сейчас.

Многообразие организационных форм модельного урока открывают новые возможности в реализации государственных образовательных стандартов, а эффект от проектирования образовательной деятельности с помощью модельного метода гораздо выше, чем от обучения учащихся прямыми действиями. Современное проектирование образовательного пространства общеобразовательного учреждения требует не только пересмотра позиции учащегося и учителя, но и широкого внедрения инновационных организационных форм и приемов на основе модельного метода обучения. Таким образом, использование в качестве инструмента в образовательном процессе модельного метода, способствующего активизации самостоятельной исследовательской деятельности учащихся, может помочь решению проблемы организации обучения.





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## **A PRAGMATIC STUDY OF METAPHORIZATION IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER HEADLINES**

**Annotation:** *This paper endeavors to investigate the wonder of metaphorization in English paper title texts according to the viewpoint of down to earth examination. With Relevance Theory as the rule, this paper makes a clarification of the preparing of representation with a down to earth approach and focuses that illustration is the boost taken on by columnists to accomplish ideal significance in this ostensive correspondence, just as the methodology to satisfy their composing reason.*

**Key language:** *Metaphorization, newspaper, headlines, relevance theory. relevance theory.*

**Introduction.** This paper intends to investigate the marvel of metaphorization in the present English paper title texts with a logical methodology. The principle assignment of this paper is to clarify the instrument of metaphorization in the present English paper title texts. Illustration in this paper isn't just viewed as a sort of explanatory gadget, yet more as a procedure in achieving a discourse act in correspondence among writers and paper readers. What writers need to accomplish is the ideal significance recorded as a hard copy a paper title text for their readers, by improving their open goal perceived through the demonstration displayed by allegory. Relevance Theory (RT) advanced by Sperber and Wilson is to play a key job in breaking down the system. Up until now, investigates on paper title texts at home and abroad have made consistent accomplishments in different viewpoints. For local English etymologists, news language is a specific class in etymological examinations, in which they apply different speculations to dissect semantic elements in this exceptional field. Such investigations are generally part of the distributions on language. In the interim, a few writers are moving a piece of their consideration from the practice of announcing news to composing books on news detailing. Inferable from the exceptional job of paper title texts, the two language specialists also, columnists have joined incredible significance to them by investing their amounts of energy into this field focusing on hypothetical and viable headway individually.






The examination concerning paper title texts is additionally an engaged task among analysts. Right off the bat during the 1980s, a few researchers started to show their inclinations in contemplating English paper title texts. Individuals in the Journalism Department of People's University took the drive to create the main determination book on English paper title texts. An ever increasing number of books in this field have followed to show their appearance, with changed accentuations on imaginative appreciation, ordered determination, reasonable composition abilities, and hypothetical investigation of English paper features. A nearer assessment on current examinations, either in other or English paper title texts, uncovers to us that the present quandary in growing new investigation field of this subject is established in the exploring modes winning, which limit further investigation into the idea of paper features. Individuals are social creatures; news announcing is only one of the social exercises chiefly including writers and paper readers. Along these lines, news language can be seen and further dissected according to the viewpoint of informative conduct, to be explicit, the editorial conduct. In correspondence, news language is to understand a preset objective set by the writer, consequently a sort of discourse act in fact. To build the discourse act mode, current pragmatics and news correspondence hypotheses structure the hypothetical bases, yet the essential errand is to discover the meeting point between the two fields. Researchers in manner of speaking, have made related examinations to foster this mode. He certifies that to contemplate way of talking as an imaginative choice of language is without a doubt significant, however its limits in characterizing certain ideas confine the advancement regarding this matter. All things considered, he probably proposes the four-venture functional course for the discourse act mode, He even intensely contends that manner of speaking is pragmatics somewhat, and discourse act is the center of manner of speaking investigation. Examination concerning the discourse act mode capacities as the precondition to the center sober minded examinations of metaphorization in English paper title texts. This mode works with sober minded standards in clarifying the handling of analogy in English paper title texts. To summarize, the investigation of paper title texts has zeroed in as well much consideration on the organization, expository and expressive viewpoints. Abundance endeavors have been made to sum up the phonetic elements of paper title texts, fundamentally from the creative or way of talking point; not many endeavors have been made to explore the instrument behind those phonetic or elaborate highlights. Against this foundation, the idea of the discourse act mode clears an uplifting way for analysts to refresh their perspectives and audit pertinent issues in this field. This paper is to test into








one of the provisions in English paper features - metaphorization, inside the system of the discourse act mode and a key realistic standard - the guideline of significance. It is trusted that such an examination can help paper readers, just as journalists, to draw nearer to the idea of paper title texts.

As ordinarily accepted, the main individual in considering illustration is Aristotle, who wrote in Rhetoric and Poetics right around 1600 a long time back that "representation comprises in giving a thing a name that has a place with something different; the transaction being either from variety to species, or from species to family, or from species to species, or on the ground of similarity". This definition uncovers an essential perspective on allegory as the replacement in talk of one thought for another. This paper plans to consolidate the discourse act mode with the

structure of RT in handling analogy in paper features. For a paper title text, pertinence is as of now not the point and the finish of correspondence, yet a vital advance in satisfying the reason through a demonstration. This demonstration performing nature of correspondence concludes that recorded as a hard copy a feature for a piece of news, columnists should first and foremost clarify their composing reason by evaluating the idea of the news reality and the intellectual climate of their objective readers, and afterward pick the right upgrade to accomplish ideal significance. Concerning readers, their thought of being ideally significant grows to playing out an act. Eventually, so it isn't just about the intellectual impacts on them, yet in addition concerning their reaction to the paper headline. A system for columnists to play out a preset demonstration, mostly to advise and to draw in; An improvement in achieving ideal pertinence; A vital climate for columnists to construct shared obviousness among readers.

From that load of theoretical discoveries accomplished up until this point, the working system of metaphorization in paper title texts could be deciphered in the accompanying manner: 1) The writer, as per the idea of the news reality, sets one or a few purposes recorded as a hard copy a paper title text in the wake of surveying the intellectual climate of target readers; 2) To accomplish the preset objective, the columnist settles on the demonstration to perform through the paper title text dependent on the composing reason; 3) In performing such a demonstration, the columnist needs to make both his/her enlightening aim and informative goal sufficiently clear, so he/she chooses to depend on a legitimate boost to enact right suspicions from target readers; 4) For the situation of picking representation as the upgrade, the writer really actuates the setting where the analogy is to be prepared, specifically the shared show climate of the columnist and





the reader. Analogy has such logical impacts on account of its fundamental element of including two areas. Projection of components from the source area upon the objective space adds to this initiation process; In performing such a demonstration, the columnist needs to make the two his/her enlightening expectation and open expectation sufficiently clear, so he/she chooses to depend on an appropriate boost to actuate right presumptions from target readers; 5) At seeing the representation in the paper title text, readers, administered by the importance rule, perceive the informative goal of the columnist and along these lines put endeavors into handling it. Their translation of representation relies upon the commonly show presumptions, which are either passed on in different pieces of the news or implanted in their own intellectual climate. In any case, they at long last choose the most pertinent understanding, a solid implicature of the analogy for them. This is the key advance which includes cooperations between the columnist and the reader, just as associations between the boost and the intellectual climate of the reader; In performing such an act, the columnist needs to make the two his/her useful expectation and informative goal adequately clear, so he/she chooses to depend on an appropriate boost to actuate right suppositions from target readers; 6) While grasping the most significant suspicion, readers alter their perspectives or considerations about the news and the actual representation, by embracing, dismissing, fortifying or on the other hand debilitating certain suppositions included. For this situation, the readers' intellectual climate is influenced, consequently ideal significance accomplished; 7) At last, readers showcase those intellectual changes in a certain way. In the meantime, the writer prevails with regards to playing out the act set toward the start of composing the paper title text, along these lines the finish of correspondence.

**Conclusion.** This is a logical report on a specific wonder in English paper title texts metaphorization. Its principle task is to make a clarification for the preparing of representation in paper title texts, in view of the discourse act mode in news language study and Sperber and Wilson's significance hypothesis. After an audit on illustration study, we could find that illustration is the aftereffect of communications between two unique spaces, which includes projection of elements from the source area upon the objective space. In this examination analogy is more seen on its intellectual perspective. This paper has made in changing the psychological climate, particularly on individuals' comprehension of illustration and paper title texts.





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*Toshkent shahar Yunusobod tumani*  
*560- sonli kòp tarmoqli ixtisoslashtirilgan*  
*davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti tarbiyachisi*

## **SEN ERISHGAN YUTUQLAR**

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada tayanch-harakat a'zolarida nuqsoni bo'lgan va murakkab nuqsonli maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun ko'p tarmoqli ixtisoslashtirilgan maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari pedagoglariga tavsiyalar, "Ilk qadam" Davlat o'quv dasturi, O'zbekiston Respublikasida ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning rivojlanishiga qo'yiladigan Davlat talablarini bajarish tartibi haqida so'z boradi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *diqqat, xotira, fikrlash tasavvur, shaxs rivojlanishi, nutq, muloqot, o'qish va yozish.*

Bilish, iroda va hissiyot jarayonlari o'qish-o'rganishda yuzaga chiqadi va taraqqiy etadi. O'quvchilar aqliy jihatdan ancha o'zgaribgina qolmay, ularning xarakter sifatlari ham o'zgaradi, axloqiy jihatdan ham o'zgaradilar. Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida psixikaning qanchalik tez va samarali taraqqiy etishi pedagoglarning diqqat-e'tiboriga va pedagogik texnologiyalarning to'g'ri tanlanishiga ko'p jihatdan bog'liqdir.

Ilk va maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning rivojlanishiga qo'yiladigan Davlat talablarini sohalari quyidagilardan iborat:

### **1. Jismoniy rivojlanish va sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish**

Bolalarning umumiy rivojlanishi shakllantirish, mayda va yirik motorikalaridagi kamchiliklarini yumshatish, bartaraf etish. Ushbu talablarni bajarish uchun jismoniy sifatlarini ham jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotida, LFK, va ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarida rivojlantirib boramiz.


### **2. Ijtimoiy-hissiy rivojlanish ijtimoiy-hissiy rivojlanish**

- Bu yosh bosqichining o'ziga xos tomoni bo'lib bilishga doir va fikriy psixik jarayonlarning faol rivojlanishi hisoblanadi. Bola kuzatishga, qarab izlash kabi ixtiyoriy harakatlarni bajaradi. Mana shu yoshda sensor etalonlar – shakl, rang, o'lcham to'la o'zlashtiriladi. Maydon-makonni anglashning rivojlanishi davom etadi.

**Diqqat.** Maktabgacha yosh oxiriga kelib ixtiyoriy diqqat rivojlana boshlaydi. Bola diqqatini ongli ravishda ma'lum bir predmetlarga va ob'ektlarga yo'naltirib va







jamlab tura oladi. Diqqatning barqarorligi ortishi – 20-25 daqiqa, diqqat hajmi 7-8 ta predmetni qamrab oladi. Bola ikkiyoqlama tasvirlarni ko'ra olishi mumkin.

**Xotira.** Maktabgacha yosh oxiriga kelib bolada psixik faollikning ixtiyoriy shakllari paydo bo'ladi. U endilikda predmetlarni qarab chiqa oladi, maqsadga qaratilgan kuzatishni amalga oshira olishi mumkin, ixtiyoriy diqqat paydo bo'ladi va buning natijasida ixtiyoriy xotira elementlari yuzaga kela boshlaydi. Ixtiyoriy xotira bola o'zi mustaqil ravishda maqsadni belgilaganda – eslab qolish va eslash holatlarda namoyon bo'ladi.

**Fikrlash.** Ilgarigidek, etakchi bo'lib ko'rgazmali-qiyofaviy fikrlash hisoblanadi, lekin maktabgacha yosh oxiriga kelib so'zli-mantiqiy fikrlash shakllana boshlaydi. U so'zlarni ishlata bilish, fikr-mulohazalar mantig'ini tushuna olish mahoratining rivojlanishini ko'zda tutadi.

**Tasavvur.** Bola hayotining bu davri tasavvur qilishning o'ziga xos faolligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Dastlab bu fakat yaratuvchilik tasavvurlari bo'ladi, ya'ni, biron-bir ertaknamo qiyofalarni tasavvur qilishga imkon beradigan tarzda bo'ladi, keyinchalik esa butunlay yangi qiyofalarni yaratishga qodir bo'lgan ijodiy tasavvurga aylanadi. Bu bolada fantaziyaning rivojlantirish uchun o'ta muhimdir.


**Shaxs rivojlanishi.** Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolaning ongidagi asosiy o'zgarish bo'lib "*harakatlar ichki rejas*"ning paydo bo'lishi hisoblanib, u bolaga nafaqat ko'rgazmali tarzda, balki ongli ravishda ham turli xildagi tasavvurlarni hosil qilishga yordam beradi.

**O'z "Men"ini anglash** va mana shu asosida maktab yoshi oxiriga kelib ichki hissiyotlarning paydo bo'lishi yangi ehtiyojlarni tug'diradi. Butun maktabgacha yosh davomidagi faoliyatning etakchi turi bo'lib hisoblangan o'yin mana shuning natijasida endi bolaning ehtiyojlarini to'la qondira olmay qoladi. Bolada endilikda o'z bolalarcha hayoti doirasidan tashqariga chiqishga intilish, ijtimoiy-ahamiyatli faoliyatda o'z o'rnini egallash istagi yuzaga keladi, ya'ni, bola yangi ijtimoiy hissiyotni – "*maktab o'quvchisi o'rnini*"ni egallashga intiladi, bu esa bolalarning shaxsiy hamda psixik rivojlanishidagi eng muhim natija va o'ziga xosligi bo'lib sanaladi.

## 1. Nutq, muloqot, o'qish va yozish malakalari

**-Nutq.** Grammatika va leksikaning rivojlanishi davom etadi, nutq ravon bo'la boradi. So'z boyligi ortadi, bolalar umumlashtiruvchi otlarni ishlata boshlaydilar, sinonimlar, antonimlar va sifatlardan foydalana boshlaydilar. Agarda bola bilan birga ko'p o'qilsa va muloqot qilinsa, unda bu yoshga kelib ham monologik nutq (tushuntirishli va talqin qiluvchi, bayoniy nutq) hamda muloqotda ishtirok eta olish mahorati yaxshi darajada shakllangan bo'ladi. Yozma nutq shakllana boshlaydi.





So'z boyligi taxminan 3 000 ta so'zgacha boyib boradi.

## **2. Bilish jarayonining rivojlanishi; ijodiy rivojlanish**

-Tevarak atrof , bizni o'rab turgan zamin, yer sayyorasi, dunyo va elementar matematik bilimlarini ham rivojlantirish bu bolalarning maktab ta'limiga tayyorlashning eng yaxshi usulidir. Tabiatga muhabbat kichik yoshdan boshlansa bu bolalarda ona tabiatga bo'lgan mehrini rivojlantiradi.

### **Tasviriy faoliyat**

Harakat buzilishlari shu darajada og'ir bo'ladiki bunda erkin harakatlanishning imkoni yo'q bo'ladi. Tasviriy faoliyat mashg'ulotlarida bolalarga alohida yondashuv talab qilinadi. Bunda bolalarning rasm chizish , applikatsiya , loy va plastilin ishi, qurish yasash bo'yicha zarur bo'lgan u yoki bu harakatini o'zlashtirishga layoqatini hisobga olgan holda bu ishni har bir bolaning harakat qila olishin tiklashga qaratilgan tadbirlarni amalga oshirish kerak.

### **Atrof olam bilan tanishtirish**

Real voqelik to'g'risidagi keng tasavvurga ega bo'lishni ularni aniqlashtirishni ba tartibga solishni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan . Atrof –olam to'g'risidagi bilim bolalarning kundalik faoliyat mashg'ulotlarida mustahkamlanib boriladi. O'ziga hos bolaalrda har bir mashg'ulotda ko'rgazmalarga alohida etibor bergan holda olib borish yaxshi natijalar beradi. Bunda ko'rgazmalar , ATK , multimedia lavhalari bolalar xotirasida saqlanib qoladi.

### **Tabiat bilan tanishtirish**

Tabiat haqidagi bilimlarini mustahkamlash. Jonli va jonsiz tabiatni bir-biridan farqlashga o'rgatish. Guruhdagi jonli tabiat burchagida bolalarni hayvonlarga bo'lgan mehr muhabbatlarini oshirish , hayvonlar timsolida insonlarga bo'lgan mehr tabiatga bo'lgan e'tiborlarini oshirish.

### **Jismoniy tarbiya**

Umum gavda va oyoq qo'l muskul motorikalarini rivojlantirish jismoniy sifatlarini rivojlantish kerak. Bunda Jismoniy tarbiya mashg'uloti va LFK, ertalabki badantarbiya mashqlarining ahamiyati kattadir. Davlat talablarini bajarish davomida jismoniy tarbiyaning ham o'ni juda katta.





## FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YHATI:

1. <https://kun.uz/>
2. <https://uz.thinkfirsttahoe.org/>
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