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IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Inter-nation o'quv markazi Ingliz tili

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author explores the pivotal role of the English language in modern pedagogy, focusing on its status as a global language, its impact on educational systems, and the benefits of bilingual education. Drawing upon empirical research, theoretical frameworks, and practical insights, the article provides a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted dimensions of English language instruction in the contemporary educational landscape.

Keywords: *English language, global language, pedagogy, education, bilingual education, language learning, language policy, multiculturalism.*

INTRODUCTION

In today's increasingly interconnected and multicultural world, the English language plays a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of modern pedagogy. As a global language of communication, commerce, and culture, English has become an indispensable tool for individuals seeking to navigate the complexities of the 21st century. In this article, we explore the multifaceted dimensions of the importance of the English language in modern pedagogy, focusing on its role as a global lingua franca, its impact on educational systems, and the benefits of bilingual education. English as a Global Lingua Franca:

English has emerged as the predominant global language, serving as a common means of communication among speakers from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Its widespread use in international trade, diplomacy, science, technology, and education has elevated English to the status of a lingua franca—a bridge language that facilitates communication and collaboration across borders. In the realm of pedagogy, the prominence of English as a global lingua franca has reshaped educational practices, curriculum design, and language policies in countries around the world.

English has emerged as the predominant global language in the modern world, serving as a common means of communication across borders, cultures, and disciplines. Its status as a lingua franca facilitates international trade, diplomacy, science, technology, and education.

English proficiency opens doors to a wealth of opportunities, including access to global markets, collaboration with international partners, and participation in cross-cultural exchanges. As a result, English has become an essential skill for individuals

seeking to thrive in the interconnected and multicultural landscape of the 21st century.

Main body

Impact on Educational Systems: The dominance of English as a global language has profound implications for educational systems worldwide. Many countries have integrated English language instruction into their curricula from an early age, recognizing the importance of English proficiency for students' academic and professional success.

English-medium instruction has become increasingly common in higher education institutions, where courses and academic materials are often delivered in English to cater to international students and foster global collaboration.

The impact of English on educational systems extends beyond language learning to shape students' academic experiences, career opportunities, and global perspectives. **Benefits of Bilingual Education:** Bilingual education programs offer a holistic approach to language learning, harnessing the benefits of bilingualism while promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

By learning in two languages, students develop linguistic flexibility, cognitive skills, and cultural awareness, enabling them to navigate diverse linguistic and cultural contexts with confidence. Bilingualism has been linked to enhanced cognitive abilities, academic achievement, and career prospects, highlighting the importance of embracing linguistic diversity in modern pedagogy.

Bilingual education programs offer numerous benefits for students, educators, and societies as a whole. By learning in two languages, students develop linguistic flexibility, cognitive skills, and cultural awareness, enabling them to navigate diverse linguistic and cultural contexts with ease.

Bilingualism has been linked to enhanced cognitive abilities, such as problem-solving, multitasking, and creativity. Moreover, bilingual education promotes inclusivity and equity by valuing and preserving students' linguistic and cultural heritage while providing access to global knowledge and opportunities through English-language instruction.

Additionally, bilingualism fosters cross-cultural communication, understanding, and collaboration, contributing to social cohesion and global citizenship. The importance of the English language in modern pedagogy cannot be overstated. As a global lingua franca, English facilitates communication, collaboration, and knowledge exchange in an interconnected world. Its impact on educational systems and the benefits of bilingual education underscore the need for inclusive language policies, culturally responsive pedagogical practices, and cross-cultural communication skills in today's multicultural societies.

Through a nuanced understanding of the importance of English in modern pedagogy, educators can empower students to succeed in the globalized world and become effective communicators, critical thinkers, and engaged citizens.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the English language stands as a cornerstone of modern pedagogy, shaping educational systems, fostering global communication, and empowering individuals to thrive in an interconnected world.

Throughout this exploration of its significance, we've uncovered the profound impact of English as a global lingua franca on education, highlighting its role in breaking down linguistic barriers, facilitating cross-cultural understanding, and promoting access to knowledge and opportunities. Embracing Linguistic Diversity:

As we reflect on the importance of English in modern pedagogy, it's essential to recognize the value of linguistic diversity and the benefits of bilingual education. By embracing multilingualism and promoting inclusive language policies, educators can create learning environments that honor students' linguistic heritage, foster cultural appreciation, and cultivate cross-cultural communication skills. Equitable Access to Education:

Moreover, ensuring equitable access to quality English language instruction and bilingual education opportunities is paramount in fostering educational equity and social justice. By addressing linguistic barriers and providing support for language learners, we can bridge the gap and empower all students to succeed academically, professionally, and personally.

Looking Ahead: As we look ahead to the future of English language education, it's clear that collaboration, innovation, and adaptability will be key. By staying abreast of emerging trends, leveraging technology, and embracing pedagogical best practices, educators can meet the evolving needs of students in a rapidly changing world. Empowering Global Citizens:

Ultimately, the importance of the English language in modern pedagogy extends beyond academic achievement—it's about empowering individuals to become informed, engaged, and compassionate global citizens. Through language learning, we cultivate empathy, bridge cultural divides, and work towards a more inclusive and interconnected world. In essence, the journey towards embracing the importance of English in modern pedagogy is ongoing.

As educators, policymakers, and stakeholders, we have the opportunity and responsibility to shape educational environments that celebrate linguistic diversity, promote intercultural understanding, and prepare students to thrive in the globalized world. Together, let us continue to champion the transformative power of language education and build a brighter future for generations to come.

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**PECULIARITIES ANESTHESIA IN OPERATIONAL GYNECOLOGYU
PATIENT WITH EXTRAGENITAL PATHOLOGY**

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The results of a study are presented, the purpose of which was to improve the quality of anesthesiological care in hysterectomy for uterine fibroids with extragenital pathology. The study included 104 patients aged from 40 to 60 years old, who were divided into 2 groups: in the 1st group (n=44) surgical intervention was performed under endotracheal anesthesia With application propofol and isoflurane And drugs For neuroleptanalgesia ; in 2nd group (n=60) – spinal anesthesia using a 0.5% solution of longocaine-heavy and for sedation Quanax ; The results of the study revealed the advantages of the neuraxial method pain relief.

Key words : general anesthesia, spinal anesthesia, myoma uterus, hysterectomy .

Study of the influence of modern anesthetics on the main parameters of homeostasis, their determination efficiency And security seems relevant task, because the implementation safe And effective components And methods anesthesia is extremely important task V operational gynecology. IN the present time, despite on abundance various anesthetic technologies, No optimal option, satisfying everyone requirements, presented To anesthesia V operational gynecology for patients with concomitant pathologies [1, 2, 5, 6]. Traditional options for general anesthesia are not Always provide full neurovegetative protection, protection A many Components general anesthesia provide unfavorable impact on organism person [3, 4, 7, 8].

Target research: improvement quality anesthesiological benefits at hysterectomy at sick fibroids uterus With extragenital pathology.

On the basis of the gynecology departments of SamSMU (Samarkand) for the period from 2018 to 2022. about uterine fibroids, supravaginal amputation of the uterus and hysterectomy were performed in 104 patients in aged from 40 to 60 years. The duration of the disease ranged from 2 to 8 years. Indications for operational interventions were fast height fibroids uterus, primary big dimensions tumors symptomatic myoma uterus With menorrhagia And amenization patients, violation functions adjacent organs.

At admission V hospital at female patients was determined range accompanying pathologies, among which were dominated by diseases of the

cardiovascular, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, ovaries, neuroendocrine disorders. Taking into account concomitant pathology and the volume of surgical interventions at everyone female patients degree operating and anesthesiological risk By classifications ASA is determined at the level of II-II degree. Preoperative preparation in all groups sick regardless kind there was pain relief identical.

Depending on the type of anesthesia performed, all patients were divided into two groups: in group I (n-44) surgery was performed under endotracheal anesthesia using propofol and isoflurane with drugs for neuroleptanalgesia ; in group II (n-60) - spinal anesthesia (SA) with using 0.5% longocaine-heavy and for sedation quanadex . Anesthesia in everyone groups carried out By generally accepted scheme.

For objective assessments adequacy used options anesthesia intraoperatively And V postoperative period applied complex clinical and laboratory methods research. On stages anesthesia And operations at everyone female patients was carried out monitoring indicators peripheral hemodynamics, pulse oximetry , CBS capillary blood, A Also studied range biochemical indicators blood serum. The level of anti-stress protection of patients was judged by the dynamics of the main indicators endocrine systems – glucose concentration and plasma cortisol blood.

When registering peripheral hemodynamic parameters in patients of group I (OA + NLA) after induction happened reliable demotion level HELL systolic And diastolic by 15% and 16%, and pulse by 16%, compared with the same indicators after premedication ($p < 0.05$). On background intubation trachea noted reliable promotion level HELL systolic And diastolic And PS on 19%, By comparison With previous stage research ($p < 0.05$). IN most During the traumatic stage of the operation, peripheral hemodynamic parameters remained at high levels, which speaks of incomplete neurohumoral protection and adaptation of the patient's body to the conditions of surgical stress.

Indicators peripheral hemodynamics at female patients II groups (SA) after punctures subarachnoid space And introduction 0.5% longocaine-heavy characterized reliable a decrease in systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels by 24% and 17%, respectively ($p < 0.05$), and Ps by 12%, compared to the baseline. In 8 (18%) patients, 15 minutes after the administration of longocaine-heavy a decrease in blood pressure to 90/60 mm Hg was registered. Art., which was corrected by increasing the rate and volume of infusion , and in 11 (25%) patients during anesthesia and surgery, severe bradycardia was observed up to 48-52 beats. V minute. In all patients, bradycardia was quickly and successfully corrected by intravenous introduction atropine 0.5-1.0 ml.

At the height of the traumatic stage, peripheral hemodynamic parameters

continued to remain lower initial blood pressure data: systolic by 10%, diastolic by 8%, Ps by 8% ($p < 0.05$). Lack of cardio vascular reactions at sick II groups (SA) indicates on achievement stable anesthesia. TO end surgical intervention, the studied parameters remained below the initial level, systolic blood pressure on eleven%, diastolic by 8% ($p < 0.05$), PS by 6% ($p > 0.05$).

When studying the function of external respiration in all groups in all patients during anesthesia and operations Not happened statistically significant changes in indicators gas exchange And pH (Table 1).

You can note, What in patients of all groups the average pCO_2 indicators end several operations exceeded the initial data by 1.2-4.6 mm Hg. Art., however, these changes were not statistically significant. In 6 patients from group I (OA + LPA), the average pCO_2 values after tracheal extubation were slightly higher than the initial ones values by 1.6-3.8 mmHg. Art., but they were not statistically significant. Indicators of deficiency or excess reasons BE on everyone stages operations And anesthesia were V within physiological norms, behind except 5 patients from group I, where noted change buffer reasons BE up to \square 3.4 .

In group II (SA) the average values of respiratory rate, oxygenation coefficient and PaO_2 arterial blood on everyone stages research were V within normal quantities, What testifies about absence oppression breathing.

Level average quantities content general squirrel serum blood, at sick everyone groups before operations was within physiological norms.

In patients of group I (OA + NLA), by the end of the operation the amount of total protein in the blood serum significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$), and by the 5th day of the postoperative period the average value of total protein serum blood remained below the limits physiological norms.

The performed SA did not lead to significant changes in the protein balance of the blood serum. On everyone stages research the index practically Not changed And was V within physiological norms. U sick II groups (SA) general protein serum blood To end operations

decreased slightly ($p > 0.05$), and by the 5th day its increase was noted.

The initial content of albumin in the blood serum in the studied patients of all groups was in the range within physiological norms.

The results of a dynamic study of albumin content in the blood serum in patients of group I (OA + NPA) immediately after surgery significantly decreased, and on the 5th day they were below the initial level ($p < 0.05$). In patients of group II (SA), the amount of albumin at the end of the operation decreased unreliably, and then increased And was on this same level at research on 5th day.

When studying the activity of transaminases , we found that in patients of group I (OA + NLA) by the end of the operation, AST activity significantly

increased, reaching a level significantly exceeding original. On the 5th day, the AST level decreased slightly, but remained above the initial figures. In patients II (SA) group, this indicator increased slightly, but remained within the physiological range norms. Similar results were obtained in the study of AlAT, which reflected the same patterns. In group I (OA + NPA), ALT increased significantly after surgery, after 5 days it remained significantly higher original level ($p < 0.05$). In II group (SA) this same magnitude reliably increased right after surgery and despite a slight rise, after 5 days remained within the physiological norm ($p < 0.05$).

Can Mark, What statistically reliable decline absolute quantities albumin V serum blood at sick I groups (OA+NLA) Maybe be regarded How one from signs. tensions protein-forming function of the liver and as a result of hypermetabolism. Intraoperative increase in the number of liver enzymes and their activity in patients I group (OA+NLA) in the early postoperative period can be explained by cytolysis associated during surgical intervention with a significant increase in biologically active substances and hormones, and Also With unfavorable factors intraoperative interventions on background insufficient neurohumoral protection.

Use of SA (group II) in contrast to patients operated on under OA + LLA (Group I), activity of liver enzymes (AST, ALT), levels of bilirubin, creatinine, urea, electrolyte balance V serum blood significantly Not changed, What, probably, connected With pharmacological stability, rapid elimination of local anesthetics from body, lack of biotransformations in the body and the influence of anesthetics on the main biochemical parameters of serum blood. All this indicates that regional methods are more effective and safe options pain relief.

As can be seen from Table 2, the initial blood serum glucose level in all patients was within the range norms. U sick I groups (OA+NLA) V end operations noted promotion level glucose. Hyperglycemia was short-term in nature and by the end of the first day the glucose level returned to original values. The same indicator at all stages of surgery and anesthesia in patients of group II (SA) practically did not differ from the initial indicators before the start of anesthesia, i.e. not noted stressful blood hyperglycemia on height traumatic stage of the operation increased by 72%, and by the end of the operation by 91% from the original (Table 2). That there is a statistically significant increase in cortisol concentration compared to the baseline values, although they remained below the upper limit of normal. In patients of group II (SA) at the same stage operations indicators cortisol reliably increased on 43% from original, With subsequent decrease by 25% of the initial values ($p < 0.05$).

The degree of activation of serum cortisol for group II (SA) was assessed by us as very moderate, since the hormone level not only did not exceed, but in all cases was below the upper limit borders norms. This Can explain preservation

capabilities bark adrenal glands To increase functional activity.

By completion operations everyone female patients translated V postoperative ward, Where continued dynamic control behind indicators peripheral hemodynamics, assessed duration analgesia, motor And sensory block And clearly registered emergence painful syndrome.

Investigating indicators of peripheral hemodynamics and gas exchange in the immediate postoperative period, came To next patterns. Indicators peripheral hemodynamics For I (OA+NLA) And II groups (SA) were higher, how original, noted insignificant arterial hypertension and tachycardia..

Assessing the state of postoperative analgesia using a scoring scale , it was revealed that in patients II (SA) group postoperative analgesia was persistently maintained, and the patients did not experience pain V postoperative area wounds, even at deep breathing And cough.

How it is seen from tables 3 at female patients II groups (SA) V postoperative period quality sensory block by the 4th hour of observation - 0 points

Motor block in patients Group II (SA) To 4th one o'clock observations recovered in 92%, A at female patients

U sick I groups period postoperative analgesia was ending To 40-50 minutes fast reached clinically significant intensity, which required additional analgesia. In group II (SA), the average pain intensity is significantly lower than in patients operated on under general conditions. anesthesia (I group).

In patients of group II (SA), adequate pain relief was achieved mainly by using non-narcotic analgesics, and in patients of group I (OA + NLA) depending on the severity of pain syndrome was achieved With application as drugs, yes And non-narcotic analgesics.

Conducting their total count, installed What general quantity expendable narcotic analgesics V flow 1 day postoperative period V greatest degrees varied between in groups. For cupping postoperative painful syndrome V flow days dose narcotic analgesic in counting on one sick in I group (OA+NLA) reliably exceeds similar ones indicators sick II (SA) groups ($p < 0.05$).

First day after operations analgesia recognized satisfactory only at patients, operated under regional anesthesia. On days 2 and 3 they required even smaller doses non-narcotic analgesics, and from day 4 there was a persistent decrease in pain leading to refusal from applications analgesics. U 12% sick from I groups (OA+NLA) V similar deadlines observations were preserved painful sensations that required introduction painkillers funds.

Total number of patients who did not require narcotic analgesics in group I (OA+NLA) amounted to 2 sick, A V II (SA) – 16.

Taking into account the quality of anesthesia during surgery, the course of the

postoperative period and subjective assessments anesthesia patients, us carried out grade researched options general anesthesia By 5- scoring system: excellent, good, satisfactory and unsatisfactory. According to the results of a survey in I group (OA+NLA): excellent results - 14.2%, good results - 71.4%, satisfactory - 7.4%. In group II (SA) excellent results - 54.9%, good results - 35.3%, satisfactory - 9.8%.

Complications in the postoperative period serve as one of the criteria on the basis of which it is possible judge O quality carried out anesthesia And operations. From everyone researched us sick postoperative period without complications was leaking at 84.3%, With complications at 15.7% female patients. Complications of various types occurred in 40% of patients in group I (OA+NLA), 11.7% in group II (SA)

Greatest quantity complications with sides respiratory systems was revealed V group patients in whom anesthesia was administered using the endotracheal technique using propofol and isoflurane , which can be associated with the negative effect of mechanical ventilation on the tracheal mucosa and bronchi, worsening the patency of the tracheobronchial tree (Table 3). In 3 patients I (OA+NPA) groups V end first days developed clinic acute tracheobronchitis , at 1 sick on 2 day after operations developed clinical painting pneumonia. U 1st sick I (OA+NLA) groups The postoperative period was complicated by an attack of unstable angina. In 1 patient I (OA+NLA) group, the postoperative period was complicated by thromboembolism of the branches of the pulmonary artery (PE). Clinic of post-puncture headache (PDPH) developed in 6 patients of group II (SA) within 24 hours after punctures.. Postoperative period Observation of patients of group I (OA + NLA) was accompanied by moderate hyperthermia. It's possible explained by a local inflammatory process. Absence of temperature reaction in the form of hyperthermia in patients of group II (SA) may indicate that in these patients the stress factor is during the surgical intervention was less pronounced than in patients of group I (OA + NPA). Differences the severity of the temperature reaction in group I (OA+NPA) differed significantly from the corresponding indicators in group II (SA), both immediately after surgery ($p<0.05$) and after 3 and 6 days ($p<0.05$). IN in particular, in group II (SA), by the 6th day the temperature in patients normalized (36.6 ± 0.03 and 36.7 ± 0.03) ($p<0.05$), and V I (N_2O+O_2+NLA) group was preserved low-grade fever (37.0 ± 0.08) ($p<0.05$).

Thus, all of the above indicates that patients randomized groups under conditions of equal care in the postoperative period, various complications are possible, especially in sick With accompanying pathology who received general anesthesia (OA+NLA).

Application of SA using 0.5% longocaine-heavy during hysterectomy , allows conduct prolonged, Fine controlled, safe, effective anesthesia With fast

rehabilitation patients in the postoperative period, as well as early rehabilitation of patients, which reduces the frequency dangerous complications, complications With their high-cost correction subsequently. Decrease or full refusal from use potent narcotic analgesics For pain relief V postoperative period allows to avoid side effects drugs.

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**COMBINED METHODS OF EXTRACORPOREAL DETOXIFICATION
FOR RENAL INSUFFICIENCY IN CHILDREN**

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Annotation: Research the effectiveness of detoxification methods carried out in 215 patients with acute renal failure (63) and chronic renal failure (152). In the analysis of the results revealed that, depending on the severity of patients possible options to connect to a combined dialysis methods hemosorption, plasmapheresis. This technique has reduced the level of intoxication, improve metabolism, changes in electrolyte metabolism level. The positive results obtained contribute to improving the general condition of patients, more efficient life expectancy in the most severe category of patients.

Key words: Extracorporeal detoxification, hemodialysis, hemosorbition, plasmapheresis, children, acute renal failure, chronic renal failure.

The complex use of methods of extracorporeal detoxification in childhood with renal failure is one of the priority and expedient, allowing to contribute to the correction of metabolic changes.

With renal failure, the system of regulatory mechanisms of the body is accompanied by the activation of a whole cascade of changes in metabolic processes, which lead to impaired hemodynamics, microcirculation, disruption of detoxification properties, and electrolyte metabolism disorder [1, 2, 3]. The formation of organ disorders, an increase in intoxication, the pathological effect of changes in metabolism lead to a serious state of the detoxification system that requires immediate solutions.

The current state of the extracorporeal detoxification methods to a large extent allows the implementation of intoxication syndrome, contributing to the early elimination of toxic agents from the body [5, 6, 7]. In addition to the widely used method of hemodialysis, the positive results of the simultaneous use of other methods are known. However, to date, the issue of the effective use of related extracorporeal detoxification methods depending on the form and stage of renal failure has not been resolved [3, 5, 9]. The method of individualization of indications for the complex use of these methods in children remains problematic [3, 6, 8], which largely determines the nature of the course and outcome of the disease.

The aim of the research was to study the effect of using the hemodialysis method in combination with hemosorption and exchange plasmapheresis on the effective reduction of endogenous intoxication in children with renal failure.

Materials and methods of the research: The studies were carried out in 215 children (2-14 years old) with renal failure, which developed as a result of prerenal (hemorrhagic vasculitis, sepsis, ureteral obstruction, complications of respiratory infections) and renal (acute glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, congenital kidney pathologies, etc.) factors. Of the total number of patients, 63 (29.3%) cases included children with acute renal failure and 152 (70.6%) - with chronic renal failure. Depending on the developed methods of detoxification, patients, comparable in terms of the main anthropometric parameters, were divided: into a control group (33) - which underwent only the hemodialysis method and the main group (182) - using the methods of gravitational surgery hemosorption, hemodialysis, plasmapheresis. Introduction these extracorporeal detoxification methods were caused by the severity of intoxication syndrome, developing multiple organ failure. As a result, the patients of the main group were subdivided into 3 subgroups, depending on the severity of the general condition and the extracorporeal detoxification method used: 1 - subgroup (55) - with the use of hemodialysis and hemosorption methods; 2 subgroup (62) - using hemodialysis and plasmapheresis; 3 subgroup (65) - using hemodialysis, hemosorption and plasmapheresis.

The level of urea and creatinine in blood and urine was studied by the urease method using reagents from La-Chema (Czech Republic); the level of potassium and sodium was determined on a Microlit apparatus (Hungary) using reagents from La-Chema (Czech Republic); the level of creatine in blood and urine (Reberg's test) was used to calculate changes in the level of glomerular filtration and tubular reabsorption; ultrasound examination (ultrasound) of the kidneys was carried out on an "Acuson-128 XP / 10" apparatus (USA) with a 3.5 MHz transducer; The results obtained were processed in the Medstat program.

Results and discussion of the research: The general clinical picture in all patients on admission was noted by the severity of intoxication syndrome, manifestations of respiratory, cardiovascular insufficiency, confusion in 84.2% of cases, anemic syndrome in 72%, hypoproteinemia in 78%, 93% - anuria. In order to correct hemodynamic and metabolic changes, corrective, symptomatic complex therapy was carried out, including diet therapy, pulse therapy, antibiotics, vitamins, and immunotherapy.

In 63 (29.3%) cases, extracorporeal detoxification methods were performed for children once, depending on the severity of the condition, the severity of the intoxication syndrome and the level of organ changes.

Due to the low effectiveness of attempts to reduce the uremic syndrome in 152 (70.6%) cases, complex therapy was carried out for a long time in patients with terminal stage chronic renal failure on chronodialysis.

Indications for extracorporeal detoxification methods depended on the urgency of the condition in acute renal failure, the severity of organ changes and manifestations of uremia in children with chronic renal failure. In addition, the severity of changes in biochemical parameters, the shift of which corresponded to the level of severity of the underlying pathology and accompanying complications, had an undoubted role in the choice of extracorporeal detoxification methods.

The main reason for the development of acute renal failure in children was the generalization of infection in bronchopulmonary diseases with the development of acute pyelonephritis (22.2%), acute glomerulonephritis (63.49%). Late treatment, the hidden clinical picture, the absence of obvious signs of kidney damage, iatrogenic situations, caused the development of acute renal failure. In many cases, chronic renal failure was the result of long-term chronic pyelonephritis (19.93%), chronic glomerulonephritis (53.94%).

Considering the changes in indicators reflecting the level of intoxication syndrome before the extracorporeal detoxification (table 1), it can be noted that they are the confirmation of the severity of the patient's condition in the groups. Upon admission, patients of subgroup 1 of the main group with acute renal failure showed an increase in urea level by 5.6%, in subgroup 2 - by 82.8%, in subgroup 3 - by 93.3%, relative to the analog in the control group. In turn, a similar trend was determined in the study of the level of creatinine in the blood, when in subgroup 1 of the main group its increase was noted by 3.63%, in subgroup 2 - by 9.34%, in subgroup 3 - by 13.8%, from the results in the control group.

Thus, it can be noted that the indicators of the main toxic metabolites in the control and main groups were initially increased, and the range of values predetermined the general condition of the patients, the level of intoxication. Elucidating the changes associated with the regulation of water and electrolyte metabolism, it can be noted that in patients with acute renal failure, before extracorporeal detoxification, the sodium level in subgroup 1 of the main group was reduced by 8.3%, in subgroup 2 - by 3.6%, in 3 subgroup - by 10.2%, relative to the same indicator in the control group. At the same time, the level of potassium was determined by an increase of 44.6% in subgroup 1, by 86.6% in the second subgroup, by 131.1% in subgroup 3, relative to the same indicator in the control group.

Thus, it was found that electrolyte metabolism in patients with acute renal failure upon treatment was significantly impaired and to a greater extent due to an increase in potassium, which predetermined the condition of the patients.

Undoubtedly, the change in metabolism could not but affect the functional state of the kidneys in patients with acute renal failure, which was reflected in a decrease in the glomerular filtration index by 6.4% in subgroup 1, by 22.3% in subgroup 2, and by 38.6% in 3 subgroup, relative to this indicator in the control group. Inseparably linked

with this indicator, the tubular reabsorption result in patients of subgroup 1 of the main group was characterized by an increased value by 1.87%, in subgroup 2 - 17.9%, in subgroup 3 - by 28.8%, from the same indicator in the control group. The results obtained indicate a significant deterioration in renal function in children with acute renal failure, more striking in the main group.

Of particular importance in chronic renal failure is the long-term intoxication of the body, as a result of the circulation of uremic toxins in the blood, which leaves a certain imprint on metabolic changes. The results of the obtained data (table 1) of biochemical changes revealed that upon admission in patients of subgroup 1 with chronic renal failure, the urea level was reduced by only 4.09%, while in subgroup 2, an increase was noted by 23.5%, and in 3 subgroup - by 30.7%, depending on similar data in the control group. At this time, the concentration of creatinine in the blood was quite significant. So in subgroup 1 of the main group, the creatinine indicator increased by 3.6%, in subgroup 2 - by 9.3%, in subgroup 3 - by 13.8% relative to similar results in the control group.

Electrolyte metabolism in patients with chronic renal failure also underwent rather significant changes, characterized by a rise in sodium levels by 3.6% in subgroup 2 and by 10.2% in subgroup 3, although in subgroup 1 this indicator was slightly (8.3%) reduced in 1 subgroup. Most importantly, blood potassium levels in all patients were significantly elevated prior to extracorporeal detoxification, despite repeated chronodialysis sessions (2 times a week) and rationally programmed treatment. So, if in subgroup 1 of the main group in these patients the level of potassium was reduced by 14.1%, then in subgroup 2 by 12.8%, and in subgroup 3 - by 23.07%, higher than the same indicator in the control group. This condition was due to a significant deterioration in detoxification and electrolytic properties, which led to homeostatic changes.

This was confirmed by the deterioration of the filtration and reabsorption properties of the kidneys. Thus, the CP level was quite significantly reduced in both groups, but more pronounced in the patients of the main group. If in subgroup 1 the level of glomerular filtration was reduced by 6.4%, then in subgroup 2 - by 22.3%, while in subgroup 3 - by 38.6%, from the results in the control group. The results of tubular reabsorption in patients of the main group with chronic renal failure before extracorporeal detoxification were revealed somewhat higher. If in subgroup 1, the tubular reabsorption level was increased by 1.8%, then in subgroup 2 - by 17.9%, while in subgroup 3 - by 28.8%, relative to the analogue in the control group.

In turn, the tubular reabsorption value in the post-absorption period increased, in the control group by 103.7%, in subgroup 1 - by 131, 23%, in subgroup 2 - by 88.22%, in subgroup 3 - by 58.08% of initial values. The effectiveness of sorption methods was reflected in an increase in tubular reabsorption in subgroup 1 by 15.61%, in subgroup

2 - by 8.92%, while in subgroup 3 the value coincided with the same result in the control group.

Conclusion: The influence of sorption methods of detoxification in patients with acute renal failure and chronic renal failure has a significant advantage over monohemodialysis sessions.

1. The corrective effect of complex therapy affects the restoration of organ functions, reduction of intoxication syndrome, improvement of the clinical condition of patients. Undoubtedly, extracorporeal detoxification methods have a certain orientation and their use is possible in children with uncorrected conditions only through hemodialysis sessions.

2. The developed techniques have shown significant positive changes in the level of metabolic metabolism, reduction of intoxication due to the progressive removal of residual metabolic products, potassium, and other metabolites. Taking into account the effect on the body of each extracorporeal detoxification technique, realizing their capabilities, the effectiveness of the techniques in the group of the most severe patients with acute renal failure and chronic renal failure was noted.

3. Combined extracorporeal detoxification methods are an integral part of the complex therapy of patients with acute renal failure and chronic renal failure and can be recommended for the treatment of this category of patients.

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РЕТРОСПЕКТИВНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА РАЗВИТИЯ БРАДИКАРДИИ, СВЯЗАННОЙ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ДЕКСМЕДЕТОМИДИНА ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ СПИНАЛЬНОЙ АНЕСТЕЗИИ

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Аннотация: Седация с использованием дексмететомидина необходима для пациентов, которым проводится спинальная анестезия. Однако применение дексмететомидина увеличивает частоту брадикардии. Наша цель состояла в выявлении и оценке факторов риска развития брадикардии у пациентов, проходящих спинальную анестезию с седацией дексмететомидином. Были ретроспективно изучены данные 91 пациента, которым проводилась спинальная анестезия с использованием дексмететомидина. Для данного исследования мы выделили 15 характеристик пациентов из этой группы, которые проходили операции на нижних конечностях с предполагаемой кровопотерей менее 300 мл. Мы собрали данные о возможных факторах риска брадикардии из их медицинских карт. Эти факторы включали возраст, классификацию по Американскому обществу анестезиологов, рост, вес, уровень сенсорной блокады при спинальной анестезии, наличие гипертонии и сахарного диабета в анамнезе, начальную и поддерживающую дозу дексмететомидина, время наложения жгута, исходное диастолическое и систолическое артериальное давление, начальную частоту сердечных сокращений (ЧСС), а также продолжительность анестезии и операции. Основной конечной точкой данного исследования было возникновение брадикардии. Возможные факторы риска были выявлены с помощью логистического регрессионного анализа. Брадикардия была выявлена у 23 (25%) из 91 пациента. Исходная ЧСС и время наложения жгута оказались значимыми индивидуальными предикторами возникновения брадикардии. Логистический регрессионный анализ показал, что скорректированная исходная ЧСС и продолжительность использования жгута были факторами риска брадикардии. Пациентов следует тщательно мониторировать при проведении спинальной анестезии с использованием дексмететомидина, особенно при длительном использовании жгута. Низкая исходная ЧСС также может быть предиктором развития брадикардии. Аббревиатуры: AUC = площадь под кривой, bpm = удары в минуту, CI = доверительный интервал, DBP = диастолическое артериальное давление, HR = частота сердечных сокращений, OR = отношение

шансов, ROC = характеристическая кривая оператора, SBP = систолическое артериальное давление.

Ключевые слова: брадикардия, дексмедетомидин, седация, спинальная анестезия

Введение: Пациенты, получающие спинальную анестезию, подвергаются седации для индуцирования антероградной амнезии и улучшения их опыта, включая соблюдение условий анестезии.[1] Внутривенные мидазолам, кетамин, пропофол и дексмедетомидин являются часто используемыми седативными средствами при спинальной анестезии. Дексмедетомидин — это высокоселективный агонист α_2 -адренорецепторов с анксиолитическими, анальгезирующими, седативными и симпатолитическими эффектами.[2] Это седативное средство вызывает меньшую гемодинамическую нестабильность и не вызывает или минимально влияет на угнетение дыхания.[3] Внутриоперационное введение дексмедетомидина продлевает продолжительность сенсорной и моторной блокады и снижает потребность в опиоидах в первые 24 часа после операции.[4] Дексмедетомидин также ассоциируется с уменьшением частоты возникновения послеоперационного озноба.[5] Эти преимущества привели к широкому использованию непрерывного внутривенного дексмедетомидина во время спинальной анестезии.

Однако седация с использованием дексмедетомидина может увеличить частоту брадикардии и гипотонии, требующих лечения.[6] Дексмедетомидин оказывает симпатолитическое действие, которое может усугубить гипотонию и брадикардию, вызванные спинальной анестезией.[7] Внутриоперационная гипотония ассоциируется с послеоперационной смертностью и повреждением органов, такими как острая почечная недостаточность, миокардиальное повреждение, ишемический инсульт и делирий.[8] Важно предотвращать возникновение гипотонии и брадикардии во время спинальной анестезии для уменьшения послеоперационных осложнений. Поэтому мы поставили перед собой цель выявить факторы риска гемодинамической нестабильности, связанной с дексмедетомидином, во время спинальной анестезии. Это первое исследование, направленное на выявление этих факторов риска.

Цель исследования: Целью данного исследования было выявить и оценить факторы риска, связанные с возникновением брадикардии у пациентов, проходящих спинальную анестезию с седацией с использованием дексмедетомидина. Путем анализа клинических данных и характеристик пациентов, у которых развилась брадикардия во время ортопедических операций на нижних конечностях, мы стремились определить конкретные предикторы,

такие как исходная частота сердечных сокращений и время наложения жгута, которые могут способствовать развитию этого состояния. Наша цель заключалась в предоставлении информации, которая могла бы помочь улучшить стратегии мониторинга и управления пациентами во время спинальной анестезии для минимизации риска брадикардии и связанных с ней осложнений.

Материал и методы: В этом ретроспективном исследовании были определены 91 взрослый пациент, которым проводились ортопедические операции на нижних конечностях под спинальной анестезией с седацией внутривенным дексмететомидином в университетской больнице с мая 2021 года по декабрь 2023 года. Исследование было одобрено Институциональным наблюдательным советом многопрофильной клиники СамГМУ. Требование о получении информированного согласия было отменено. Все методы выполнялись в соответствии с соответствующими руководствами и правилами.

Пациенты моложе 20 лет или с предполагаемой кровопотерей во время операции более 300 мл были исключены. Базовые демографические данные, извлеченные из файлов, включали возраст, пол, рост, вес, классификацию по Американскому обществу анестезиологов и медицинский анамнез. Кроме того, мы записывали уровень сенсорной блокады при спинальной анестезии, начальную и поддерживающую дозу, время наложения жгута, исходное систолическое и диастолическое артериальное давление (САД и ДАД соответственно), начальную частоту сердечных сокращений (ЧСС) и продолжительность анестезии и операции. Жизненные показатели записывались в анестезиологической карте каждые 5 минут, хотя ЧСС во время события брадикардии может не быть записана. Поэтому брадикардия в данном исследовании определялась как минимум один эпизод, при котором анестезиолог вводил вазопрессор или антихолинергическое средство. Мы оценивали ЧСС между началом анестезии и временем снятия жгута, чтобы исключить гемодинамические изменения, связанные с жгутом. Если показание предоперационной электрокардиограммы не соответствовало нормальному синусовому ритму, мы определяли его как ненормальное.

В нашем учреждении используется стандартная схема введения дексмететомидина, где начальная доза составляет 0,6 мкг/час в течение 10 минут, после чего следует поддерживающая доза 0,3 мкг/кг/час. Доза дексмететомидина корректируется по мере необходимости ответственным анестезиологом. Рекомендуемая максимальная доза составляет 0,7 мкг/кг/час, а титрование дозы направлено на достижение уровня -2 по шкале седации Ричмонда. Если адекватный уровень седации не достигается с помощью дексмететомидина, вводится 1 мг внутривенного мидазолама. Гипотония определяется как снижение САД на 30% от исходного уровня или САД менее 90

мм рт. ст. Она лечится введением 5 мг эфедрина или 50–100 мкг фенилэфрина внутривенно. Брадикардия, определяемая как снижение ЧСС на 30% от исходного уровня или ЧСС менее 45 ударов в минуту, лечится введением 0,25–0,5 мг атропина или 0,2 мг гликопирролата внутривенно.

2.1. Статистический анализ

Статистический анализ проводился с использованием программного обеспечения IBM SPSS® для Windows, версия 20 (IBM, Армонк, Нью-Йорк). Непрерывные переменные выражены как средние значения \pm стандартные отклонения или медианы с интерквартильным размахом. Для проверки нормальности непрерывных переменных проводился тест Шапиро-Уилка. Для сравнения ненормальных данных использовался критерий Манна-Уитни, а для сравнения нормальных данных – независимый t-критерий. Категориальные переменные, выраженные в частотах и процентах, анализировались с использованием χ^2 теста. Мы применили логистический регрессионный анализ для анализа факторов риска, связанных с развитием брадикардии во время анестезии. Для включения в многофакторный анализ были выбраны переменные с $P < .2$ из однофакторного анализа. Независимые факторы риска представлены как отношения шансов (OR) с 95% доверительными интервалами (CI). Кривые характеристик оператора (ROC) использовались для оценки чувствительности и специфичности факторов риска. Пороговое значение для каждого фактора риска определялось по максимальной площади под кривой ROC (AUC). Статистическая значимость определялась при $P < .05$ для всех анализов.

Результаты: Исходные клинические характеристики пациентов представлены в таблице 1. Двадцать три (25%) пациента испытали брадикардию во время операции с использованием спинальной анестезии и внутривенного дексметомидина. Оставшиеся 68 пациентов были включены в контрольную группу.

В однофакторном анализе не было выявлено различий по полу, возрасту, индексу массы тела, физическому статусу по классификации Американского общества анестезиологов, предыдущему медицинскому анамнезу гипертонии, диабета или заболеваний печени, аномалиям на электрокардиограмме, исходному САД и ДАД, уровню сенсорной блокады, продолжительности операции и анестезии, времени восстановления, начальной, поддерживающей или общей введенной дозе дексметомидина между пациентами с брадикардией и без неё. Значимые различия были обнаружены в исходной ЧСС и времени наложения жгута между пациентами с и без брадикардии ($P < .001$ и $P = .004$ соответственно).

Помимо этих двух значимых переменных, в модели многофакторного логистического регрессионного анализа были идентифицированы 6

дополнительных переменных, которые могут модифицировать эффект (2). Только исходная ЧСС и время наложения жгута оказались значимыми независимыми факторами риска брадикардии при спинальной анестезии с введением дексмететомидина. Чем ниже исходная ЧСС, тем выше риск развития брадикардии (OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.82–0.96, P = .005). Более длительное время наложения жгута было значимым фактором риска брадикардии (OR 1.06, 95% CI 1.02–1.1, P = .004).

Наше исследование также показало корреляцию между низкой исходной ЧСС и развитием брадикардии. По возрасту, пациенты, у которых развилась брадикардия, имели медианный возраст 30 лет, что было ниже, чем у пациентов без брадикардии; однако разница не была статистически значимой. Высокий уровень сенсорной блокады > T6 был выявлен у 22% и 12% пациентов с и без брадикардии соответственно, хотя статистической значимости не было.

Пациенты с брадикардией имели более длительную продолжительность операции и анестезии, чем те, у кого не развилась брадикардия, хотя разница не была статистически значимой. Общая введенная доза дексмететомидина была выше у пациентов с брадикардией, чем у тех, у кого её не было.

В этом исследовании длительное время наложения жгута оказалось значимым фактором риска развития брадикардии при спинальной анестезии с седацией дексмететомидином (OR 10.6, P = .004).

Мы провели ROC-анализ и обнаружили, что оптимальный порог исходной ЧСС для прогнозирования брадикардии составляет < 73 уд/мин (чувствительность 91.3%; специфичность 57.4%). Площадь под кривой (AUC) для порогового значения 73 уд/мин была умеренно точной для прогнозирования брадикардии (AUC 0.764; 95% CI 0.663–0.865, P < .001) (1). Порог времени наложения жгута для оценки развития брадикардии составил > 72.5 минут (чувствительность 69.6%; специфичность 61.8%). Пороговое значение 72.5 минут было умеренно точным для оценки риска брадикардии (AUC 0.701; 95% CI 0.577–0.826; P = 0.004).

Выводы: В заключение, возникновение брадикардии следует тщательно контролировать у пациентов, проходящих спинальную анестезию с седацией с использованием дексмететомидина. Длительное время наложения жгута и низкая исходная частота сердечных сокращений могут быть предикторами брадикардии.

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ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ АНЕСТЕЗИИ ПРИ ОПЕРАЦИЯХ РЕПОЗИЦИИ КОСТЕЙ НОСА

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Актуальность. Травматизм во всем мире за последние десятилетия в промышленно развитых странах приобретает характер непрерывно нарастающей эпидемии и охватывает в основном работоспособную возрастную группу населения, а переломы костей носа по статистическим данным занимают лидирующее место среди всех костных повреждений лицевого скелета (14) Переломов костей носа и его внутренних структур, то по частоте они стоят на первом месте среди повреждений челюстно-лицевой области, по данным некоторых авторов – от 16% до 78 % последнее время частота повреждений носа проявляет тенденцию к росту (15). При переломах костей носа, сопровождающихся деформацией наружного носа, больному показано хирургическое лечение, при подготовке к вмешательству врач стоит перед выбором метода анестезиологического пособия. Основным принципом современного обезболивания является его многокомпонентность, в месте с тем ряд авторов отдают предпочтение на высокую эффективность как общего обезболивания, так и местной анестезии. Таким образом, имеется необходимость разработки и внедрения новых подходов анестезии при переломах костей носа.

Цель исследования; Оценить эффективность различных методик анестезии при репозиции костей носа и разработать дифференцированный подход к использованию анестезии при переломах костей носа.

Материал и методы. Выполнено исследование, включающее анализ анестезиологического обеспечения у 38 -пациентов в возрасте от 14 до 27 лет, перенесших репозицию костей носа по поводу перелома с деформацией наружного носа, которые проходили стационарное лечение в оториноларингологическом отделении клиники СамГосМУ за последние 2 года Проведено сравнение 3-х групп: 1 группа- с использованием сочетания местной анестезии 10% раствором лидокаина гидрохлорида ингаляционно и инфильтрационной проводниковой анестезии 1 -2 % р-ом лидокаина или 1-2% р-ром новокаина у 12 пациентов; 2 группа - внутривенный наркоз пропофолом или тиопенталом натрия у 14 пациентов (доза анестетика зависела от массы тела пациента, его возраста), пропофол 100-200 мг или тиопентал натрий 250-500 мг внутривенно медленно; 3 группа - комбинированный эндотрахеальный наркоз у 12 пациентов, индукцию анестезии проводили ингаляцией через лицевую маску

газонаркотической смесью закись азота, кислород и изофлюран; для поддержания наркоза дополнительно проводили нейролептаналгезию фентанилом с дропериолом. Все пациенты относились ко второму и третьему классу риска анестезии по Шкале Американской Ассоциации Анестезиологов (ASA). Во всех группах премедикация были одинаковой, осуществляли в операционной по показаниям: атропин 0,1% - из расчета 0,01 мг/кг, димедрол 1% - из расчета 0,2-0,4 мг/кг. Предоперационное обследование включало в себя: ЭКГ, физикальный осмотр, направленный на выявление признаков недостаточности кровообращения, лабораторные исследования. В интраоперационном периоде контролировали уровень АД, ЧСС, SaO₂.

Результаты исследования. Во всех группах ЧСС кратковременно достоверно возрастала после премедикации. 1- группы пацентов со свежими переломами носа, которые выбрали местную анестезию испытывали умеренный страх перед вмешательством 33% (4 из 12). Хирургической коррекции носа под местной анестезией выполнялась только взрослым, 75% (9 из 12) у которых был свежий перелом костей носа давностью от нескольких часов после травмы и до 5 суток. При применении общей обезболивания существует опасность развития ларингоспазма при аспирации крови и ротоглоточного секрета из-за угнетения сознания, использование электроотсоса позволили избежать аспирации пациентами крови 77% (20 из 26). Благодаря действию ингаляционных анестетиков и гипнотиков во 2 – 3 х группах отмечалось допустимое снижение А/Д, однако на момент интубации трахеи отмечалось кратковременное повышение А/Д в 3 группе 75% (9 из 12). Параметры SpO₂ во всех группах оставалось стабильными на протяжении всего периода анестезии. Так, у пациентов 1-ой группы СДД и ОПСС имели тенденцию к снижению, составляя соответственно 68,6±2,1мм.рт.ст. и 1784,4±64,1дин.с.см⁻⁵, ЧСС, СИ и минутный диурез оставались без достоверной динамики.

У больных 2-ой группы СДД и ОПСС было достоверно более высоким и составляло соответственно 82,3±2,6мм.рт.ст.и 2380,3±дин.с.см⁻⁵, СИ составлял 1,84±0,09л/м²/мин, минутный диурез – 0,26 мл/мин.

Исходное состояние (до премедикации) гемодинамики во всех трех исследуемых группах характеризовалось тахикардией, повышением СДД, снижением разовой и минутной производительности сердца. Изучаемые параметры в группах были идентичны и достоверно не отличались друг от друга.

Выводы. При свежих переломах у взрослых при отсутствии аллергии на местные анестетики, рекомендуется местную анестезию каторые более эффективно применять сочетание инфильтрационной и проводниковой анестезии.

Внутривенный наркоз позволяет с большей вероятностью сделать операцию

безболезненной и является методом выбора при лечении эмоционально лабильных пациентов и детей.

Комбинированный эндотрахеальный наркоз является самым эффективным видом обезболивания при репозиции костей носа с ранее уже имевшейся деформацией; в качестве альтернативы может использоваться внутривенное обезболивание в сочетании с местной анестезией.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНЕСТЕЗИИ В ОПЕРАТИВНОЙ ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОК С ЭКСТРАГЕНИТАЛЬНОЙ ПАТОЛОГИЕЙ

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Представлены результаты исследования, целью которого явилось улучшение качества анестезиологического пособия при гистерэктомии по поводу миомы матки с экстрагенитальной патологией. В исследование было включено 104 пациенток в возрасте от 40 до 60 лет, которые были разделены на 2 группы: в 1-й группе (n=44) оперативное вмешательство проводилось под эндотрахеальным наркозом с применением пропофола и изофлюрана и препаратов для нейролептанальгезии; во 2-й группе (n=60) – спинномозговая анестезия с использованием 0,5% раствора лонгокаина-хеви и для седации кванадекса; Результаты исследования выявили преимущества нейроаксиального метода обезболивания.

Ключевые слова: общая анестезия, спинномозговая анестезия, миома матки, гистерэктомия.

Исследование влияния современных анестетиков на основные параметры гомеостаза, определение их эффективности и безопасности представляется актуальной задачей, поскольку внедрение безопасных и эффективных компонентов и методов анестезии является чрезвычайно важной задачей в оперативной гинекологии. В настоящее время, несмотря на обилие различных анестезиологических технологий, нет оптимального варианта, удовлетворяющего всем требованиям, предъявляемым к анестезии в оперативной гинекологии для больных сопутствующей патологией [1, 2, 5, 6]. Традиционные варианты общей анестезии не всегда обеспечивают полную нейровегетативную защиту, а многие компоненты общей анестезии оказывают неблагоприятное воздействие на организм человека [3, 4, 7, 8].

Целью исследования: улучшение качества анестезиологического пособия при гистерэктомии у больных миомой матки с экстрагенитальной патологией.

На базе отделений гинекологии СамГМУ (г.Самарканд) за период с 2018 по 2022 гг. по поводу фибромиомы матки была выполнена надвлагалищная ампутация матки и экстирпация матки 104 пациенткам в возрасте от 40 лет до 60 лет. Продолжительность заболевания составила от 2 года до 8 лет. Показаниями для оперативного вмешательства были быстрый рост миомы

матки, первично большие размеры опухоли, симптомная миома матки с менорагией и аменизацией пациенток, нарушение функции смежных органов.

При поступлении в стационар у пациенток определялся спектр сопутствующей патологии, среди которых преобладали заболевания сердечно-сосудистые, дыхательных путей, желудочно-кишечного тракта, почек, яичников, нейроэндокринные нарушения. С учетом сопутствующей патологии и объема оперативного вмешательства у всех пациенток степень операционно-анестезиологического риска по классификации ASA определена на уровне II-III степени. Преоперационная подготовка во всех группах больных независимо от вида обезболивания была идентична.

В зависимости от вида проводимой анестезии все пациентки были разделены на две группы: в I группе (n=44) оперативное вмешательство проводилось под эндотрахеальным наркозом с применением пропофола и изофлюрана с препаратами для нейролептанальгезии; во II группе (n=60) – спинномозговая анестезия (СА) с использованием 0,5% лонгокаина-хеви и для седации кванадекс. Анестезии во всех группах проводили по общепринятой схеме.

Для объективной оценки адекватности используемых вариантов анестезии интраоперационно и в послеоперационном периоде применен комплекс клинично-лабораторных методов исследования. На этапах анестезии и операции у всех пациенток проводился мониторинг показателей периферической гемодинамики, пульсовой оксиметрии, КОС капиллярной крови, а также изучался спектр биохимических показателей сыворотки крови. Об уровне антистрессовой защиты пациентов судили по динамике основных показателей эндокринной системы – концентрация глюкозы и кортизола плазмы крови.

Как видно из рис. 1 при регистрации показателей периферической гемодинамики у пациенток I группы(ОА+НЛА) после индукции происходило достоверное понижение уровня АД систолического и диастолического на 15% и 16%, и пульса на 16%, по сравнению с этими же показателями после премедикации ($p<0,05$). На фоне интубации трахеи отмечено достоверное повышение уровня АД систолического и диастолического и Ps на 19%, по сравнению с предыдущим этапом исследования ($p<0,05$). В наиболее травматичный этап операции показатели периферической гемодинамики оставались на высоких цифрах, что говорит о неполной нейрогуморальной защите и адаптации организма больной к условиям хирургического стресса.

Показатели периферической гемодинамики у пациенток II группы (СА) после пункции субарахноидального пространства и введения 0,5% лонгокаина-хеви характеризовались достоверным понижением уровня АД систолического и диастолического соответственно на 24% и 17% ($p<0,05$), и Ps на 12%, по

сравнению с исходным уровнем. У 8 (18%) пациенток через 15 минут после введения лонгокаина-хеви зарегистрировано снижение АД до 90/60 мм рт. ст., что коррелировалось увеличением темпа и объема инфузии, а у 11 (25%) пациенток в ходе анестезии и операции наблюдалась выраженная брадикардия до 48-52 уд. в минуту. У всех пациенток коррекция брадикардии была быстро и успешно проведена путем внутривенного введения атропина 0,5-1,0 мл.

На высоте травматичного этапа показатели периферической гемодинамики продолжали оставаться ниже исходных данных АД систолического на 10%, диастолического на 8%, Ps на 8% ($p < 0,05$). Отсутствие сердечно-сосудистых реакций у больных II группы (СА) указывает на достижение стабильной анестезии. К концу оперативного вмешательства исследуемые показатели оставались ниже исходного уровня, АД систолического на 11%, диастолического на 8% ($p < 0,05$), Ps на 6% ($p > 0,05$).

При исследовании функции внешнего дыхания во всех группах у всех пациенток во время анестезии и операции не происходило статистически значимых изменений показателей газообмена и рН (табл. 1).

Можно отметить, что у больных всех групп средние показатели pCO_2 в конце операции несколько превышали исходные данные на 1,2-4,6 мм рт. ст., однако, эти изменения не были статистически достоверными. У 6 пациенток из I группы (ОА+НЛА) средние показатели pCO_2 после экстубации трахеи несколько превышали исходные значения на 1,6-3,8 мм рт. ст., но они не были статистически достоверными. Показатели дефицита или избытка оснований ВЕ на всех этапах операции и анестезии находились в пределах физиологической нормы, за исключением 5 пациенток из I группы, где отмечалось изменение буферных оснований ВЕ до \square 3,4.

Во II (СА) группе средние значения частоты дыхания, коэффициента оксигенации и PaO_2 артериальной крови на всех этапах исследования находились в пределах нормальных величин, что свидетельствует об отсутствии угнетения дыхания.

Уровень средней величины содержания общего белка сыворотки крови, у больных всех групп до операции находился в пределах физиологической нормы.

У больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) к концу операции количество общего белка в сыворотке крови достоверно снижалось ($p < 0,05$), и к 5-м суткам послеоперационного периода среднее значение общего белка сыворотки крови оставалось ниже границ физиологической нормы.

Проведенная СА не привели к достоверным изменениям белкового баланса сыворотки крови. На всех этапах исследования данный показатель практически не изменялся и находился в пределах физиологической нормы. У больных II

группы (СА) общий белок сыворотки крови к концу операции незначительно снизился ($p>0,05$), а к 5-м суткам отмечено его нарастание.

Исходное содержание альбумина в сыворотке крови у исследуемых пациенток всех групп находилось в пределах физиологической нормы.

Результаты динамического исследования содержания альбумина в сыворотке крови у больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) сразу после операции достоверно снизились, и на 5-е сутки находились ниже исходного уровня ($p<0,05$). У больных II группы (СА) количество альбумина к концу операции недостоверно снизилось, а затем повысилось и находилось на этом же уровне при исследовании на 5-е сутки.

При исследовании активности трансаминаз нами установлено, что у пациенток I группы (ОА+НЛА) к концу операции активность АсАТ достоверно повысилась, достигнув уровня, значительно превышающего исходный. На 5-е сутки уровень АсАТ несколько снизился, но оставался выше исходных цифр. У больных II (СА) группы данный показатель незначительно повышался, но оставался в пределах физиологической нормы. Аналогичные результаты были получены при исследовании АлАТ, где отражены те же закономерности. В I группе (ОА+НЛА) АлАТ достоверно повысилась после операции, через 5 суток оставалась достоверно выше исходного уровня ($p<0,05$). В II группе (СА) эта же величина достоверно повышалась сразу после операции и несмотря на небольшой подъем, через 5 суток оставалась в пределах физиологической нормы ($p<0,05$).

Можно отметить, что статистически достоверное снижение абсолютного количества альбумина в сыворотке крови у больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) может расцениваться как один из признаков напряженности белковообразовательной функции печени и как результат гиперметаболизма,. Интраоперационное увеличение количества печеночных ферментов и их активность у больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) в раннем послеоперационном периоде можно объяснить цитолизом, связанным в ходе оперативного вмешательства со значительным повышением биологически активных веществ и гормонов, а также с неблагоприятными факторами интраоперативного вмешательства на фоне недостаточной нейрогуморальной защиты.

Применение СА (II группа) в отличие от пациенток, оперированных под ОА+НЛА (I группа), активность печеночных ферментов (АсАт, АлАТ), уровень билирубина, креатинина, мочевины, электролитного баланса в сыворотке крови существенно не изменялись, что, вероятно, связано с фармакологической стабильностью, быстрой элиминацией местных анестетиков из организма, отсутствием биотрансформации в организме и влиянием анестетиков на основные биохимические показатели сыворотки крови. Все это

свидетельствуют о том, что регионарные методы являются более эффективными и безопасными вариантами обезболивания.

Как видно из таблицы 2 исходный уровень глюкозы сыворотки крови у всех пациенток был в пределах нормы. У больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) в конце операции отмечалось повышение уровня глюкозы. Гипергликемия носила кратковременный характер и к концу первых суток уровень глюкозы возвратился к исходным значениям. Этот же показатель на всех этапах операции и анестезии у больных II (СА) группы практически не отличался от исходных показателей перед началом анестезии, т.е. не было отмечено стрессовой гипергликемии.

У пациенток I группы (ОА+НЛА) содержание кортизола в сыворотке крови на высоте травматического этапа операции увеличилось на 72%, а к концу операции на 91% от исходного (табл. 2). То есть наблюдается статистическое достоверное повышение концентрации кортизола по сравнению с исходными величинами, хотя они оставались ниже верхней границы нормы. У больных II группы (СА) на таком же этапе операции показатели кортизола достоверно увеличились на 43% от исходного, с последующим снижением на 25% от исходных величин ($p < 0,05$).

Степень активации кортизола сыворотки крови для II (СА) группы, нами расценена как весьма умеренная, поскольку уровень гормона не только не превышал, но и во всех случаях был ниже предела верхней границы нормы. Это можно объяснить сохранением способности коры надпочечников к повышению функциональной активности.

По окончании операции всех пациенток переводили в послеоперационную палату, где продолжали динамический контроль за показателями периферической гемодинамики, оценивали продолжительность анальгезии, моторного и сенсорного блока и четко регистрировали возникновение болевого синдрома.

Исследуя показатели периферической гемодинамики и газообмена в ближайшем послеоперационном периоде, пришли к следующим закономерностям. Показатели периферической гемодинамики для I (ОА+НЛА) и II группы (СА) были выше, чем исходные, отмечалась незначительная артериальная гипертензия и тахикардия..

Оценивая состояние послеоперационной анальгезии по балльной шкале было выявлено, что у больных II (СА) группы стойко сохранялась послеоперационная анальгезия, причем больные не испытывали боли в зоне послеоперационной раны, даже при глубоком дыхании и кашле.

Как видно из таблицы 3 у пациенток II группы (СА) в послеоперационном периоде качество сенсорного блока к 4-му часу наблюдения – 0 баллов

Моторный блок у пациенток II группы (СА) к 4-му часу наблюдения восстановился у 92%, а у пациенток

У больных I группы период послеоперационной анальгезии заканчивался к 40-50 минутам, быстро достигал клинически значимой интенсивности, что требовало дополнительной анальгезии. Во II (СА) группе средняя интенсивность боли значительно ниже, чем у пациенток, оперированных в условиях общей анестезии (I группа).

У больных II (СА) группы адекватное обезболивание достигалось в основном применением ненаркотических анальгетиков, а у больных I группы (ОА+НЛА) в зависимости от выраженности болевого синдрома достигалось с применением как наркотических, так и ненаркотических анальгетиков.

Проводя их суммарный подсчет, установили, что общее количество расходуемых наркотических анальгетиков в течение 1-х суток послеоперационного периода в наибольшей степени различалось между группами. Для купирования послеоперационного болевого синдрома в течение суток доза наркотического анальгетика в расчете на одного больного в I группе (ОА+НЛА) достоверно превышает аналогичные показатели больных II (СА) группы ($p < 0,05$).

Первые сутки после операции анальгезию признавали удовлетворительной только у пациенток, оперированных в условиях регионарной анестезии. На 2 и 3 сутки для них требовались еще меньшие дозы ненаркотических анальгетиков, и с 4 суток отмечалось стойкое уменьшение болевого синдрома, ведущее к отказу от применения анальгетиков. У 12% больных из I группы (ОА+НЛА) в аналогичные сроки наблюдения сохранялись болевые ощущения, требовавшие введения болеутоляющих средств.

Общее количество пациенток, не нуждавшихся в наркотических анальгетиках в I группе (ОА+НЛА) составило 2 больных, а в II (СА) – 16.

С учетом качества анестезии во время операции, течения послеоперационного периода и субъективной оценки анестезии пациентками, нами проведена оценка исследованных вариантов общей анестезии по 5-балльной системе: отличная, хорошая, удовлетворительная и неудовлетворительная. По результатам опроса в I группе (ОА+НЛА): отличных результатов – 14,2%, хороших результатов – 71,4%, удовлетворительных – 7,4%. Во II группе (СА) отличных результатов – 54,9%, хороших результатов – 35,3%, удовлетворительных – 9,8%.

Осложнения в послеоперационном периоде служат одним из критериев, на основании которых можно судить о качестве проводимой анестезии и операции. Из всех исследованных нами больных послеоперационный период без осложнений протекал у 84,3%, с осложнениями у 15,7% пациенток.

Осложнения различного характера имели место у 40% пациенток I группы (ОА+НЛА), 11,7% II группы (СА)

Наибольшее количество осложнений со стороны дыхательной системы было выявлено в группе пациенток, у которых анестезиологическое пособие проводилось по эндотрахеальной методике с применением пропофола и изофлюрана, что можно связать с отрицательным влиянием ИВЛ на слизистую оболочку трахеи и бронхов, ухудшающей проходимость трахеобронхиального дерева (табл. 3). У 3 пациенток I (ОА+НЛА) группы в конце первых суток развилась клиника острого трахеобронхита, у 1 больной на 2 сутки после операции развилась клиническая картина пневмонии. У 1-ой больной I (ОА+НЛА) группы послеоперационный период осложнился приступом нестабильной стенокардии. У 1 больной I (ОА+НЛА) группы послеоперационный период осложнился тромбоэмболией ветвей легочной артерии (ТЭЛА).. Клиника постпункционной головной боли (ППГБ) развилась у 6 пациенток II (СА) группы в течение 24 часов после пункции.. Послеоперационный период наблюдения за пациентками I (ОА+НЛА) группы сопровождался умеренной гипертермией. Это можно объяснить локальным воспалительным процессом. Отсутствие температурной реакции в виде гипертермии у больных II (СА) группы может свидетельствовать о том, что у этих больных стрессорный фактор в ходе операционного вмешательства был менее выражен, чем у пациенток I (ОА+НЛА) группы. Различия выраженности температурной реакции в I (ОА+НЛА) группе достоверно отличались от соответствующих показателей в группе II (СА), как сразу после операции ($p < 0,05$), так и через 3 и 6 суток ($p < 0,05$). В частности, в группе II (СА) к 6-ым суткам температура у больных нормализовалась ($36,6 \pm 0,03$ и $36,7 \pm 0,03$) ($p < 0,05$), а в I ($N_2O + O_2 + НЛА$) группе сохранялся субфебрилитет ($37,0 \pm 0,08$) ($p < 0,05$). Таким образом, все вышеперечисленное свидетельствует о том, что у пациентов рандомизированных групп в условиях равного ухода в послеоперационном периоде возможны различные осложнения, особенно у больных с сопутствующей патологией, получивших общую анестезию (ОА+НЛА).

Применение СА с использованием 0,5% лонгокаина-хеви, при гистерэктомии, позволяет проводить пролонгированную, хорошо управляемую, безопасную, эффективную анестезию с быстрой реабилитацией больных. послеоперационного периода, а также ранней реабилитацией пациенток, что позволяет уменьшить частоту опасных осложнений, с их высокозатратной коррекцией впоследствии. Уменьшение или полный отказ от использования сильнодействующих наркотических анальгетиков для обезболивания в послеоперационном периоде позволяет избежать побочных

эффектов наркотиков.

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ВОПРОСЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СПИНАЛЬНОЙ АНЕСТЕЗИИ ПРИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОМ ЛЕЧЕНИИ МЕЖПОЗВОНКОВЫХ ГРЫЖ ПОЯСНИЧНО-КРЕСТЦОВОГО ОТДЕЛА

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В этой статье представлены данные предоперационной оценки тонуса вегетативной нервной системы и его коррекции, а также оптимизация проведения спинальной анестезии у больных, оперированных по поводу межпозвонковых грыж пояснично-крестцового отдела. Ключевые слова: спинальная анестезия, тонус вегетативной нервной системы, межпозвонковые грыжи пояснично-крестцового отдела

Операции удаления грыж межпозвонковых дисков являются наиболее часто выполняемыми в плановой нейрохирургии. Традиционно при операциях по поводу межпозвоночных грыж пояснично-крестцового отдела (МГПКО) применяются различные методики общей анестезии. Однако в настоящее время предпочтение отдается регионарной, в частности, спинномозговой анестезии (СМА), являющейся относительно безопасной, экономически более выгодной и обеспечивающей высокую степень антиноцицептивной защиты пациентов [3].

Удельный вес регионарных методов обезболивания особенно возрос в последние годы, что обусловлено совершенствованием представлений о механизмах формирования болевых синдромов и роли местных анестетиков (МА) в их купировании, а также появлением новых МА. К недостаткам СМА относится ее непредсказуемость, а порой и неуправляемость. Нестабильность

гемодинамических показателей при СМА напрямую зависит от интенсивности развития спинального блока, которая объективно определяется степенью распространения раствора местного анестетика в цереброспинальной жидкости, что и определяет качество СМА. Недостаточное распространение

МА по субарахноидальному пространству может вызвать развитие сенсорного блока ниже уровня L_1-L_2 , что делает невозможным проведение оперативного вмешательства под данным видом обезболивания. Активное продвижение МА в краниальном направлении может вызвать развитие сенсорного блока выше T_5 , что приводит к выраженным гемодинамическим сдвигам и нарушению функции дыхания вплоть до возникновения тотального спинального блока [4]. Данные осложнения требуют немедленной медикаментозной коррекции и проведения адекватной инфузионной терапии, а в ряде случаев даже проведение полного комплекса реанимационных мероприятий [6]. Это связано с тем, что на распространение МА в субарахноидальном пространстве влияет комплекс более чем из двадцати самых разнообразных факторов (табл. 1) [5].

Т а б л и ц а 1

Факторы, влияющие на распространение раствора местного анестетика в цереброспинальной жидкости

Параметры пациента	Технические характеристики	Характеристики раствора МА
Возраст	Положение пациента	Баричность
Вес	Уровень инъекции	Объем
Рост	Тип иглы	Доза
Пол	Направление инъекции	Концентрация
Анатомия	Интратекальный катетер	Температура
Беременность	Барботаж	–
Повышение внутрибрюшного давления	Скорость инъекции	–
Компрессия дурального мешка	Эпидуральная инъекция	–

Однако, анестезия достигающая одного и того же уровня, у одних пациентов не вызывает клинически значимых отклонений среднего АД и ЧСС, а у других приводит к краху гемодинамики. Чем же обусловлена такая неоднородность в развитии гемодинамических сдвигов при СМА? Стабильность гемодинамических реакций при СМА обеспечивается вегетативной нервной системой (ВНС). Воздействие симпатической блокады может привести к симпатовагусному дисбалансу и срыву адаптации с появлением таких гемодинамических нарушений, как гипотония, брадикардия, вплоть до развития асистолии.

Наиболее важными эффектами торможения симпатических эфферентов во время СМА являются уменьшение венозного возврата к сердцу, и при уровне сенсорного блока выше Th6 блокирование сердечных ускоряющих волокон, что сопровождается выраженной гипотонией и различными брадиаритмиями [6]. При внутрисосудистых потерях жидкости эти влияния еще более усиливаются. Традиционные анестезиологические методы обследования и интраоперационного мониторинга не дают возможности в достаточном объеме оценить индивидуальные особенности нейровегетативной регуляции сердечно-сосудистой системы, так как одним и тем же значениям ЧСС и АД могут соответствовать различные комбинации активностей симпатического и парасимпатического отделов ВНС [2]. По этому не обходимы индивидуальный подход и тактика подготовки и проведения корректирующей терапии при проведении СМА с учетом исходного вида тонуса вегетативной нервной системы (ВНС).

Цель исследования: Оптимизация проведения спинномозговой анестезии при МГПКО с учетом исходного вегетативного баланса.

Материал и методы: Исследование проведено в отделении нейрохирургии многопрофильной клиники СамГМУ у 95 пациентов (мужчин-55, женщин-40), в возрасте от 25 до 65 лет ($40,3 \pm 1,01$), оперированных по поводу МГПКО в

условиях СМА за период с 2020 года по 2023 год. Всем пациентам в пред- и интраоперационном периодах проводилась вариационная кардиоинтервалометрия. Использовался кардиомонитор для записи сердечного ритма «Mindray и MEC15». Для математической обработки сердечного ритма использовалось программное обеспечение стандартов измерения, физиологической интерпретации и клинического использования показателей сердечного ритма, принятыми Европейским Обществом Кардиологов и Американской Ассоциацией Электрофизиологии. Границы состояний с различной вегетативной регуляцией выбраны по принятым данным и представлены в таблице 2 [1].

Исходно, с учетом показателей вариационной кардиоинтервалометрии (ΔX , АМо, ИН), в предоперационном периоде было выявлено преобладание симпатикотонии у 50, нормотонии у 31 и парасимпатикотонии у 14 больных. У 6 больных с исходной парасимпатикотонией проводилась предоперационная коррекция, заключающаяся в назначении внутривенной премедикации атропином 0,5 мг и дексаметазоном 4 мг, обладающих симпатотоническим действием и проведение предиллюзии 6% раствором волюстема в дозе 6-7 мл/кг. Пункции спинномозгового канала выполнялись сидя, а операции выполнялись в горизонтальном положении пациента на животе.

Инtrateкальное введение МА проводилось на уровне L_2-L_3 . Уровень сенсорного блока оценивали по тесту «pin prick», а глубину моторного блока – по шкале Bromage. В качестве МА использовалась 0,5% раствор лонгокаин-хеви (Украина) в дозе 15-20 мг. Для седации применяли дексмететомидин (кванадекс) до 200 мкг в разведении в/в капельно. Длительность операций варьировалась от 60 до 150 минут ($75,4 \pm 5,07$). Сенсорная блокада в большинстве случаев соответствовала уровню $Th_{10}-Th_{11}$. В процессе анестезии всем пациентам проводили ингаляцию кислородом ($FiO_2 - 0,4$). Объем внутривенной инфузии до пункции составлял 800 мл кристаллоидного раствора. Статистическую обработку результатов исследования осуществляли с использованием пакета программ Microsoft Excel с помощью критерия Стьюдента.

Результаты и их обсуждения. Наиболее благоприятное гемодинамическое течение СМА было зарегистрировано в группе с исходной симпатикотонией, где симпатовагусный баланс после развития анестезии переходил в нормотонию. В этой группе снижение среднего АД и ЧСС было клинически не значимым и составляло 6–9 % от исходного. В группе с исходной нормотонией симпатовагусный баланс при СМА переходил в легкую парасимпатикотонию, гемодинамика в течение операции оставалась стабильной, а среднее АД и ЧСС уменьшались на 10–20 %.

Классификация типов вегетативного тонуса

Тип вегетативного тонуса	Показатели вариационной кардиоинтервалометрии		
	Вариационный размах (ΔX)	Амплитуда моды (АМо)	Индекс напряжения (ИН)
Симпатикотония	$\leq 0,15$	≤ 50	≤ 200
Нормотония	0,15–0,3	30–50	50–200
Парасимпатикотония	$\geq 0,3$	≤ 30	≤ 50

В группе с исходной парасимпатикотонией СМА приводила к еще большему усилению парасимпатомиметических влияний на сердечный ритм, что сопровождалось выраженным снижением среднего АД и ЧСС более чем на 30 % и требовало введения атропина в дозе 0,5–1 мг и мезатона в дозе 0,5–1,0 мг, а также проведение форсированной инфузионной терапии 6% раствором волюстема в дозе 6–8 мл/кг и кристаллоидными растворами в объеме 800–1200 мл. Выбор волюстема основан на его быстром приведении к соответствию объема циркулирующей крови и емкости сосудистого русла, восстановлении гемодинамического равновесия, а также стойком волевическом и реологическом эффектах. У 6 больных с исходной парасимпатикотонией, где проводилась внутривенная премедикация 0,5 мг атропина и 4 мг дексаметазона, а также предиллюция 6% раствором волюстема в дозе 6–7 мл/кг, наблюдалось повышение симпатической активности и снижение парасимпатических влияний, что приводило к сбалансированному взаимоотношению активностей симпатического и парасимпатического отделов ВНС, приближающемуся к нормотонии. В этих случаях гемодинамика оставалась стабильной и снижение среднего АД и ЧСС не превышало 10–15 %.

Существенных нарушений дыхательной системы нами не отмечено. Частота дыхания не превышала 18 в минуту, а SpO_2 соответствовало 95–98 %. По окончании операции и прекращении ингаляции кислорода SpO_2 было не ниже 95 %. Таким образом, исходная вегетативная дисфункция, либо не сбалансированное фармакологическое воздействие на звенья ВНС могут привести к срыву адаптации в ответ на блокаду симпатических эфферентов во время СМА с развитием грубых гемодинамических нарушений. Поэтому для профилактики и предупреждения гемодинамических и дыхательных осложнений необходимо исследование и заблаговременная коррекция тонуса вегетативной нервной системы. При отсутствии вариационной кардиоинтервалометрии для исходного определения типа вегетативного тонуса возможно использование индекса Кердо (норма: +5 – +7):

$$\text{Индекс Кердо (усл. ед.)} = (1 - \text{Диас.АД/ЧСС}) \times 100$$

Известно, что положительное значение индекса указывает на преобладание симпатического, а отрицательное значение – на преобладание парасимпатического тонуса нервной системы. В целом выявленное количество

гемодинамических сдвигов напрямую зависело от высоты спинального блока. Поэтому, учитывая этиопатогенез МПКО, нами дополнительно проведена оценка влияния степени сдавления дурального мешка грыжей диска на развитие сенсорной блокады.

При использовании 15 мг раствора лонгокаина-хеви у пациентов с выраженным сдавлением грыжей диска дурального мешка, уровень сенсорного блока не поднимался выше L₁–L₂, и в 30 % случаев это потребовало проведения дополнительной внутривенной анестезии. У пациентов, с меньшей степенью компрессии анестезия достигала уровня Th₈–Th₉ и позволяла проводить оперативное вмешательство без дополнительного обезболивания. Использование 20 мг раствора лонгокаина-хеви у пациентов с выраженным сдавлением грыжей диска дурального мешка позволило добиться адекватности анестезии в 100 % случаев, при этом средний уровень сенсорной блокады соответствовал Th₉–Th₁₀.

Классификация и группировка пациентов по видам тонуса

Симпатикотония	Парасимпатикотония	Нормотония
Рекомендуемая подготовка к анестезии: 400 мл 0,9% р-р натрия хлорида	Рекомендуемая подготовка к анестезии: 500 мл 6 % ГЭК, 400 мл 0.9 % р-р натрия хлорида, 0.5 мг атропина и 4 мг дексаметазона	Рекомендуемая подготовка к анестезии: 800 мл 0.9 % р-р натрия хлорида
Достижение симпатиковагусного баланса до начала анестезии и гемодинамическая стабильность во время анестезии		

Степень сдавления грыжей диска дурального мешка обратно пропорциональна распространению МА в краниальном направлении. Дробное введение МА приводит к постепенному нарастанию его концентрации и распространению в субарахноидальном пространстве, что сопровождается плавным развитием анестезии и дает время для включения компенсаторных механизмов, предупреждающих снижение преднагрузки и повышения ваготонии. Использование данной методики позволяет избежать осложнений, связанных с развитием низкого или высокого уровня анестезии и добиться стабильности гемодинамики.

Выводы: 1. Предоперационная оценка ВСР позволяет выявить пациентов с преобладанием парасимпатического типа вегетативного тонуса, которых необходимо относить к группе риска при проведении СМА, требующей дополнительной предоперационной подготовки. 2. Использование в премедикации микродоз дексаметазона в сочетании с атропином и проведение предилуции 6% волюстемом в дозе 6-7 мл/кг позволяет избежать симпатовагусного дисбаланса, и тем

самым профилактировать развитие гемодинамических осложнений.
3. Применение дексмедетомидин во время операции обеспечивают эффективную седацию и гладкое течение анестезии.

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MARKAZIY OSIYODA ILK O'RTA ASRLAR DAVRIDA
YER-SUV MUNOSABATLARI

Bibirajab Yuldosheva - BuxDU dotsenti

Feruz Sobirov - BuxDU magistranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Markaziy Osiyoda eftaliylar davlati va Turk xoqonligi davrida yer-suv munosabatlari haqida batafsil to'xtalib o'tilgan. Arxeologik topilmalar, tarixiy ma'lumotlar va geografik tahlillardan foydalangan holda, ushbu o'rta asr davlatlari suv resurslarini qanday boshqarganligi va ular bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lganligi, ularning iqtisodiyoti, jamiyatlari va siyosiy tuzilmalarini shakllantirganligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Tadqiqot ushbu qadimiy sivilizatsiyalarning gidrologik dinamikasini va ularning mintaqadagi resurslarni boshqarishning zamonaviy tushunchalariga ta'sirini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'rta osiyo, Eftallar davlati, Turk xoqonligi, yer-suv munosabatlari, gidrologiya, arxeologiya, tarixiy geografiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются земельно-водные отношения в Средней Азии во времена эфталитского государства и Тюркского каганата. Используя археологические находки, исторические данные и географический анализ, эти империи предоставляют информацию о том, как они управляли и взаимодействовали с водными ресурсами, формируя свою экономику, общества и политические структуры. Исследование направлено на освещение гидрологической динамики этих древних цивилизаций и их влияния на современные концепции управления ресурсами в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, государство эфталитов, Тюркский каганат, земельно-водные отношения, гидрология, археология, историческая география.

Annotation: This article explores Land-Water relations in Central Asia during the ephthalite dynasty and the Turkish Khaganate. Using archaeological finds, historical data, and geographic analysis, these empires provide insight into how they managed and interacted with water resources, shaping their economies, societies, and political structures. The study aims to highlight the hydrological dynamics of these ancient civilizations and their impact on modern concepts of Resource Management in the region.

Keywords: Central Asia, ephthalite state, Turkish Khaganate, Earth-Water relations, hydrology, archaeology, historical geography.

KIRISH

Ziroatkor yerlarning kattagina qismi hali ham qishloq jamoalari tasarrufida

bo'lsa-da, ammo mamlakatda feodal munosabatlarining tarkib topishi oqibatida yer maydonlarining ma'lum bir qismi mulkdor tabaqa vakili - «dehqon»lar qo'lida to'plana boshlagan edi. Buning natijasida qishloq jamoasining erkin qo'shchilari ma'lum darajada dehqonlar asoratiga tushib, ularga qaram kadivarlarga aylanishgan edi. Obikor yerlarning bir qismi ibodatxonalar mulki hisoblanar edi. Bunday yerlar «vag'nze» deb yuritilar edi.

Yaylovlarning asosiy qismi esa qabila va urug' jamoalari hamda ularning oqsoqollari - biylar tasarrufida edi. Hozirgi vaqtda Toshkent vohasi va Janubiy Qozog'iston yerlarining bir qismini suv bilan ta'minlab turgan Zog'ariq va Bo'zsuv, Samarqand viloyati janubiy tumanlarining asosiy suv manbai Darg'om kanali V asrda barpo etilgan eng yirik sug'orish tarmoqlaridan hisoblanadi. Bu davrda tog' oldi mintaqalarida joylashgan adir yerlarga suv chiqarib, obod etishda o'q, gupchak, tishli g'ildirakka asoslangan va o'z davri uchun ancha-muncha murakkab suv inshootlari charxpalak, chig'ir va boshqalardan foydalaniladi.

ADABIYOT TAHLILI

Yangidan o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda mulkdor dehqonlarning yirik qo'rg'onlari-yu, hashamatli qasrlari bilan bir qatorda mehnatkash qo'shchilarning ko'pdan-ko'p qishloqlari-yu mayda turar joylari qad ko'taradi. Xuddi shu davrda Chag'oniyon (Surxondaryo), Samarqand, Buxoro, Kesh (Shahrisabz), Naqshab (Qarshi) va Toshkent atroflari to'la o'zlashtirilib, alohida-alohida dehqonchilik vohalari shakllanadi. Keyinchalik bu vohalarda yerdor dehqonlarning siyosiy mavqeyi oshib, ilk o'rta asrlarning mayda hokimiyatlari tashkil topadi.

Aholining ommaviy hashari va mashaqqatli mehnati bilan suv chiqarilib obod qilingan vohalarni tashqi yov bosqinlaridan muhofaza qilish maqsadida ularning tevarak-atrofi bir necha o'n va yuz chaqirimlarga cho'zilgan baland va qalin devorlar bilan o'rab olinadi. Ilk o'rta asrlarning bunday mudofaa inshootlari ko'rinishdan qadimgi Buyuk Xitoy devoriga o'xshar edi.

TADQIQOT USULLARI

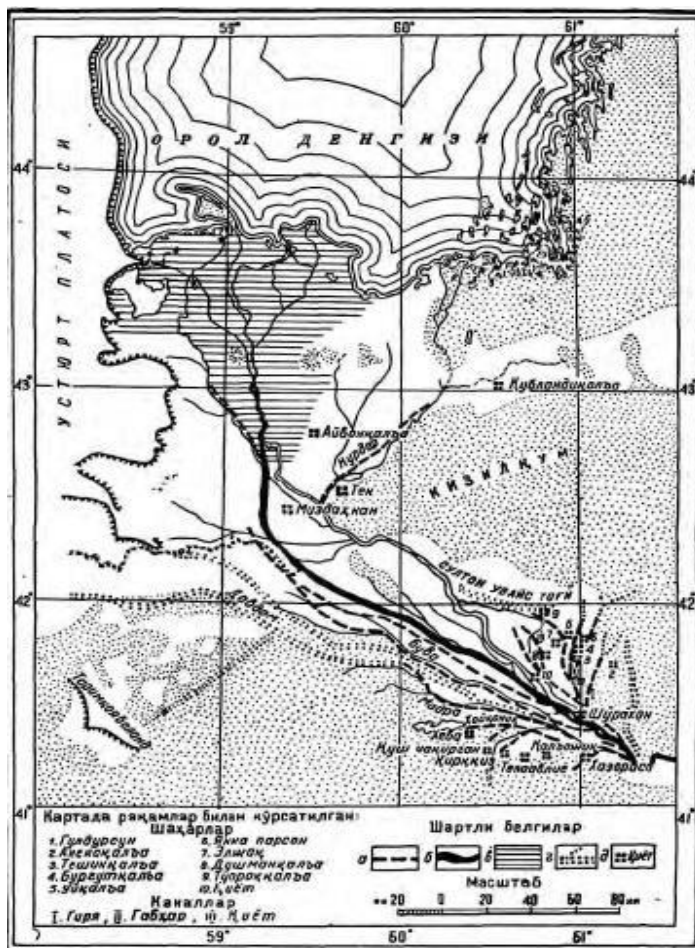
Ushbu tadqiqot arxeologik, tarixiy va geografik usullarni birlashtirgan ko'p tarmoqli yondashuvni qo'llaydi. Suv manbalari infratuzilmasini aniqlash uchun qazish joylaridan olingan arxeologik dalillar tahlil qilinadi, tarixiy matnlar va yozuvlar efitlit va turk hukmdorlarining suv resurslariga nisbatan siyosati va amaliyoti to'g'risida ma'lumot beradi. Geografik tahlil mintaqaning tabiiy gidrologik xususiyatlarini va ularning aholi punktlariga ta'sirini tushunish uchun o'tkaziladi.

NATIJALAR

Turk xoqonligi qo'li ostida birlashgan xalqlar taraqqiyotning turli bosqichlarida bo'lganlar, aholining bir qismi o'troq dehqonchilik bilan, qolgan bir qismi esa ko'chmanchi chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanganlar. Sug'diyona, Xorazm va Toharistonda dehqonchilik qiluvchi aholining kattagina qismi patriarxal oila sifatida

yashar edilar. Erkin dehqon bilan bir qatorda kashovarzlar ham bor bo‘lib, ular iqtisodiy jihatdan boy yer egasiga va hatto o‘z mustaqilligini saqlab qolgan dehqonga ham qaram bo‘lganlar. Kashovarzlar jamiyatdagi asosiy kuch hisoblangan. VI-VII asrlarda, qishloq, qo‘rg‘on va shaharlarda mustahkam o‘rnashib olgan, yer egasi bo‘lgan zodagonlarning iqtisodiy va siyosiy quvvati kuchaya boshlaydi. Bu zamindor zodagonlar yozma manbalarda «dehqonlar» deb yuritilgan. Xususan konlarda va yer ishlarida qul mehnatidan ko‘proq foydalanilgan. Bu davrda Xorazmda va ayniqsa, Sug‘dda savdogarlar jamiyatda yetakchi o‘rinni egallagan bo‘lib, savdoda asosiy vositachi hisoblanishgan.

Ko‘chmanchi turk qabilalari VI-VII asrlarda o‘tovlarda yashaganlar va to‘rt g‘ildirakli aravalarda ko‘chib yurganlar. Aholining mehnatkash qismi «budun» yoki «qora budun» deb atalgan. Urug‘-qabilaning yirik vakillari esa «beklar» nomi bilan yuritilgan. Jamoani «xoqon» va zodagonlar kengashi - «qurultoy» boshqargan. Patriarxal oilalarga oila boshliqlari - «kadxudotlar» bosh bo‘lganlar. Kadxudot atamasi sug‘diylarga xos so‘z bo‘lib, o‘troq hayoti kechiruvchi turklar uchun qo‘llanilgan. Ko‘chmanchi hayot kechiruvchi turklar esa «Kadxudot» so‘zi o‘rniga «Arxaun» atamasini ishlatganlar.



1-rasm. Xorazm vohasida milodiy III - VI asrlardagi sun‘iy sug‘orish rivojlanishining xaritasi. *Shartli belgilar: a – suv oqib turgan kanallar; b – Amudaryoning o‘sha davrdagi o‘zani; e – botqoq va toshqinlar; z – shaharlar.*

G'arbiy Turk xoqonligida markazlashgan davlat bo'lmagan. U o'nlab turkiy qabilalardan tashkil topgan uyushma-ittifoq bo'lib, ularning har qaysisini alohida xonlar idora qilganlar. Bu mulklarning o'z podshochalari bor edi. Ularning nomlari har vohada har xil bo'lgan. Jumladan, Buxoroda - buxorxudotlar, Chag'aniyonda - chog'anxudolar, Dabusiyada - dabusshohlar, Vardanzida - vardonxudotar, Toshkentda - tudunlar, Samarqand va Farg'onada - ixshidlar, Osrushonada - afshiniylar, Xorazmda - xorazmshohlar, Toharistonda-malikshohlar, Iloqda - dehqonlar kabi. Dehqonlar bu hukmdorlarni kashovarzarlar va qaram kishilardan bo'lgan kadivarlar, yaxshi ta'lim olgan harbiy qo'shinlar - chokarlar bilan quvvatlab turganlar.

Dunyoning boshqa qit'alaridan farqli o'laroq, O'rta Osiyo hududidagi dehqonchilikning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, bu yerda cheklanmagan mustabid sharqona ko'rinishdagi markazlashgan kuchli hokimiyatga intilish ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etgan. «Tan-Shu» nomli Xitoy yilnomasi bergan ma'lumotlarga qaraganda Zarafshon, Qashqadaryo va Amudaryo bo'yida mustaqil to'qqizta hokimlik bo'lgan: Samarqand, Maymurg', Kesh, Naxshob, (Ishtxon), Kushoniya, Buxoro, Amul va Andxoy shular jumlasidandir. Ularning eng kattasi Samarqand hokimi edi. Kan hokimi mahalliy suloladan bo'lgan. Sug'diyona shohi, Xorazm va Choch hokimlari ma'lum darajada o'z mustaqilliklarini saqlab qolganlar.

Sug'diyona shohligi o'sha davrda Panjikentdan Karmanagacha bo'lgan uncha katta bo'lmagan hududni egallar edi. Ichki boshqaruvda ba'zi erkinliklarini saqlab qolgan bo'lsa-da, xoqonga doimo o'lpon to'lab turgan. Turk xoqonligi hududida yashovchi aholi bug'doy, arpa, sholi, tariq, beda va boshqa mahsulotlarni yetishtirish bilan band bo'lgan. Eftaliylar davriga nisbatan sug'orish tizimi bu davrda birmuncha ko'payadi, Xorazm vohalarida esa aksincha, kamayadi. Aholi uzumchilik va bog'dorchilik bilan shug'ullangan. Paxta, beda, tut daraxti ekishga va uy hayvonlarini boqishga katta e'tibor berilgan.

Tohariston aholisining asosiy qismi o'troq dehqonchilik bilan shug'ullanardi. Asosan, g'alla va dukkakli ekinlar, qisman sholi va paxta ekilardi. Tog'oldi va teklik joylarda esa bahorikorlik va uzumchilik rivoj topgan edi. Arxeologik topilmalar orasida pista, bodom, yong'oq hamda o'rik, shaftoli, uzum va olcha danaklari, shuningdek, qovun va tarvuz urug'lari qayd etilgan. Shunga qaraganda, Toharistonda bog'dorchilik va polizchilik keng rivojlangan. Chorvachilikda mayda va yirik shoxli hayvonlardan tashqari ot, xachir, tuya va eshaklar boqilgan. Ilk o'rta asrlarda Toharistonda bo'lgan sayyohlar uning ikki o'rkachli tuya va pastak otlarining uzoq, masofalarga qatnashda nihoyatda chidamli ekanini maqtab yozganlar.

Arablar O'rta Osiyoni bosib olgach, bu hududdagi hamma shahar va aholi joylarida o'z qo'shinlarini joylashtirdilar. Bu harbiy kuchlar o'z vaqtida mahalliy aholi ustidan nazorat qilib turardi. Arab xalifaligi tasarrufiga o'tgan Movarounnahr hududida ko'pgina yirik yer egalari - dehqonlarning mavqei avvalgi holaticha saqlanib qoldi.

Ular siyosiy jihatdan xalifa va uning noibiga bo'ysunar edilar.

Butun VIII asr davomida arab zodagonlarining dehqonlar bilan til topishuv hollari kuchayadi va aynan mana shu davrda yirik dehqon urug' aymoqlari qo'li ostidagi yer-mulklarning yuqori arab harbiy mulkdoriga o'tishi ro'y beradi. Arab qo'shini tarkibiga mahalliy aholi ichidan ko'plab erkaklar majburan safarbar qilindi. Harbiy harakatlar natijasida aholining bir qismi halok bo'ldi, bir qismi asirga olindi. Barcha shahar va qishloqlarda o'z harbiy garnizonlarini joylashtirgan arablar, shu harbiy kuchlarga tayanib aholidan turli soliqlar undirishar, ularni turli jamoa ishlariga safarbar qilishar edi.

Yirik yer egalari o'rtasidagi ziddiyat va qarama-qarshilik arablarning aralashuviga sabab bo'lar yoki mulkning bir shaxsdan ikkinchisiga o'tishini ta'minlar edi. O'rta asr mualliflari ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, dehqonlar qo'li ostida qishloq jamoalari bo'lib, bu jamoadan yer olgan kishilar xiroj to'laganlar. Dehqonlar mustaqil qo'rg'onlarda hayot kechirib, ularning yaxshi qurollangan harbiy bo'linmalari bo'lgan. Bunday bo'linmalarning askarlari chokarlar deb atalgan. Dehqonlar xalifa noibining mahalliy aholi orasidan bo'lgan vakiliga bo'ysunadilar. Mehnatkash aholi, asosan, kadivarlar, kashovarlar hamda qullar dehqonlarda mavjud bo'lgan yermulklarning ma'lum ulushini ijaraga olib ishlashgan va buning evaziga soliq to'laganlar. Dehqonlar orasida yer-mulk, shaxsiy uy-joy va qo'rg'onlar masalasida nizo va janjallar chiqib qolsa, muammoni xalifa hal qilgan. Har bir huquqiy muammo islom qonun-qoidalariga binoan ko'rib chiqilgan.

VIII asr o'rtalariga kelib Movarounnahr hududida siyosiy boshqaruv arab xalifaligi siyosiy tizimiga moslashtirilgan edi. Viloyatlardagi hokimlar va boshqa hukmdorlarning qo'li ostidagi ma'muriy-idora usuli o'z shaklini saqlab qolgan bo'lishiga qaramay, hokimlarning xalifa noibiga itoat etishlari shart edi. Mahalliy davlat boshliqlarining ko'pchiligi o'z huquqlari va imtiyozlarini saqlab qolish maqsadida islom dinini qabul qilgan edilar. Islom dinini qabul qilmagan zodagonlar o'z mol-mulklaridan mahrum etilar yoki katta miqdordagi tovon to'lar edilar.

Arablar iqtisodiy hayotni o'z qo'llaridan chiqarmaslik maqsadida bosib olingan hududlarda sosoniylar tartibidagi soliq tizimini joriy qildilar. Bular asosan quyidagilar edi:

1. **Qavonin** yoki **muqati'a** - mayda viloyatlar va tumanlardan xazinaga tushib turgan yig'in.

2. **Maqosima** - hosilning ma'lum ulushi miqdorida to'langan. Uning hajmi sug'orishga bog'liq holda belgilangan.

3. **Misoxa** - yer hajmiga qarab miqdori belgilanadigan soliq bo'lib, unda ekin ekilishi yoki ekilmasligiga e'tibor berilmagan.

Bu soliq tizimiga yer solig'i - **xiroj** (hosilning **o'ndan bir yoki o'ndan ikki qismi** miqdorida), chorva, hunarmandchilik, savdo- sotiqdan **zakot** (qirqdan bir miqdorda)

hamda islomni qabul qilmagan shaxslardan olinadigan - *jizya* solig‘i ham qo‘shilgan.

Zamonaviy ilmiy adabiyotlarda ta‘kidlanishicha, arablarning O‘rta Osiyoni bosib olingan hududlarini boshqarish markazi Marv shahri bo‘lib, bu yerdan turib xalifaning noibi Movarounnahr hamda Xurosonni idora qilgan. Yuqorida ta‘kidlanganidek, VIII asrning o‘rtalari va oxirlariga kelib Movarounnahr va Xuroson hududlarida siyosiy boshqaruv arab xalifaligi siyosiy tizimiga moslashtirib bo‘lingan edi. Bu davrda Movarounnahrda Sug‘d, Shosh, Farg‘ona, Xorazm, Sug‘diyona, Tohariston kabilardagi mahalliy hokimlar zimmasiga aholidan belgilangan soliqlarni yig‘ish, ma‘muriy boshqaruvni amalga oshirish asosida islom dini g‘oyalarini aholi o‘rtasida yoyish asosiy vazifa qilib belgilangan edi. Mahalliy hokimlar faoliyati xalifa tomonidan tayinlanadigan maxsus amirlar tomonidan qattiq nazorat ostiga olingan bo‘lib, bundan tashqari ular xalifaning Xurosonda tayinlagan noiblariga bo‘ysunmog‘i lozim edi.

XULOSA

Topilmalar qadimgi Markaziy osiyoliklar orasida gidrologiyaning murakkab tushunchasini va ularning imperiyalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashda suvni boshqarishning ahamiyatini ta‘kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot mintaqaning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy landshaftini shakllantirishda yer va suvning o‘zaro bog‘liqligini ta‘kidlaydi. Suv resurslarini boshqarish urbanizatsiya, savdo va madaniy almashinuvni osonlashtirib, Markaziy Osiyo sivilizatsiyalarining gullab-yashnashiga hissa qo‘shdi.

Eftallar davlati va turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyo tarixida yer va suv resurslaridan foydalanish ularning yer-suv munosabatlarini o‘rganib chiqib, ushbu tadqiqot qadimiy gidrologik amaliyotlar va ularning mintaqadagi zamonaviy suv boshqaruviga ta‘siri haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar qadimiy suv xo‘jaligi texnikasining atrof-muhitga ta‘sirini va ularning zamonaviy Markaziy Osiyoda barqaror rivojlanish uchun ahamiyatini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, arxeologlar, tarixchilar va gidrologlar o‘rtasidagi fanlararo hamkorlik o‘tmishda va hozirgi zamonda insoniyat jamiyatlari va suv resurslari o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar haqidagi tushunchamizni rivojlantirish uchun zarurdir.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL STORYTELLING IN IMPROVING WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract: This study explores the role of digital storytelling in enhancing writing skills among students. By integrating multimedia elements, digital storytelling fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking. This research investigates the impact of digital storytelling on students' writing abilities through a mixed-methods approach, analyzing quantitative improvements in writing scores and qualitative feedback from participants. The findings indicate significant improvements in writing proficiency and increased motivation among students, highlighting the potential of digital storytelling as an effective pedagogical tool.

Keywords: Digital storytelling, writing skills, education, multimedia, engagement, creativity, critical thinking

Introduction

The advent of digital technology has revolutionized educational methodologies, particularly in the realm of language learning and literacy. Digital storytelling, which integrates text, images, audio, and video, has emerged as an innovative approach to enhance writing skills. This study aims to investigate the impact of digital storytelling on students' writing abilities, focusing on engagement, creativity, and overall writing proficiency.

The integration of digital technologies in education has brought about significant transformations in teaching and learning methodologies. Among these innovations, digital storytelling has gained prominence as an effective tool for enhancing literacy skills, particularly in writing. Digital storytelling involves the creation of narratives using digital media, combining text, images, audio, and video to craft engaging and meaningful stories.

Writing is a fundamental skill that underpins academic success and personal expression. Traditional approaches to teaching writing often struggle to engage students and fail to leverage their creative potential fully. In contrast, digital storytelling offers a dynamic and interactive platform that stimulates students' interest and motivation. It allows them to experiment with different narrative structures, express their ideas through multiple modalities, and engage with the writing process more deeply.

This study aims to explore the role of digital storytelling in improving writing skills among students. By examining both quantitative improvements in writing scores and qualitative feedback from participants, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how digital storytelling can be utilized as a pedagogical tool. The hypothesis is that digital storytelling not only enhances students'

writing proficiency but also fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking, thereby contributing to their overall academic development.

To achieve this, the study employs a mixed-methods approach, involving pre- and post-assessment of writing skills, as well as interviews and surveys to capture students' experiences and perceptions. The findings are expected to shed light on the effectiveness of digital storytelling in educational settings and offer insights for educators on integrating this innovative tool into their teaching practices.

Digital storytelling has emerged as a powerful educational tool, especially in enhancing writing skills. Here are some key points on its role:

1. **Engagement and Motivation:** Digital storytelling captivates students by allowing them to create and share their own stories using multimedia elements. This engagement boosts motivation, making the writing process more enjoyable and meaningful.
2. **Creativity and Critical Thinking:** Students can experiment with different narrative structures, characters, and plots, fostering creativity. The process also encourages critical thinking as they plan, organize, and revise their stories.
3. **Multimodal Literacy:** Combining text, images, audio, and video in digital storytelling helps students develop multimodal literacy skills. This aligns with modern communication demands and enhances their ability to convey messages effectively through various media.
4. **Collaboration and Communication:** Many digital storytelling projects are collaborative, requiring students to work in groups. This collaboration enhances their communication skills and ability to give and receive feedback.
5. **Technical Skills:** Using digital tools and platforms for storytelling helps students become proficient with technology, an essential skill in the digital age.
6. **Audience Awareness:** Knowing their stories will be shared with a wider audience, students tend to be more conscientious about their writing, focusing on clarity, coherence, and correctness.
7. **Personal Expression and Identity:** Digital storytelling allows students to express their personal experiences and perspectives, fostering a sense of identity and self-confidence in their writing.

Methods

A mixed-methods approach was employed to assess the effectiveness of digital storytelling in improving writing skills. The study involved two phases: a quantitative analysis of writing scores before and after the intervention, and a qualitative analysis of students' experiences and perceptions through interviews and surveys.

Participants

The study sample consisted of 100 middle school students from various socio-

economic backgrounds, enrolled in a language arts program that incorporated digital storytelling projects.

Procedure

1. Pre-Assessment: Students completed a standardized writing test to establish a baseline of their writing abilities.
2. Intervention: Over a period of 12 weeks, students engaged in digital storytelling projects using various digital tools and platforms. They created stories that included multimedia elements such as images, audio narrations, and video clips.
3. Post-Assessment: After the intervention, students completed the same standardized writing test.
4. Qualitative Feedback: Interviews and surveys were conducted to gather students' insights and experiences regarding the digital storytelling process.

Results

The quantitative data revealed a significant improvement in writing scores post-intervention, with an average increase of 15% compared to pre-assessment scores. Qualitative feedback indicated that students found the digital storytelling process engaging and motivating. They reported enhanced creativity and a better understanding of narrative structures. Many students also noted that the multimedia elements helped them express their ideas more vividly and effectively.

Discussion

The findings suggest that digital storytelling positively impacts students' writing skills. The multimedia nature of digital storytelling caters to diverse learning styles, making the writing process more inclusive and engaging. The creative freedom provided by digital storytelling encourages students to experiment with different narrative techniques, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Moreover, the collaborative aspect of digital storytelling projects helps students develop communication and teamwork abilities, which are crucial for their overall academic and personal development. The increased motivation and engagement observed among students highlight the potential of digital storytelling as a powerful pedagogical tool.

Conclusion

Digital storytelling is a multifaceted approach that significantly enhances writing skills among students. By integrating multimedia elements, it fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking. The positive outcomes observed in this study underscore the need for educators to incorporate digital storytelling into their teaching methodologies. Future research should explore the long-term effects of digital storytelling on writing skills and its applicability across different educational contexts.

Digital storytelling emerges as a highly effective tool for enhancing writing skills in educational settings. This study demonstrates that integrating multimedia elements into storytelling not only improves writing proficiency but also significantly boosts student engagement, motivation, and creativity. The use of digital platforms for

storytelling allows students to express their ideas more vividly and effectively, catering to various learning styles and fostering a deeper understanding of narrative structures.

The substantial improvement in writing scores and the positive feedback from students highlight the potential of digital storytelling to transform traditional writing instruction. By encouraging creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration, digital storytelling equips students with essential skills for the digital age.

Educators should consider incorporating digital storytelling into their curricula to provide a more engaging and comprehensive learning experience. Further research is recommended to explore the long-term benefits of digital storytelling and its application in diverse educational contexts. The findings of this study affirm that digital storytelling is not only a valuable educational tool but also a powerful means of enhancing students' writing skills and overall academic development.

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HOUSE BUILDING ARCHITECTURE OF KHOREZM IN THE 17TH-20TH CENTURIES

MRDI named after K. Behzod "Art pottery and repair "

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Abstract: In this article, the special climate of Khorezm (closeness to the desert), the location of the population, the development of the cities and the shape of the houses had a good effect. In ancient times, people lived near irrigation networks. The event of migration of cities as a result of the change of the river bed is often seen in the history of Khorezm.

The oldest and most common type of housing is described separately.

Key words: Ancient monuments, restoration, hoarding, conservation, history, fortress, porch, tower, inner fortress, archeology, renovator.

ДОМОСТРОИТЕЛЬНАЯ АРХИТЕКТУРА И ВНУТРЕННЕЕ УБРАНСТВО ХОРЕЗМА В 17-20 ВЕКАХ.

Аннотация: В данной статье хорошо сказался особый климат Хорезма (близость к пустыне), расположение населения, развитость городов и форма домов. В древние времена люди жили вблизи ирригационных сетей. Событие переселения городов в результате изменения русла реки часто встречается в истории Хорезма.

Отдельно описан самый старый и распространенный тип жилья.

Ключевые слова: Древние памятники, реставрация, накопительство, консервация, история, крепость, крыльцо, башня, внутренняя крепость, археология, реставратор.



X Khorezm's unique climate (closeness to the desert), settlement of the population, had a good effect on the development of cities and the shape of houses. In ancient times, people lived near irrigation networks. The event of migration of cities as a result of the change of the river bed is often seen in the history of Khorezm. The oldest and most common type of housing is a separate moun dare yards.

A fortress is completely different from a village and a village. The incessant internecine wars in the territory of Khorezm demanded that the walls of the fortress-courtyard should be strong and the rooms spacious. In the fortress, there were places where the family's entire livelihood, goods, food and water were stored. The fortress is surrounded by a straw wall without holes, and the corners of the wall are fixed with dome-shaped towers. The courtyard (plani) of the fortress is rectangular and is often divided into outer (dishan) and inner (ichan) courtyards. All rooms are covered with a flat roof. Adjacent rooms were also illuminated through tunnels above the long corridor, such a fortress protected a community of 100-150 people during a siege.

Along with the construction of many fortified fortifications, villages began to appear around them in the VI-IX centuries, the owners of large estates in these villages were given a special favor by the koshk fortresses. The houses around the fortifications were mostly simple buildings built in the shepherd's style. During these times, it was easy to restore and demolish such buildings. In cities, it was convenient to build compact buildings due to space constraints. The shepherd's hut later became the main building characteristic of the city. Unfortunately, the thatched buildings did not last as long as the thatched buildings. Therefore, the development of their construction could not be studied.

The unique structure of Khiva houses is noteworthy, the structural basis of the building is a one-story brick wall, and clay and clay are pounded between the beams. The arrangement of the summer and winter rooms here is completely different from the houses of Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana. It has been a necessary element of architecture in Central Asia for centuries. Its occurrence was greatly influenced by the climatic conditions of the region. Here summers are very hot and winters are cold. The appearance of the houses of Khiva is very wonderful: every house has a porch facing the north direction, where people mostly saved their lives from the heat during the summer "Cancer month".



Due to the limited space in the inner fortress of Khiva, the facades of the courtyards are almost all very narrow. The porch almost blocks the courtyard scene from above, and the courtyard also serves as a partial porch. They built the porch higher

in the yard so that the wind would flow better. This is helped by the fact that the wind alternates from bottom to top and illuminates the interior with every ray. The porch kept the room from being too cold in winter and too hot in summer. That's why the designers paid special attention to the connection of the room with the courtyard's climatic conditions and its colorful landscape in terms of harmony. The porch came in handy in the implementation of these activities. It served as a part connecting the room with the outside environment.

The porch was widely used in houses in the Middle Ages and later. In the memory of the residence, the porch was built between two and four rooms, completely occupying the front part of the house (peshayvan). It was built as a gallery (corridor) on the front or sides of the building, as a monand to the nursery protruding from the level of the wall, as a shed occupying the open part of the second floor, and as a separate four, three-sided open shelter.

The use of the veranda in the living room is based on the climatic conditions of that place and the layout of the rooms. For example, due to the special climatic conditions in Khiva, relatively hot weather in summer, it is intended to hang the air of the veranda and the yard. The porches here have two different structures. Ulli (Great) occupied the front part of the porch and rose much higher than it. In front of it is a smaller porch. The main porch resembles a minaret in that it has a central column. It was facing downwind, directing the wind into the yard. In fact, both houses seem to cover the yard with a roof. In addition to its function, the porch artisticized the general composition of the building and enriched its memory solution. For example, in the Taskhovli palace in Khiva, the main porch is in the form of a pit and a tower, and the pillar in its center is decorated with a nigor pattern. This gave the composition of the whole yard an artistry.

Khorezm city residences. Closedness has been preserved in the urban residential planning. This situation is typical for country yards. An inn (talaq) was sometimes built over the entrance to the yard, where the owner of the house, the craftsman, received customers. The residence is strictly oriented to light, winter living rooms are placed to the south-east, west, and summer rooms to the north. The yard is almost covered by porches, the awnings of which protrude far forward. The porches are of different sizes, and on the north side, a balan helmet porch with one column is built, and it is higher than the level of other rooms. The following types of porches are displayed in the residences of Dishankala of Khiva:

a) A large one-pillar porch with a small courtyard. This porch covers half of the courtyard. A large veranda is built above the living room, this type of veranda is the most common;

b) A long and high right porch is built in the yard and a reverse porch lower than the height of the right porch is built on its opposite side;

c) In the yard, a balcony-porch is built on the living body opposite the big porch, and the porches adjacent to it on this side are at the same level. As a result of their addition, the gaps are closed and sunlight is blocked and the yard is completely shaded;

g) Porches are restored along the yard parameter. Two sides or three and four sides can be made angular. This method is widely used in the construction of courtyards located on the outskirts of the city.

Porches not only add comfort to the interior of residential buildings, but also give a unique look to the external composition.

A characteristic feature of Khiva houses is that both the structure and the decoration of the building are unique. The walls of the room and porch are made of unadorned straw mud, the roof of the house (vassa, patik) and half-timbered fences. There are carved ornaments made of ganch. The only decoration in the building is the carved wooden pillar of the porch. Carved doors, railings and some raised porches also add to the beauty of the home.

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AHOLINI KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIK BO'YICHA
DAROMADLARINING TURLARI VA SHAKLLARINI BOSHQARISH

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"Iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy fanlar" kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Maqola kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyati bo'yicha aholi daromadlarining turlari, ularning manbalari, manbalarning o'zgarishiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar, daromadlarning yangi ko'rsatkichlari tizimini keng yoritib berish va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada ohirgi iste'mol va jamlash normasi o'zining bir qator belgilari bilan ajralib turishi va ularning aholi daromadlariga ta'siri ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, bozor iqtisodiyoti, 'ul daromadlari, natura daromadlari, natura-xizmat daromadlari, real daromadlar, foyda, narx-navo indeksi,renta, mehnat unumdorligi, dividend, foiz, birlamchi daromad, milliy daromad, taqsimlash, qayta taqsimlash, ohirgi iste'mol, jamlash normasi.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению видов доходов населения, их источников, основных факторов, влияющих на изменение источников, системы новых показателей доходов и ее особенностей для малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. В статье выявлено, что норма конечного потребления и накопления отличается рядом своих характеристик и их влиянием на доходы населения.

Ключевые слова: Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство, рыночная экономика, денежный доход, натуральный доход, натуральный доход от услуг, реальный доход, прибыль, индекс цен, рента, производительность труда, дивиденды, проценты, первичный доход, национальный доход, распределение, перераспределение, конечное потребление, норма накопления.

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the types of income of the population, their sources, the main factors influencing changes in sources, the system of new income indicators and its features for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The article reveals that the rate of final consumption and accumulation differs in a number of its characteristics and their impact on the income of the population.

Keywords: Small business and private entrepreneurship, market economy, cash income, income in kind, income in kind from services, real income, profit, price index, rent, labor productivity, dividends, interest, primary income, national income,

distribution, redistribution, final consumption, accumulation rate.

Aholini kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning turli shakllari bo'yicha daromad olishlari mumkin. Masalan, tadbirkorlik mulk shakllariga ko'ra davlat, nodavlat, shu jumladan, xususiy, aralash shakllarda namoyon bo'ladi. Nodavlat shakllariga xususiy - yakka va xususiy - jamoa tadbirkorligi kiradi. O'z navbatida xususiy - yakka tadbirkorlik subyektining o'z mexnatiga va yollanma mehnatga asoslangan bo'ladi. Xususiy - jamoa tadbirkorlikka sheriklik, paychilik jamoalari, aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari kiradi. Aralash tadbirkorlik qo'shma, aralash va ijara korxonalari shaklida namoyon bo'ladi.

Uyushish darajasiga ko'ra, yakka tartibdagi va jamoa tadbirkorlik shakllari mavjud. Yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlikka yakka tartibda mexnat faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi, o'z mexnatiga, xususiy va yollanma mexnatga asoslangan xususiy tadbirkorlik, oilaviy korxonalar kiradi. Tadbirkorlikning jamoa shakliga davlat, shirkat, sheriklik, paychilik, mexnat jamoasi korxonalari, aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari va hokazolar kiradi.

Faoliyat sohasiga ko'ra, tadbirkorlik ishlab chikarish, xizmat ko'rsatish, tijorat ishi va tijoratda vositachilik qilish shakllariga ega bo'ladi. Tadbirkorlik korxonasida ish bilan band bo'lgan xodimlar miqdoriga ko'ra kichik, yirik tadbirkorlik shakllarida o'z ifodasini topadi. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, aytish mumkinki kichik tadbirkorlik ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. O'zbekiston Respublikasida «Tadbirkorlik to'g'risida»gi qonuninng 5-moddasiga binoan tadbirkorlikning quyidagi shakllari mavjud:

- yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlik;
- xususiy tadbirkorlik;
- jamoa tadbirkorligi;
- aralash tadbirkorlik.

Yuqoridagi faoliyat turlaridan biri bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar tadbirkorlar deb ataladi. Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirishdan asosiy maqsad daromad (foйда) olish bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Daromadlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi.

1. Pul daromadlari.
2. Natura daromadlari.
3. Natura-xizmat daromadlari.

Daromadlar o'z egasi ixtiyoriga kelib tushishi shakli jihatdan ham turlicha bo'ladi. Pul daromadidan tashqari, natura daromadi va imtiyoz shaklidagi daromad mavjud. Dehqon (fermer) xo'jaligida mahsulotning bir qismi bozorga tushmagani holda, shu erning o'zida istehmol etiladi. Bu natural daromad, ayniqsa, tomorqa xo'jaligiga xos. Masalan, tomorqa xo'jaligi sohibi asosiy ish joyidan pul shaklida yiliga 320 ming so'm daromad olsa, o'z xo'jaligida ham 300 ming so'mlik pul daromad oladi.

Shuningdek, natura shaklida 1500 kg har xil mahsulotni ham istehmol etadi, uni pulga chaqsak, salkam bir mln so'm bo'ladi.

Bepul tibbiy xizmatdan bahramand bo'lish, bepul bilim olish yoki kasb o'rganish ham natura-pul shaklidagi daromad. Ma'lum toifa aholi, kvartira haqi, kommunal xizmat va transport haqi bo'yicha imtiyozga ega. Bular ham daromad. Aytilgan xizmatlarni xaqiqiy narxi bilan imtiyozli narxi o'rtasidagi farqni muayyan aholi guruhlari naqd pul shaklida olmaydi, lekin arzonlashtirilgan xizmatlaridan foydalanib, daromad ko'radi. Daromadlar tizimida ish haqi asosiy hisoblanadi, chunki aholi daromadlarining katta qismi, uning ulushiga to'g'ri keladi. Ish haqi ish kuchi egasining o'z mehnati natijasi uchun oladigan haqi bo'lib, ish kuchi sohibining tirikchilik vositalari narxini ifodalaydi. Ish kuchi sohibining o'zi va oilasining tirikchiligi uchun zarur bo'lgan iste'mol buyumlari va xizmatlarning narxi ish haqi uchun asos bo'ladi, ammo, yaxshi naf keltiruvchi ish kuchiga talab yuqori, binobarin, ish haqi ham yuqori turadi. Mehnat qanchalik yuqori unum bersa va u yaratgan tovarlar bozori chaqqon bo'lib, narxi yuqori bo'lsa, ish haqi shunchalik katta bo'ladi. Mehnat natijasi har xil bo'lganidan, ish haqi ham tabaqalashadi. Odatda, malakasi yuqori, bilimdon va tajribali kishi mehnati qadrlanadi va unga yuqori haq beriladi.

Bozor iqtisodiyotini erkinlashtirish sharoitida foyda alohida maqomga ega bo'lgan daromad hisoblanadi, chunki u tadbirkorlik natijasi foyda olish orqali tadbirkorlik qobiliyati iqtisodiy jihatdan yuzaga chiqadi. Ko'rib chiqilgan daromad turlari shartli ravishda chegaralanadi, chunki, ularni aniq ajratish mushkul ish. Real hayotda ish haqi bilan foyda chatishib ketadi yoki renta bilan foyda va hatto ish haqi birikkan bo'ladi. Dehqonchilikni olsak, bu erda fermer o'z erida o'z vositalari bilan o'zi ishlaydi. U olgan daromadni renta, foyda va ish haqiga ajratish qiyin albatta. Agar fermer birovning erini ijaraga olib, unga o'z kapitalini solsa, o'zi mutlaqo ishlamay, o'zgalarni yollab ishlasa, ish haqi, foyda va rentani tabaqalashtirish mumkin. Shunda ham noaniqlik bo'ladi, chunki ijara haqining qaysi qismi renta-yu, qaysi qismi er egasining erga solgan kapitaliga tegadigan foyda ekanini ajratib bo'lmaydi. Daromadning bir turi boshqa turi tarkibida bo'lish mumkin. Ular o'z manbai, shakllanish usullariga ega. Daromad turlarining nisbati daromadning tarkibiy tuzilishini ko'rsatadi. O'sish jarayonida daromad tarkibining o'zgarib borishi, daromad turlarining chatishib ketishi daromadlarga xos qonuniyat hisoblanadi.

Daromadlar pul daromadlari va real daromadlarga bo'linadi. Real daromadlar, bu pul daromadini xarid etish qobiliyatini bildiradi. Aholining real daromadi iste'molning hamma jihatlarini o'zida mujassam etuvchi umumlashgan, sintetik ko'rsatkichidir. Real daromad birinchidan, pul daromadining miqdoriga, ikkinchidan, daromaddan chegiriladigan har xil soliqlar va to'lovlarga, yahni pul daromadining egasi qo'lga tegadigan qismiga, uchinchidan, narx-navo darajasiga bog'liq. Narx-navo qathiy bo'lib, pul daromadi ko'paysa, real daromad ham ortadi. Pul daromadi o'zgarmagani

holda narx tushsa real daromad ortadi, agar narx oshsa, u pasayadi. Shunga ko'ra, real daromaddagi o'zgarishlar pul daromadi indeksining, narx-navo indeksiga bo'lgan nisbati bilan o'lchanadi.

Bozor iqtisodiyoti daromadlarning xilma-xilligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ular uch guruxga bulinadi:

- a) mehnatdan kelgan daromad;
- b) tadbirkorlikdan kelgan daromad;
- v) mulkdan kelgan daromad.

Mehnatdan kelgan daromad - bu yollanib ishlovchi kishilarning daromadi bulib, ish haqi va turli foydadan ajratiladigan mukofotlardan iborat buladi.

Ish haqi - bu ko'pchilik aholining asosiy daromadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatda jami daromadlarning 60-70 foizini ish haqi tashkil etadi. Ish haqi - yollanib ishlovchilarning ishlab topgan daromadi, tirikchilik vositalarini (maxsulot va xizmatlarni) xarid etish va pul jamgarmasini xosil etish uchun ishlatiladi. Ish haqi uch qismdan: asosiy ish haqi, mukofot tarzidagi (bonus) ish haqi va belgilangan ish vaqtdan ortiqcha ishlaganlik uchun beriladigan pul to'lovidan tashkil topadi. Ishlovchining qo'liga tegishiga qarab umumiy ish haqi va sof ish haqi buladi. Umumiy ish haqini yalpi, ishlovchi xisobiga yozilgan ish haqi desa xam buladi. Sof ish haqi yalpi ish haqidan xar xil to'lovlar (soliqlar, badal puli va x.k.) chegirib tashlangandan so'ng qoladigan ish haqi, ya'ni ishlovchining xamyoniga kelib tushadigan ish haqidir.

Ish haqining mikdori o'zgaruvchan bulib, bu o'zgarish asosan uch omil tahsirida yuz beradi:

a) *Ish kuchiga talab va uning taklifi.* Mehnatga talab oshganda ish haqi ko'payadi, mehnat taklifi oshganda esa ish haqi kamayadi. Mehnat bozoridagi talab va taklif tenglashgan taqdirda ish haqi bir me'yorda saklanadi.

b) *Mehnat unumdorligi.* Ish bilan bandlik sharoitida ish haqi mehnat unumdorligi oshsa ko'payadi, u pasaysa, aksincha, kamayadi.

v) *Bozor uchun ishlay bilish.* Ish haqi umuman ishlaganlik uchun emas, balki bozor talabiga mos ravishda bajarilgan mehnat uchun beriladi. Tovarlar bozorbop bo'lib, yaxshi sotilsa, ish haqi ko'payadi, ular bozorda o'tmay qolsa ish haqi kamayadi yoki uni to'lash imkoni bo'lmaydi.

Tadbirkorlik daromadi foyda shakliga kiradi. Foyda tadbirkorlarning pul sarflab tavakkaliga ish kilib, xavf-xatarni zimmasiga olgani uchun ularga tegadigan pul daromadi hisoblanadi. Tabiatan foyda kafolatlanmagan daromad bulib, tez-tez o'zgarib turadi. Aholi daromadlari tarkibida foydaning hissasi katta bo'lmaydi, chunki tadbirkorlik bilan g'oyat ozchilik shug'ullanadi. Masalan, AQSHda foydaning aholi daromadlaridagi hissasi taxminan 15-18 foizni tashkil etadi.

Foydaning asosiy qismini tadbirkorlar oladi, lekin uning bir qismi foydani o'zlashtirishdagi ishchi va xizmatchilar ishtiroki sifatida ularga mukofot (bonus)

tarzida beriladi. Mukofotning miqdori foydani yaratishda xodimlarning ishtirok etishiga bog'liq buladi. Shu sababli menejerlar, ayniqsa oliy toifadagi menejerlar (to'p menejerlar) foydadan katta mukofot oladilar.

Mukofot ularning maoshiga qo'shib umumiy daromadini shakllantiradi.

Mulkdan kelgan daromad dividend, foiz va ijara haqidan iborat buladi. Dividend foydaning taqsimlanishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Bunda aktsioner korxonadagi foydaning bir qismi aktsiya egalariга dividend sifatida beriladi va ular daromadiga aylanadi.

Aktsiya keltiradigan dividendni uning egasi bulgan kichik aktsiyadorlar, ya'ni oddiy ishchi va xizmatchilar xam oladi. Agar aktsiyadorlar qanchalik ko'p bulsa va aktsioner korxonalar qanchalik yukori rentabelli bulsa, shunchalik dividend xam kup buladi. Masalan, 2000 yil AQSH aholisining deyarli 40 foizi aktsiyador bulib, bundan talaygina daromad topgan.

Foiz - pul egasi o'z pulini o'zgalarga qarzga bergani uchun oladigan daromadi. Foiz qarzga berilgan pul summasiga nisbatan ulush darajasida belgilanadi. Masalan, foiz qarz puliga nisbatan yuzdan o'n hissa (10%) bo'lsa, uning egasi xar bir so'm puli uchun 10 tiyin oladi, agar yuzdan o'n besh hissa (15%) bulsa, 15 tiyin oladi. Foizning yalpi miqdori, birinchidan, uning darajasiga, ikkinchidan, qarzga berilgan pul miqdoriga bog'liq. Foizning daromadlardagi hissasi ortib boradi, chunki aholi pulining bir qismi xarajatlardan ortib qolib, daromad ko'rish uchun bankka qo'yiladi. XX asr mobaynida AQSHda foizning aholi yalpi daromadidagi hissasi 2 marta oshganligi ma'lum.

Ijara haqi — ko'chmas mulk egalariining o'z mulkini muqobil ishlatishdan olgan daromadi. Yer, imorat, inshoot, kvartira, uy va boshkalar ijaraga berilib, undan daromad ko'riladi. Ular muqobil ishlatilganda ortikcha daromad topiladi. Masalan, uyni ijaraga berib, xar oyda 3 000 000 so'm daromad ko'riladi. Uyga talabgorlar ko'payganda uni yangidan 3 500 000 so'mga ijaraga beriladi. Oldingi va keyingi pul tushumi orasidagi fark 500 000 so'm ($3\,500\,000 - 3\,000\,000 = 500\,000$) bo'ladi. Ko'chmas mulk egalari ko'paygan sari ijara haqi summasi xam ortib boradi.

Ijara haqi daromad sifatida 2 qismdan iborat bo'ladi. Birinchi qismi mulk egasi uni saqlash va sifatini oshirish uchun (masalan, yerga suv chikarish, uning zaxini qochirish, uyni ta'mirlash va sug'urtalash uchun) qilingan sarfni qoplaydi. Qolgan qismi esa mulk egasiga sof daromad bo'lib tegadi.

Pensiya daromadning maxsus turi bo'lib, uni qarilik yoki nogironlik tufayli ishga yaramay qolganlarga davlat va firma yoki nodavlat tashkilot tomonidan to'lanadi. Qarilik pensiyasi ishlab topilgan, lekin berilishi kechiktirilgan daromadga kiradi. Xar bir kishi ishlagan kezlarida topgan pulining bir qismini pensiya jamg'armasiga o'tkazib boradi, bu pul xodim pensiyaga chiqqach unga ma'lum me'yorda qaytariladi.

Nogironlik pensiyasi ishlab topilgan pul bo'lmay, o'zini o'zi boqa olmaydigan kishilarni moddiy ta'minlab turish uchun ajratilgan puldir.

Pensiyaning daromadlardagi salmog'i aholi tarkibidagi qariyalarning soniga bog'liq, aholi tarkibida qariyalar soni qanchalik ko'p bo'lsa, pensiyaning daromadlardagi salmog'i shunchalik katta bo'ladi.

Nafaqa daromadning maxsus turi bo'lib, ijtimoiy yordamga muxtojlariga, odatda, kambag'allarga bir yo'la yoki muqim ravishda davlat, firmalar yoki hayriya tashkilotlari beradigan puldan iboratdir. Nafaqaning mikdori moddiy imkoniyatlarga bog'liq. Jamiyat qanchalik boy bo'lsa, shunchalik nafaqa puli ham ko'p bo'ladi.

Stipendiya daromad turi bulib, undan talabalar foydalanadi, amalda bu yordam puli bo'lib, ularning kelajakda naf keltirishi e'tiborga olib beriladi. Stipendiyani davlat yoki firmalar to'laydi. Barcha daromad turlari yalpi daromadni hosil etadi.

Dj.Xiks ta'limotiga asosan, asosiy kapital iste'molini hisoblash uchun tiklashdagi qiymatdan foydalanish lozim, buxgalteriya hisobida esa bosh birlamchi baholashdan foydalaniladi. Tan olish kerakki, MHT asosida berilgan daromadning ta'rifi va makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarni hisoblash, buxgalteriya hisobi materiallari asosida MHT hisoblamalarini tuzish, uni tahlil qilish va ma'lumotlarning mo'iyatini ochishda ancha qiyinchiliklar uchraydi. Shuning uchun yangi MHTda tanqid qiluvchilar tomonidan aytiladiki, bir tomondan MHTdan xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlar faoliyatini o'rganish uchun foydalaniladi deyilsa, ikkinchi tomondan MHTning daromad tushinchasidan xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlar foydalanila olmaydilar degan fikrni beradi. Yangi MHTda Dj.Xiks ta'limotlari asosida daromadning yangi ko'rsatkichlari tizimi qo'llaniladi va ular taqsimlash jarayonining har xil, lekin o'zaro bog'liq jarayonlarini ifodalaydi. Bu tizim quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Birlamchi daromadlar;
- Pul formadagi joriy transfertlar;
- Korxonada ixtiyoridagi daromadlar;
- Natura formadagi ijtimoiy transfertlar;
- Tuzatish kiritilgan ixtiyoridagi daromad;
- Milliy daromad;
- Davlat ixtiyoridagi milliy daromad.

Birlamchi daromadlar xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlarga qo'shilgan qiymatni birlamchi taqsimlash natijasida tushadi: mehnat haqi, foyda, aralash daromad, mulkdan olingan daromad, ishlab chiqarish va importga soliqlar - bular birlamchi taqsimlash natijasida davlatni boshqarish organlariga kelib tushgan daromadlarni anglatadi.

Lekin, mulkdan olingan daromad xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlar tomonidan davlatni boshqarish organlariga to'langan (masalan, foydaga soliqlar, uy xo'jaliklari to'laydigan umumiy daromad solig'i va h. k.) to'lovlar birlamchi daromadlar deb

qaralmaydi, balki joriy transfertlar yoki qayta taqsimlash xarakteridagi to'lovlar deb qaraladi.

Mamlakat xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlari (rezidentlari)ga birlamchi daromadlar shu mamlakatda yaratilgan qo'shimcha qiymatdan kelib tushadi: ikkinchi tomondan shu mamlakatda yaratilgan qo'shimcha qiymatning bir qismi shu mamlakat YaIMni yaratishda qatnashgani uchun (asosan ish haqi va mulkdan olingan daromad sifatida) norezidentlarga to'lanadi.

Mamlakat xo'jalik yurituvchi subg'ektlari (rezidentlari)ga birlamchi daromadlar shu mamlakatda yaratilgan qo'shimcha qiymatdan kelib tushadi: ikkinchi tomondan shu mamlakatda yaratilgan qo'shimcha qiymatning bir qismi shu mamlakat YaIMni yaratishda qatnashgani uchun (asosan ish haqi va mulkdan olingan daromad sifatida) norezidentlarga to'lanadi.

Pul formadagi joriy transfertlar qayta taqsimlash to'lovlari joriy xarakterdagi to'lovlar bo'lib, ular joriy va mulkdan olingan daromadlar, davlat byudjetidan ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar uchun, sug'urta mukofotlari va o'rnini to'ldirish va hakozi sifatida amalga oshiriladi.

Iqtisodiyotning har bir sektori uchun daromadlar va joriy transfertlar qoldig' summasi ixtiyoridagi daromadni tashkil etadi va oxirgi istehmol va jamg'arish uchun ishlatiladi. Aytish kerakki, oxirgi istehmolni aniqlash qator omillarga bog'liq:

- Iqtisodiy ishlab chiqarish sohasini aniqlashda. Masalan, uy bekalarining ovqat tayyorlash va idishlarni ozoda saqlash, uy joyni ozoda saqlash va h.k. ishlab chiqarish sohasiga kiritilgan bo'lsa, bu xizmatlar qiymatini aholining oxirgi istemoliga qo'shib bo'lmaydi.

- Aholiga ko'rsatilgan u yoki bu xizmatlardan olgan nafini ijtimoiy baholash. Bu baholash vaqt o'tishi bilan tubdan o'zgarishi mumkin. Masalan, avvalgi asrda shaxtyorlarga ko'rsatilgan yuvinish katta bir xizmat sifatida qaralib, uni natural formadagi daromad sifatida qaralgan. Hozirgi vaqtda esa bu narsa elementar mehnat sharoiti sifatida qaraladi, uni tadbirkor ta'minlashi lozim. Shuning uchun dushlarni saqlash uy xo'jaliklarining oxirgi iste'moli sifatida emas balki korxonalarining oraliq iste'moli sifatida qaraladi.

Jamlash (ixtiyoridagi daromadning ikkinchi muhim qismi) ixtiyoridagi daromadning oxirgi iste'molidan qolgan qismini bildiradi. Shunday qilib, jamlash va pul massasining va depozitlarning ortishi, shuningdek moliyaviy aktivlar ortishini bir biridan farqlanishi lozim. Jamlash bu moliyalashtirishning va investitsiyaning muhim manbai bo'lib hisoblanadi. Jamlashning ixtiyoridagi daromadga nisbatini jamlash normasi deb ataladi. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, jamlash normasi 5% va 20% o'rtasida tebranadi. Statistikaning muhim vazifalaridan biri jamlash normasiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni o'rganishdan iborat: bank stavkasining foizi, istehmol kreditlarining berish shartlari, investitsiyalarning daromadligi darajasi, ixtiyoridagi daromad hajmi

va h.k.lar. Lekin, qayta taqsimlash jarayoni faqat pul formada emas, balki ijtimoiy madaniy xizmatlar ko'rsatish sifatida ham amalga oshiriladi (ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, madaniyat va h.k. bo'yicha nobozor xizmatlar ko'rsatish). Shu oqimlarni xarakterlash uchun yangi MHTda natural formadagi ijtimoiy transfertlarni ko'rsatkichi nazarda tutilgan. Ixtiyoridagi daromad va natura formada olingan ijtimoiy transfertlar summasi sektorning tuzatish kiritilgan daromadini tashkil etadi va u jamlash va amaldagi oxirgi foydalanishlarga ajratiladi. Shunday qilib, MHTda oxirgi istemol tushunchasini ikki qismga ajratiladi: oxirgi istehmol xarajatlari va amaldagi oxirgi istehmol. Bunday guruhlash oxirgi istehmolni moliyalashtiruvchi birliklar va bu xarajatlardan naf ko'ruvchi birliklar orasidagi muhim farqlardan keltirib chiqargan. Masalan, ijtimoiy madaniy xarakterdagi to'xtovsiz xizmatlar uchun xarajatlarni davlat organlari amalga oshiradilar, ulardan ko'riladigan nafni esa uy xo'jaliklari ko'radilar. Uy xo'jaliklarining amaldagi iste'moli ularning oxirgi iste'moli uchun qilgan xarajatlaridan natura formadagi ijtimoiy transfertlar, ya'ni davlat muaasassalari va notijorat tashkilotlar tomonidan a'oliga ko'rsatilgan xizmatlar hajmiga farq qiladi. Ikkinchi tomondan, davlatni boshqarish organlarining tuzatish kiritilgan ixtiyoridagi daromadlaridan natura formada to'langan ijtimoiy transfertlari hajmichalik farq qiladi.

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DARVISHXON BOSHCHILIGIDAGI QO'ZG'OLON VA UNING TARIXIY AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Farg'ona vodiysida 1885-yilda bo'lib o'tgan Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon va uning tarixiy ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritiladi. Garchand qo'zg'olon mustamlaka hukumati tomonidan kuch bilan bostirilgan bo'lsada, bundan keying milliy ozodlik harakatlariga zamin yaratdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Darvishxon, Asaka qishlog'i, Chekto'ra qishlog'i, Mullaxo'ja Nazirmirza, Bryanov, podpolkovnik Deybner, O.Rozenbax, P.S.Vannovskiy, chorizm, Sutxona qishlog'i, Mo'minboy, qurolli harakat.

ВОССТАНИЕ ПОД РУКОВОДСТВОМ ДАРВИШХАНА И ЕГО ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается о восстании под предводительством Дарвиш-хана в Ферганской долине в 1885 году и его историческом значении. Хотя восстание было жестоко подавлено колониальным правительством, оно создало основу для последовавших за ним национально-освободительных движений.

Ключевые слова: Дарвишхан, село Асака, село Чектора, Муллаходжа Назирмирза, Брянов, подполковник Дайбнер, О. Розенбах, П.С. Ванновский, царизм, село Сутхона, Моминбой, вооруженное движение.

THE REVOLT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF DARVISHKHAN AND ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract: This article talks about the uprising led by Darvish Khan in the Ferghana Valley in 1885 and its historical significance. Although the uprising was violently suppressed by the colonial government, it created a foundation for the national liberation movements that followed.

Key words: Darvishkhan, Asaka village, Chektora village, Mullahhoja Nazirmirza, Bryanov, lieutenant colonel Deibner, O. Rosenbach, P.S. Vannovsky, tsarism, Sutkhona village, Mominboy, armed movement.

Rossiya imperiyasi O'rta Osiyoni bosib olgach mustamlakachilik siyosati va amaliyoti uning bu o'lkada o'z davlatchiligini koriy etish orqali olib borildi. Turkiston

o'lkasida milliy davlatchilikka barham berildi va Chor Rossiyasi o'zining boshqaruv tizimini joriy qildi. Bu davrda Rossiya imperiyasi hukumati tomonidan O'rta Osiyo xalqlariga nisbatan amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy va milliy zulm Turkiston xalqlari orasida milliy ozodlik harakatlarining kuchayishiga olib keladi.

XIX asrning 80-90-yillarida Farg'ona vodiysida ham qo'zg'olonlar avj oladi. Qo'zg'olonchilar o'zlariga qarashli bo'lgan va ularga nisbatan zulm o'tkazayotgan boylar hamda volost boshliqlarining uylariga o't qo'yish va hujumlar uyushtirishni kuchaytiradilar. Qilingan hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 1885-yildan 1892-yilgacha Farg'ona viloyatida aholining siyosiy ko'rinishdagi noroziliklari va qo'zg'olonlari 205 marta sodir bo'lgan. Hozir ana shunday qo'zg'olonlardan birini ko'rib chiqamiz.

1885-yilda Farg'ona vodiysida mustamlakachi hukumatga qarshi umumxalq qo'zg'oloniga tayyorgarlik ko'rila boshlaydi. Vodiyning bir qator joylarida mustamlaka hukumatiga qarshi qo'zg'olon ko'tarish uchun tayyorgarlik masalalari yashirin tarzda yig'ilishlarda muhokama qilinadi. Rossiya hukumati ham bu voqealardan xabar topgan edi. Ana shunday yig'ilishlardan biri 1885-yilning 16-avgustida Asaka qishlog'ida Mullaxo'ja Nazirmirza uyida bo'lib o'tadi. Ushbu yig'ilishda vodiyning turli joylaridan kelgan 20 dan ortiq nufuzli shaxslar qatnashib, Turkiston o'lkasini chet el bosqinchilaridan ozod qilish, o'lkada yana ilgarigidek milliy davlatni tiklash uchun mustamlakachilarga qarshi birgalikda harakat qilib kurash olib boorish vazifasi ilgari suriladi. Yig'ilishda qo'zg'olonni olib borish rejasi, uni o'tkazish vaqti, qo'zg'olonga rahbarlik qiladigan yo'l boshchi tayinlash masalalari hal etiladi. Qo'zg'olonga rahbar etib Darvishxon Eshon To'ra tayinlandi. Chunki, bu shaxs aholining norozilik chiqishida faol ishtirok etib aholi orasida ancha tanilib qolgan edi. "U Andijon uyezdi Qo'rg'ontepa volostiga qarashli Chekto'ra qishlog'i fuqarosi, qo'zg'olonga rahbarlik qilgan payrda 45 yoshda bo'lib, Andijon va Qo'qon uyezdlarida ancha katta yer mulkka ega bo'lgan. Ammo shunga qaramasdan Darvishxon o'z manfaatidan xalq, vatan manfaatlarini ustun qo'yib, milliy ozodlik harakatiga boshchilik qiladi. U qisqa vaqt ichida O'sh, Andijon uyezdlari volost va qishloqlarida ko'plab aholini qo'zg'olonga jalb eta oladi."¹ Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olonchilar Yangi Marg'ilon shahrini Andijon va Qo'qon bilan bog'lab turgan aloqa simlarini uzib tashlaydi. Bu hodisa to'g'risida keyinchalik mustamlakachi hukumat vakillaridan biri "bu hodisa qo'zg'olon bo'lishi muqarrar ekanligini ko'rsatgan edi"² deb xotirlagan. Darvishxon qo'zg'olonining ko'lami tobora kengayib boradi. Asaka, Qo'rg'ontepa, Shahrixon, Oltinko'i, Jalolquduq, O'sh uyezdining Novqat, Tutlik qishloqlari, Oqbo'ya volosti, Marg'ilon kabi joylar ham bevosita qo'zg'olon girdobiga tortilgan edi.

Darvishxon qo'zg'oloni tobora keskin tus ola boshlaydi. Qo'zg'olonni bostirish

¹ R.Shamsutdinov, Sh.Karimov, O'.Ubaydullayev. Vtan tarixi. Toshkent. 2010.

² S.Tillaboyev. Mustamlakachilarga qarshi Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon. O'zbekiston tarixi. Toshkent. 2002.

uchun mustamlaka ma'murlari viloyatning turli hududlariga shu jumladan, Andijon, O'sh va Marg'ilon uyezdlariga harbiy kuchlarni jo'natishga majbur bo'ladi. Ushbu qo'zg'olonni butunlay bostirish va uning boshliqlarini qo'lga olish vazifasi Andijon uyezdi boshlig'i kapitan Bryanovga topshiriladi. Uning ixtiyoriga O'sh uyezdi boshlig'i podpolkovnik Deybner, uning yordamchisi kapitan Glishanovskiylar boshchiligidagi harbiy kuchlar jo'natiladi.

Darvishxon va uning safdoshlari bilan Bryanov boshchiligidagi harbiy kuchlar birinchi marta 17-avgust kuni kechqurun to'qnashadi. Kutilmagan holatda qilingan hujum natijasida Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olonchilar har tarafga chekinishga majbur bo'ladilar. Shundan keyin Darvishxon Namangan tog'lari tomonida o'z atrofiga 800 nafarga yaqin odam to'plashga muvaffaq bo'ladi. Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon haqida Turkiston general – gubernatori O.Rozenbax Rossiya harbiy vaziri lavozimidagi P.S.Vannovskiyni yozgan xatida “qo'zg'olon viloyatning turli joylarida bir vaqtda boshlanishi va qo'zg'olonchilarning o'g'rilik va talonchilik qilmasdan, barcha aholini bu harakatga chaqirilishi, bu harakatning to'liq ma'noda amaldagi hukumatga qarshi qaratilganligini ko'rsatadi... ular yomon qurollangan, oz sonly bo'lishlariga qaramasdan jiddiy tartibsizliklarni keltirib chiqarishlari..., ayniqsa soliqlar to'lanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi”.³

Rossiya imperiyasi ma'murlari qo'zg'olonni kuch bilan bostirdi. Qo'zg'olon qatnashchilari shu darajada ko'p qamoqqa olindiki, hattoki ularni qamash uchun joy ham topa olmay qoldilar. Joy masalasi asosiy muammoga aylandi. Qo'zg'olon boshlig'i Darvishxon 1886-yilda 22-fevralda Samarqand viloyatining Sutxona qishlog'i yaqinida qo'lga tushiriladi. Lekin u Jizzax shahri yaqinida qochib ketishga muvaffaq bo'ladi. Qo'zg'olon boshliqlaridan biri Mo'minboy dorga osib o'ldiriladi. Darvishxonning akasi Iskandarning bergan ma'lumotiga qaraganda Darvishxon 1889-yilda Afg'onistonda vafot etgan. Uning boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon bostirilgan bo'lsada, biroq u bundan keying milliy ozodlik harakatlari olib borilishiga katta turtki bo'ldi deyishimiz mumkin.

Xulosa sifatida aytishimiz mumkinki, bu davrda bo'lib o'tgan barcha qo'zg'olonlar, dehqonlar chiqishlari, milliy ozodlik harakatlari o'lkamizni Rossiya imperiyasi zulmidan xalos etish uchun amalga oshirilgan. Bu yo'lda minglab insonlar vafot etgan. Bu kabi insonlar vatanimiz uchun o'z jonidan ham kechganlar. Ana shunday vatanparvar shaxslardan biri Darvishxon hisoblanadi. Darvishxon kabi shaxslar o'z davrining yetuk insonlari hisoblangan. Ajdodlarimizning ana shunday vatan uchun barcha narsaga tayyor bo'lib, uni ozodligi uchun ko'rsatgan jasoratlari uchun biz yosh avlod ularni faxr tuyg'usi bilan eslamodamiz, ularga nisbatan yana ham hurmatimiz oshmoqda.

³ S.Tillaboyev. Mustamlakachilarga qarshi Darvishxon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon. O'zbekiston tarixi. Toshkent. 2002.

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ILK O'RTA ASRLARDA AFG'ONISTON HUDUDIDA HUKMRONLIK QILGAN MAHALLIY SULOLALAR TARIXI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ilk o'rta asrlarda janubiy-g'arbiy osiyodagi va unga yondosh bo'lgan mintaqalardagi jumladan, Afg'onistonning ilk o'rta asrlardagi siyosiy tarixi va ijtimoiy hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan mahallaiy sulolalar va ularning mintaqa boshqaruvidagi o'rni xususida mulohazalar bayon etiladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Xuroson, Toxariston, Kobuliston, Gurjiston, Bomiyon, Seiston, G'azna, Hirot, G'o'r, Zobuliston, Qandahor, Barmoqiylar, Simjuriylar, Tohiriylar

Ilk o'rta asrlarda Afg'oniston hududi bir necha mahaliy sulolalar yoxud mintaqaviy ta'sirga ega bo'lgan sulolalar tomonidan boshqarildi. Biz bugungi kunda Afg'oniston deb ataydigan mamlakat ilk o'rta asrlarda Xuroson, Toxariston, Kobuliston, Gurjiston, Bomiyon, Seiston, G'azna, Hirot, G'o'r, Zobuliston, Qandahor deb atalgan mayda mayda bo'laklarga bo'lingan edi ammo tobora shiddat bilan sharqqa qarab kengayotgan Choryorlar xalifaligi o'sha davrda Fors yerlarida va unga qo'shni bo'lgan sarhadlarni idora etayotgan Sosoniylar imperiyasi kurashishiga to'g'ri keldi. Bu davrda Afg'onistonning deyarli katta qismi Sosoniylar sulolasi tomonidan idora etilar edi va ular bu hududlarni arablarga qo'sh qo'llab berib qo'ymas edi. Demak ular o'rtasidagi dastlabki jang Al-Qodisiya 637 yilda bo'lib o'tdi bunda arablar Sosoniylar poytaxti Ktesifonni egallab oldi Sosoniylar esa poytaxtni Marv shahriga ko'chirishga majbur bo'ldi, shu zaylda arablar va sosoniylar o'rtasida Nahovarda 642 yilda qayta to'qnashuv bo'lib o'tdi bunda arablar katta o'ljalarni qo'lga kiritdilar. Sosoniylar va Choryorlar o'rtasida so'ng hal qiluvchi jang Marvda 651 yilda bo'ldi va arablar g'alabasi bilan yakullandi¹. Shunday qilib arablar Afg'oniston hududiga kirib kelishdi va hukmronlik qilishdi biz esa hukmronlik qilgan sulola va unga tegishli bo'lgan hududlar haqida batafsil ma'lumot beramiz.

Xuroson-Barmoqiylar, Tohiriylar, Safforiylar, Simjuriylar.

Xuroson (fors. — kun chiqish, sharq) — Eronning shimoli sharqiy qismidagi tarixiy viloyat. Parfiya podsholigining markazi (mil. av. 250 — mil. 224). Xuroson nomi sosoniylar davridan ma'lum. Xuroson III asrdan XVIII asr o'rtalarigacha hozirgi

¹ A.M.Mannonov, N.A. Abdullayev, R.R. Rashidov "Afg'oniston tarixi" Toshkent-2018

Eronning shimoli sharqiy qismi, Marv vohasi, hozirgi Turkmanistonning janubiy qismi va Afg'onistonning shimoliy va shimoli g'arbini o'z ichiga olgan. Mashhad, Nishopur, Marv, Balx, Hirot, Tuye, Saraxs, Obivard, Niso, Sabzavor Xurosonning muhim shaharlari bo'lgan. VII asr o'rtalarida uni arablar egallagan. Ushbu hududni dastavval boshqargan sulola Barmoqiylar va uning asoschisi Xolid ibn Barmoq hisoblanadi. "Barmoq" so'zi, ehtimol, shaxsiy ism emas, balki Nahovarda Buddistlar ibodatxonasiidagi bosh ruhoniyning martabasi, ya'ni "Yangi Vixara" u hozirgi Afg'onistonning Balxdan janubi-sharqida joylashgan edi. Arab tarixchisi va geografi Yoqutning xabar berishicha, Xolid ibn Barmoqning o'g'li Yahyo "Balx sharqidagi katta va boy Ravon qishlog'iga" egalik qilgan ushbu joy Toxaristonning eng yirik shahri bo'lgan². Barmoqiylar nafaqat davlatni, balki o'zlarini va xonadon a'zolarini ham boyitganliklari ularning tarafdorlari tomonidan inkor etilmaydi. Ma'lum sabablarga ko'ra, Sharqda tarixiy an'ana hamisha "qalam ahli" (ahli kalom) tarafdori bo'lgan; Shu bois, ko'pincha bu tabaqaning asoschilari hisoblangan barmoqiylar haqida ham tarixda milliy-forscha yo'nalishdagi hikoyalardan tashqari, biroz bo'rttirilgan maqtovlar tarqatiladi, ularning ayrim jinoyatlarini sukut saqlaydilar. Shu bois tarixda Horun ar-Rashid hukmronligi xalifalikning eng yaxshi davri hisoblangani va ba'zi tarixchilarning qo'shimcha qilishicha, Horun faqat barmoqiylar u bilan birga bo'lsagina yaxshi hukmronlik qilgan, deb qo'shimcha qilishlariga ko'p ahamiyat bermaslik kerak. Biroq, ikkala holatda ham tarixchining hukmi xalq afsonasi bilan tasdiqlangan. Bu forslarning ajoyib fazilatlarini foydasiga muhim dalil shundan iboratki, ular hatto Kitob al-Ag'oniyy kabi eski uslubdagi arab vatanparvari tomonidan ham ulug'langan va hatto Suriya kabi arab viloyatida ham tartib o'rnatishga muvaffaq bo'lgan.

Tohiriylar sulolasi

Rustam qahramonning avlodi hisoblangan Tohiriy ajdodi Roziq VII asr oxirida islom dinini qabul qilib, arab huzoa qabilasiga qo'shilgan. Roziqning o'g'li Musab va Musabning o'g'li Husayn (814-yilda vafot etgan) Hirot viloyatidagi Busheng shahriga egalik qilganlar. Husaynning o'g'li Tohir Ma'munga Horun ar-Rashidning o'g'illari Al-Ma'mun va Amin o'rtasidagi hokimiyat uchun kurashda yordam berdi. Ma'mun (811-833) xalifa bo'lgach, Tohirni Xurosonga hokim etib tayinladi. Sulolaning boshqa vakillari xalifaga xizmat qila boshladilar va yuqori lavozimlarga tayinlandilar. Masalan, Mansur ibn Talha Marvga Abdulloh ibn Tohir Tabariston hukmdori bo'ldi. Tohirning avlodlari bu hududlarga, shuningdek, Movaunnahrga egalik qilishda davom etdilar. Ulardan ba'zilari Kaspiy bo'yida joylashgan Ray va Kirmon viloyatlariga ham egalik qilgan. Ularning qo'lida Bag'dod harbiy qo'mondoni muhim lavozimi bor edi³

² Barmoqiylar // Brokxaus va Efronning entsiklopedik lug'ati : 86 jildda (82 jild va 4 ta qo'shimcha). - Sankt-Peterburg, 1890-1907 yillar

³Bartold V.V. Barmakids = al-Barāmika (inglizcha) : Islom entsiklopediyasida . tomonidan M. Th. Hautsma , T. V. Arnold , R. Basset . - Birinchi nashr. - Leiden:

. Abdulloh davridan beri Tohiriylarning poytaxti Nishopur bo‘lib , ular davrida eng yuksak ulug‘vorlikka erishgan. Tohir juma namozlarida ismini zikr qilishdan bosh tortgani uchun xalifaning malaylari tomonidan o‘ldirilishidan oldin bor-yo‘g‘i ikki yil hukmronlik qildi. Tohirdan keyin o‘g‘illari Muhammad (830) - 844), birin-ketin hukmronlik qilgan 862 - 873). Ali Iskandariya shahrini xalifalikka qo‘shib oldi . Sulolaning eng ko‘zga ko‘ringan namoyandasi Xurosonning birinchi tashkilotchisi , mamlakatda mustahkam hokimiyat va osoyishtalikni o‘rnatgan, soliq to‘lovchi tabaqalarni zulmdan himoya qilgan, maorifning keng tarqalishiga g‘amxo‘rlik qilgan Abdullaxon edi. Tohir II hukmronligining oxirida Seyistonda xalq harakati bo‘lib , unga qarshi yoshligida taxtga o‘tirgan va davlat ishlari haqida kam o‘ylagan Muhammad kuchsiz bo‘lib chiqdi. Yoqub ibn Leys (Safforiylar) tomonidan asirga olingan Muhammad 876-yilda ozod qilinadi va keyin bir necha marta Xurosonga hokim etib tayinlanadi, lekin aslida voqealarda ishtirok etmaydi. Yoqubni mag‘lub etdi (876) va Nishopurni egalladi, lekin 877 yilda u o‘ziga tegishli bo‘lgan Marvga chekinishga majbur bo‘ldi. Tohir II ning akalari bir muddat Bag‘dodning harbiy qo‘mondonlari bo‘lib qolishdi. Tohiriylar eronlik bo‘lgan birinchi musulmon sulolasi edi; ular Sharqiy Eronning Bag‘doddan amalda mustaqil bo‘lishining boshlanishini belgilab berdilar va bu mamlakat tarixida ma‘rifiy absolyutizm davrini boshlab berdilar.

Talha ibn Tohir	822 — 828
Ali	828 — 830
Abdulloh	830-844
Tohir II	844 — 862
Muhammad	830 – 844

Safforiylar sulolasi

Sulola asoschisi misgarning o‘g‘li Yoqub ibn Lays as-Saffordir. U qo‘shin qo‘mondonligini qo‘lga kiritishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi va Seistonda joylashgan bo‘lib, Xurosonni (Tohiriylar sulolasini ag‘darib tashlagan) va hozirgi Pokiston (Sind) hududining bir qismini egallab, sharq va g‘arbga bir necha marta yurish qildi . Xalifa Yoqubdan qo‘rqib, Movaunnahrni Somoniylarga ishonib topshirdi . Yoqubning ta'siri kundan-kunga kuchayib bordi va xalifa Yoqubning Xuroson, Tabariston , Fors , Kirmon va Seistondagi hukmronligini tan oldi. Xalifa al-Mu'tamid mukofotiga qaramay , Ya'qub Bag‘dodni zabt etish g‘oyasidan voz kechmadi . Birinchi yurishida u mag‘lubiyatga uchradi, ikkinchisida esa Bag‘dodga yetib bormasdan vafot etdi. Yoqub vafotidan keyin taxtga uning ukasi Amr ibn Lays o‘tirdi. U xalifa bilan yaxshi munosabatlar o‘rnatgan, uning qudratini tan olgan. Bu vaqtda Somoniylar davlati Movaronunnaronda kuchaydi. Ismoil Somoniy deyarli

butun Movaunnahrni egallab oldi. Ikki sulolaning kuchayishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik uchun xal Amrga Ismoil safforiylarning barcha yerlarini tortib olmoqchi ekanligi haqida xabar beradi. Amr Balx jangida (900) Ismoildan yengiladi, asirga olinadi va xalifaga yuboriladi, u esa uni qatl qilishga buyuradi(902). so‘ngra Somoniylar va ularning vorislarining vassaliga aylandi⁴.

Safforiylar sulolasining hukmdorlari

Abu Yusuf Yaqub ibn Lays as-Saffor	amir 861 - 878 , vafot. 879
Amr ibn Lays	amir 878–901
Abu-l-Hasan Tohir ibn Muhammad	amir 901-908
Leys ibn Ali	amir 908 - 910
Abu Ali Muhammad ibn Ali	amir 910 – 911
Abu Hafs Amr ibn Yaqub ibn Muhammad ibn Amr ibn Lays	amir 912 - 913 y.
Abu Jafar Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Xalaf ibn Lays	amir 922 – 963
Vali ad-Daula Abu Ahmad Xalaf ibn Ahmad	amir 963 - 1003
Tohir ibn Xalaf	amir 1003 - 1029
Abu-l-Fadl Nasr ibn Ahmad ibn Xalaf	amir 1029 – 1073

Saljuqiylar hukmronligi ostida

Baho ad-Din Tohir ibn Nasr	amir 1073 – 1090
Baho ad-Daula Xalaf ibn Nasr	amir 1090 – 1103
Toj ad-Din Abu-l-Fadl Nasr ibn-Nasr	amir 1103 – 1164
Shams ad-Din Muhammad ibn Nasr	amir 1164 – 1167
Toj ad-Din ibn Izz al-Mulk ibn-Nasr	amir 1167 - 1215
Shams ad-Din Bahramshoh	amir 1215-1221
Tojuddin Nasr III	1221

⁴ O‘zbekiston milliy enskilopediyasi-2000 yil 1-jild

Mo'g'ullar hukmronligi ostida

Rukn ad-Din Abu Mansur	1221 – 1222
Shihobuddin Mahmud I	1222 - 1225
Forsning Ari I	1225-1229
Shamsuddin Ali II	1229-1254
Nasruddin	1254-1328
Nusratuddin	1328 – 1331
Qutbiddin Muhammad II	1331 – 1346
Tafuddin I	1346 – 1350
Mahmud II	1350 – 1362
Izuddin	1362-1382
Qutbiddin I	1382 – 1386
Tojuddin II	1386 – 1403
Qutbiddin II	1403 – 1419
Shamsuddin	1419-1438
Nizomuddin Yahyo	1438 - 1480
Shams ad-Din Muhammad III	1480-1495

Simjuriylar sulolasi

Sulola asoschisi Simjur ad-Davatiy edi. Ularning yuksalishi Ismoil Somoniy (892-907) nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lib , u ularga Kuhistonda yer ajratib bergan va ular Somoniylar saroyida nufuzli mavqega ega bo'lganlar. Yarim asrlik harbiy sarkarda, ma'muriyat va viloyat hokimi sifatida sodiq xizmat qilgan Simjuriylar Xurosonga sipohsolor (harbiy gubernator) etib tayinlandilar. Ular u yerda ellik yil davomida hukmronlik qilib, Buxoro nazoratidan borgan sari mustaqil bo'lib qoldilar. Turkiy Simjuridlar sulolasi vakillari ham o'z tangalarini chiqarishgan. Simjur asli turkiy bo'lgan g'ulom edi. Faoliyatining boshida Hirotda soliq yig'uvchi bo'lib xizmat qilgan . 911-yilda Somoniylar amiri Ahmad Somoniy Safforiylar Seistonga bostirib kirishga buyruq berdi ; Simjur boshqa somoniy sarkardalari bilan birga Seistonning bir qismini tezda o'ziga bo'ysundirdi va keyin uning poytaxti Zaranjni egalladi . Seistonni zabt etish chog'ida asli turkiy bo'lgan Sebuk-eri ismli xalifalik isyonchi qo'lga olinib, Bag'doddagi Abbosiy xalifasiga yuboriladi va Ahmad Somoniyning amakivachchasi Abu Solih Mansur Seistonga hokim etib tayinlanadi. Biroq Seistondagi nizolar shu bilan tugamadi; Mansurning qattiq soliq siyosati bir yil o'tib, 912-yilda Seistonda safforiylar Amr ibn Yoqub tarafdori bo'lgan xorijiy Muhammad ibn Hurmuz boshchiligida qo'zg'olon ko'tardi. Keyin Mansur 913-yilda Husayn ibn Ali Marvarrudiy boshchiligidagi somoniylar qo'shini tomonidan qo'zg'olon bostirilgunga qadar asirga olinadi. Amr Samarqandga jo'natildi va boshqa qo'zg'olon rahbarlari

o‘ldirildi. Keyin Simjur ad-Davati Mansurdan keyin Seiston hokimi etib tayinlandi. Aftidan, Simjur keyinchalik G‘ulomning Ahmad Somoniya qarshi fitnasida qatnashgan va bu fitna muvaffaqiyatsiz yakunlangan. Ahmadning o‘g‘li Nasr II davrida alaviylar Xurosonga bostirib kirishdi , ammo Simjur tomonidan qaytarildi. O‘zining keyingi yillarida Simjur turli viloyatlar, jumladan, Ray viloyati hokimi bo‘lib ishladi. U Nasr II davrida 930—936 vafot etgan va Ibrohim ismli o‘g‘il ko‘rgan edi. Mahmud G‘azniy simjuriylarni mag‘lub eta oldi va ularning so‘nggi vakilini 1002 yilda qatl etdi⁵.

Hukmronlik sanalari

Simjur ad-Davati Seistonda Somoniylar nomidan hukmronlik qilgan	913–914 (300–301 hijriy) (vafoti 930—936).
Ibrohim ibn Simjur Xuroson hokimi	922–926 (310–314 hijriy)
Ibrohim ibn Simjur (ikkinchi darajali) (vafoti. 948).	945-946 (333-334 hijriy) (vafoti. 948)
Muhammad I ibn Ibrohim Xuroson hokimi	956–960 (345–349 hijriy)
Muhammad I ibn Ibrohim (ikkinchi darajali).	961-982 (350-371 hijriy) (vafoti 989)
Muhammad II ibn Muhammad I Abu Ali al-Muzaffar 'Imod ad-Daula, Amir al-Umara', al-Muayyad min as-Sama'; Xuroson hukmdori	984-987 (374-377 hijriy)
Muhammad II (ikkinchi darajali)	995 - (385 hijriy -) (vafoti. 997).

Demak yuqoridagi ma`lumotlardan ko‘rishimiz mumkunki Afg‘oniston qadimda Xurosonning uzviy bir qismi bo‘lgan va buni yuqorida ma`lum darajada isbotlay ololdik desam mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi ammo bu degani bu hududda faqat taxt uchun kurash ketganmukan deyish xato chunki bu davrda ipak yo‘li natijasida ilm-fan,savdo-sotiq rivoj topdi va bu keying sulolalarga narvon vazifasini o‘tadi.

Aslida, ilk o‘rta asrlarda hozirgi Afg‘oniston hududida juda ko‘plab o‘zgarishlar yuz bergan, biz tomonimizdan olib borilgan tadqiqotda esa ushu jarayonga ta’sir ko‘rsatgan sulolalarning qisqacha tarixini bayon etdik. Lekin bir narsa kishini lol

⁵ G‘ofurov B.G. tojiklar. Qadimgi, qadimgi va o'rta asrlar tarixi . - Dushanbe: Irfon, 1989. - 371+379 b.

qoldiradi bu sirli diyorning har go'shasi qiziqarli tarixga boy va har doim u kishini o'ziga jalb etadi.

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AFG‘ONISTONDAGI 1970 YILLARDAGI KESKIS VA
AYOVSIK SIYOSAT TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Afg‘oniston hududigagi 1970 yillarda boshlangan siyosiy harakatlar uning natijasida esa yuzaga kelgan urushlar SSSR, AQSH va Angilya hukumatlarining amalga oshigan siyosati haqida

Kalit so‘zlar: SSSR, AQSH, Angilya, Afg‘oniston, Nodirshoh, Muhammadzohirshoh.

"Yangi hukumat Afg‘onistondagi real hayotni hisobga olmay islohotlar o‘tkazishga kirishdi. Bu islohotlar SSSRda o‘tkazilgan islohotlar andozasiga o‘tish edi. Shuning uchun ham Afg‘oniston xalqi bu islohotlarni qabul qilmadi. Ruhoniylar hukumat siyosatini islom asoslaridan qaytish, deb baholadi. Ular aholini sovetparast hukumatga qarshi kurashga chaqirdi. Millionlab xalq Pokiston va Eron hududiga qochib o‘tdi. Hukumatga qarshi kuchlar ittifoqi vujudga keldi. AXDPda birlik bo‘lmadi. 1978-yil 17-avgustda B. Karmal, Abdulqodir va boshqalar fitnada ayblanib qamoqqa olindi. Bu omil mamlakatda fuqarolar urushi boshlanishini muqarrar qilib qo‘ydi. Bu e‘lon qilinmagan urushni G‘arb rag‘batlantirdi. Buning ustiga AXDP ichida hokimiyat uchun kurash boshlandi. Shunday sharoitda, 1979-yil sentabr oyida Taraqqiy o‘ldirildi. Hokimiyatni uning o‘rinbosari, suiqasd tashkilotchisi H. Amin egalladi. Mamlakatda terror va zo‘ravonlik avj oldi. Aprel inqilobi shu bilan barham topdi. Aprel to‘ntarishi va uning oqibatlari 271 Bu davrga kelib qurolli muxolifat kurashni kuchaytirdi. Ular Amin hukumatini qiyin ahvolga solib qo‘ydi. Hukumat qo‘shinlari nazorati ixtiyorida faqat Kobul va yana bir nechta shahar qoldi, xolos. Shunday sharoitda Afg‘onistonning o‘z strategik maqsadlari doirasidan chiqib ketishini istamagan SSSR avanturaga qo‘l urdi. 1979-yil 25-dekabrda SSSRning qo‘li bilan Amin hukumati ag‘darildi. SSSRga sodiq bo‘lgan va Pragadagi elchilik vazifasidan Afg‘onistonga kelgan B. Karmal prezidentlik lavozimiga o‘tkazildi. 28-dekabrda SSSR o‘z harbiy qismlarini Afg‘onistonga kiritdi. Tez orada bu qo‘shinlar soni 85 ming kishiga yetdi. Jahon jamoatchiligi SSSRning bu harakatini qattiq qoraladi. Ayni paytda sovet – amerika munosabatlari yanada keskinlashdi. 1982-yildan Jenevada bu masalada BMT komissiyasi ishladi. Asosan Pokiston hududiga joylashgan muxolifatchi kuchlari AQSHning zamonaviy qurollari bilan qurollantirildi. SSSR qo‘shinlari Afg‘onistonda 10 yil turdi. Harbiy operatsiyalarda qatnashdi. Biroq u himoya qilgan rejim hech nimaga erisha olmadi. Xo‘sh, nega shunday bo‘ldi? Chunki

Afgʻoniston hukumati sovet nusxasidagi jamiyatni qurmoqchi boʻlgan edi. Afgʻonistonda bunday jamiyatni qurishning esa iloji yoʻq edi. Ikkinchidan, afgʻon xalqi koʻz oʻngida yangi hukumat ateistik davlat armiyasini oʻz davlati hududiga kiritib katta gunohga botgan edi. Bunday hukumatni qoʻllash esa undan-da katta gunoh boʻlur edi. Shu tariqa SSSR Afgʻonistonda harbiy muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi. Buni yaxshi anglab yetgan M. S. Gorbachyov SSSR armiyasini Afgʻonistondan olib chiqib ketishga qaror qildi. Va 1989-yilning fevral oyida bu vazifa amalda bajarildi. 15 mingdan ortiq sovet jangchilari halok boʻldi. Sovet oʻz hududini janubga qarab kengaytirish ilinjida Afgʻoniston yerlariga yana koʻz olaytira boshlagan edi. Oʻz siyosatini, mafkurasini Afgʻon yerida majburlash kuch ishlatish yoʻliga oʻta boshladilar. SSSR armiyasi tish tirnogʻigacha qurollangan holda tank oʻqotar qurollar zirhli texnika va aeroflot xizmatidan foydalangan holda ochiqchasiga Afgʻoniston davlatiga Anneksiya harakatida bosqinchilikni boshladilar. Hatto BMT ham Gegamon davlatlar ham bunga qattiq raddiyalarini berishdilar. Afgʻoniston mudofaasi dunyo ning Yirik qudratli armiyasining tajovuziga qarshi tura oldi. Ammo Million lab tinch aholisi qariyalar ayollar va bolalarni sovet bosqinchilari tomonidan vahshilarcha oʻldirilgan. SSSR ning dunyodagi mavqeyi tobora yomonlashib boraverdi va bu Sovet davlatini parchalanishiga olib keldi." "1988-yil Afgʻoniston prezidenti Najibullo bergan statistikaga koʻra urushda 243 ming 900 nafar odam vafot etgan. Shundan 35 ming 700 nafari ayol, 20 ming 700 nafari yosh bola. Qolganlari harbiy xizmatchilar va fuqaro erkaklar. 77 ming kishi esa yaralangan yoki nogiron boʻlgan. AQSh manbalarida esa Sovet-Afgʻon urushida bir million odam halok boʻlgani keltiradi. Ahmad Shoh Masʻud esa bir yarim million odam halok boʻlgani, besh million odam mamlakatdan qochib chiqib ketgani haqida maʼlumot bergan. Biroq hozirda Afgʻoniston hukumati oʻn yillik urushda 330 ming afgʻon halok boʻlganini aytmoqda. Oʻn yillik urushda sobiq Ittifoq armiyasidan 14 ming 427 askar va ofitserlar, KGBning 576 ta xodimi, ichki ishlar Vazirligining 28 xodimi, oʻsha paytda SSSR chegarasida turgan 514 ta chegarachi halok boʻldi. 416 ming kishi esa kasallik (kontuziya, asab va b.) orttirib olishdi. Afgʻon urushida ishtirok etgan sovet armiyasi 650 ming harbiy xizmatchidan iborat edi. Eng koʻp halok boʻlish 1984-yilga toʻgʻri keldi. Oʻsha yilning oʻzida sovet armiyasidan 2 ming 343 ta askar va ofitserlar oʻldirildi. Sovet armiyasidan jami 417 ta harbiy xizmatchi asirga tushdi yoki bedarak yoʻqoldi. Shundan 130 tasi urush vaqtida asirlikdan ozod qilindi. Asirlarni ozod qilishda AQSh ham ishtirok etdi. Taxminan 30 kishi asirlikdan keyin SSSRga qaytmay, Yevropa va Amerikada yashashga qaror qildi. Shulardan uch kishi keyinchalik vataniga qaytdi." "Urushda Afgʻonistonning 362 ta tanki, 804 ta bronatransportyori, 120 ta samolyoti, 169 ta vertolyoti mujohidlar tomonidan yoʻq qilindi. Shuningdek, mujohidlar SSSRning 147 tankini, 1 ming 314 ta bronamashinasi (BTR, BMP va h.)ni, 510 ta injenerlik mashinasini, 11 ming 369 ta yuk va benzovoz mashinalarini, 433 ta artilleriya texnikasini, 118 ta samolyotini, 333

ta vertolyotini yakson etishdi." "Hirot qo'zg'oloni (dariycha: قيام هرات), mahalliy aholi orasida 24-Xut qo'zg'oloni (dariycha: قيام بيست و چهار حوت) nomi bilan mashhur. Voqealar 1979-yil mart oyida bir necha kun davomida Afg'oniston g'arbidagi Hirot shahri va uning atrofida bo'lib o'tgan edi. Unga xalq qo'zg'oloni ham, Afg'oniston Demokratik Respublikasiga (DRA) qarshi afg'on armiyasi qo'shinlarining qo'zg'oloni ham kirdi. Kommunistik rejim dastlab Sovet ittifoqchilaridan yordam so'rab murojaat qildi, ammo Sovet rahbariyati aralashishdan bosh tortdi. Qo'zg'olonchilar shaharni egallab, taxminan bir hafta ushlab turgach, rejim o'z kuchlari bilan uni qaytarib olishga muvaffaq bo'ldi va Hirotning keyingi havodan bombardimon qilinishi va qayta qo'lga olinishi natijasida 3000-25000 aholisi halok bo'ldi[1]. Bu mamlakatda so'nggi 50 yildagi eng dahshatli qurolli zo'ravonlik bo'ldi va 1978-1979-yillardagi Savr inqilobidan keyin va Sovet istilosi boshlanishidan oldin sodir bo'lgan eng halokatli hodisa edi." "Hirotidagi voqealar DRA tomonidan amalga oshirilgan kommunistik islohotlarga qarshi keng ko'lamlı tartibsizliklar sharoitida sodir bo'ldi, uning asosiy qismi agrar islohot edi. Islohotlar an'ana va islom tamoyillariga zid bo'lishidan tashqari, ko'p hollarda ular o'ylashi kerak bo'lgan qishloq kambag'allarining ahvolini yomonlashtirdi[2]. 1978-yil may oyidan boshlab Nuristonda butun Afg'onistonda DRA va uning siyosatiga qarshi o'z-o'zidan qo'zg'olon ko'tarildi. Tasavvuf an'analarini o'z ichiga olgan bu forscha shaharning an'anaviy madaniyati mamlakatning boshqa qismlariga nisbatan nisbatan erkinroq edi. 1979-yilda siyosiy rejimga qarshi ko'plab boshqa qarshiliklar singari, qo'zg'olonchilarning diniy e'tiqodini ham birlashtiruvchi omil edi.

SSSRdan yordam so'rash

1978 yil 8 may kuni Afg'oniston hukumati SSSR rahbariyatiga murojat qilib zudlik bilan Afg'onistonga partiya, xavfsizlik (KGB), harbiy va xo'jalik xodimlardan iborat maslahatchilar yuborishni so'raydi. Afg'onistonga eng dastlab KGB xodimlari, so'ng boshqa soha vakillari jo'natiladi. Keyinchalik oshkor bo'ldiki, o'shanda SSSR hukumati Afg'onistonga oshpaz yoki injyener sifatida ham asosan KGB xodimlarini jo'natgan. 1979 yilning bahorida Afg'oniston hukumati SSSRdan harbiy yordam so'raydi. Ammo SSSR buni rad etadi. Jumladan, 1979 yil 19 martda KPSS Markaziy Qo'mitasi Siyosiy byurosining navbatdan tashqari yig'ilishida SSSR rahbari Brejnev shunday degandi: «Kun tartibida Afg'onistonga harbiy yordam berish masalasi turibdi. Afg'on do'stlarimiz bizdan harbiy yordam ko'rsatishimizni so'rashyapti. Biz hozirgi holatda, bu mamlakatga harbiylarimizni kiritmaymiz. Bu hammamizning zararimizga ishlashi mumkin» ADR bosh vaziri Nurmuhammad Tarakiy KPSS MK bosh kotibi Leonid Brejnev bilan. 1978 yilning 4 dekabri. Foto: TASSIkinchi tomondan, SSSR mudofaa vaziri Dmitriy Ustinov buyrug'i bilan Afg'oniston bilan chegara hududlar, Turkmaniston va O'zbekistonga harbiy havo-desant qo'shinlari joylashtirila boshlangan. 1979 yil sentabr oyida Afg'oniston hukumati va AXDP

ichidagi kelishmovchiliklar tufayli partiya rahbari Nurmuhammad Tarakiy qamoqqa olinadi va keyinchalik hukumatni qo'lga olgan Hafizulloh Amin tomonidan qatl etiladi. Hafizulloh Amin hukumatni qo'lga olar ekan, SSSR rahbariyati bilan do'stona aloqada bo'lishini bildiradi. 1979 yil sentabr oyidan dekabr oyigacha Amin SSSR hukumatidan bir necha bor harbiy yordam so'ragan. Ikkinchi tarafdan, u AQSh bilan hamkorlik qilish haqida yashirincha muzokara o'tkaza boshlagan. Bu hol tabiiyki, SSSR hukumatiga yoqmaydi. Moskva Aminni taxtdan ag'darish va uning o'rniga Afg'oniston hukumati rahbarligiga Babrak Kormalni tayinlash rejasini tuza boshlaydi. Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritilishi 1979 yil dekabr oyida Afg'onistonning Bagrom shahriga KGBning «Musulmon bataloni» nomini olgan va asosan Markaziy Osiyo respublikalari va Kavkazdan chaqirilgan xodimlardan iborat bo'lgan maxsus bo'linmasi jo'natiladi. 1979 yil 10 dekabr kuni SSSR Mudofaa vaziri D.Ustinov Turkiston va Markaziy Osiyo harbiy okruglarini jangovar holatga keltirish haqida buyruq beradi. Shuningdek, 103-Vitebsk harbiy gvardiya havo-desant diviziyasi jangovar trevoga bilan oyoqqa turg'iziladi. Nihoyat, 1979 yil 12 dekabrda SSSR Siyosiy byurosi Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritish haqida qaror qabul qiladi. 14 dekabrda SSSRning Bagromdagi harbiy bazasini 1979 yil iyul oyidan beri qo'riqlayotgan 105-gvardiya havo-desant diviziyasining 111-polkiga yordam tariqasida Afg'onistonga 345-havo-desant polki kiritiladi. Afg'onistonga sovet qo'shinlarining kiritilishi 1979 yil 23 dekabr kuni tunda mudofaa vazirligi Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritishga tayyorligini ma'lum qiladi. Oradan bir kun o'tib SSSR Mudofaa vaziri D.Ustinov «Do'st afg'on xalqiga yordam berish maqsadida mamlakat janubidagi Sovet harbiylarining bir qismini qo'shni davlat hududiga kiritishga qaror qilindi», deb yozilgan direktivani imzoladi. 1979 yil 25 dekabrda Turkiston harbiy okrugidagi 40-umumqo'shin armiyasi Afg'onistonga kiritish uchun jangovar tayyor holga keltirildi. O'sha kuni tushdan so'ng Afg'onistonga kirish uchun buyruq beriladi va SSSR harbiy bo'linmalari quruqlik va havo orqali Afg'oniston hududiga bostirib kiradi. Harakatdagi armiyaga yordam berish uchun 27 dekabr kuni O'zbekiston, Turkmaniston, Tojikistondan umumiy hisobda 32 ming zaxiradagi harbiy xizmatchilar chaqirilib harbiy harakatlarga tayyorlanadi. Aholi vakillaridan va turli tashkilotlardan 9 mingta «UAZ» avtomobili harbiy harakatlarda foydalanish uchun olib qo'yiladi. 1979 yil 25-27 dekabr kunlarida Afg'onistonga yana qo'plab harbiy bo'linmalar olib kirildi. Aminning o'ldirilishi yoxud salla o'ragan KGB xodimlari 1979 yil 16 dekabrda Aminga suiqasd uyushtiriladi. U tirik qoladi. Babrak Kormal zudlik bilan Moskvaga chaqirib olinadi. Brejnev va AXDP bosh kotibi Babrak Kormal. Foto: TASS 20 dekabr kuni «Musulmon bataloni» Bagromdan Kobulga o'tkazildi. Ushbu batalon Amin yashayotgan saroyini egallashi shart edi. Amin saroyini egallash uchun Moskvadan KGBning yana ikkita maxsus bo'linmasi chaqiriladi.

1979 yil 27 dekabr kuni, KGB maxsus bo'linmalari va harbiylar yordamida Amin

saroyi egallanadi va Aminning o'zi o'ldiriladi.

SSSR tashqi ishlar vaziri A.Gromiko va Afg'oniston tashqi ishlar vaziri Hafizulloh Amin. 1978 yilning 18 mayi.

Foto: TASS

O'sha paytda Amin saroyiga KGB maxsus bo'linmasi bostirib kirkani haqida hech qayerda gapirilmagan. Ommaga «Afg'on xalqi Amin saroyini zabt etib o'zini o'ldirdi», deya ma'lumot berilgan.

«Pravda» gazetasi esa «Xalq isyon ko'tarib, Aminning saroyiga bostirib kirdi va Amin va uning tarafdorlarini o'ldirdi», deb yozib chiqqan. Keyinchalik, SSSR tarqab ketganidan so'ng, o'shanda Amin saroyiga bostirib kirib uni va tarafdorlarini o'ldirgan «afg'on xalqi» afg'onlar kiyimini kiyib olgan KGBning maxsus bo'linmasi xodimlari bo'lgani oshkor bo'ldi.

Amin o'ldirilganidan so'ng Babrak Kormal Bagromdagi SSSR harbiy bazasidan chiqib, Kobulga keladi va uni Afg'oniston rahbari deb e'lon qilishadi. U SSSR rahbariyatidan Afg'onistonda tinchlik o'rnatish uchun o'z mamlakatiga harbiylarni kiritishni «iltimos qiladi».

Babrak Kormal. Foto: TASS

Bunga javoban sovetlar rahbariyati Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritish haqida qaror chiqaradi. Ammo, bungacha SSSR harbiylarining katta qismi Afg'onistonga kirib bo'lgan edi.

Shu tariqa Afg'onistonda urush boshlandi.

Urushni bir necha oyda tugatmoqchi bo'lgan Ustinov va Andropov

Afg'onistonga harbiylarni kiritishga o'sha payda SSSR Mudofaa vaziri bo'lgan D.Ustinov va KGB rahbari Yu.Andropovning hissi katta bo'lgan.

SSSR mudofaa vaziri Dmitriy Ustinov. Foto: TASS

Ular Brejnevni «Afg'onistonda bir hovuch dushman bor. Ikki-uch oyda ularni yengib, urushni tugatamiz», deya ishontirishgandi.

Ularning maqsadi urush oqibatlarini o'ylab tashvishlangan Brejnevni o'shanda tinchlantirish bo'lganmi yoki o'z kuchlariga haddan oshiq ishonishmi — bu masala mavhumligicha qolib kelmoqda.

Keyinchalik, Brejnevning jiyani Lyubov Brejneva o'z esdaliklarida Afg'on urushi boshlanganidan biroz vaqt o'tib tog'asining har kuni kechki payt Dmitriy Ustinovga qo'ng'iroq qilib «Dima, bu urush qachon tugaydi? Sen urush uzoq davom etmaydi, degan eding. Ammo, jin ursin bu urushingni, oxiri ko'rinmayapti-ku?! Axir, u yerda bolalarimiz halok bo'lishyapti?!» deb gapirganlari haqida eslab o'tgan.

Afg'onistondagi urushda SSSR harbiylariga qarshi kurashayotgan tomonlarni G'arb davlatlari, xususan AQSh har taraflama qo'llab-quvvatladi. Natijada urush cho'zilib ketadi.

D.Ustinov va Yu.Andropovga ishonib, Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritishga rozi

bo'lgan L.Brejnev 1982 yilda vafot etdi.

SSSR rahbari Leonid Ilich Brejnev. Foto: TASS

«Bir necha oyda bu urushda yengib chiqamiz» degan D.Ustinov, hamda avval KGB, so'ngra SSSR rahbari bo'lgan Yu.Andropov 1984 yilda vafot etishdi.

Ammo, Afg'on urushi tugamadi va millionlab insonlarga ofat olib kelishda davom etaverdi. Hukumat OAV va televideniye orqali «Afg'onistondagi janglarda sovet qo'shinlarining qo'li ustun kelayotgani, g'alaba onlari yaqinligi» haqida tinimsiz yolg'on ma'lumotlar beraverdi.

Afg'on urushi SSSR uchun haqiqiy halokat bo'ldi

Afg'on urushi SSSR uchun katta noxushliklarni olib keldi.

Birinchi navbatda, SSSR bu urush uchun nihoyatda katta mablag' sarfladi. Mamlakat rivoji uchun ishlatilishi lozim bo'lgan mablag' havoga sovurildi. Oqibatda mamlakat iqtisodiyotida turg'unlik yuzaga keldi.

Shuningdek, bu urushda ko'plab harbiylar, shu jumladan, Afg'onistonda turli ishlar yuzasidan xizmatda yurgan fuqarolar halok bo'lishdi.

Brejnev hukmronligi davrida, 1970-yillardan boshlab ancha iliqlashgan SSSR-AQSh munosabatlari eng yomon holatga keldi.

AQSh boshchiligidagi G'arb davlatlari, Afg'on urushi tufayli SSSRga qarshi iqtisodiy sanksiyalar joriy etdi va SSSRdan neft va gaz sotib olmay qo'ydi. Buning natijasida mamlakat iqtisodiyoti juda katta zarar ko'ra boshladi.

Harbiy xizmatga sog'lom ketgan bolasining nogiron bo'lib yoki tobutda jasadi kelishi odamlarga aks ta'sir ko'rsata boshladi va SSSRning o'zida ham bu urushga qarshi norozilik kuchayib boraverdi.

Afg'on urushida AQShning roli

SSSRning Afg'onistonga qo'shin kiritishiga AQSh boshliq G'arb davlatlari boshdanoq qarshi edi.

Afg'onistonda urush boshlanganidan so'ng AQSh va yana bir qator G'arb davlatlari SSSRga qarshi kurashayotgan guruhlarini har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ularga qurol-yaroq, oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechaklar yetkazib beriladi. AQSh tomonidan berilgan yordam miqdori yil sayin oshib boravergan. 1984 yilda 125 million dollar, 1987 yilda 630 million dollar miqdorida yordam berilgan.

Afg'on muxolif guruhlarining vakillari o'sha paytlarda bir necha bor AQShga tashrif buyuradi. AQSh prezidenti Ronald Reygan ularni Oq uyda ham qabul qilgan.

AQSh prezidenti Ronald Reygan Oq uyda afg'on muxolifati delegatsiyasini qabul qilmoqda. 1983 yil.

Foto: Vikipediya

Afg'on urushi AQSh uchun yangi qurollarni sinab ko'radigan poligon vazifasini ham bajarib beradi. Bu yerda ular turli kimyoviy va boshqa qurollar sinovdan o'tkazib ko'riladi.

Odamni bepusht qiladigan kimyoviy moddalar qo‘shib tayyorlangan piyodaga qarshi minalar va snaryadlar ilk bor Afg‘on urushida sinab ko‘rilgan. Bu haqda sobiq «afg‘onchi»lar o‘z esdaliklarida yozishgan.

Afg‘onistondan qo‘shinlarni chiqarish

1985 yil 11 mart kuni K.Chernenkoning vafotidan so‘ng SSSR rahbarligi M.Gorbachyovga o‘tdi.

Mixail Gorbachyov. Foto: TASS

Brejnev va uning vorislaridan farqli o‘laroq, Gorbachyov vaziyatni munosib baholadi va Afg‘on urushida g‘alaba qozonib bo‘lmasligini yaxshi anglab yetdi. U 1986 yil fevral oyida, KPSSning XXVII s‘yezdida Afg‘onistondan qo‘shinlarni bosqichma-bosqich olib chiqish haqida bayonot berdi.

Oradan yana ikki yil o‘tib, 1988 yil 15 maydan boshlab Afg‘onistondan qo‘shinlar chiqarila boshlandi. 1989 yil 15 fevralda oxirgi qismlar Termizdagi Hayraton ko‘prigidan o‘tdi.

Afg‘onistondan sovet qo‘shinlarining olib chiqilishi. 1989 yil. Termiz, Hayraton ko‘prigi. Foto: TASS

Dunyoda, tinchlik o‘rnatilishiga qo‘shgan munosib hissasi uchun Gorbachyov 1990 yilda Tinchlik yo‘lidagi xizmatlari uchun xalqaro Nobel mukofotini oladi.

O‘zbekiston Afg‘on urushida

SSSRda Afg‘on urushidan eng ko‘p jabr chekkan hududlar Markaziy Osiyo respublikalari bo‘ldi. Eng ko‘p askar shu hududdagi ittifoqdosh respublikalaridan olindi.

Jumladan, O‘zbekistondan 64 500 nafar yigit Afg‘on urushida ishtirok etgan va ulardan 1522 nafari halok bo‘lgan. 2500 nafardan oshiqroq o‘zbekistonlik nogiron bo‘lgan.

Albatta, yuqoridagi raqamlar SSSR tarqab ketgunicha berilgan rasmiy ma’lumot hisoblanadi va u ancha kamaytirib ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lishi ehtimoli ham yo‘q emas.

Afg‘on urushi fojialari va oqibatlarini O‘zbekistondagi aksariyat oilalariga kirib bordi. Kimningdir bolasi halok bo‘ldi, kimningdir bolasi nogiron bo‘ldi.

O‘shanda O‘zbekistonga «200-yuk» temir tobut har kun kelib turgan.

Afg‘on urushidagi yo‘qotishlar

Afg‘onistondagi 10 yillik urushda SSSR harbiylari juda ko‘p yo‘qotishlarga uchradi. O‘sha paytda SSSR qurolli kuchlari harbiy texnikalari ko‘pligi va qudratligi bilan maqtanishi mumkin edi.

Ammo, harbiy askarlar sifati haqida bunday deb bo‘lmas edi. Mamlakat armiyasida shartnoma asosida xizmat qilish tizimi yo‘q va unda asosan «hali go‘dak suti og‘zidan ketmagan» yosh yigitlar xizmat qilardi.

18 yoshda harbiy xizmatga chaqirilgan yigitlar ikki yil xizmat qilib, tajribasi biroz oshganida zaxiraga bo‘shatilar va o‘rniga yana yosh yigitlar olinar edi. Afg‘on urushida

ana shu noʻnoq tizim pand berdi.

Mutlaqo jangovar tajribasi boʻlmagan yosh yigitlarning jang maydoniga tashlanishi ularning «tutday toʻkilishi»ga va janglarda yutqazishiga sabab boʻladi.

SSSR harbiylariga qarshi jang qilgan afgʻonlar esa Pokistondagi lagerlarda tayyorgarlik koʻrgan va bir necha yillik jang tajribasiga ega edi.

Norasmiy maʼlumotlarga koʻra, Afgʻon urushida umumiy hisobda 2 million Afgʻoniston harbiylari va fuqarolari halok boʻlgan. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar maʼlumotlarida halok boʻlganlar qariyb 3 million nafar boʻlgani qayd etilgan, 5 million nafar afgʻonistonlik esa qochqinga aylangan.

SSSR tomonidan bu urushda jami 820 ming nafar harbiy qatnashgan. 1989 yilda ulardan 14 453 nafari halok boʻlgani haqida, rasmiy maʼlumot berilgan. SSSRning jami yoʻqotishi 15 031 nafar boʻlgan. Ammo, tahlilchilar SSSR harbiylarining Afgʻon urushidagi yoʻqotishlari bundan bir necha barobar koʻp boʻlganini bildirishadi.

SSSRning harbiy texnikalar yoʻqotilishi haqidagi rasmiy maʼlumotlari ham kamaytirib koʻrsatilgani aytiladi.

SSSR Afgʻon urushi uchun har yili 800 million dollar mablagʻ ajratgan. Norasmiy maʼlumotlarga koʻra esa SSSR bu urush uchun har yili 3 milliarddan 8,2 milliard dollargacha mablagʻ sarflagan.

Sovet qoʻshinlari chiqarilganidan soʻng

SSSR qoʻshinlarining Afgʻonistonda olib borgan oʻn yillik urushi bu mamlakat uchun ogʻir asorat qoldirdi. SSSR harbiylari chiqarilganidan keyin ham Afgʻoniston tinchimadi. Turli guruhlar hokimiyat talashib, fuqarolar urushi boshlanib ketdi. Afgʻoniston hanuz notinch boʻlib qolmoqda. Bu yurtda urush boshlanganiga ayni kunlarda 40 yil boʻldi. Bugun barcha — Afgʻon xalqining oʻzi ham, unga chegaradosh davlatlar, jahon ahli — Afgʻonistonda tinchlik oʻrnatilishini xohlayapti. Ammo, hozircha bu xohishlarning amalga oshishi qiyin boʻlmoqda. Ammo, umid soʻngani yoʻq va bu yurtda tinchlik oʻrnatilishiga ishonuvchilar ham koʻp.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar roʻyxati:

- 1) A.M. Mannonov, N.A. Abdullayev, R.R. Rashidov “Afgʻoniston tarixi” Toshkent-2018
- 2) M. Boboxoʻjayevning “Afgʻonistonning eng yangi tarixi kitobi” Toshkent-2009
- 3) Oʻzbekiston milliy ensklopediyasi Toshkent-2000
- 4) Orif Usmonov “Afgʻoniston oʻzbeklari haqida baʼzi maʼlumotlar” Toshkent-1975 yil
- 5) Boʻrivoy Ahmedov “Tarixdan saboqlar” Toshkent Oʻqituvchi-1994 yil
- 6) Nasriddin Nazarovning “Afgʻoniston oʻzbeklari” maqolasi
- 7) Xodiya Xoshimbekovanning “Shimoliy Afgʻoniston oʻzbeklari” maqolasi
- 8) Ivan Yavorskiyning 1878-1879 yilgi Rus elchilarining Buxoro va Afgʻonistonga sayohat kundaligi.

AFG'ONISTON MASALASI BO'YICHA O'TKAZILGAN
XALQARO KONFRENSIYALAR TARIXI

Baxtiyorjon G'aniboyev

SHMT dariy-ingiliz guruhi talabasi

Ilmiy rahbar: Axnadjonov N.B.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda sodir bo'layotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqealardan boxabar bo'lamiz ya'ni bizga qo'shni bo'lgan Afg'oniston va undagi vaziyatgan baho berish va yaxshilash bo'yicha o'tkazilingan xalqaro konfrensiyalar haqida bilishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: Doha, Qatar, Istanbul, Turkiya, Pekin, Xitoy(Chin), Rossiya, Eron, tashqi ishlar vazirlari, Abdulla Gul, Islom Karimov.

2023-yilning 13-aprel kuni O'zbekiston Respublikasining Samarqand shahrida Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi, Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Pokiston Islom Respublikasi va Eron Islom Respublikasi tashqi ishlar vazirlarining Afg'oniston bo'yicha ikkinchi norasmiy uchrashuvi bo'lib o'tdi. Vazirlar Afg'onistonning suvereniteti, mustaqilligi va hududiy yaxlitligiga hurmat va mamlakatning siyosiy kelajagi va taraqqiyot yo'lini belgilashda "Afg'oniston yetakchiligida, afg'onlarga tegishli" tamoyilini qo'llab-quvvatlashni yana bir bor ta'kidladilar; va xalqaro hamjamiyatning barcha a'zolari barqaror va tinch Afg'onistondan manfaatdor ekanini, bu mamlakat geosiyosiy raqobat uchun sahna emas, balki xalqaro hamkorlik maydoni bo'lishi kerakligini ta'kidladi. Vazirlar Afg'onistondagi terrorism bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik vaziyatidan chuqur xavotirda ekanliklarini ta'kidlab, barcha terroristik guruhlar, ya'ni "Islomiy davlat Xuroson viloyati" (IShID-KP), "Al-Qoida", "Sharqiy Turkiston Islomiy Harakati" (ETIM), "Tehrik" terrorchilik tashkiloti kabi terrorchilik guruhlari ham borligini ta'kidladilar. - e-Tolibon Pokiston (TTP), Afg'onistonda joylashgan Balujiston ozodlik armiyasi (BLA), Jaysh al-Adl va boshqalar mintaqaviy va global xavfsizlikka jiddiy tahdid solmoqda. Vazirlar Afg'oniston Muvaqqat hukumatining IShID-KPga qarshi kurash bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarini e'tiborga oldilar va uni terrorizmga qarshi kurash, barcha turdagi terroristik guruhlarini yo'q qilish va yo'q qilish bo'yicha o'z majburiyatlarini bajarishda ko'proq ko'zga ko'ringan va tasdiqlanadigan choralar ko'rishga chaqirdilar. Afg'oniston tuprog'i har qanday terroristik guruh tomonidan foydalanilmasligi. Vazirlar Afg'oniston hukumati xorijiy muassasalar va fuqarolarning xavfsizligi, xavfsizligi va qonuniy huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha samarali choralar ko'rish zarurligini ta'kidladilar. Har qanday hujum va xorijiy muassasalar va fuqarolarga hujum qilish tahdidi uchun javobgar bo'lgan har qanday shaxs javobgar bo'lishi kerak. Vazirlar NATO davlatlari Afg'onistondagi og'ir ahvol uchun asosiy mas'uliyatni o'z

zimmasiga olishi, Afg'onistonda iqtisodiy taraqqiyot va farovonlik uchun imkoniyatlar yaratishi, Afg'onistonga qarshi bir tomonlama sanksiyalarni zudlik bilan olib tashlashi va afg'on xalqi manfaatini uchun uning xorijdagi aktivlarini qaytarishi kerakligini ta'kidladi. Vazirlar muloqot va maslahatlashuv afg'on muammosini siyosiy yo'l bilan hal qilishning yagona yo'li ekanini ta'kidladilar. Mintaqaviy tinchlik va barqarorlikka mos kelmaydigan mavjud vaziyat uchun mas'ul bo'lgan ushbu davlatlar tomonidan Afg'oniston va uning atrofida harbiy bazalarni qayta tiklashiga qat'iy qarshi chiqdi. Vazirlar Afg'oniston hukumatini barcha etnik guruhlar va siyosiy tuzilmalarning amaliy ishtirokida inklyuziv boshqaruvni rivojlantirishga, ayollar va etnik ozchiliklarga nisbatan barcha cheklovchi choralarni bekor qilishga chaqirdi. Afg'onistonni do'stona va hamkorlikka asoslangan tashqi siyosat yuritishga, xalqaro qonunlarga rioya qilishga, qo'shni davlatlar va dunyodagi barcha davlatlar bilan hamjihatlikda yashashga da'vat etdi. Vazirlar Afg'oniston va uning qo'shnilari o'rtasida tinch, barqaror va xavfsiz chegara hayotiy muhim va barcha tomonlar manfaatlariga mos ekanini ta'kidladilar. Noqonuniy transchegaraviy faoliyatni nazorat qilish va oldini olish kerak. Transchegaraviy muammolarni, jumladan, qo'shnilar bilan suv muammosini muloqot va maslahatlashuvlar orqali to'g'ri hal qilish kerak. Vazirlar Afg'oniston muammolarini siyosiy yo'l bilan hal etishga ko'maklashuvchi barcha diplomatik sa'y-harakatlarni qo'llab-quvvatladilar va xalqaro hamjamiyatni, xususan, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Shanxay Hamkorlik Tashkiloti va Afg'onistonning qo'shni davlatlari tashqi ishlar vazirlari yig'ilishini, Moskva formatidagi maslahatlashuvlarni qo'llab-quvvatladilar. bu borada ijobiy rol o'ynaydi. Vazirlar Afg'onistonda tinchlik va qayta qurish ishlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashda davom etishga, Afg'onistonni mintaqa davlatlari va xalqaro hamjamiyat bilan iqtisodiy va savdo almashinuvi hamda sarmoyaviy hamkorlikni amalga oshirishda qo'llab-quvvatlashga barcha tayyor ekanliklarini bildirdilar. Xalqaro hamjamiyatni Afg'onistonga insonparvarlik yordamini ko'rsatishni davom ettirishga hamma mamlakatning o'zini o'zi boshqarish va barqaror rivojlanish salohiyatini mustahkamlashga yordam berishga chaqirdi. Vazirlar Pokiston va Erondan kelgan millionlab afg'onlarga ko'rsatilayotgan mehmondo'stlik uchun minnatdorchilik bildirib, xalqaro hamjamiyatni ushbu mamlakatlarga zarur yordam va yordam ko'rsatishga chaqirdi.

2 noyabr kuni Turkiyaning Istanbul shahrida Afg'oniston bo'yicha xalqaro konferensiya bo'lib o'tdi. Turkiya Tashqi ishlar vaziri Ahmet Dovuto'g'li mezbonlik qilgan Istanbul konferensiyasida kengroq mintaqa va Yevropa yetakchilari, shuningdek, NATO, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti, Yevropa Ittifoqi va Yevropada Xavfsizlik va Hamkorlik Tashkilotining yuqori martabali vakillari ishtirok etdi. Anjuman arafasida Turkiya prezidenti Abdulla Gul Afg'oniston prezidenti Hamid Karzay va pokistonlik hamkasbi Osif Zardoriy bilan uch tomonlama uchrashuv

o'tkazdi. Anjumanda ishtirokchilar Afg'onistonda tinchlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan ishonchni mustahkamlash chora-tadbirlari kompleksiga sodiqliklarini bildirdilar. Xorijiy qo'shinlar 2014-yil oxirigacha Afg'onistondan chiqib ketishga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotgani uchun Afg'onistondagi xavfsizlikni ta'minlashga o'tish masalasi asosiy tashvish bo'ldi. Xavfsizlik sohasida ham ishtirokchilar terrorizm va noqonuniy savdoga qarshi kurashda hamkorlikni kuchaytirish istagini yana bir bor tasdiqladilar. Afg'oniston va qo'shni mamlakatlarda barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga ko'maklashish tashabbuslari ham muhokama qilindi. Shu munosabat bilan ishtirokchilar mintaqa bo'ylab yaxlit savdo va transport tarmog'ini yo'lga qo'yish zarurligini ta'kidladilar. Xavfsizlik va iqtisod sohalaridan tashqari ta'lim va madaniyat sohalarida ham majburiyatlar olindi. Matbuot anjumanida so'zga chiqqan Davuto'g'li, Turkiya Afg'onistonda tinchlik, xavfsizlik va farovonlikning tiklanishi uchun har tomonlama yordam berishda davom etishini bildirdi. Bu mamlakatdagi muvaffaqiyatsizlik mintaqadagi beqarorlikka olib keladi, dedi u. Istanbul konferensiyasining davomi sifatida kelgusi iyun oyi boshida Kobulda vazirlar darajasida uchrashish qarori qabul qilindi.

Afg'oniston bo'yicha Doha konferensiyasidan nimani kutish kerak

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining maxsus elchilari yig'ilishi Tolibon boshchiligidagi Afg'onistondagi gumanitar va inson huquqlari inqirozidan chiqish yo'llarini izlashga qaratilgan. 18-19 fevral kunlari Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh kotibi Antonio Guterres Dohada davom etayotgan insonparvarlik va inson huquqlari inqirozlari hamda BMTning Afg'oniston bo'yicha maxsus koordinatori Feridun Sinirliog'luning oldinga siljish yo'li haqidagi so'nggi hisobotini muhokama qilish uchun Afg'oniston bo'yicha yig'ilish o'tkazadi. BMTga a'zo davlatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning maxsus vakillari ishtirok etadi; Afg'oniston fuqarolik jamiyati vakillari, ayollar guruhlar va Tolibon rasmiylari ham taklif etilgan. Konferensiya donorlar va mintaqa uchun Afg'onistondagi vaziyatni yaxshilash va Tolibon rejimi bilan hamkorlik qilish bo'yicha keyingi qadamlarni belgilash uchun muhim, yuqori darajadagi imkoniyatdir. Barad Bibi, beva ayol va uning o'g'li Vohidulloh yetti kishidan iborat oilasini Afg'oniston sharqidagi Torxam chegara punktida BMTning migratsiya agentligida yordam so'rab ro'yxatdan o'tkazmoqda, 23-oktabr, 2023-yil. (Elise Blanchard/The New York Times) USIPdan Kate Bateman va Endryu Uotkins uchrashuvning ahamiyati, uning AQSh manfaatlariga ta'siri va Afg'oniston bo'yicha kengroq xalqaro muvofiqlashtirish yo'lidagi to'siqlarni muhokama qilmoqda. Nega BMT Afg'oniston bo'yicha ushbu anjumanni tashkil qilmoqda va nega hozir? Uotkins: Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh kotibi Guterrish Afg'onistondagi potentsial beqarorlashtiruvchi sharoitlar, jumladan, inqirozga uchragan iqtisodiyot va ayollar huquqlari bo'yicha tobora cheklanib borayotgan Tolibon siyosatini ko'rib chiqish uchun 2023-yil may oyida (shuningdek, Dohada) Afg'oniston bo'yicha dunyo maxsus

elchilarining dastlabki konferensiyasini chaqirdi. O'sha paytda - Tolibon hukmronligiga 21 oy - xalqaro hamjamiyat Tolibon o'z hukmronligini samarali ravishda mustahkamlayotgani va mamlakat terrorizmga qarshi kurashish, inson huquqlari va himoyasi bo'yicha xalqaro majburiyatlarni bajarishi uchun xalqaro bosimga bo'ysunishni istamasligini isbotlagan haqiqat bilan kurashayotgan edi. inklyuziv boshqaruvni amalda qo'llash. Bu xavotirlar 2022-yil oxiri va 2023-yilda, Tolibon hukumati nodavlat tashkilotlarga yordam va yordam yetkazishda, hattoki BMT xodimlari sifatida ishlayotgan afg'on ayollariga cheklovlar qo'yganidan so'ng, BMTga bevosita ta'sir qila boshladi. O'tgan bahorda BMT Xavfsizlik Kengashi ham Afg'oniston bilan xalqaro hamkorlikni mustaqil baholashga chaqirgan edi. Maxsus koordinator tayinlandi va 2023-yil noyabrigacha kengashga xalqaro hamjamiyatning Afg'oniston bilan yanada muvofiqlashtirilgan, samaraliroq yo'llar bilan qanday hamkorlik qilishi mumkinligi bo'yicha istiqbolli tavsiyalar bilan hisobot berish vazifasi yuklandi. BMTning Afg'oniston bo'yicha maxsus koordinatori Feridun Sinirliog'luning hisobotida donorlarni Afg'oniston bilan hamkorlikni, taraqqiyotga ko'maklashish va iqtisodiy integratsiyani davom ettirish va kuchaytirishga chaqirdi — Tolibon bilan kurashishdagi qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, afg'on xalqi manfaati uchun. Baholashda Afg'onistonning xalqaro iqtisodiy va siyosiy tizimlarga qayta integratsiyalashuvi bo'yicha "Tolibon" harakatining Afg'onistonning xalqaro-huquqiy va shartnoma majburiyatlarini bajarishi sharti bilan "yo'l xaritasi" tavsiya etilgan. Bu jarayon Tolibon tomonidan ayollar huquqlari, inson huquqlari hamda xavfsizlik va boshqa tashvishlar bo'yicha asosiy majburiyatlarni amalga oshirish va amalga oshirish bo'yicha qadamlar bilan birgalikda hamkorlik va yordamni bosqichma-bosqich kengaytiradi. Baholash, shuningdek, xalqaro hamkorlikni boshqarish va turli jarayonlar va platformalarni bog'lash uchun BMTning maxsus vakilini tayinlashni tavsiya qildi. Xavfsizlik Kengashi hisobot tavsiyalarini yangi yil oldidan rezolyutsiyada ma'qulladi (lekin Rossiya va Xitoyning yordamisiz). Guterrish va ko'plab donorlar Doha konferensiyasi baholashda taklif qilinganidek, jamoaviy ishtirok uchun jarayon yoki yo'l xaritasi bo'yicha konsensus yaratishga yordam beradi deb umid qilmoqda. Ushbu konferentsiya va u yo'lga qo'ymoqchi bo'lgan jarayon AQShning Afg'onistonga oid siyosat manfaatlariga qanday javob beradi? Beytmen: AQShning Afg'onistondagi manfaatlari terrorizmga qarshi kurash, hibsga olingan AQSh fuqarolarini ozod qilish, mamlakatdagi gumanitar va iqtisodiy inqirozni hal qilish, AQShga ko'chib o'tish huquqiga ega bo'lgan afg'onlarning ketishiga imkon berish, inson huquqlarini himoya qilish va Afg'onistondagi beqarorlikni ta'minlashdan iborat. mintaqaviy barqarorlikka tahdid soladi. AQShning Afg'oniston bo'yicha maxsus vakili Tomas Uest yanvar oyida Kongressga bergan ko'rsatmasida Tolibon Al-Qoida va ISHID-Kga qarshi yetarlicha sa'y-harakatlar olib borayotganini aytdi va nohaq hibsga olingan AQSh fuqarolarini ozod qilish uchun Tolibon bilan hamkorlik qilishini

ta'kidladi. Biroq, u, shuningdek, dunyoning boshqa har qanday davlatiga qaraganda ayollar va qizlarni repressiya qilishda davom etayotgan "Tolibonning qoralangan siyosati"ni ta'kidladi. Afg'onistondagi vaziyatni yaxshilash bo'yicha umumiy muvaffaqiyat ko'p tomonlama faol hamkorlik va muvofiqlashtirishni talab qiladi. Qo'shma Shtatlar va unga o'xshash hamkorlar Tolibon ayollar va qizlarga nisbatan o'zlarining zulmkor siyosatini bekor qilishini va siyosiy jihatdan yanada kengroq bo'lishini istaydi. Ayni paytda, Xitoy, Rossiya, Eron, Pokiston va boshqa mintaqa davlatlari Afg'onistondagi iqtisodiy inqirozdan ko'proq xavotirda, bu esa Tolibonning hokimiyatni beqarorlashtirishi, terrorizm, jinoyatchilik, narkotik moddalar savdosi va migratsiya kabi transchegaraviy tahdidlarni kuchaytirishi mumkin. Rasmiy tan olinishini to'xtatib turish xalqaro hamjamiyatning ushbu xavotirlarning har qandayini hal qilish uchun asosiy vositalaridan biridir. Bu konsensus ikki yarim yil davomida saqlanib kelinmoqda, biroq u tobora zaif ko'rinadi - Xitoy rahbari Si szinpin o'tgan oy Tolibon vakilidan elchi ishonch yorliqlarini boshqa qadamlar qatorida qabul qilganidan dalolat beradi. mintaqaviy ishtirokchilar tomonidan normallashtirishga qaratilgan. Inson huquqlari poymol etilishidan kamroq qiynalayotgan mintaqada Qo'shma Shtatlar/G'arbg'a qaraganda Tolibon bilan munosabatlarni normallashtirishga tayyor ko'rinadi. Ikkinchisi uchun xavf shundaki, Tolibon mintaqadan xohlagan narsasini oladi (iqtisodiy va savdo aloqalari, qonuniylik ko'rinishi), ayollar va inson huquqlarini himoya qilish, siyosiy inklyuziya va umumiy xavfsizlik manfaatlarini himoya qilish uchun xalqaro jamoaviy ta'sirni zaiflashtirish. Va shunga qaramay, mintaqaviy qo'shnilar, shuningdek, iqtisodiy inqirozni hal qilishning bir qancha potentsial vositalari AQSh va boshqa G'arb davlatlarining qo'lida ekanligini ta'kidlamoqda: yordamni davom ettirish, sanksiyalarni olib tashlash va Afg'oniston markaziy banki aktivlarini muzlatish. Ammo Tolibon ayollar va qizlarga nisbatan cheklovlarni bekor qilish va inson huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha muhim qadamlar qo'ymasa, G'arb ham siyosiy, ham byurokratik jihatdan qiyin va chigal jarayon bo'lgan sanksiyalar yoki aktivlar bo'yicha yon berishlari dargumon. Tolibon rahbariyatining maqom-kvosi sharoitida buning ehtimoli juda past, shuning uchun hozirgi boshi berk ko'cha. Oxir oqibat, AQSh leverage zaifligicha qolmoqda. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining maxsus vakili va Tolibon bilan munosabatlarni normallashtirish bo'yicha potentsial yo'l xaritasi uchun ko'p tomonlama mexanizm (Sinirliog'lu hisobotida tavsiya etilganidek) bu turli manfaatlar va tutqichlarni uyg'unlashtirishga yordam beradi va ehtimol, boshi berk ko'chadan chiqish yo'lini belgilab beradi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti vakili mintaqada davlatlari, shuningdek, AQShning raqiblari Rossiya, Xitoy va Eron bilan ko'proq ishonchga ega bo'lishi va ular bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishi mumkin; elchi shu tariqa Qo'shma Shtatlar uchun Afg'onistonga nisbatan kuchlarni ko'paytirishi mumkin. Afg'oniston bu anjumanda qanday ishtirok etadi? Uotkins: O'tgan yilgi yig'ilish arafasida Afg'onistondan hech qanday vakil yo'q

edi. Kelgusi hafta bo'lib o'tadigan yig'ilishga BMT Tolibonni rasman taklif qildi va xabarlariga ko'ra, Afg'onistonda yashovchi ayollar va fuqarolik jamiyati yetakchilarini ham o'z ichiga teng miqdordagi boshqa toliblar bo'lmagan afg'on ishtirokchilarini taklif qilishni rejalashtirmoqda. Ko'p sonli afg'on faollari afg'on ayollarini ushbu konferensiya va boshqa xalqaro forumlarda ishtirok etishga chaqirdi. BMTning o'tgan yilgi bahosida Afg'oniston bo'yicha xalqaro va ichki siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishda ayollarning ishtiroki zarurligi aniq ta'kidlangan. Ammo afg'on ishtiroki qanday bo'lishi hozircha ochiq. Tolibon ochiqchasiga konferensiya haqida noaniq ijobiy so'zlar bilan gapirdi, ammo ishtirok etishdan xavotirlarini ham jimgina bildirdi. Tolibon, agar ular ishtirok etsa, hech bo'lmaganda, amalda Afg'oniston hukumati kabi muomala qilishlariga kafolat so'rayapti. Tolibon boshqa mustaqil afg'on ovozlarning taklifini o'zlarining qonuniyligiga ozgina qarshi chiqish sifatida qabul qiladi. Manbalarning ta'kidlashicha, BMTning mustaqil afg'onlarga taklifi teng miqdordagi erkaklar va ayollarni o'z ichiga oladi, ammo tafsilotlar Tolibonning ishtirok etishi va ishtirok etishiga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin - konferensiyaning ushbu elementi o'zgaruvchan va u boshlanishidan oldin shunday bo'lishi mumkin. Afg'oniston bo'yicha kengroq xalqaro muvofiqlashtirishga nima to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin? Uotkins: Vakillar yig'ilishi oldida turgan eng keng to'siq - bu keskin geosiyosiy iqlim: Xavfsizlik Kengashidagi AQSh va Rossiya va Xitoy o'rtasidagi tafovut o'sishda davom etmoqda. Xitoyning Tolibon bilan diplomatik munosabatlarni normallashtirishga qaratilgan qadamlari Tolibonning xalqaro qonuniylikka intilishidagi muhim yutuqlardir. Xitoy Kobuldagi hukumatni texnik jihatdan tan olmaganini ta'kidlamoqda. Shunga qaramay, Xitoy bilan munosabatlarning iliqlashishi Tolibonning inson huquqlari va inklyuziv boshqaruv bo'yicha G'arb talablarini e'tiborsiz qoldirishda davom etishi mumkinligi haqidagi tasavvurlarini yanada kuchaytirishi mumkin. O'z navbatida, Rossiya Tolibonni qo'lidan uzoqda tutib, ularning rejimi global terrorizm manzarasiga tahdid solayotgani haqida ogohlantirishda davom etmoqda, biroq mintaqadagi AQSh yoki AQShning do'stona harakatlari va tashabbuslarini to'xtatib qo'yishga harakat qilmoqda. Hatto G'arb ittifoqchilari orasida ham Afg'onistondagi muammolar va Tolibon bilan qanday kurashish mumkinligi haqida turli fikrlar mavjud. Tolibonni qattiq tanqid qiluvchi va ularning rejimi bilan hamkorlikni kengaytirishdan shubhalanuvchi Frantsiyaning pozitsiyasi, ayniqsa, uning Xavfsizlik Kengashidagi doimiy o'rindig'i (va veto huquqi) hisobga olinsa, dolzarbdir. Qo'shma Shtatlar uchun hatto ittifoqchi va hamkorlarni umumiy pozitsiya atrofida birlashtirish qiyin bo'lishi mumkin. Nihoyat, BMTning maxsus vakili uchun tavsianoma juda munozarali. Qo'shma Shtatlar tezda elchi tayinlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlagan bo'lsa-da, Tolibon bunday tayinlanishga qattiq qarshilik ko'rsatmoqda. Rossiya va Xitoy bu fikrga iliq munosabatda bo'lishdi. Vakil munozaraning asosiy mavzusi bo'lishi mumkin va u to'siq bo'lib qolishi mumkin. Ommaviy xabarlarda Tolibonning asosiy shikoyati shundaki,

BMT vakillari mojarolarni hal qilishda yordam berish uchun tayinlanadi va ular Afg'onistonga tinchlik va barqarorlik olib kelmadilar, degan iddaoni qat'iyon rad etadilar. Umuman olganda, Tolibon elchilar yig'ilishiga asos bo'lgan g'oyadan, ya'ni xalqaro hamjamiyatning jamoaviy, muvofiqlashtirilgan yondashuvni qo'llashidan norozi ko'rinadi. Xitoy va boshqa mintaqada davlatlari bilan munosabatlarning rivojlanib borayotgani ko'rinib turibdiki, Tolibon turli ikki tomonlama hamkorlikdan ko'proq foyda ko'rishi mumkin va ularga qarshi to'da bo'lish imkoniyatidan qochishga umid qiladi. AQSh hukumati nuqtai nazaridan qanday muvaffaqiyatli natija bo'ladi? Nima mumkin/ehtimol? Beytman: Qo'shma Shtatlar BMTning maxsus vakilini tayinlash va ularning kengroq jarayon yoki yo'l xaritasini boshqarish bo'yicha vakolati bo'yicha ko'proq konsensusga erishmoqchi. Ammo Tolibon elchiga qarshiliklarini to'xtata olmaydi. Shunday qilib, qabul qilinadigan natija elchining Afg'onistonga sayohatiga to'liq to'siq qo'yilmasligi yoki "koordinatyor" kabi unvonning o'zgarishi bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa Tolibon rejimini topshirgandan ko'ra, xalqaro ishtirokchilarni birlashtirish bilan bog'liq vazifani anglatadi. Qo'shma Shtatlar elchining vakolatini keskin zaiflashtiradigan yoki g'oyani butunlay buzadigan natijadan qochishni xohlaydi. Yana bir muhim natija, Tolibon hukumatini tan olmaslik to'g'risidagi konsensusni hech bo'lmaganda bir muncha vaqtgacha saqlab qolish bo'ladi (masalan, BMT yoki alohida elchilarning ommaviy bayonotlarida e'lon qilinganidek). Doha II konferentsiyasi yordam bo'yicha aniq siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilinadigan joy emas. Shunga qaramay, AQSh nuqtai nazaridan "g'alaba" elchilarning o'z shtat poytaxtlarida Afg'onistonga doimiy insonparvarlik yordamini himoya qilish majburiyatini kuchaytirish - hech bo'lmaganda yordamning keskin pasayishini sekinlashtirishdir. Doha II konferentsiyasi yordam bo'yicha aniq siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilinadigan joy emas. Shunga qaramay, AQSh nuqtai nazaridan "g'alaba" elchilarning o'z shtat poytaxtlarida Afg'onistonga doimiy insonparvarlik yordamini himoya qilish majburiyatini kuchaytirish - hech bo'lmaganda yordamning keskin pasayishini sekinlashtirishdir. Doha II da afg'on ayollari va ayollar va qizlar huquqlari himoyachilarining ovozi kuchli platformaga ega bo'lishi muhim bo'ladi. AQSh delegatsiyasi, shuningdek, inson huquqlari masalalari va Afg'onistonning xalqaro huquq bo'yicha majburiyatlarini ta'kidlash, Tolibon delegatsiyasiga birlashgan jabhani namoyish etish uchun turli mamlakatlarning alohida elchilariga murojaat qilishi mumkin. Konferentsiya ayollar huquqlari bo'yicha katta yaxshilanishlarsiz normalizatsiya bo'lmaydi degan konsensusni mustahkamlashga yordam berishi mumkin. Va nihoyat, Qo'shma Shtatlar BMTning Afg'onistonga yordam ko'rsatish missiyasini (UNAMA) qo'llab-quvvatlashni maqsad qilishi mumkin, uning mandati kelasi oy Xavfsizlik Kengashi tomonidan uzaytirilishi kerak. Agar BMT vakili tayinlansa, elchi va UNAMA o'rtasidagi munosabatlar va usullarni aniqlashtirish zarurati ham paydo bo'ladi. nMualliflar haqida Kate Bateman Katta ekspert,

Afgʻoniston Endryu Uotkins Katta ekspert, Afgʻoniston

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- 7) Xodiya Xoshimbekovaning “Shimoliy Afgʻoniston oʻzbeklari” maqolasi
- 8) Ivan Yavorskiyning 1878-1879 yilgi Rus elchilarining Buxoro va Afgʻonistonga sayohat kundaligi.

BUXORO TURISTIK CHORAHHAGA AYLANMOQDA

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Annotatsiya: Buxoro, O'zbekistonning qadimiy shahri, so'nggi yillarda turistik chorahhaga aylanishi bilan ajralib turmoqda. Bu shaharning boy tarixi, arxitektura yodgorliklari va madaniy merosi uni sayyohlar uchun jozibali manzilga aylantiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro, Turizm, meros, tarix, madaniy-ma'rifiy, arxitektura yodgorliklari.

Buxoroning Tarixi va Madaniy Merosi

Buxoro qadim zamonlardan beri savdo va madaniyat markazi bo'lib kelgan. Uning tarixi bir necha ming yillik davrni qamrab oladi va shaharda ko'plab tarixiy obidalar saqlanib qolgan. Masalan, Ark qal'asi, Buxoro amirlarining sobiq qarorgohi, shaharning markaziy qismida joylashgan. Shuningdek, Ismoil Somoniy maqbarasi, Mag'oki Attori masjidi va Po'i-Kalon majmuasi kabi me'morchilik durdonalari mavjud.

Buxoro shahri ming yillar avval Buyuk Ipak yo'li bo'ylab joylashgan muhim savdo markazi bo'lgan. Shahar o'rta asrlar davridan saqlanib qolgan ko'plab me'moriy yodgorliklarga ega:

Ark qal'asi: Buxoro xonlarining qarorgohi bo'lgan bu qal'a shahar tarixining markaziy nuqtasi hisoblanadi.

Poi-Kalon majmuasi: Kalon minorasi, Kalon masjidi va Mir-Arab madrasasidan iborat bo'lgan bu majmua shaharning eng muhim diniy va madaniy markazlaridan biridir.

Chor-Minor madrasa: O'zining noyob arxitekturasi bilan ajralib turadi va turistlarni o'ziga jalb qiladi.

Turistik Imkoniyatlar

Buxoroda turizm infratuzilmasi tez sur'atlarda rivojlanmoqda. Zamonaviy mehmonxonalar, restoranlar va yo'lovchi transport xizmatlari sayyohlar uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Shahar ko'plab ekskursiya turlari va madaniy tadbirlar taklif etadi, bu esa sayyohlarga Buxoroning madaniy va tarixiy boyliklarini yanada yaqinroq o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Xalqaro E'tirof

Buxoro UNESCOning Jahon merosi ro'yxatiga kiritilgan bo'lib, bu uning global miqyosda tan olinishi va ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi. Shuningdek, xalqaro festival va konferensiyalar o'tkazilishi Buxoroga nisbatan e'tiborni yanada oshiradi.

Tadbirlar va Festivalar:

Buxoroda turizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida ko‘plab madaniy va san‘at tadbirlari, festival va ko‘rgazmalar o‘tkazilmoqda. Bu tadbirlar nafaqat mahalliy, balki xalqaro turistlarni ham jalb qilmoqda. Ushbu tadbirlar shahar madaniyatini va tarixini yanada kengroq ko‘rsatishga yordam beradi.

Ekoturizm va Mahalliy Tajribalar:

Buxoro faqatgina tarixiy obidalar bilan cheklanib qolmay, balki ekoturizmni ham rivojlantirishga e‘tibor bermoqda. Shahar atrofidagi tabiiy go‘zalliklar, qishloq hayoti va mahalliy hunarmandchilik ko‘rgazmalari turistlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochadi. Mahalliy hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari va milliy taomlar turistlarga unutilmas tajriba taqdim etadi.

Kelajak Rejalari

O‘zbekiston hukumati Buxoroning turistik salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida turli loyihalarni amalga oshirmoqda. Bu loyihalar doirasida yangi mehmonxona va dam olish maskanlari qurilishi, yo‘l infratuzilmasini yaxshilash va turizm sohasida xizmat ko‘rsatish darajasini oshirish ko‘zda tutilgan.

Buxoro turistik chorahhaga aylanishi bilan sayyohlar uchun yanada ko‘proq imkoniyatlar ochilmoqda va bu shaharning o‘ziga xosligini va go‘zalligini dunyoga namoyish etish imkonini beradi.

Buxoro turizmni rivojlantirish yo‘lidagi ushbu chora-tadbirlar bilan dunyo miqyosida yanada mashhur bo‘lishi va ko‘proq turistlarni jalb qilishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa nafaqat shahar iqtisodiyotiga, balki uning madaniy merosining saqlanishiga ham katta hissa qo‘shadi.

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada bugungi kundagi ko'plab fanlar qatori chet tillari xususan ingliz tilini o'qitishdagi metodlar va zamonaviy o'qituvchining asosiy maqsadi tashkil etish usullari va shakllarini tanlashdir. So'nggi yillarda oliy va o'rta maktablarda yangi axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish masalasi tobora ko'proq ko'tarilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Sun'iy intellekt, interaktivlik, Ingliz tili, mustaqil o'rganish, ta'lim texnologiyalari, loyiha, qiziqish, faollik, kreativlik, metod, metodik usul, samaradorlik, qo'llanma, natija, tajriba, dilemma.

ЛУЧШИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье среди множества предметов сегодня выделяются методы обучения иностранным языкам, особенно английскому, и основной задачей современного учителя является выбор методов и форм организации. В последние годы все больше поднимается вопрос использования новых информационных технологий в высшей и средней школе.

Keywords: Искусственный интеллект, интерактивность, английский язык, самостоятельное обучение, образовательные технологии, проект, интерес,

активность, творчество, метод, методический прием, эффективность, пособие, результат, опыт, дилемма.

BEST INNOVATIVE METHODS IN ENGLISH TEACHING

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ANNOTATION

In this article, among many subjects today, the methods of teaching foreign languages, especially English, and the main goal of the modern teacher is to choose methods and forms of organization. In recent years, the issue of using new information technologies in higher and secondary schools has been raised more and more.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, interactivity, English language, independent learning, educational technologies, project, interest, activity, creativity, method, methodological method, efficiency, guide, result, experience, dilemma .

Introduction. The basics of teaching foreign languages the goal is to form the communicative culture of schoolchildren and to develop, to teach the practical mastery of a foreign language. In recent years the issue of using new information technologies in schools is increasing rising. These are not only new technical tools, but also new forms of teaching and methods, a new approach to the educational process. During the writing of the article, the principles of theoretical deductive conclusion, analysis and synthesis, logicity were used.

The task of the teacher is for practical mastery of the language for each student to create conditions for every student to show their activity and creativity is to choose such teaching methods that allow. The task of the teacher is different is to activate the student's cognitive activity in the process of teaching languages. In partnership learning, project methodology, use of new information technologies, modern pedagogical technologies such as Internet resources to the individual in the educational process helps to implement a focused approach, children abilities, of teaching taking into account their level of learning provides individualization and differentiation.

Computer in foreign language classes forms of working with educational programs include: vocabulary study; practice pronunciation; teaching dialogic and monologic speech; teaching to write; development of grammatical events. Solving a number of didactic problems using the Internet in English in lessons can do: reading

skills using global network materials and formation of skills; improving the writing ability of schoolchildren; filling students' vocabulary; English language learning of students formation of motivation. In addition, this work belongs to schoolchildren expand their horizons with their peers in English-speaking countries to establish and maintain business relationships and connections It is aimed at studying the possibilities of Internet technologies. Students are on the Internet tests, quizzes, contests, participation in Olympiads, etc correspondence, conversations, video conferences with peers in other countries and can participate in etc. The basics of teaching foreign languages using Internet resources one of the requirements is to create interaction in the lesson, which is usually in the methodology called interactivity. Interactivity is "using the means of speech unification and coordination of communicative goals and efforts as a result and fill in". Internet speaking skills by teaching real language and helps to build skills, as well as vocabulary and grammar sincere interest in teaching and, therefore, ensures efficiency.

Interactivity not only creates real situations from life, but also forces students to give appropriate answers to them in a foreign language. At the initial stage, important attention is paid to pronunciation. At the beginning of the learning process, the teacher should focus on the student's pronunciation. While grammar and vocabulary are key, it's all for naught if the speaker's pronunciation is incorrect. Foreign languages are professional in modern society is becoming an important component of education. Different levels of language today There are large collections of educational materials for people with knowledge. This achieving success in achieving the goal, practical methods of teachers and depends on the qualification. Information technologies and modern teaching methods the ability to use helps to quickly understand new materials. Various By combining methods, the teacher is able to solve specific educational programs.

Using several methods of teaching and learning is an effective result will give. Teaching is done in small steps and the student's existing knowledge based on the system. As time progresses, there is more and more innovation in every field is going. Native speakers can understand speech even with grammatical errors if the speaker pronounces the words correctly. Therefore, in teaching, the main focus is on pronunciation. In this case, using different audios of native speakers gives good results. Sufficient attention should be paid to the formation of speech skills and the development of social flexibility in the trainings conducted during the educational process. In addition, the success of each lesson in education largely depends on the correct organization of the training. The lesson should be based on the creative cooperation of the teacher and the student. Only then will students be able to think independently and will be educated.

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O‘SMIRLIK PAYTIDA O‘Z-O‘ZIGA BAHO BERISH TIZIMINING RIVOJLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda tez suratlarda rivojlanib borayotgan dunyoda o‘smir yoshidagi insonlarda juda ko‘p uchrayotgan muammo, ya‘ni ulardagi o‘z-o‘zini baholash sistemasi va “Men” obrazining rivojlanib borishi haqida bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga, o‘ziga ijobiy baho berish bo‘yicha bir qancha maslahatlar aytib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: “Men”, o‘z-o‘ziga baho berish, o‘ziga past, adekvat hamda yuqori baho berish, psixoanaliz, ID(U), Ego(Men), SuperEgo(Oliy Men), o‘smirlik inqirozi, kasb tanlay olish.

Аннотация: В современном быстро меняющемся мире в данной статье описана проблема, с которой сталкиваются многие подростки, а именно развитие их системы самооценки и образа “Я”. В то же время упоминается несколько советов по повышению самооценки.

Ключевые слова: “Я”, самооценка, низкая, адекватная и высокая самооценка, психоанализ, ИД(У), Его(Я), Суперего(Суперего), подростковый кризис, выбор карьеры

Annotation: This article describes a problem that many adolescents face, that is, the development of their self-evaluation system and the image of “I”. At the same time, several tips for positive self-evaluation are mentioned.

Key words: “I”, self-evaluation, low, adequate and high self-evaluation, psychoanalysis, ID(He), Ego(I), Superego(Superego), adolescent crisi, career choice.

“Eng qiyini o‘zingni anglay bilishdir”

M.Fales

Bugungi kunda farzand tarbiyasi nafaqat muayyan bir inson, balki butun bir jamiyat hayotida juda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. Ayniqsa, yoshlarning o‘smirlik davrida yuz beradigan ijobiy va salbiy o‘zgarishlar ularning kelajak hayotiga katta ta‘sir o‘tkazishi tabiiy hol, albatta. O‘smirlar o‘tish davrida o‘zlariga qanchalik yaxshi yoki yomon baho berishsa, ulardagi o‘z-o‘zini rivojlantirish xususiyatlari ijobiy tarzda o‘sib boradi. Keling, bunday vaziyatning sabab va oqibatlarini birgalikda ko‘rib chiqaylik.

“Men” **obrazi** - shaxsning o‘zi, xulq-atvoridagi ma‘lum bir xususiyatlari, jamiyatdagi o‘rnini anglashdan iborat bo‘lgan obrazdir. “Men” obrazidagi salbiy va ijobiy jihatlar ana shu shaxsni o‘rab turgan atrof-muhit, o‘zgalar va ularning

bildiradigan munosabatlaridan tashkil topadi. Atrofdagilar shaxs uchun bir oyna kabi bo'ladi, ya'ni o'zgalarda, ularning xulq-atvori, xatti-harakatlarida o'zini ko'ra oladi. Z.Freydning klassik psixoanaliz nazariyasiga ko'ra, "Men" konsepsiyasi inson psixikasining strukturali komponenti hisoblanadi, boshqacha aytganda, Zigmund Freyd shaxs shakllanishining psixik strukturasi uch asosiy qismga bo'lib ko'rsatadi:

1. **ID ("U")**. Bu har bir shaxsga beriladigan tug'ma reflekslar (organizmning ovqatlanishi va kerakli ehtiyojlarni qondirish kabilar) bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ehtiyojlar asosi.

2. **Ego ("Men")**. Insonning atrof-muhitda o'zini tutishi, xulq-atvorini yo'lga solib turadigan funksiyani bajaradi. Ego reallik prinsipi orqali boshqariladi. Masalan, inson och qolganda, Ego uni zaharli mevalarni iste'mol qilishdan asrab qoladi, ya'ni taqiqlab qo'yadi.

3. **Superego ("Oliy Men")**. U ideal ota-ona vazifasini bajaradi. Superego insonning xulq-atvorini yo'lga solib turadi va ota-onalarning standartlariga asosan uning jamiyatda shakllanishiga yordam beradi.

Ko'pchilik o'smirlarda o'ziga baho berish "o'tish davri"da juda murakkab kechadigan holatlarni ko'p uchratamiz. "O'tish davri", ya'ni bu o'smirlik davridir. O'smirlik davri bolalikdan kattalik davriga o'tishdagi inson taraqqiyoti davri hisoblanadi. Bu davr ong, faoliyat va munosabatlar tizimida tub o'zgarishlarga ega ekani bilan xususiyatlanadi. Agar "O'smirlik inqirozi" davrida farzand tarbiyasi va ruhiy kechinmalarga alohida e'tibor berilmasa, keyinchalik ularning fe'l-atvorida salbiy o'zgarishlar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun bu davrda ota-onalar juda e'tiborli bo'lishlari va farzandlari bilan nimalar sodir bo'layotganini bilishlari lozim. Barcha ota-onalar o'smirlik davrida bolaning kayfiyati o'zgaruvchan bo'lib qolishini biladilar. Ba'zan ular o'smir yoshidagi farzandlari bilan qanday muloqot qilishni, ular bilan qanday munosabatda bo'lishni bilmay o'zlarining ojizliklarini his qiladilar. Har qanday yo'llar bilan farzandlariga ta'sir o'tkazishga harakat qiladilar va bunda hattoki, salbiy usullarni ham qo'llaydilar. Masalan, ko'pincha ular o'smirga baqirib yuborishadi yoki uni turli usullar bilan jazolashadi. Natijada ular o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar yanada yomonlashadi. Aynan mana shu davrda o'smirlar o'zida "Men" obrazini to'g'ri shakllantira olishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'smirlik davri bu yoshlarning kelajak hayoti uchun kasb tanlash, o'z hayot yo'lini to'g'ri tanlay olish davri hisoblanadi. Ana shu vaqtda har bir o'smir o'zini to'g'ri baholay olishi va natijada unda "Men uddalay olaman", "Men ota-onamning ishonchini oqlay olaman" degan tushunchalar paydo bo'lishi ahamiyatlidir. Aksincha, bularga zid ravishda fikr yuritsa, kelajakda o'z yo'lini topishda qiyinchiliklarga uchrashi tabiiy hol. Albatta, bunda ota-onaning va yaqinlarning ham o'rni muhim hisoblanadi, ya'ni, ular o'smir yoshdagi farzandlariga ijobiy mativatsiya berishlari, ularni qo'llab quvvatlashlari o'rindir.

O'z-o'ziga baho berish psixologik jihatdan uchta turga ajratiladi:

- 1.O'z-o'ziga past baho berish;
- 2.O'z-o'ziga adekvat baho berish;
- 3.O'z-o'ziga yuqori baho berish.

1. O'smirlarning o'ziga past baho berishi ko'pincha atrofdagilarga bog'liq bo'ladi, ya'ni ularga qo'yiladigan yuqori darajadagi talablar, tanqidlar, etirozlar, e'tiborsizlik, oilaviy muhit, o'qish yoki ishdagi bosimlar natijasida o'smirlarda o'z-o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch yo'qolib boradi.

2. O'smirlarning o'ziga yuqori baho berishi ularning tarbiyasi, xulq-atvoriga yaxshi ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Bora-bora o'smirlarda boshqalarni mensimaslik, kekkayish, hamma joyda, har qanday vaziyatda o'zini haq deb bilish, o'zini hammadan ustun ko'rish, barcha istaklari bajarilishi va barcha ehtiyojlari qondirilishiga bo'lgan xohish kabi yomon illatlar paydo bo'la boshlaydi. Natijada, bunday xislatlar umrbod ular bilan yashashi mumkin.

3. O'smirning o'z-o'ziga adekvat baho berishi - bu, nomidan ko'rinib turganidek, adolatli va haqqoniy, boricha, baholash. Ya'ni, bunda o'smirlar ota-onasi, o'qituvchilari, do'stlari va yaqinlari tomonidan ko'rsatilgan munosabatlar, tanqidlar va maqtovlarni to'g'ri qabul qilishadi. O'z navbatida, atrofdagilar ham sun'iy bo'lmagan munosabat, o'rinli tanqid va maqtovlarni o'smirga nisbatan qo'llaydi.

O'smirlarning o'z-o'ziga baho berishi haqida amerikalik psixolog Robert Green quyidagicha fikr bildiradi, "o'z-o'zini hurmat qilish asosan boshqalardan olinadigan e'iborga bog'liq. Boshqalar e'tiboriga erishish uchun odamlar jinoyat va o'z joniga qasd qilish kabi deyarli hamma narsa uchun tayyor ekanligini anglatadi. Deyarli har bir harakatning asosi birovning e'tiboriga muhtojlik hisoblanadi". Odatda, o'smirlarning o'z-o'zini anglashi sifat jihatidan o'zgaradi. O'zi haqida o'ylash, o'zini boshqalar bilan taqqoslash o'smirning xususiyatidir. O'smir o'z kamchiligi haqida juda ko'p o'ylaydi, har qanaqa holatda ham o'zidan xato va kamchiliklar izlashga harakat qiladi. Oqibatda unda o'zidan qoniqmaslik hissi paydo bo'ladi va o'z tengdoshlari yoxud kattalarga o'xshashga harakat qiladi.

O'smirlarda yuzaga keladigan qanday holatlar ularning o'ziga to'g'ri baho bera olmasliklariga olib keladi degan savol tug'ilishi mumkin. Bunday holatlar o'smir yoshidagi yigit-qizlarda yaqqol sezilib turadi:

- o'z-o'zini nazorat qila olmaslik;
- mustaqil fikrga ega bo'lmaslik;
- o'zini-o'zi tanqid qilish;
- oila va do'stlar orasida fikri inobatga olinmasligi;
- turli guruh va jamoalarda kamsitilish;
- o'z qiziqishlari bo'yicha faoliyat yurita olmaslik va shart-sharoitlarning yetishmasligi kabilarni sanab o'tishimiz mumkin.

O‘smirlik darida o‘zini baholash tizimidagi qiyinchiliklarning yana bir sababi sifatida ularda bu davrda yuz beradigan o‘zgarishlarni ham kelitirib o‘tish mumkin. Masalan, psixologik o‘zgarishlarni olaylik. Ba’zi o‘smirlar nima sababdan atrofdagilar, ota-onasi, do‘stlari hamda o‘qituvchilari bilan yaxshi munosabatga kirisha olmayotganlarini o‘zlari ham anglay olmasdan qolishadi. Bu holat ularning ich-ichidan asabiylashishiga sabab bo‘ladi va bu *o‘smirlik davridagi inqiroz* deb ataladi. Bunday inqiroz o‘smirda:

- ❖ *tushkunlik,*
- ❖ *yolg‘izlikka intilish,*
- ❖ *passivlik yoki o‘jarlik,*
- ❖ *qaysarlik, agressivlik,*
- ❖ *har qanday holat va barchaga salbiy munosabatda bo‘lish kabi holatlarni*

keltirib chiqaradi.

Hayotdagi turli narsalarga qiziqishi, yangiliklarga intilishi ortadi, xarakteri shakllanadi, ma'naviy dunyosi boyiydi, ziddiyatlar avj oladi. Fiziologik o‘zgarishlarga keladigan bo‘lsak, bunda bir qancha bezlar va garmonlar faoliyatida keskin o‘zgarishlar yuzaga keladi. Natijada o‘smirda aqliy va jismoniy zo‘riqish, affektlar, kuchli salbiy hissiyotlar (qo‘rqish, g‘azab, xafagarchilik) endokrin buzilishlarga va nerv sistemasi vazifasining buzilishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. O‘smirning nerv sistemasining tarkib topayotgan munosabatlari tarkibi natijasida kuchayadi va mustahkamlanadi. O‘smirni ish, o‘qish hamda sport mashg‘ulotlari paytida to‘g‘ri va chuqur nafas olishga o‘rgatish zarurdir. Buning muhimlik tarafi shundaki, bo‘yning tez o‘sishi, organizmda modda almashinuvining jadallashishi bilan o‘smir ko‘p miqdorda kislorodga muhtoj bo‘ladi.

O‘smirlarning bu davrda kelajakdagi kasbini tanlashi uchun o‘zlariga bo‘lgan ishonch hamda munosib baholay olish darajasi ham yana bir muhim jihatni yuzaga keltiradi. O‘sib kelayotgan yoshlarni o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan dunyoqarashi borligini ta’kidlab o‘tish zarur. Bu dunyoqarash ularni atrof-muhitga, tabiatdagi va jamiyatdagi hodisalarga qiziqishlaridan kelib chiqadi. Bu esa kasb tanlaydigan o‘smirning olayotgan bilimlaridan, malakalaridan, psixofiziologik imkoniyatlaridan, psixologik xususiyatlari, individual-psixologik tomonlaridan kelib chiqadi. O‘z imkoniyatlarini to‘g‘ri baholay olgan insongina to‘g‘ri yo‘lni tanlay oladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, jadallik bilan rivojlanib borayotgan zamonda katta inqiroz davrini boshdan kechiradigan o‘smir yoshdagi yigit-qizlarda o‘zini to‘g‘ri baholay olish tizimi juda ham muhim hisoblanadi. Bunday, o‘smirlar uchun qiyin bo‘lgan vaziyatda, ular o‘zlarini to‘g‘ri va o‘rinli baholashda ularga to‘g‘ri yo‘l ko‘rsatish zarur. Bunda ota-onalar va atrofdagilarning o‘smirlardan nisbatan bildiradilar munosabatlari muhim o‘rin tutadi hamda yuqoridagi tavsiyalarga amal qilish tavsiya etiladi.

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MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA TA'LIM SOHASIDA AMALGA OSHIRILGAN O'ZGARISHLAR

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mustaqillikka erishgan O'zbekiston Respublikasida ta'lim tizimining shakllanishi va uning qonun bilan mustahkamlanishi, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'limning joriy etilishi, unga oid davlat qonunlari, ularga kiritilgan o'zgarishlar haqida asosiy ma'lumotlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mustaqillik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holat, savodxonlik, maktablar, oliy ta'limlar, kadrlar, I.Karimov, Fanlar Akademiyasi, Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi

Абстрактный

В данной статье освещены основные сведения о формировании системы образования в Республике Узбекистан и ее законодательном укреплении, введении высшего и среднего специального образования, соответствующих государственных законах, внесенных в них изменениях.

Ключевые слова: Независимость, социально-экономический статус, грамотность, школы, высшее образование, кадры, И.Каримов, Академия наук, ВАК

Abstract

In this article, the main information about the formation of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its strengthening by law, the introduction of higher and secondary special education, the relevant state laws, and the changes made to them are covered.

Key words: Independence, socio-economic status, literacy, schools, higher education, personnel, I. Karimov, Academy of Sciences, Higher Attestation Commission.

Aholi turmush farovonligi darajasi mamlakatning faqat iqtisodiy taraqqiyot darajasi bilan emas, balki ijtimoiy sohalar taraqqiyoti darajasi bilan ham birgalikda ifodalanadi. Aynan ijtimoiy sohada davlatning insonparvarlik darajasi har tomonlama yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Ijtimoiy soha taraqqiyotining qay darajadaliigi ma'lum jihatdan mamlakatdagi siyosiy va psixologik muhitni, aholining umumiy kayfiyatini

belgilaydi. Ijtimoiy sohalarning o‘sishi xududlarning umumiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyot darajasini ko‘rsatuvchi belgi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Sovetlar tuzumi yillarida partiya yakkaxokimlikning vujudga kelishiga jamiyat ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida o‘z mafkuraviy ta‘sirini o‘tkazib bordi. Ayniqsa, bu kishilar ongini o‘zgartirishda muhim olim bo‘lgan ta‘limda, ilmda va madaniyatda jiddiy tus oldi. Xalqning ma‘rifatga, fanga va milliy madaniyatga bo‘lgan intilishi xukmron kuchlar tomonidan uzoqni ko‘zlamay va yaxshi o‘ylamay olib borgan siyosatlari natijasida siyosiy manfaatlar yo‘liga burildi.

Yangi ziyoli kadrlarni shakallantirish, eski mavjud ziyolilarni yo‘q qilish ana shu maqsadlarni ko‘zlab amalga oshirildi. Savodxonlik darajasini o‘sishi byurokratik boshqaruv tizimini mustahkamlanib borishi, texnika taraqqiyoti tomon yurish va ilmiy muassasalarning tashkil topish jarayonlari ular ustidan qattiq mafkuraviy nazoratning o‘rnatilishi bilan hamohang ravishda yuz berdi. Savodsizlik davri tugatildi. 1941-yilga kelib maktablar soni 5504 taga, ularda o‘qiyotgan o‘quvchilar soni esa 1 mln 315 taga etdi. Sovetlarning “madaniy inqilob” tadbiri jamiyatning barcha jabhalarini, ayniqsa uning har bir sohasini qamrab oldi. Maktablarda siyosiy tarbiyani yo‘lga qo‘yishga va uni takomillashtirib borishga e‘tibor berildi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidagi katta yo‘qotishlar oliy ma‘lumotli xodimlarning son va sifat jihatidan kamayib ketishiga olib keldi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida urushdan keyingi yillarda oliy ta‘limni rivojlantirish zarur ekanligini taqazo etardi. Oliy ta‘limni rivojlantirish dinamikasi quyidagicha kechdi. 1950-1953 yillarda 16.600 ta mutaxassis tayyorlandi. 1959-yilda 31 ta oliy o‘quv yurtida 88 ming kishi ta‘lim oldi. 1985-yilga kelib, 42 ta oliy o‘quv yurtlarida 285.5 ming kishi ta‘lim oldi. 1960-yilda 30 ta oliy o‘quv yurtlarida mutaxassislar tayyorlangan bo‘lsa, 1985-yilda ularning soni 42 tani tashkil etdi. Biroq, bular miqdor ko‘rsatkichlaridagi ayrim siljishlar edi. Lekin masalaning asosiy jihati – oliy ta‘lim muassasalarini bitirib chiqayotgan mutaxassislarning sifati va saviyasi masalasida ko‘plab muammolar mavjud edi. Shu o‘rinda jahon fanlar tizimida o‘z mavqesiga ega olimlar qatlami etishib chiqqanligi va texnikada katta yutuqlar qo‘lga kiritilganligini inkor etib bo‘lmaydi. Ammo ma‘muriy buyruqbozlikka asoslangan ulkan siyosiy va iqtisodiy boshqaruv bu yutuqlarni xalq xo‘jaligiga jalb eta olmadi. Novatorlik ishlanmalarni byurokratik chig‘iridand o‘tgunicha ahamiyatini yo‘qotar edi. Fanning ko‘p tarmoqlari militarlashgan harbiy uslubga yo‘naltirildi. Shu bilan birga, oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim tizimida o‘quv-tarbiyaviy ishlarni mafkuraviy andozaga solish kuchaydi, xalqaro fanlararo aloqalar qattiq nazorat ostiga olindi.

O‘zbekistonda malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashdagi, aholining ilmiy madaniy, ta‘lim-tarbiyaviy taraqqiyotini ta‘minlashda yetarlicha natijalar an‘analarni o‘zida jamlagan kuchli potensial jamlangan. Shuning uchun O‘zbekistondagi oliy ta‘lim oldida to‘plangan ijobiy tajribalarni saqlash va mazmunan boyitish dunyo ta‘lim kengliklarida o‘zining munosib o‘rnini egallash kabi favqulodda jiddiy vazifa turib

qoldi. Ayniqsa, bir necha o‘n yillab mafkuraviy iskanjada bo‘lgan fan, madaniyat, ta’limning undan bo‘shatish, yangi qadriyatlar, innovatsiyalar orqali jonlantirish mustaqil O‘zbekiston xalqi oldida sharaflari va sarmashaqqat vazifalardan biri edi. O‘zbekiston mustaqillik ostonasida turar ekan, respublika rahbariyati dastlabki vazifalardan biri ilm-fanni, ta’lim tizimini isloh qilish, modernizatsiya qilish lozimligini chuqur anglar edi. O‘zbekiston rahbari I.Karimov 1988-yil 20-noyabrda O‘zbekiston SSR Fanlar Akademiyasida bo‘lgan uchrashuvda shunday degan edi: “Respublika hayotining barcha sohalarida ilm-fan mavqeini prinsip e’tibori bilan yangi sifat darajasiga ko‘tarish respublika Fanlar Akademiyasining asosiy vazifasidir, deb o‘ylaymiz. Ilm-fan ahliga buyruq berish, quruq ma’muriyatchilik, olimlarga apparat xodimlari kabinetlarida paydo bo‘ladigan “ijtimoiy buyurtmani” ro‘baro‘ qilish davri o‘tib ketdi. Ijodiy izlanishlarning natijalarini qamrab olgan Fanlar akademiyasi olimlarining asarlari va tavsiyalari respublika taraqqiyotining istiqbolini belgilaydigan keklajakdagi hisob-kitoblar va siyosatning poydevori bo‘lishi darkor... . Fanga iste’dodli yoshlarning kirib kelishini ta’minlash uchun kompleks tadbirlar turkumini amalga oshirish zarur. Bu borada oliy maktabning, hatto umumiy ta’lim maktablarining faoliyatini tubdan qayta qurish kerak”.

Mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida islohotlarni boshidan kechirgan va natijasini ko‘rsata olgan sohalaridan biri ta’lim tizimidir. O‘zbekiston ilm-fanga alohida e’tibor qaratila boshlandi. Zamonning tezkor taraqqiyotiga xizmat qiluvchi yangi fan sohalarini bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Tabiiy va aniq fanlarni o‘qitish va ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarildi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ilm-fanni rivojlantirishda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasining o‘rni beqiyosdir. Shuningdek, respublika oliy ta’lim muassasalaridagi professor-o‘qituvchilar faoliyatining salmoqli qismi ilmiy tadqiqotlarga qaratilganligi o‘z samarasini bera boshladi. “Fan, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasi” O‘zbekistonda ilmu-fan rivojlanishiga bosh maqsadlardan biri etib belgilandi. 1992-yilda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidentining farmoniga binoan Respublika Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzurida Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasi tashkil etilishi munosabati bilan Fanlar Akademiyasining mavqei ortdi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatini tashkil etishni takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida” 2002-yil 20-fevraldagi farmoni ilmiy tadqiqotlar va texnologik ishlanmalar sifatiga qo‘yilgan talablarga muvofiq ilmiy texnika va innovatsiya faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirishda, shuningdek, mamlakat ilmiy salohiyatidan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. Respublikaning ilmiy tadqiqot mazmuni Akademiya, oliy ta’lim va boshqa tarmoqlaridagi 350 dan ortiq muassasani, jumladan, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari, oliy o‘quv yurtlaridagi ilmiy tadqiqot bo‘linmalari, loyiha konstruktorlik tashkilotlari,

ilmiy ishlab chiqarish birlashmalari va tajriba korxonalari, axborot-hisoblash markazlari o'z ichiga oladi. 2006-yildagi natijalar bo'yicha fanning turli tarmoqlari bo'yicha 34 mingdan ortiq ilmiy xodim faoliyat ko'rsatgan. Ularning 2.4 mingi fan doktori, 2.4 mingi fan nomzodlari edi.

O'zbekistonning mustaqillikka erishuvi xalq ta'limi tizimi taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Milliy pedagogik tafakkur ta'sirichan ta'limning sog'lomlashtirish jarayoni boshlandi. Uzoq vaqt mobaynida tashqi dunyodan uzib qo'yilgan, o'zga mamlakatlar tarixiy tajribasidan ham, milliy ma'rifiy merosdan ham bahramand bo'lmagan milliy pedagogika jahon maydoniga chiqdi. Erishilgan natijalarni o'zgalarniki bilan qiyoslash, boshqalardan ijobiy jihatlarni o'zlashtirish imkoniyati paydo bo'ldi.

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ART, SCIENCE AND ART THERAPY AS AN INNOVATIVE
TECHNOLOGY OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Annotation: This article discusses the teaching of painting techniques using non-traditional methods of art therapy in art therapy sessions, as well as the importance of using art for therapeutic purposes, psychotherapy and psychological correction based on the use of art and creativity for therapy. important aspects of art therapy directions are highlighted in cases.

Key words: art, art therapy, unconventional methods, creativity, psychological correction, fear, phobia.

INTRODUCTION

The term "art therapy" ("treatment with art") was introduced by the artist Adrian Hill in 1938 when describing his work with tuberculosis patients in sanatoriums. It is known from history that these methods were used in the USA during the Second World War to work with children taken out of Nazi camps. Art therapy reflected the psychoanalytic views of Z. Freud and C. G. Jung, according to which the final product of the client's artistic activity (drawing, sculpture, installation...) represents his unconscious mental processes. In 1960, the "American Art Therapy Association" was established in America.

British doctor and artist Adrian Hill, who was a hero of his time, was treated for tuberculosis at the Midhurst resort. In addition to basic procedures, Adrian Hill painted the scenery around him and found that creativity was a product of distraction from illness, as well as mood enhancement. The following year he was invited to teach painting to other patients at Midhurst, many of whom were soldiers returning from the war. Studies have shown that it significantly helped to reduce their psychological stress.

Adrian Hill officially coined the term "art therapy" in 1942 and later described his work with patients in his book *Art Against Disease*. There is still controversy surrounding this method. For example, his American follower Edith Kramer, a big fan of Freud's idea of sublimation (a defense mechanism that transforms destructive desires and impulses into something positive and socially useful), believed that the creative process itself could heal. He confirmed his assumptions at the "UILTWICK School for Difficult Adolescents", where he received the title of "Art-Therapist". Proponents of

this approach argue that creativity helps to improve and express personal conflicts. Therefore, the therapist must encourage clients to trust their intuition, to explore their creativity and, accordingly, themselves.

Another American specialist, Margaret Naumburg, on the contrary, recognizes that the creative process in therapy is only a tool, a "panacea" (a panacea is a legendary universal remedy for all diseases, which can also prolong life indefinitely) and not an end in itself. he emphasized. These Alchemists were engaged in the search for a panacea. Basically, the technique of art therapy is based on the mechanism of projection. For example, a client is given an object that is fuzzy in terms of content, so that he can give it his own meaning. It can be a "Tarot card", the general meaning of which can be interpreted differently by everyone, or, as in art therapy, a wonderful creature drawn by the client himself. He says: - At the first meeting, I often ask him to draw a few simple pictures. Feelings that are difficult to pronounce can find their reflection on paper without censorship from the mind.

Thus, you can get important material for interpretation and diagnosis, says practicing psychologist Maria Razygrina, author of the project "School of Psychological Competence". For example, when working with children, he often asks to draw a picture of the family in order to better understand the environment in which the child lives and how to help him cope with his feelings.

"Art therapy also helps to change behavior," says Razygrina. For example, if you ask the client to draw his feelings, you can move from thinking to action by identifying the problem: fear in the legs means you can leave, anger in the throat means you have to say it. Painting is a powerful creative core in art therapy, which is still the most popular due to its ease of implementation and versatility. During the lesson, the patient draws. "What to draw," says the art therapist. But how to draw it - a person decides for himself. For example, the choice of colors is conceptually important. Bright and juicy colors speak of a positive mood, while pastel colors speak of a delicate worldview and high sensitivity. Working with any plastic material stimulates fantasy, the direction of which is mainly determined by unconscious motives. Between these motives and impulses often lies the source of the problem.



It is important that a person is not limited in the palette. The expert provides him with dozens of colors and shows how to mix them to get new tones. Usually the result of the lesson is one picture. At the end of the course, a collage is created from them, which gives a visual image of the patient's personal development and allows a step-by-step analysis of the path he has taken.

Method tools: watercolor, gouache and other types of paints. Maximum variety of colors.

In use: aggression, nervousness, suppression of negative emotions, inability to sublimate them independently in a positive way, complexes, family problems, difficulties in self-awareness, low self-esteem, chronic stress, phobias. Art therapy can be an outlet for those who do not want to visit a traditional psychotherapist - for example, it is important for teenagers who are facing an adolescent crisis. Or to people who have had experiences that are difficult to put into words, such as suicide attempts, etc. An example of this is David Webb, a suicide attempter and suicide expert, who believes that measured, rational statements are not appropriate for conversation on the topic: "The stigma around suicide is to eliminate, we must pay attention to very personal, subjective, sometimes illogical and paradoxical things.

Art therapy is also beneficial for people with chronic pain or serious illness. A 2018 study found that half of 200 hospitalized subjects benefited from art therapy to significantly reduce pain and anxiety levels, as well as improve mood.

"When people feel pain all the time, they often think they've lost control. It's as if the pain tells them what to do and what not to do. Practicing art therapy can help you regain a sense of power over your body through self-expression and creating something unique, says Kelsey Skerpen, an art therapist at Massachusetts General Hospital. Another conclusion in this matter is that art therapy also helps to study the state of physical and mental health. By drawing pain, you can analyze how it affects your mood and daily life. Gary Molloy from England has lived with bipolar disorder for over 20 years and admits that painting helps him feel stable: - "I'm constantly having extreme mood swings. Drawing helps to get rid of that thought."

The original classical form of art therapy was drawing. This is probably due to the fact that the first researchers in this field were artists by profession. We emphasized the idea that art therapy was created by an artist who was treated for tuberculosis in a sanatorium. The artist only drew in all his free time. After some time, he realized that this process had a positive effect on his health, as a result of which he quickly recovered. The following year, group art therapy sessions were organized in the sanatorium. During this process, the patients felt that they were getting better, emotional and psychological problems faded into the background. Perhaps this is exactly the case, because they began to consciously work with art therapy from the age of 20. The term "art therapy" itself, to refer to a collection of art forms used in

psychocorrection, was the reason for the successful research of the artist Adrian Hill in the 1930s.

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STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING SPEAKING

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Abstract: Developing strong speaking skills is crucial for effective communication in both personal and professional settings. This article examines various strategies and techniques to improve speaking abilities, emphasizing practical methods that can be incorporated into everyday practice. Oral language is a crucial skill for students to master for both social and academic achievement. Students use this skill constantly throughout the day to follow and give instructions, make requests, ask questions, absorb new information, and interact with peers. It is regarded as one of the fundamental elements of language proficiency.

Key words: pronunciation, listening skills, speaking skills, vocabulary, techniques, public speaking, eye contact, audience, articulation, sentence construction, effective instruction.

Introduction

Proficient speaking is essential for successful engagement and interaction in many areas of life. Whether in daily social interactions, academic environments, or professional settings, effective communication significantly relies on one's ability to speak well. Mastery of these skills is crucial not only for conveying ideas and information clearly but also for achieving academic success and advancing in one's career. This article aims to thoroughly analyze strategies and techniques for developing speaking skills, emphasizing both traditional methods and modern technological approaches.

Materials and Discussion

Model Syntactic Structure: Encourage students to use complete oral syntax in the classroom, even though they might not do so in informal speech. When a student uses fragmented syntax, respond by modeling the complete syntax. This practice builds their oral language skills and helps them develop a skill essential for mastering written language.

Maintain Eye Contact: Teachers should maintain eye contact with students during instruction and encourage students to do the same. Eye contact helps students gauge their audience's attention and adjust their language, volume, or speech organization accordingly. This practice enhances their ability to be understood, communicate clearly, and interpret nonverbal cues about their clarity. Teachers should also remind students to speak loudly and articulate their words clearly.

Model and Guide Sentence Construction: Some students may find it difficult to

start a sentence. Teachers can help by providing the initial word or phrase, assisting students in structuring their responses. Giving students time to think and formulate their oral or written responses is essential. This practice allows students to gain experience in producing their own language and processing others' language, which enhances their comprehension of reading material.

Explain the Subtleties of Tone: Students often experience misunderstandings related to tone, especially when using loud voices during playground interactions. It's important to remind students that the tone of voice—including pitch, volume, speed, and rhythm—can alter the meaning of their words. Misunderstandings often arise not from the words themselves, but from how they are said. Encourage students to be aware of their tone when communicating and to adjust their volume and pitch as needed.

Attend to Listening Skills: Ensure that students are actively listening by using consistent cues to get their attention. Teachers might use phrases like "It's listening time" to remind students. Additionally, some students might benefit from having written reminders prominently posted on the classroom wall.

Theoretical Frameworks

Several key theoretical frameworks underpin the development of speaking skills, providing a foundation for effective teaching and learning practices:

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) focuses on the practical use of language in real-life situations. This approach prioritizes communicative competence, encouraging learners to engage in interactive activities that mimic authentic communication scenarios, thereby enhancing their ability to use language fluently and appropriately.

Sociocultural Theory, Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the crucial role of social interaction in learning. According to this theory, speaking skills develop through collaborative activities and interactions with more proficient speakers. The social context and scaffolding provided by peers or instructors are pivotal in language acquisition and development.

Task-Based Language Learning (TBLL) involves engaging learners in meaningful tasks that mirror real-world activities. This approach encourages learners to use language pragmatically and contextually, thereby improving their ability to communicate effectively in various situations.

Practical strategies

Various practical strategies can be employed to develop speaking skills effectively:

Role-playing activities allow learners to practice speaking in different scenarios. By simulating real-life situations, role-playing helps build confidence and fluency, enabling learners to apply language skills in a controlled, yet realistic environment.

Group discussions and debates are excellent for promoting spontaneous language

use and critical thinking. These activities expose learners to diverse viewpoints and linguistic expressions, enhancing their ability to articulate their thoughts clearly and engage in meaningful dialogue.

Storytelling is a powerful tool for developing speaking skills. It fosters creativity and narrative abilities, requiring learners to organize their thoughts coherently and express them effectively. Storytelling also enhances vocabulary and grammar usage in a natural context.

Focused pronunciation drills are essential for achieving clarity and accuracy in speech. By practicing the phonetic aspects of the language, learners can improve their pronunciation, which is crucial for being understood by others.

Language games, such as "20 Questions" or "Taboo," make learning engaging and interactive. These games promote vocabulary usage and sentence structure practice in a fun and relaxed setting, helping reduce anxiety and encouraging participation.

Technological tools

Technological advancements offer innovative ways to develop speaking skills, making learning more accessible and effective:

Language learning apps like Duolingo and Babbel provide interactive speaking exercises and instant feedback. These apps allow learners to practice speaking at their own pace, making language learning flexible and personalized.

Speech recognition tools, such as Google's Speech-to-Text, offer real-time feedback on pronunciation and fluency. This technology helps learners identify and correct their speaking errors, leading to improved speaking skills over time.

Virtual Reality (VR) creates immersive language learning experiences, offering learners realistic contexts for practicing speaking skills. VR can simulate various scenarios, from everyday conversations to professional settings, providing a rich environment for language practice.

Online Language Exchange Platforms like Tandem and HelloTalk connect learners with native speakers worldwide. These platforms facilitate authentic conversational practice, allowing learners to engage in real-time dialogue and cultural exchange.

Assessment and Feedback
Effective assessment and feedback are crucial components in the development of speaking skills:

Formative assessments, conducted through activities such as oral presentations and peer reviews, provide ongoing feedback that helps learners track their progress and identify areas for improvement. These assessments are integral to the learning process, offering opportunities for continuous development.

Assessment and feedback

Summative assessments, including standardized speaking tests, provide a comprehensive evaluation of a learner's speaking proficiency. These assessments

measure the overall effectiveness of the learning strategies employed and the progress made by the learners.

Constructive feedback should be specific, timely, and actionable. Techniques such as providing recorded feedback on learners' spoken performances can be particularly effective, as they allow learners to review and reflect on their speech, facilitating deeper learning and improvement.

Conclusion

In conclusion, adopting a comprehensive approach that blends theoretical insights with practical strategies can greatly enhance speaking skills, promoting effective communication across various contexts. This holistic strategy not only bolsters academic achievement and professional advancement but also improves personal interactions. By integrating traditional methods with modern technological tools, educators can create a dynamic and effective learning environment. Continuous assessment and constructive feedback are vital for ensuring steady progress towards speaking proficiency. Such an approach equips learners with the necessary skills to communicate effectively in different settings, ultimately contributing to their overall success and fostering better communication and understanding in our increasingly interconnected world.

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EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE ESSAY WRITING

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Abstract: This article analyzes and evaluates effective strategies and techniques that can be utilized to improve essay writing skills. Through research, analysis, and practical application, you will explore different approaches and methods to enhance your ability to write compelling and well-structured essays. The article focuses on developing a deep understanding of the key elements of essay writing, such as thesis development, evidence-based arguments, logical organization, coherent paragraph structure, and effective use of language. The ultimate objective is to equip you with the necessary tools and knowledge to consistently produce high-quality essays.

Key words: structure, essay, thesis statement, paragraphs, writing skills, knowledge, development, writing process, requirements, phrases, writing instructions.

Mastering essay writing is crucial for academic and professional achievement. This article presents a range of strategies and techniques designed to enhance essay writing skills, covering the stages of pre-writing, writing, and post-writing.

Understanding the essay prompt is a vital first step in the essay writing process, forming the foundation for a well-structured and focused essay. By analyzing the prompt thoroughly, you can grasp the requirements, identify key elements, and develop a clear approach to your writing. Here is an overview of the importance of understanding the essay prompt:

1. Grasping the requirements: An essay prompt typically outlines the specific requirements and expectations for the assignment, providing guidance on the topic, word count, formatting style, and any specific instructions or guidelines. By thoroughly understanding the prompt, you can ensure your essay meets all the necessary criteria, avoiding potential pitfalls or penalties.

2. Identifying the key elements: Essay prompts often contain essential elements that require attention and consideration, such as keywords, phrases, or concepts that shape the direction of your essay. By identifying and understanding these key elements, you can develop a clear understanding of what needs to be addressed in your writing.

3. Interpreting the prompt: Some essay prompts may appear ambiguous or open-ended. In such cases, it is crucial to interpret the prompt accurately. Take the time to consider different interpretations and angles that the prompt may encompass. This will help you develop a focused and well-defined thesis statement and argument.

4. Choosing an approach: Understanding the essay prompt allows you to choose

an appropriate approach to your writing. It helps you determine the type of essay you are expected to write, such as an argumentative, descriptive, compare and contrast, or analytical essay. A clear understanding of the prompt enables you to select the right structure, tone, and supporting evidence for your essay.

5. Analyzing key instructions: Essay prompts often include specific instructions or questions that need to be addressed. By carefully analyzing these instructions, you can ensure that you answer all parts of the prompt comprehensively. Failure to address specific instructions may result in a lack of coherence or a failure to meet the assignment's requirements.

6. Research focus: Understanding the essay prompt helps in determining the research focus, guiding you in identifying the main concepts, themes, or arguments that need to be explored and supported in your essay. This allows you to conduct targeted research and gather relevant information to strengthen your arguments and provide evidence.

7. Avoiding off-topic writing: Misunderstanding or misinterpreting the essay prompt can lead to off-topic or irrelevant writing, negatively impacting your essay's coherence, organization, and overall quality. By thoroughly understanding the prompt, you can ensure your writing remains focused and aligned with the assignment's requirements.

8. Seeking clarification: If you encounter any uncertainties or ambiguities while analyzing the prompt, do not hesitate to seek clarification from your instructor or professor. They can provide valuable insights and guidance to ensure you have a clear understanding of the prompt and can proceed with confidence.

Conducting thorough research. Research is fundamental to crafting a well-developed essay. Start by gathering information from credible sources such as academic journals, books, and reputable websites. Organize your notes by themes or arguments to build a solid foundation for your essay. Proper citation of sources is essential to avoid plagiarism and enhance the essay's credibility.

- Identify reliable sources: Start by finding credible and authoritative sources relevant to your topic, such as scholarly articles, books, reputable websites, and research papers.

- Utilize various sources: Gather a comprehensive understanding of the topic by using a mix of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources offer direct evidence or firsthand accounts, while secondary sources provide analysis and interpretation of primary data.

- Evaluate sources: Critically assess each source's reliability, relevance, and credibility. Consider the author's qualifications, the publication's reputation, and the currency of the information. Opt for reputable sources that are peer-reviewed or published by well-known institutions.

Creating a detailed outline. An outline acts as a roadmap for your essay, helping to organize thoughts and ensure a logical flow of ideas. Begin with a clear thesis statement that summarizes the main argument or purpose of the essay. Then, outline the main points that will support this thesis, including evidence and examples. Each main point should correspond to a paragraph in the essay. Creating an outline for an essay lays a strong groundwork for the writing process. It aids in organizing your ideas, establishing a logical structure, and ensuring that your essay flows smoothly. Spending time on outlining can save you time during the actual writing phase and result in a well-structured and focused essay.

Crafting a compelling thesis statement. The thesis statement is the core of your essay. It should be concise and clearly state your position or main argument. A strong thesis statement guides the direction of your essay and helps readers understand its purpose. Ensure it is specific and debatable, providing a clear focus for the essay.

Developing coherent paragraphs. Each paragraph should begin with a topic sentence that introduces the main idea of the paragraph. The following sentences should provide evidence and examples to support this idea. Use transitions between paragraphs to maintain a smooth flow of ideas. Coherence is crucial for keeping the reader engaged and effectively conveying your argument.

Using transitions effectively. Transitions are words or phrases that connect ideas and maintain the essay's flow. They guide the reader through the progression of thoughts and arguments. Effective use of transitions enhances readability and the logical flow of the essay. Examples of transitional phrases include "furthermore," "in contrast," "therefore," and "consequently."

"Revising and Proofreading. Revision is a vital step in the writing process. It involves re-evaluating the content, structure, and clarity of your essay. Ensure your arguments are well-supported and check for any logical gaps. Proofreading focuses on correcting grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors. Reading the essay aloud can help identify awkward sentences and improve overall readability.

Seeking constructive feedback. Feedback from peers or instructors can provide valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of your essay. Constructive criticism helps improve your writing skills and produces a more polished final draft. Be open to suggestions and use them to refine your essay.

Practicing consistently. Essay writing, like any skill, improves with practice. Regular writing exercises, reading diverse materials, and analyzing well-written essays can enhance your writing abilities. Dedicate time for writing practice and continually challenge yourself with different topics and essay types.

In conclusion, enhancing essay writing proficiency necessitates employing a blend of effective methods and approaches. By incorporating these strategies into your writing routine, you can enhance your language proficiency, effectively articulate your

thoughts, and produce compelling, well-organized essays. It's important to recognize that continuous improvement in essay writing requires dedication, patience, and a willingness to learn. The consistent practice and perseverance in essay writing are pivotal in honing your skills and evolving into a more adept writer. Through consistent practice and refinement of your essay writing skills, you can develop a robust grasp of language, critical thinking abilities, and adept communication skills.

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BUXOROLIK O'ZBEKLAR MULOQOT XULQINING IJTIMOIY- LISONIY TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya. Buxoroliklarning nutqida eng ko'p uchraydigan so'zlar, ko'p tillilik, boshqa shevalardan farqi va o'xshashligi. Buxoro shevasini adabiy til bilan chog'ishtirilgan holda o'rganish.

Kalit so'zlar: morfema, o'rin-payt kelishigi, jo'nalish kelishigi, dialog, jonli so'zlashuv uslubi.

Buxorolik o'zbeklarning nutqiga va aksentiga asosan ikkita omil sabab bo'ladi. Biri Buxoroga qilingan yurishlar ta'siri bo'lsa, ikkinchisi tojik tili shevasi hisoblanadi. Ular o'z nutqi jarayonida sof adabiy til va tojikcha so'zlardan beixtiyor foydalanishadi. Nafaqat so'zlarni balki morfemalarni ham almashtirib qo'llashadi. Masalan,

- Odil ertaga ertalab qayerda bo'lasan?
- Maktabga bo'laman.

Yuqorida Odil va o'rtog'ining suhbatini keltirilgan. Odil o'ziga berilgan savolga "maktabga bo'laman" deb javob beradi. Bundan xulosa qilsak Odil buxorolik, Jondor, Shofirkon, Romitan yoki Kogon tumanlarining biridan. Lekin aslo Qorako'l va Olot tumanidan emas. O'rin-payt kelishigi bilan berilgan savolga jo'nalish kelishigidagi so'z bilan javob berish faqat Buxoro shevasiga xosdir.

Dilbar- Oyi suv to'ldirilgan obdasta qayerga- deb so'radi. Obdasta tojikcha so'z bo'lib, Shofirkon va Romitan tumanlarida keng qo'llanilardi. Turli urf-odatlar, aholining ichki migratsiyasi tufayli Buxoroning shahar va qishloqlariga yoyilgan. Dilbar o'z nutqida "obdasta" va "qayerga" kabi so'zlardan foydalandi. Biz bu so'zlar orqali Dilbarning buxorolik ekanini bilib olishimiz mumkin.

Abdulla Qodiriyning asarlarida ham buxorolik o'zbeklarning shevasi ham uchraydi. "Mehrobdan chayon" romanining "Barimta" bobida quyidagi jumlar keltirilgan.

- Tur, Sharif, tur peshin bo'luptu.
- Ikkinchi yigit ko'zini ochdi.
- Ey qo'ysangchi- chi Raxem.
- Tur-da, axiy, ana Qobelboy ham keb to'xtabtu. [,]
- Ebi, ebi- dedi Rahim, - birodaring ahvolini gapur-da, axi.

Bar uyquki, peshinga chikin bo'lsa, ko'chaga yotgan to'palangni go'shingga ilasanmi? [,]

Yuqoridagi keltirilgan jumlar orqali buxoroliklarning so'zlashuv uslubidagi ko'plab

unsurlar ko'zga tashlanadi. Chunonchi, Sharif o'zini uyg'otayotgan do'stiga Rahim emas balki Raxem deb murojaat qiladi. Muloqot davomida- ebe, ebi kabilardan foydalanadi. Bu esa Sharif buxorolik ekanini isbotlaydi.

Buxoro vohasi ko'p tilligi bilan ham tilshunoslar e'tiboriga, e'tirofiga sazovor bo'lgan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Vohaliklar o'zbek tili, tojik tili, rus tili va biroz arab tilidan ham xabardordir. Jonli so'zlashuvda "a" tovushining o'rniga "o", "g" tovushining o'rniga "k" tovushlari almashinib qo'llaniladi.

Boropman, kelopman, qilopman, qanay, o'rgatkanlar, miloyim kabilar so'zlashuv jarayonidagi so'zlardir.

Buxoro viloyati Olot-Qorakol tumanlari aholisi asosan og'uz lahjasida sozlashadi. Olot tumani Turkmaniston Respublikasi va Xorazm voloyatlari bilan chegaradosh bo'lib, ushbu hududlar lahjasi yaqqol sezilib turadi. Bu hududlardagi aholi sof turkiy sozlardan foydalanadi. Buning isboti qilib "Devonu lug'otit turk" asariga toxtalishimiz mumkin

G'ulva-ariqdan otkazilgan uzun quvur

Gechchi-echki, gechchicha echki bolasi

Nova-tarnov. Tomga ornatilgan yangi tarnovdan yomg'ir suvlari jildirab tushar edi.

Jorob, supsa-supurgi.

Bilgashli-atayin, jorttaga. Duyor bilgashli Davrni turtib yubordi.

Hokki-bukri. Xafiza xola hayot qiyinchiliklari oldida hokki bo'lib qolibdi.

Zomi-handalak. Dehqonbobo agoratidan bushbo'y zomilarning hidi kelib turar edi.

Sayixona-mollar uchun atalgan yem-xashaklarni soladigan joy.

Ozbek shevashunosligiga ozinging beqiyos hissasini qoshtgan

B. Jorayev, F. Abdullayev, S. Ibrohimov, M. Mirzayev, A. Shermatov, X. Doniyorovlar

kabilar o'zining ochmas izini qoldirgan.

Sheva sozlarida tarix, xalq madaniyati, urf-odatlari jamlangan.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar royxati:

1. Abdulla Qodiriy „Otkan kunlar" romani

**ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ КАК НОВОЕ КАЧЕСТВЕННОЕ
СОСТОЯНИЕ МИРОВОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА**

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АННОТАЦИЯ: "Глобализация", безусловно, сильно изменила земной шар за последние несколько столетий. Глобализация имеет множество измерений и вопросов для обсуждения во всем мире. Теперь мир находится под единым зонтиком с разнообразными понятиями и представлениями. Считалось, что социально-экономические, политические, культурные, технологические и военные предметы и вопросы тесно связаны с глобализацией. Основная цель этого исследования - выяснить движущую силу глобализации. Это исследование было проведено на основе контент-анализа глобализации. Аналитический подход к написанию был включен в эту статью и очень гладко описал все возможные движущие силы глобализации. Исследование показало, что многие факторы влияют на процедуры глобализации, а также деглобализации в мировых обществах, которые рассматриваются как движущая сила глобализации. Таким образом, это исследование будет полезно исследователям, преподавателям и студентам социальных наук, особенно социологии, политологии, международных отношений и т.д. для глубокого понимания глобализации.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Глобализация, движущие факторы глобализации, финансовый поток, национальные общества.

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ABSTRACT: "Globalization" has certainly changed the globe a lot over the past few centuries. Globalization has many dimensions and issues to discuss around the world. Now the world is under a single umbrella with a variety of concepts and ideas. It was believed that socio-economic, political, cultural, technological and military subjects and issues were closely related to globalization. The main purpose of this study is to find out the driving force of globalization. This study was conducted on the basis

of a content analysis of globalization. An analytical approach to writing was included in this article and described very smoothly all possible driving forces of globalization. The study showed that many factors influence the processes of globalization, as well as deglobalization in world societies, which are considered as the driving force of globalization. Thus, this research will be useful for researchers, teachers and students of social sciences, especially sociology, political science, international relations, etc. for a deep understanding of globalization.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, driving factors of globalization, financial flow, national societies

В настоящее время глобализация стала хорошо известным словом во всем мире и превратилась в многогранное явление. Практически все, включая мировые дела, взаимодействие людей, деловые вопросы, культурные мероприятия и то, что не подверглось глобализации. Хотя глобализация обычно означает всемирную взаимосвязь, это нечто большее. Каким бы ни был процесс глобализации или деглобализации, мы не можем игнорировать это модное словечко. Общеизвестно, что для управления транспортным средством или запуска двигателя требуется энергия или топливо. Однако для надлежащего функционирования и расширения глобализации должны существовать некоторые влияющие факторы, и они называются движущими силами глобализации. В этом текущем исследовании движущие силы глобализации были выявлены и проанализированы с глобальной и локальной точек зрения с учетом идей теорий и подходов глобализации.

Важно отметить, что аргумент относительно глобализации имеет множество мыслей и интерпретаций. Хотя некоторые мыслители говорили, что глобализация - это историческое событие, некоторые утверждали, что глобализация - это современная проблема, а другие утверждали, что глобализация - это многостороннее сотрудничество между национальным государством и политическими институтами. Опять же, предполагается, что глобализация - это взаимосвязи с точки зрения экономики, политики, общества или военной перспективы по всему миру. Принимая во внимание, что антиглобалистские мотивы и цели также преобладают в некоторых частях земного шара для защиты своих норм и культуры. Энтони сказал: "Глобализация обозначает идею о том, что власть (будь то экономическая, политическая, культурная или военная) все чаще организуется и осуществляется на расстоянии". Помимо этого, проф. Робертсон объяснил, что "глобализация относится как к сжатию мира, так и к усилению осознания мира в целом". Более того, Мюррей сказал, что "распространенное представление о глобализации - это представление о процессе, который разворачивается подобно одеялу по всему

земному шару, гомогенизируя мировые экономики, общества и культуры по мере их падения" (Murray, 2006). Энтони (Гидденс, 1990) также сказал, что "Таким образом, глобализацию можно определить как интенсификацию всемирных социальных отношений, которые связывают отдаленные населенные пункты таким образом, что местные события формируются событиями, происходящими за много миль от них, и наоборот". Следовательно, глобализация - это величайшая система для создания "глобальной деревни", где экономика расширяется, политика становится более либеральной, общество становится быстрее и теснее, а проблемы военной мощи или безопасности углубляются.

В настоящее время глобализация меняет форму мировой политики посредством взаимодействия между странами и обществами. "Глобализация - просто расширение, углубление и ускорение всемирной взаимосвязанности - является спорным вопросом в изучении мировой политики". Таким образом, масштабы и ускорение глобальных связей изменились с единого экономического измерения на многообразие культур и современность. Также считается, что глобализация создает не только связи, но и взаимозависимость между странами.

Хотя в многочисленных исследованиях утверждается, что глобализация является гарантией нового периода мира между сверхдержавами, реальность иная. Существование ядерной вспышки отражает то, что глобализация не может изменить преобладающие структуры глобальной политики. Исследование показало, что промышленный капитализм и война ответственны за превращение национального государства в ведущее политическое образование.

Основная цель этого исследования - выяснить движущие факторы глобализации. Для достижения поставленной цели в исследовании был проведен исследовательский запрос: что является движущей силой глобализации? Следовательно, для получения первичной объективной информации были обсуждены теоретические подходы к глобализации для достижения более четкого понимания.

Это исследование было проведено на основе качественного подхода, и для достижения цели исследования были учтены вторичные данные. Популярные статьи, книги, журналы и периодические издания были проанализированы на предмет выявления идей, определения цели исследования и определения исследовательского запроса. Таким образом, контент-анализ был приоритетным в этом исследовании.

Глобализация развивалась и расширялась с установлением многочисленных современных и исторических взглядов и концепций. Выдающиеся философы, социологи и широко признанные ученые, такие как Иммануэль Валлерстайн, Кристофер Чейз-Данн, Майкл Манн, Эндрю Джонс, Энтони Гидденс, Дэвид

Харви, Мануэль Кастеллс, Уорвик Мюррей, С.Н. Айзенштадт, Рональд Инглхарт, Роланд Робертсон, Марк Херкенрат, Люк Мартелл и Малкольм Уотерс, сформулировали идеи о масштабах, развитии и экспансии глобализации. В ходе исследования были рассмотрены некоторые теории и взгляды на глобализацию.

Дэвид Харви дал определение концепции “сжатия пространства-времени”, когда описывал развитие капитализма. Дэвид Харви в своем “проекте времени и пространства просвещения” сказал, что “производство времени и пространства меняется с периода средневековья на эпоху просвещения” (Harvey, 1990).

Глобализация - одна из самых распространенных концепций, которая была обусловлена множеством влияний или причин. Мартелл сказал, что “глобализация многомерна, гибридна, локализована по своим последствиям и многопричинна” (Martell, 2017). В исследовании показано, что факты, которые усиливают связи между экономическими системами, также расширяют глобализацию как факторы. Если глобализация имеет множество точек зрения, то существует ограниченная техника для объяснения такой космической проблемы, как глобализация, единственным способом.

Изоморфные социальные изменения также считаются одной из жизненно важных сил глобализации. Считалось, что контролируемые и напористые силы могут обеспечить вовлечение множества обществ в неожиданную конвергенцию. На мой взгляд, эти подходы необходимы для международного сближения в социальном, экономическом и политическом развитии. Таким образом, изоморфные социальные изменения были вызваны несколькими факторами, такими как социальные изменения, развитие средств массовой информации и передовых коммуникационных технологий.

Исторически торговля является одной из важнейших сил глобализации. Торговая глобализация означает взаимозаменяемость продуктов и свойств на глобальном рынке, включая национальные общества. В настоящее время экономисты не производят все виды товаров и услуг, которые им требуются. Потому что они получают дополнительную потребность в товарах и услугах из многих стран за счет экспорта и импорта. Аналогичным образом, соотношение импорта и экспорта к ВВП было оценено как глобализация торговли в глобальной системе. Таким образом, в настоящее время товары и услуги являются неотъемлемой частью торговли и глобализации.

Финансовый поток является одной из других важнейших сил глобализации. Финансовый поток позволяет передавать деньги по всему миру в течение очень короткого времени. Следовательно, во всем мире признано, что финансы являются универсальной структурой экономики. Например, когда мы покупаем что-либо на онлайн-платформе, такой как Alibaba или Amazon, совершенная

нами транзакция при онлайн-покупках происходит очень быстро. Было сказано, что “глобализация капитала и финансового капитализма установила международные частные власти в глобальной финансовой сфере”.

Критически, можно предположить, что существует очень мало теорий глобализации, которые больше рассматривают культурные, социальные, экономические, политические и сетевые аспекты в целом. Напротив, соответственно, существуют разные или множественные подходы к глобализации. В глобализованном обществе страны рассматривают единую глобальную культуру, в которой развитие экономики зависит друг от друга. Периферийные страны недостаточно хорошо интегрированы в мировую экономику, поскольку они не получают тех же возможностей, что и центральные страны. Хотя глобализация меняет общество, допуская глобальный экстремизм и гражданскую нестабильность через чуждую культуру.

В заключение отметим, что глобализация - это широко распространенная терминология, которая означает установление связей между людьми из многочисленных обществ, стран и систем по всему миру. Определенно, глобализация не является новомодной сенсацией, поскольку она имеет глубокую и давнюю историю. Она была разработана и расширена благодаря знаниям экономики, политики, культуры и социальных факторов. Критики утверждали, что глобализация в основном распространялась на благо экономических функционеров во всем мире. Хотя глобализация сделала цивилизацию более разумной и технологичной, эти концепции не приняты во всем мире. В мире преобладают некоторые антиглобалистские виды деятельности, теории и действия. Иногда также наблюдается, что для деглобализации предпринимается несколько действий. Исследование показало, что капитализм, национальное государство, торговля и коммерция, индустриализация, транспорт и коммуникации, международное разделение труда, международная миграция, социальные изменения, поток капитала и инвестиций, информационно-коммуникационные технологии являются факторами и силами развивающейся и расширяющейся глобализации во всем мире. Короче говоря, человек и цивилизация являются главными движущими силами глобализации, которая спорно рассматривается как благословение или проклятие для человечества.

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**FINANCING INSTRUMENTS OF GREEN ECONOMY AND
RELEVANCE OF GREEN FINANCING IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: The article examines the importance of green accounting standards in economic growth. In particular, main tools and instruments to achieve green economy are discussed in this article.

Keywords: green financing; sustainable development the goals, green bond, ecological situation, green sukuk.

Introduction. Development of world economy, stable economic many that arise in the course of policy making problems are similar or in the same form in countries we can meet. Specifically, global most of the problems that threaten the scale is directly related to natural phenomena. World population the need for production as a result of the increase in the number of is also observed to increase. This situation is climate change, shortage of natural resources, loss of biodiversity progress, increasing social inequality, energy, problems due to increased demand for natural gas and water causing expansion. Many foreign countries and by transitioning to a green economy in our country measures for the development of the national economy must be implemented. Green many by including the economy as an economic field means finding solutions to global problems caught. Ensuring energy efficiency in this, again necessary for renewable energy sources identification and application of technologies, smarter than water use and solving drought problems, to fully supply all regions of the country with water, natural road as a result of improving the agricultural sector improve the living conditions of the population by producing ecologically clean products grown with going is set as the main goal. It is accelerating in our country as a result of industrialization and population growth significantly increase the need for resources Republic of Uzbekistan for solving such problems President's decision "On approving the strategy of transition to the "green" economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2030" was adopted. Also New for 2022-2026 "Green" in Uzbekistan's development strategy as part of the strategy of transition to a "green" economy to ensure inclusive economic growth increase the efficiency of the measures being taken,

use of renewable energy sources and resources in all sectors of the economy determining the issues of further expansion of savings obtained[1].

Resolve the issues raised to the issue of financial support to achieve goals directly related. That is why its use is becoming more and more widespread green instruments of growing financing active use remains a must.

Analysis and discussion of result:

The population of the world is constantly increasing continues and the resulting stock of natural resources is getting smaller and smaller. Investors from around the world to protect their financial interests and looking for ways to contribute to a sustainable future. That's it along with climate change, biodiversity solve global problems such as loss and poverty more investment is required to make it. The last ten bond markets for more than a year coping with challenges and to help achieve created opportunities for sustainable development the goals (SDGs).

In recent years, in all countries of the world, which is considered one of the important priorities green bonds green economy development accelerates Green bonds are climate and environmental designed to solve problems specially designed for allocating funds to projects is a financial instrument with stable income. A green bond is a positive contribution to the environment and climate financing of projects that add by the organization for financing purposes is considered an issued debt security. Green bonds are basically the same as traditional bonds: for project financing by the investor are the loan funds given to the organization, and the investor principal after bond maturity withdraws the amount, interest during the term will have income in the form of Green bond. The main difference between a bond and a traditional bond is leverage the main one financed with the funds made is a project. Green bonds are only good for the environment to finance impact projects is released. On the other hand, traditional bonds primarily public projects financing, general working capital goals or to refinance existing debts is released.

Published by Global Landscape of Climate Finance with the climate in 2019-2020, according to its latest report the total volume of related financing is 632 billion amounted to US dollars. 321 billion dollars of it from public sources, and 310 billion dollars funded by private sources. "Green" State investments through financing instruments non-participatory implementation, fundraising, financial profit and reduce environmental problems can be reached. Republic of Uzbekistan "green" loans from "green" financing instruments and London fund in the form of bonds in July 2021 2.5 trillion soums worth to the stock exchange for a period of 3 years placed government bonds (SDG). Eurobonds 10 years with a coupon of 3.9% per USD and issued for 3 years with a 14% coupon for soum. This Funds received through bonds are 9 specific national aims to achieve the goals of sustainable development to the implementation of holding events and projects is directed [2]. The main part is the green economy

implementation of development plans it is planned to be mobilized to increase In particular, the main problems faced by the population of the whole world developed by the United Nations aimed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2030 at solving 17 interrelated and ambitious goals was intended to be used for financing. Most of the objectives of SDG are environmental designed to solve problems. SDG proceeds from placement of bonds are green implementation of projects, healthcare, education, water such as supply and irrigation and public transport covers directions. Marked green a direct alternative in the implementation of projects financing instruments are used (Picture 1).



Picture 1. Instruments of green financing

Budget expenses based on the French experience dark green due to its effect on the ecological situation and climate color (positive for climate), light green (positive for climate change, but with some negative effects possible, but the positive effect has priority), gray color (climate neutral) and brown (climate and environmental negative). Budget expenses classified by color correct financial instruments in order to cover introduction in selected position, green by attraction implementation of the measures set before the economy it will be possible to create an opportunity to increase. Attractive the most alternative of the available financial instruments types are selected. Transition to "green" economy is not only Economically, our country and many foreign countries All by the Organization for Cooperation and Development strategic for the long-term development of its members adopted as a direction. Climate Bonds Market (Climate Bonds Market Green bonds according to Intelligence). The constant acceleration of the market is green in 2021 the bond market by a little over half a trillionhad a value (\$517.4 billion). Yearly the indicator is the highest since the emergence of the market reaching the indicator and maintaining the 10-year growth trend managed to stay [3].

Conclusions and suggestions: The economy of all the countries of the world is feeling the need all used in the implementation of projects introduction of type instruments and at a higher level use is required at a time when the green economy. In

particular, green bonds and to increase the volume of green sukuk issuance in order to increase, it is necessary to pay attention to the following, we assume that:

First, 2030 developed by the UN according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Funding 17 interrelated and ambitious goals to introduce a wide range of green project instruments should be done.

Secondly, he was the first to introduce green sukuk the experiences of Malaysia and Indonesia it is necessary to study in detail. The most in Southeast Asia construction of a large solar photovoltaic plant to implement renewable energy projects experiences on issued green sukuk application in the economy of our country through learning must.

Third, the green economy of all countries that it is gaining global importance in recent years increased issuance of green bonds and green sukuk at the expense of the same green project in our country wide introduction of the scope of use of instruments, thereby increasing the weight of foreign investors should be done.

Fourthly, it is implemented in our country support of social infrastructure projects in order to introduce green sukuk and green loans and the infrastructure of our country through practical application important in solving problems related to earns.

Fifth, cause of most of our country by 2030 due to the Muslim population, must be create the green project of the goals of the transition to the green economy instruments, particularly suitable for use from green sukuk issuance .

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MARKAZIY OSIYODA EFTALIYLAR DAVLATI VA TURK
XOQONLIGI DAVRIDA YER-SUV MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Markaziy Osiyoda eftaliylar davlati va Turk xoqonligi davrida yer-suv munosabatlari haqida batafsil to'xtalib o'tilgan. Arxeologik topilmalar, tarixiy ma'lumotlar va geografik tahlillardan foydalangan holda, ushbu o'rta asr davlatlari suv resurslarini qanday boshqarganligi va ular bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lganligi, ularning iqtisodiyoti, jamiyatlari va siyosiy tuzilmalarini shakllantirganligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Tadqiqot ushbu qadimiy sivilizatsiyalarning gidrologik dinamikasini va ularning mintaqadagi resurslarni boshqarishning zamonaviy tushunchalariga ta'sirini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'rta osiyo, Eftallar davlati, Turk xoqonligi, yer-suv munosabatlari, gidrologiya, arxeologiya, tarixiy geografiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются земельно-водные отношения в Средней Азии во времена эфталитского государства и Тюркского каганата. Используя археологические находки, исторические данные и географический анализ, эти империи предоставляют информацию о том, как они управляли и взаимодействовали с водными ресурсами, формируя свою экономику, общества и политические структуры. Исследование направлено на освещение гидрологической динамики этих древних цивилизаций и их влияния на современные концепции управления ресурсами в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, государство эфталитов, Тюркский каганат, земельно-водные отношения, гидрология, археология, историческая география.

Annotation: This article explores Land-Water relations in Central Asia during the ephthalite dynasty and the Turkish Khaganate. Using archaeological finds, historical data, and geographic analysis, these empires provide insight into how they managed and interacted with water resources, shaping their economies, societies, and political structures. The study aims to highlight the hydrological dynamics of these ancient civilizations and their impact on modern concepts of Resource Management in the region.

Keywords: Central Asia, ephthalite state, Turkish Khaganate, Earth-Water relations, hydrology, archaeology, historical geography.

KIRISH

Ziroatkor yerlarning kattagina qismi hali ham qishloq jamoalari tasarrufida bo'lsa-da, ammo mamlakatda feodal munosabatlarining tarkib topishi oqibatida yer maydonlarining ma'lum bir qismi mulkdor tabaqa vakili - «dehqon»lar qo'lida to'plana boshlagan edi. Buning natijasida qishloq jamoasining erkin qo'shchilari ma'lum darajada dehqonlar asoratiga tushib, ularga qaram kadivarlarga aylanishgan edi. Obikor yerlarning bir qismi ibodatxonalar mulki hisoblanar edi. Bunday yerlar «vag'nze» deb yuritilar edi.

Yaylovlarning asosiy qismi esa qabila va urug' jamoalari hamda ularning oqsoqollari - biylar tasarrufida edi. Hozirgi vaqtda Toshkent vohasi va Janubiy Qozog'iston yerlarining bir qismini suv bilan ta'minlab turgan Zog'ariq va Bo'zsuv, Samarqand viloyati janubiy tumanlarining asosiy suv manbai Darg'om kanali V asrda barpo etilgan eng yirik sug'orish tarmoqlaridan hisoblanadi. Bu davrda tog' oldi mintaqalarida joylashgan adir yerlarga suv chiqarib, obod etishda o'q, gupchak, tishli g'ildirakka asoslangan va o'z davri uchun ancha-muncha murakkab suv inshootlari charxparrak, chig'ir va boshqalardan foydalaniladi.

ADABIYOT TAHLILI

Yangidan o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda mulkdor dehqonlarning yirik qo'rg'onlari-yu, hashamatli qasrlari bilan bir qatorda mehnatkash qo'shchilarning ko'pdan-ko'p qishloqlari-yu mayda turar joylari qad ko'taradi. Xuddi shu davrda Chag'oniyon (Surxondaryo), Samarqand, Buxoro, Kesh (Shahrisabz), Naqshab (Qarshi) va Toshkent atroflari to'la o'zlashtirilib, alohida-alohida dehqonchilik vohalari shakllanadi. Keyinchalik bu vohalarda yerdor dehqonlarning siyosiy mavqeyi oshib, ilk o'rta asrlarning mayda hokimiyatlari tashkil topadi.

Aholining ommaviy hashari va mashaqqatli mehnati bilan suv chiqarilib obod qilingan vohalarni tashqi yov bosqinlaridan muhofaza qilish maqsadida ularning tevarak-atrofi bir necha o'n va yuz chaqirimlarga cho'zilgan baland va qalin devorlar bilan o'rab olinadi. Ilk o'rta asrlarning bunday mudofaa inshootlari ko'rinishdan qadimgi Buyuk Xitoy devoriga o'xshar edi.

TADQIQOT USULLARI

Ushbu tadqiqot arxeologik, tarixiy va geografik usullarni birlashtirgan multidisipliner yondashuvni qo'llaydi. Suv manbalari infratuzilmasini aniqlash uchun qazish joylaridan olingan arxeologik dalillar tahlil qilinadi, tarixiy matnlar va yozuvlar eftalit va turk hukmdorlarining suv resurslariga nisbatan siyosati va amaliyoti to'g'risida ma'lumot beradi. Geografik tahlil mintaqaning tabiiy gidrologik xususyatlarini va ularning aholi punktlariga ta'sirini tushunish uchun o'tkaziladi.

NATIJALAR

Eftaliylar davrida dehqonchilik asosan sug'orma dehqonchilikka asoslangan edi. Qadimgi ziroatkorlar katta va kichik daryolar, jilg'a suvlaridan foydalanishgan. Bunday

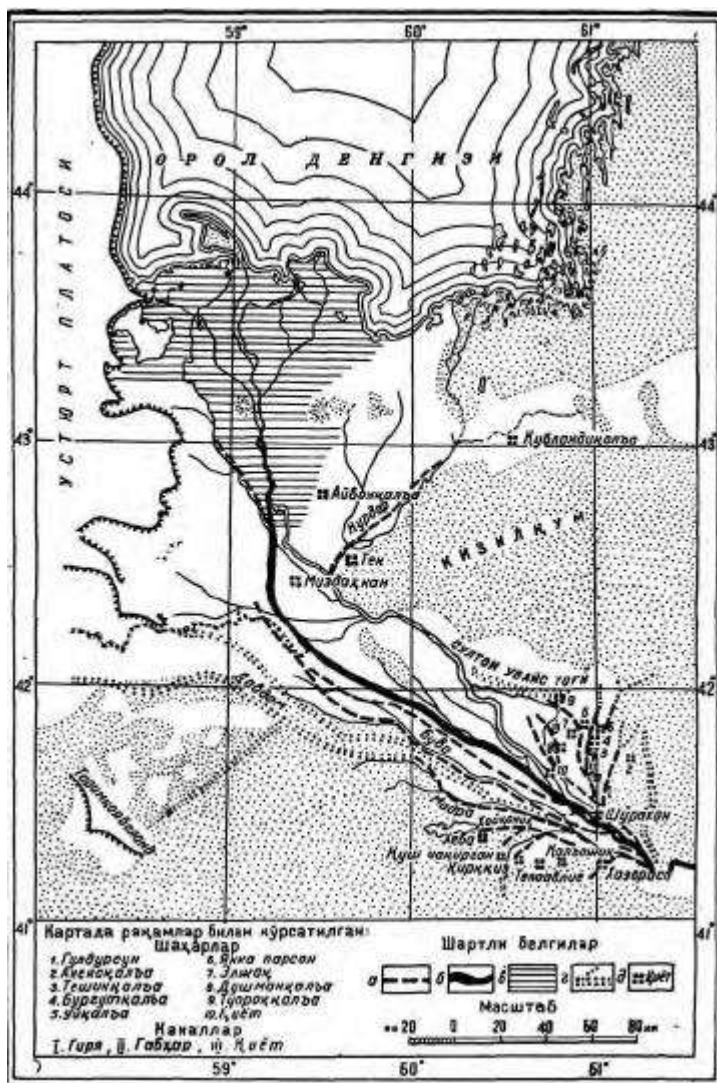
sharoitda kanallar qazish va ularni mavsumiy tozalab turish muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Vaxsh vohasidan, Ustrushonadan, Sug'ddan, Xorazmdan va Toshkent vohalaridan shunday kanallarning izlari topib o'rganilgan. V-VI asrlarda dehqonchilik vohalarida eftaliylarning o'troqlashuvi kuchaydi va buning natijasida sug'orma yerlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ortadi. Kichik-kichik sug'orish kanallari qazib chiqarilib minglab gektar yangi yer maydonlari o'zlashtiriladi. Shuningdek, tog' oldilariga suv chiqarish uchun suv chiqarish asboblaridan keng foydalanilgan. Yangi o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda zodagon dehqonlarning qalin xom g'ishtdan urib chiqarilgan hamda baland poydevor ustiga qurilgan ulkan qo'rg'onlar, istehkomlar yuzaga kela boshlagan. Tohariston va Sug'dda dehqonchilik bilan birgalikda bog'dorchilik ham rivojlangan. Qashqadaryo va Zarafshon vodiylarida g'alladan tashqari sholi ham yetishtirilgan. Xitoy manbalarining ma'lumot berishicha, V-VI asrlarda Sharqiy Turkiston va O'rta Osiyoda ikkidaryo oralig'i yerlarida ko'plab paxta yetishtirilgan edi. O'rta Osiyoning paxta tolasi Xitoyda ham mashhur bo'lgan.

Turk xoqonligi qo'li ostida birlashgan xalqlar taraqqiyotning turli bosqichlarida bo'lganlar, aholining bir qismi o'troq dehqonchilik bilan, qolgan bir qismi esa ko'chmanchi chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanganlar. Sug'diyona, Xorazm va Toharistonda dehqonchilik qiluvchi aholining kattagina qismi patriarxal oila sifatida yashar edilar. Erkin dehqon bilan bir qatorda kashovarlar ham bor bo'lib, ular iqtisodiy jihatdan boy yer egasiga va hatto o'z mustaqilligini saqlab qolgan dehqonga ham qaram bo'lganlar. Kashovarlar jamiyatdagi asosiy kuch hisoblangan. VI-VII asrlarda, qishloq, qo'rg'on va shaharlarda mustahkam o'rnatilgan, yer egasi bo'lgan zodagonlarning iqtisodiy va siyosiy quvvati kuchaya boshlaydi. Bu zamindor zodagonlar yozma manbalarda «dehqonlar» deb yuritilgan. Xususan konlarda va yer ishlarida qul mehnatidan ko'proq foydalanilgan. Bu davrda Xorazmda va ayniqsa, Sug'dda savdogarlar jamiyatda yetakchi o'rinni egallaganlar.

Turklarda ovul xo'jaligi tizimi bo'lib, bu tizimda har bir oila o'zining aniq belgilangan qishloq va yeriga ega bo'lgan va iqtisodiy birligi juft oila hisoblangan. Yana boshqa bir tizim mavjud bo'lib, u chayla deb atalgan. Bunda ko'plab oilalar birgalikda ko'chadi va kechasi qarorgohni aravalar, posbonlar bilan o'rab oladi. Bu ikki tizim asrlar davomida bir-biri bilan almashinib kelgan va urug'chilik tizimining mustahkamlanishi yoki tannazzuli bilan bog'liq bo'lgan emas. Turklar 641-yilda Alashanga ko'chadilar, bu yerda "yaylovlar keng, tuprog'i unumdor bo'lgani uchun turklar ancha tortishuvlar bilan bo'lishib olishdi. L.N. Gumilyovning 1948-yilda Oltoyda olib borgan arxeologik izlanishlar ham ko'rsatadiki, turklardan qolgan yodgorliklar ayrim yaylovlar va daryo sohillar bo'ylab guruhlanish, o'sha davrlarda ovul tizimidan boshqa biror tizimda yerdan foydalanish bo'lganligi haqida o'ylashga ham imkon bermaydi. B. Ya. Vladimirsov aytadiki: kuren tizimi xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uchun zarur edi, shuning uchun ham ovul tizimi dashtda qudratli hokimiyat paydo

bo'lib, talonchilik va qabilalararo urushlarga barham bergan davrlarda mavjud bo'lgan.

Ko'chmanchi turk qabilalari VI-VII asrlarda o'tovlarda yashaganlar va to'rt g'ildirakli aravalarda ko'chib yurganlar. Aholining mehnatkash qismi «budun» yoki «qora budun» deb atalgan. Urug'-qabilaning yirik vakillari esa «beklar» nomi bilan yuritilgan. Jamoani «xoqon» va zodagonlar kengashi - «qurultoy» boshqargan. Patriarxal oilalarga oila boshliqlari - «kadxudotlar» bosh bo'lganlar. Kadxudot atamasi sug'diylarga xos so'z bo'lib, ko'chmanchi hayot kechiruvchi turklar esa «Kadxudot» so'zi o'rniga «Arxaun» atamasini ishlatar edilar



1-rasm. Xorazm vohasida milodiy III - VI asrlardagi sun'iy sug'orish rivojlanishining xaritasi. *Shartli belgilar:* a – suv oqib turgan kanallar; b – Amudaryoning o'sha davrdagi o'zani; v – botqoq va toshqinlar; z – shaharlar.

G'arbiy Turk xoqonligida markazlashgan davlat bo'lmagan. U o'nlab turkiy qabilalardan tashkil topgan uyushma-ittifoq bo'lib, ularning har qaysisini alohida xonlar idora qilganlar. Bu mulklarning o'z podshochalari bor edi. Ularning nomlari har

vohada har xil bo'lgan. Jumladan, Buxoroda - buxorxudotlar, Chag'aniyonda - chog'anxudolar, Dabusiyada - dabusshohlar, Vardanzida - vardonxudotar, Toshkentda - tudunlar, Samarqand va Farg'onada - ixshidlar, Osrushonada - afshiniylar, Xorazmda - xorazmshohlar, Toharistonda-malikshohlar, Iloqda - dehqonlar kabi. Dehqonlar bu hukmdorlarni kashovarzarlar va qaram kishilardan bo'lgan kadivarlar, yaxshi ta'lim olgan harbiy qo'shinlar - chokarlar bilan quvvatlab turganlar.

Dunyoning boshqa qit'alaridan farqli o'laroq, O'rta Osiyo hududidagi dehqonchilikning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, bu yerda cheklanmagan mustabid sharqona ko'rinishdagi markazlashgan kuchli hokimiyatga intilish ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etgan. «Tan-Shu» nomli Xitoy yilnomasi bergan ma'lumotlarga qaraganda Zarafshon, Qashqadaryo va Amudaryo bo'yida mustaqil to'qqizta hokimlik bo'lgan: Samarqand, Maymurg', Kesh, Naxshob, (Ishtxon, Kushoniya, Buxoro, Amul va Andxoy shular jumlasidandir. Ularning eng kattasi Samarqand hokimi edi. Kan hokimi mahalliy suloladan bo'lgan. Sug'diyona shohi, Xorazm va Choch hokimlari ma'lum darajada o'z mustaqilliklarini saqlab qolganlar.

Sug'diyona shohligi o'sha davrda Panjikentdan Karmanagacha bo'lgan uncha katta bo'lmagan hududni egallar edi. Ichki boshqaruvda ba'zi erkinliklarini saqlab qolgan bo'lsa-da, xoqonga doimo o'lpon to'lab turardi. Turk xoqonligihududida yashovchi aholi bug'doy, arpa, sholi, tariq, beda va boshqa mahsulotlarni yetishtirish bilan band bo'lgan. Eftaliylar davriga nisbatan sug'orish tizimi bu davrda birmuncha ko'payadi, Xorazm vohalarida esa aksincha, kamayadi. Aholi uzumchilik va bog'dorchilik bilan shug'ullangan. Paxta, beda, tut daraxti ekishga va uy hayvonlarini boqishga katta e'tibor berilgan.

Tohariston aholisining asosiy qismi o'troq dehqonchilik bilan shug'ullanardi. Asosan, g'alla va dukkakli ekinlar, qisman sholi va paxta ekilardi. Tog'oldi va tekslik joylarda esa bahorikorlik va uzumchilik rivoj topgan edi. Arxeologik topilmalar orasida pista, bodom, yongoq hamda o'rik, shaftoli, uzum va olcha danaklari, shuningdek, qovun va tarvuz urug'lari qayd etilgan. Shunga qaraganda, Toharistonda bog'dorchilik va polizchilik keng rivojlangan. Chorvachilikda mayda va yirik shoxli hayvonlardan tashqari ot, xachir, tuya va eshaklar boqilgan. Ilk o'rta asrlarda Toharistonda bo'lgan sayyohlar uning ikki o'rkachli tuya va pastak otlarining uzoq, masofalarga qatnashda nihoyatda chidamli ekanini maqtab yozganlar. O'rta Osiyo yerlarida esa bu davrda dehqonchilik, bog'dorchilik va uzumchilik sohalari yuksak darajada rivojlangan. O'lkaning Farg'ona, Xorazm va Zarafshon ko'plab suv ayrig'ichlar, kanallar, suv havzalari bunyod etilgan. Farg'ona va Sug'dda aholining bir qismi tog'-kon ishlari bilan ham mashg'ul bo'lgan. Bu yerlarda oltin, mis, temir eritish, ulardan kerakli asbob-anjomlar ishlash yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Shuningde, Iloqda qo'rg'oshin, kumush, Shahrizabizda esa qizil tuz qazib olingan.

XULOSA

Topilmalar qadimgi Markaziy osiyoliklar orasida gidrologiyaning murakkab tushunchasini va ularning imperiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlashda suvni boshqarishning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot mintaqaning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy landshaftini shakllantirishda yer va suvning o'zaro bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydi. Suv resurslarini boshqarish urbanizatsiya, savdo va madaniy almashinuvni osonlashtirib, Markaziy Osiyo tsivilizatsiyalarining gullab-yashnashiga hissa qo'shdi.

Eftallar davlati va turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyo tarixida yer va suv resurslaridan foydalanish ularning yer-suv munosabatlarini o'rganib chiqib, ushbu tadqiqot qadimiy gidrologik amaliyotlar va ularning mintaqadagi zamonaviy suv boshqaruviga ta'siri haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar qadimiy suv xo'jaligi texnikasining atrof-muhitga ta'sirini va ularning zamonaviy Markaziy Osiyoda barqaror rivojlanish uchun ahamiyatini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, arxeologlar, tarixchilar va gidrologlar o'rtasidagi fanlararo hamkorlik o'tmishda va hozirgi zamonda insoniyat jamiyatlari va suv resurslari o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar haqidagi tushunchamizni rivojlantirish uchun zarurdir.

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MARKAZIY OSIYODA EFTALIYLAR DAVLATI VA TURK
XOQONLIGI DAVRIDA YER-SUV MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Markaziy Osiyoda eftaliylar davlati va Turk xoqonligi davrida yer-suv munosabatlari o'rganilgan. Arxeologik topilmalar, tarixiy ma'lumotlar va geografik tahlillardan foydalangan holda, ushbu imperiyalar suv resurslarini qanday boshqarganligi va ular bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'lganligi, ularning iqtisodiyoti, jamiyatlari va siyosiy tuzilmalarini shakllantirganligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Tadqiqot ushbu qadimiy tsivilizatsiyalarning gidrologik dinamikasini va ularning mintaqadagi resurslarni boshqarishning zamonaviy tushunchalariga ta'sirini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: O'rta osiyo, eftallar davlati, turk xoqonligi, yer-suv munosabatlari, gidrologiya, arxeologiya, tarixiy geografiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются земельно-водные отношения в Средней Азии во времена эфталитского государства и Тюркского каганата. Используя археологические находки, исторические данные и географический анализ, эти империи предоставляют информацию о том, как они управляли и взаимодействовали с водными ресурсами, формируя свою экономику, общества и политические структуры. Исследование направлено на освещение гидрологической динамики этих древних цивилизаций и их влияния на современные концепции управления ресурсами в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, государство эфталитов, Тюркский каганат, земельно-водные отношения, гидрология, археология, историческая география.

Annotation: This article explores Land-Water relations in Central Asia during the ephthalite dynasty and the Turkish Khaganate. Using archaeological finds, historical data, and geographic analysis, these empires provide insight into how they managed and interacted with water resources, shaping their economies, societies, and political structures. The study aims to highlight the hydrological dynamics of these ancient civilizations and their impact on modern concepts of Resource Management in the region.

Keywords: Central Asia, ephthalite state, Turkish Khaganate, Earth-Water relations, hydrology, archaeology, historical geography.

KIRISH

O'rta Osiyoning ilk o'rta asrlardagi tarixini o'rganish, manbalarni tahlil qilish katta ahamiyatga egadir, chunki bu orqali yurtimizning siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayoti bu davrda qay tarzda bo'lganligini, tariximizga bo'lgan e'tiborni kuchaytirish mumkin, ayniqsa, eftallar va Turk xoqonligi tarixiga oid o'rganilmagan manbalar juda ko'pdir, so'g'd tilida topilgan yozuvlar, arxiv hujjatlari ham chuqur o'rganishni talab qiladi. Biz yurtimizning ko'hna tarixini o'rganar ekanmiz o'z oldimizga ushbu tarixni topilgan asosli manbalar, ushbu davr tarixchilarining asarlari orqali chuqur o'rganishni maqsad qildik.

Ko'pincha "Yevrosiyoning yuragi" deb ataladigan Markaziy Osiyo ming yillar davomida tsivilizatsiya beshigi bo'lib kelgan. Ushbu mintaqada ko'tarilgan va qulagan ko'plab imperiyalar orasida Eftallar davlati va turk xoqonligi quruqlik-suv dinamikasiga chuqur ta'siri bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu imperiyalar o'zlarining suv resurslarini qanday boshqarganligini tushunish ularning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy tizimlarini tushunish uchun juda muhimdir.

ADABIYOT TAHLILI

563–567-yillar davomida Istami yabg'u qo'shinlari eftaliylar davlatiga ketma-ket zarbalar berib, O'rta Osiyo va Kaspiy dengizigacha bo'lgan yerlarni egallashga muvaffaq bo'ladi. Buning oqibatida Eftaliylar davlati qulaydi. Turk xoqonligi O'rta Osiyo erlarini ishg'ol etgach, uning hududlari bevosita Eron chegarasiga tutashadi. Xoqonlik Eron bilan yaxshi qo'shnichilik, savdo-sotiq aloqalarini o'rnatishga intiladi. Shu maqsadda Eron shohi Xusrav 1 Anushervonga turk malikasi uzatiladi, Eronga elchilar yuboriladi. Biroq Turk xoqonining Eronga ikki bor yuborgan elchilari faoliyati muvaffiyatsiz chiqqach, Eronning xoqonlik bilan murosaga bormasligi, uning qat'iy dushmanligi ma'lum bo'ladi. Buning boisi Eron shohining O'rta Osiyo hududlariga da'vogarligida edi. Bu esa, shubhasiz, bir necha bor xoqonlikning Eron bilan urushlar olib borishiga sabab bo'ladi. Istami qo'shinlari Eron shohi Xisrav I ni yengadi. Eron shohlari Turk xoqonligiga 400 ming Vizantiya tillosi hajmida tovon to'lashga majbur bo'ladi[7: 64].

Mug'anxon va uning avlodlari g'arbda Qora dengizga qadar hududlarni zabt etib o'zlariga bo'ysundirganlar. Turk xoqonligi 568 – 569-yillarda o'sha davrning qudratli davlati – Vizantiya bilan iqtisodiy va savdo-sotiq aloqalarini o'rnatishga intilib, so'g'd savdogari Maniakh boshchiligidagi elchilarni u erga yuboradi. Elchilar imperator Yustinian II qabulida bo'ladi. Shundan so'ng Vizantiyannig Zemarx boshliq elchilari xoqonlik davlatiga keladi. Bu esa shu davlatlar o'rtasida o'zaro ishonch va savdo-tijorat munosabatlarini o'rnatishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Turk xoqonlari O'rta Osiyoda hukmronlik qilsa-da, biroq o'zlari bu hududga ko'chib kelmaganlar. Ular Yettisuv va boshqa hududlardagi bosh qarorgohlarida qolib, bo'ysungan hududlarni mahalliy hukmdorlar orqali boshqarib, ulardan olinadigan soliq-o'lponlar va to'lovlar

bilan kifoyalanganlar. Bundan ko'rinadiki, Turk xoqonligi davrida bu hududdagi mavjud mahalliy davlat tuzilmalari, ularning boshqaruv tizimlari saqlanib, ichki siyosat bobidagi mustaqil faoliyatlari davom etgan. Xoqonlik istisno hollardagina o'lkaning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotiga aralashgan. Bu narsa ko'proq tashqi siyosat, xalqaro savdo-sotiq masalalariga daxl etardi.

USULLARI

Ushbu tadqiqot arxeologik, tarixiy va geografik usullarni birlashtirgan multidisipliner yondashuvni qo'llaydi. Suvni boshqarish infratuzilmasini aniqlash uchun qazish joylaridan olingan arxeologik dalillar tahlil qilinadi, tarixiy matnlar va yozuvlar efitalit va turk hukmdorlarining suv resurslariga nisbatan siyosati va amaliyoti to'g'risida tushuncha beradi. Geografik tahlil mintaqaning tabiiy gidrologik xususiyatlarini va ularning aholi punktlariga ta'sirini tushunish uchun o'tkaziladi.

NATIJALAR

Ilk o'rta asrlardayoq ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotda muhim o'zgarishlar yuz berdi. Vohalarda yirik sug'orish inshootlari barpo etilib, yangi yerlar o'zlashtirish ishlari kengayib bordi. Yangi yerlarni o'zlashtirish ishlariga urug' boshliqlari, qishloq oqsoqollari boshchilik qiladi. Shu bois, ular o'zlashtirilgan yerlarni katta qismini, sug'orish inshootlari yonidagi yerlarni egallaydilar. Shu tariqa katta yer egaligiga asoslangan mulkdorlar tabaqasi shakllanadi, ular bora-bora ziroatkor aholi ustidan hukmronlik qila boshlaydilar. O'sha zamonda ular dehqonlar deb atalgan. Dehqonlarning shaharlarda hashamatli uylari, qishloqlarda esa qo'rg'onlari bo'lib, xizmatkor- cho'rilarga qo'riqlovchi choparlarga ega bo'lgan.

V asrda obikor yerlarning asosiy qismi hali qishloq jamoalarining qaramog'ida edi. Qishloq jamoalarida yashab, yer va suvdan iborat umumiy mulkda o'ziga tegishli yerlari bo'lgan erkin ziroatchilar kashovarlar deyilar edi. Ularning bir qismi o'ziga tegishli yerlaridan mahrum bo'lib, bora-bora Kadivarlarga aylanib borganlar. Kadivarlar dehqonlar yerini ijaraga olib ishlashga majbur bo'ladi va dehqonlarga qaram tabaqaga aylanadilar. Shu tariqa, qishloq ahli uch tabaqaga bo'linadi.

Eftaliylar davrida aholining katta qismi ko'chmanchi chorvadorlar bo'lib, ular chorvachilik, yilqichilik bilan shug'ullangan. Suv havzasi, daryo bo'ylariga yaqin hududlarda dehqonchilik rivoj topib bordi. Jumladan, Xorazm, So'g'd, Chag'oniyon va Toshkent vohasida dehqonchilik madaniyati salmoqli o'rin tutgan. Darg'om, Zog'ariq, Bo'zsuv kanallari singari suv inshootlari dehqonchilik tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilgan. Bu davrda yangi tipdagi ko'rkam va gavjum shahar-qal'a ko'rinishidagi aholi manzilgohlari vujudga keladi. Xorazmdagi

Berkutqal'a, Bozorqal'a, Toshkentdagi Oqtepa mavzeilari shula jumlasidandir. Bir necha oilalardan tashkil topgan mazkur manzilgohlar qo'rg'onlar, qalin paxsa devorlar bilan o'ralgan. Ularda hukmron tabaqa kishilariga xos hashamatli, bezakli ark-qasrlar, ko'p xonali binolar bilan birga oddiy fuqarolarga mos qilib qurilgan soda ko'rinishdagi

turar joylar ham o'rin olgan. Eftaliylar poytaxti Poykand o'z davrining eng ko'rkam, obod shaharlaridan sanalgan. Bu yerda hunarmandchilik, savdo-sotiq, qurilish ishlari ancha rivojlangan. Shahar Buyuk Ipak yo'lida joylashganligidan, unda turli mamlakatlarning savdo karvonlari xilma-xil mollari bilan kelib savdo qilganlar. Buning uchun shaharda ko'plab bozoru rastalar, karvonsaroylar mavjud bo'lgan. Mamlakatning savdo-sotiq ishlarida Eronning tanga pullari bilan bir qatorda buxorxudotlar tangasi, So'g'diy va Xorazm tangalari ham keng muomalada yurgan. Eftaliylar Eron, Hindiston, Xitoy va uzoq Vizantiya davlatlari bilan ham qizg'in savdo-sotiq aloqalarida bo'lganlar. Bu esa ularga foyda, manfaat keltiribgina qolmay, ayni chog'da o'sha davlatlar bilan o'zaro yaqinlashuvlarida muhim rol o'ynagan.

VII asrda g'arbiy hoqonlikda shaharlar rivojlanishi, Eron va Xitoy bilan qizg'in savdo-sotiq va diplomatik aloqalar kuzatilgan. Darhaqiqat, Xitoyda Tan sulolasi (618–907-yil) hukmronligi davrida G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi bilan Xitoy o'rtasida foydali aloqalar keng yo'lga qo'yiladi. Masalan, 627–644-yillarda O'rta Osiyodan Xitoyga 9 marta savdo karvonlari yuborilgan. VII asrning 30-yillarida xoqonlik hududlarini kezman xitoylik sayyoh Syuan Tsun Issiqko'l, Chu vodiysi, Choch, Samarqand, Buxoro kabi joylarning ancha gavjum va obod bo'lganligini qayd etadi. Tan sulolasi 659-yilda Sharqiy Turk xoqonligini o'ziga bo'ysundiradi. VII asr ikkinchi yarmida ancha kuchaygan Xitoy O'rta Osiyo hududlarini ham o'z qo'l ostiga kiritish payiga tushadi. Biroq 670-yilda tibetliklar bosh ko'tarib, sharqiy Turk xoqonligini yangidan tiklaganlaridan so'ng va bu davlat Xitoy uchun kutilmagan xavf-xatarni keltirib chiqargach, endilikda Xitoy O'rta Osiyoga bo'lgan o'z da'vosidan vaqtincha voz kechadi. Uning endigi butun diqqati Tibetga qaratiladi. Bu davrda O'rta Osiyo hududlarida G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi ta'siri tobora zaiflashib boradi. Bunga mahaliy hokimliklar o'rtasidagi ichki ziddiyatlar, yer-mulk uchun o'zaro kurashlar ham sabab bo'ladi. Bu esa pirovardida bu hududlarning arablar tomonidan bosib olinishiga sabab bo'ldi.

V asr o'rtalarida Eftallar davlati shakllanishi oxiriga yetdi. Eftallar davri bo'yicha asosiy manbalar rimlik tarixchi Ammian Marselin (IV asr), vizantiyalik tarixchi Prisk Paniyskiy, Prokopiy Kesariyskiy va Feofan Vizantiyskiy asarlaridir, suriyalik yozuvchi Zenon Glakning yunon tilida yozilgan "Eftalit podshohlari tarixi" asari ham asosiy manba hisoblanadi. Eftallar tarixi bilan shug'ullanuvchilar ko'pchilikni tashkil etsada, ularning etnik tarkibi, tabiati haqida nuqtai nazar mavjud emas. Eftallar turli tillarda turlicha nomlanadi: xitoy manbalarida ye-da yoki i-da; armanlarda xeptal, idal, tetal; arablarda xaytal, yaftal; yunonlarda adel, eftalit; suriya manbalarida abdel, eftalit; o'rta fors tilidagi manbalarda yeftal, xeftal; fors-tojik tilidagi manbalarda xetal, xaytal. Xitoy manbalarida eftallarning kelib chiqishi haqida juda ko'p taxminlar bor, lekin ular bir-biriga qarama-qarshidir. Xitoy manbalaridagi ma'lumotlarni quyidagi guruhlariga bo'lish mumkin:

- 1) eftallar – yuechjilarni bir ko‘rinishi;
- 2) eftallar – gaogyuy turk qabilalarini bitta bo‘lagi;
- 3) eftallar – geshi (turfon) qabilalaridan kelib chiqqan;
- 4) ular kang vorislaridir.

Yuqoridagilardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, eftallarning kelib chiqishi va so‘zning ma‘nosi to‘g‘risida tarixchilar o‘rtasida yagona fikr yo‘q. VI asr o‘rtalariga kelib Markaziy Osiyoda yirik ko‘chmanchilar davlati – Turk xoqonligi tarkib topdi. Bu davrga oid ma‘lumotlar yetarli, biroq ular bir-biriga qarama-qarshi va aniq ma‘lumotlar bermaydi. Ushbu davrga oid voqealar Tabariyning “Tarix ar-rasul va-l mulk” asarida va Narshaxiyning “Buxoro tarixi” asrida ham bayon etilgan. Turk xoqonligi bilan ba‘zi masalalar I.Bichurin, V.V.Bartold, A.Yu.Yakubovskiy, A.Bernshtam va boshqa olimlar asarida bayon etilgan. Ularda turk atamasi etnik mazmunini anglatmay, bir necha qabila va xalq birlashuvini bildiruvchi siyosiy atama sanalgan. S.P.Tolstoy “Turk” so‘zi “yosh uylanmagan jangchi” ma‘nosini anglatadi deydi. So‘ng bu so‘z qabila an‘analari va nihoyat siyosiy jihatdan birlashgan xalqlarning umumiy nomiga aylangan. Bundan tashqari arab tarixchisi at-Tabariyning “Tavorixi Tabariy”, Narshaxiyning “Buxoro tarixi” va Beruniyning “Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar” kabi asarlarini sharxlash orqali bu asarlarni Vatanimiz tarixini ilk o‘rta asrlar davriga oid muhim manba ekanligi ko‘rsatadi. Moddiy madaniyat qurollarining paydo bo‘lishi insonlar hayotiga qanchalik katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, qo‘lyozma va bosma kitoblarning paydo bo‘lishi ham insoniyat madaniyati taraqqiyotiga shunchalar katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi. O‘rta Osiyo xalqlarining Arab xalifaligi tarkibiga kirishi arafasidagi va undan keyingi ahvoli haqida gap borganda so‘zsiz arabcha, forscha va qadimgi turk-runiy yozuvlariga murojat qilamiz. Tarixda uch joydan O‘rta Osiyo tarixiga oid hujjatlar arxivi topilgan.

O‘rta Osiyo hududida qadim zamonlarda arxivlarning mavjud bo‘lganligi 1948-1950-yillarda Xorazmdagi Tuproqqal’a shahar xarobasida prof. S.P.Tolstov boshchiligidagi olib borilgan arxeologik qazishmalar paytida ham isbotlandi. Bu yerda milodiy III-IV asrlarga oid xorazm tilida yozilgan 140 ga yaqin hujjat topildi. Hujjatlar Xorazm podsholari arxiviga tegishli ekanligi aniqlandi. Hujjatlarning 18 tasi randalangan yog‘och taxtachlarga, qolganlari charmga (pergamentga) yozilgan. Hujjatlar qora siyoh bilan xorazm tilida, oromiy yozuvida bitilgan. Hozirgi kunga qadar olimlar 26 ta hujjatni o‘qishga muyassar bo‘ldilar. Tuproqqal’adan topilgan hujjatlarni ikkita asosiy guruhga bo‘lish mumkin: Birinchi guruhga soliq hujjatlari kiradi, ular taxtachalarga bitilgan. Ikkinchi guruhga charmga bitilgan xo‘jalik hujjatlari kiradi. Charmga bitilgan hujjatlarning birortasi ham bizgacha to‘liq holda yetib kelmagan.

Eftallar, shuningdek, oq xunlar nomi bilan ham tanilgan, milodiy V-VI asrlarda Markaziy Osiyoda qudratli imperiya o‘rnatgan ko‘chmanchi xalq edi. Ular harbiy

jasoratlari va Markaziy Osiyodan Hindiston yarimoroliga qadar cho'zilgan ulkan hududlarni nazorat qilishlari bilan mashhur edilar.

Eftalit davlatidagi yer munosabatlari nuqtai nazaridan ularning ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi va bu ularning boshqaruvi va boshqaruviga qanday ta'sir qilganini tushunish muhimdir:

Ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi: Eftallar asosan ko'chmanchi chorvadorlar bo'lib, tirikchilik uchun ot, qo'y va tuya kabi hayvonlarni boqishga tayanganlar. Ularning turmush tarzi shuni anglatadiki, ular podalari uchun yaylov erlarini izlash uchun keng hududlar bo'ylab tez-tez ko'chib o'tishgan. Ushbu ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi, ehtimol, ularning erga egalik qilish va boshqarishga bo'lgan munosabatini shakllantirgan.

Qabilaviy tashkilot: Eftallar har biri boshliq yoki qabila boshlig'i boshchiligidagi turli qabila guruhlariga bo'lingan. Ushbu qabilaviy mansubliklar eftalit davlati tarkibidagi yer egaligi va hududiy chegaralarini aniqlashda muhim rol o'ynagan. Qabila rahbarlari, ehtimol, ularning qabilalari yurgan va hayvonlarini boqadigan muayyan hududlar ustidan hokimiyatga ega edilar.

O'lpon va o'lpon olish: eftalit hukmdorlari, ehtimol, o'troq aholidan va hatto boshqa ko'chmanchi guruhlardan o'lpon olishgan. Ushbu o'lpon olish qishloq xo'jaligi hududlari yoki strategik savdo yo'llari ustidan nazoratni ta'minlash vositasi bo'lishi mumkin edi. Ular o'troq jamoalarga o'lpon to'lovlari yoki soliqqa tortishning boshqa shakllari evaziga erna dehqonchilikni davom ettirishga ruxsat berishlari mumkin.

Fath va kengayish: ko'plab ko'chmanchi imperiyalar singari, Eftallar ham fath va harbiy yurishlar orqali o'z hududlarini kengaytirdilar. Ular yangi hududlarni bosib olganlarida, ehtimol ular yer va uning aholisi ustidan o'z vakolatlarini o'rnatdilar, ularni o'z imperiyalariga qo'shdilar va potentsial ravishda qabila elitasi yoki sodiq tarafdorlari orasida ularni qayta taqsimladilar.

Madaniy va diniy ta'sirlar: Eftallar Sosoniylar imperiyasi va Gupta imperiyasi kabi qo'shni davlatlar bilan o'zaro aloqalari tufayli turli madaniyatlar va dinlar, jumladan zardushtiylik, Buddizm va hinduizm bilan aloqada bo'lishgan. Ushbu o'zaro ta'sirlar ularning boshqaruv tuzilmalari va yer munosabatlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin edi, ayniqsa ular turli xil madaniy va diniy amaliyotlarga ega bo'lgan turli xil aholi ustidan hukmronlik qilgan joylarda.

Umuman olganda, eftalit davlatidagi yer munosabatlariga ularning ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi, qabilaviy tashkiloti, fathlari va qo'shni jamiyatlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlari ta'sir qilgan. Cheklangan tarixiy yozuvlar tufayli ularning yerga egalik qilish tizimlari haqida aniq tafsilotlar kam bo'lsa-da, ular o'zlari yashagan erlar ustidan hukmronligini ta'minlash uchun qabila hokimiyati, o'lpon olish va hududiy nazorat kombinatsiyasidan foydalangan deb taxmin qilish o'rinli.

Davlat eftalilar, shuningdek, nomi bilan tanilgan oq xunlar, muhim siyosiy shaxs bo'lgan Markaziy Osiyo davomida kech antik davr taxminan milodiy V asrdan VII

asrgacha bo'lgan davr. Eftalilar davlatidagi suv munosabatlariga oid ma'lumotlar cheklangan tarixiy yozuvlar tufayli kam bo'lsa-da, biz o'sha davrdagi o'rta Osiyoning geografik va tarixiy kontekstidan kelib chiqqan holda ba'zi umumiy kuzatuvlarni amalga oshirishimiz mumkin.

Geografik mulohazalar: Markaziy Osiyo turli landshaftlar, jumladan, cho'llar, dashtlar va tog' tizmalari bilan ajralib turadi. Suvning mavjudligi va tarqalishi Eftaliklar shtati hududiga qarab juda xilma-xil bo'lar edi.

Daryo tizimlari: Markaziy Osiyoda Amudaryo, Sirdaryo va ularning irmoqlari kabi bir qancha yirik daryolar joylashgan. Ushbu daryolar Eftalik davlatida sug'orish, qishloq xo'jaligi va transport uchun juda muhim bo'lar edi.

Sug'orish amaliyoti: qadimgi jamiyatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashda qishloq xo'jaligining ahamiyatini hisobga olsak, sug'orish Eftalik davlatida muhim rol o'ynagan bo'lar edi. Bug'doy, arpa va tariq kabi ekinlarni etishtirishga imkon beradigan qishloq xo'jaligi maqsadlarida suv resurslarini boshqarish uchun kanallar va sug'orish tizimlari qurilgan bo'lar edi.

Ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi: Eftaliklar yarim ko'chmanchi ekanligi ma'lum bo'lsa-da, ular qishloq xo'jaligi jamoalariga ham ega edilar. Ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi ko'pincha otlar, qo'ylar va echkilar kabi hayvonlarni boqish bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular boqish uchun suv manbalaridan foydalanishni talab qiladi.

Suvni boshqarish va mojarolar: suv manbalari va sug'orish tizimlari ustidan nazorat Eftalik davlati va qo'shni mintaqalar bilan siyosiy hokimiyat va ziddiyat manbai bo'lishi mumkin edi. Suvga bo'lgan huquqlar va kirish huquqi bo'yicha raqobatdosh manfaatlar diplomatik muzokaralarga yoki hatto urushlarga olib kelishi mumkin edi.

Atrof-muhit omillari: Markaziy Osiyoning iqlimi qattiq, haddan tashqari harorat va quruq bo'lishi mumkin. Qurg'oqchilik va suv tanqisligi Eftaliklarga qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin edi, bu esa suvni tejash va boshqarish uchun moslashuvchan strategiyalarni talab qildi.

Eftaliklar davlatidagi suv munosabatlari to'g'risida aniq tafsilotlar cheklangan bo'lsa-da, biz ko'plab qadimgi tsivilizatsiyalarda bo'lgani kabi, suv mintaqaning iqtisodiyoti, jamiyati va siyosiy dinamikasida muhim rol o'ynagan degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

Ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi: turklar asosan ko'chmanchi chorvadorlar bo'lib, o'rta Osiyoning bepoyon dashtlarida chorvachilik qilishgan. Shunday qilib, ularning yer munosabatlari ko'pincha qishloq xo'jaligi erlari emas, balki yaylov hududlari atrofida joylashgan edi. Yaylov erlari odatda umumiy mulkka ega bo'lib, turli xil klanlar yoki qabilalar ma'lum yaylov maydonlariga kirish huquqiga ega edilar.

Xonning hokimiyati: Xoqon (oliy hukmdor) xoqonlikda erlarni taqsimlash va taqsimlash bo'yicha muhim vakolatlarga ega edi. yer o'tirgan jamiyatlarda bo'lgani kabi

an'anaviy ma'noda egalik qilmagan bo'lsa-da, Xoqon yaylovlar va hududlarni sodiq tarafdorlariga, odatda qabila rahbarlari yoki ittifoqchilariga berish huquqiga ega edi.

Qabila tuzilishi: turk xoqonligi turli qabila konfederatsiyalaridan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ularning har biri o'z rahbarlari va hududlariga ega edi. Ushbu qabilalar xoqonlik ichida bir daraja avtonomiyani saqlab qolishgan va ko'pincha o'zlarining yer munosabatlarini ichki boshqarishgan. Qabila boshliqlari yoki oqsoqollari erdan foydalanishni nazorat qilishadi va o'z jamoalaridagi nizolarni hal qilishadi.

O'lpon va o'lpon erlari: qo'shni o'troq davlatlar bilan irmoq munosabatlari turk xoqonligida keng tarqalgan edi. Ushbu munosabatlar ba'zan yer yoki boshqa resurslar evaziga o'lpon to'lashni o'z ichiga olgan. O'lpon erlari qabila rahbarlariga yoki nufuzli shaxslarga sodiqlik yoki harbiy xizmat uchun mukofot sifatida berilishi mumkin.

Sulolaviy vorislik va meros: turk xoqonligi tarkibidagi rahbarlik lavozimlari va unga aloqador erlarni meros qilib olish an'anaviy dasht urf-odatlariga amal qilgan. Etakchilik odatda erkaklar naslidan o'tdi, to'ng'ich o'g'li yoki boshqa tayinlangan merosxo'r unvon va tegishli imtiyozlarni, shu jumladan ba'zi erlar yoki hududlarni nazorat qilishni meros qilib oldi.

Umuman olganda, turk xoqonligi ichidagi yer munosabatlari ko'chmanchi urf-odatlar, qabila tuzilmalari va Markaziy hokimiyatning murakkab o'zaro ta'siri bilan ajralib turardi. Xoqon erlarni taqsimlash bo'yicha yakuniy vakolatlariga ega bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, erni kundalik boshqarish va ulardan foydalanishning katta qismi qabila rahbarlari va mahalliy jamoalarga topshirildi.

Davomida suvni boshqarish muhim ro'l o'ynadi turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyoda, ayniqsa mintaqaning yarim qurg'oqchil va qurg'oqchil iqlimini hisobga olgan holda. turk xoqonligi, deb ham tanilgan Gikkktikk xoqonligi, dan tarqalgan ulkan ko'chmanchi imperiya edi Markaziy Osiyo ga Sibir, milodiy VI asrdan VIII asrgacha davom etgan. Ushbu davrda suvni boshqarish bo'yicha tarixiy yozuvlar kam bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, biz ko'chmanchi jamiyatlarning keng kontekstiga va ularning atrof-muhit bilan o'zaro ta'siriga asoslangan holda ma'lum amaliyotlarni xulosa qilishimiz mumkin.

Ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi: turkiy xalqlar asosan ko'chmanchi chorvadorlar bo'lib, o'rta Osiyoning dasht va o'tloqlarida ot, qo'y va qoramol kabi chorva mollarini boqishgan. Suv ularning va hayvonlarning omon qolishi, ularning harakatlari va joylashish tartibini boshqarishi uchun juda zarur edi. Ular, ehtimol, daryolar, ko'llar va vohalar kabi suv manbalariga kirishni ta'minlaydigan belgilangan migratsiya yo'llariga ergashishgan.

Voha aholi punktlari: voha aholi punktlari turkiy xalqlar uchun ichimlik, sug'orish va qishloq xo'jaligi uchun suvdan foydalanishni ta'minlovchi muhim markazlar bo'lgan. Ushbu aholi punktlari ko'pincha ko'chmanchilarga ham, turar-joy jamoalariga ham zarur tovarlar va xizmatlarni ko'rsatadigan savdo markazlari bo'lib

xizmat qilgan. Voha ekotizimlarini boshqarish va saqlash inson va hayvonlar populyatsiyasini ta'minlash uchun juda muhim bo'lar edi.

Sug'orish texnikasi: qishloq xo'jaligi bilan shug'ullangan hududlarda sug'orish ekinlarni etishtirish uchun zarur bo'lgan bo'lar edi. Turkiy dehqonlar, ehtimol, o'z dalalari uchun daryolar va soylardan suv olish uchun qanatlar (er osti kanallari), yer usti sug'orish va burilish to'g'onlari kabi turli xil sug'orish usullarini qo'llashgan. Ushbu texnikalar so'g'diylar, forslar va xitoylar kabi qo'shni tsivilizatsiyalardan meros bo'lib o'tgan yoki moslashtirilgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Suvni tejash: Markaziy Osiyoning qurg'oqchil iqlimini hisobga olsak, turkiy xalqlar uchun suvni tejash ustuvor vazifa bo'lar edi. Ular suv yo'qotilishini minimallashtirish va qishloq xo'jaligi unumdorligini oshirish uchun teraslash, mulchalash va tuproq namligini saqlash texnikasi kabi usullardan foydalangan bo'lishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, avlodlarga o'tgan an'anaviy bilimlar ularga suvdan barqaror foydalanish amaliyoti to'g'risida ma'lumot bergan bo'lar edi.

Gidrotexnika: ko'chmanchi turmush tarzi harakatsiz tsivilizatsiyalarda bo'lgani kabi yirik gidrotexnika loyihalariga ustuvor ahamiyat bermagan bo'lsa-da, turkiy xalqlar suv oqimini tartibga solish va uning inson va chorvachilik uchun mavjudligini ta'minlash uchun kichik to'g'onlar, suv omborlari va kanal tizimlari kabi kichik suv xo'jaligi infratuzilmalari bilan shug'ullanishgan iste'mol.

Madaniy va diniy amaliyotlar: suv turkiy xalq uchun madaniy va diniy ahamiyatga ega edi, buni suv xudolari va ruhlari bilan bog'liq marosimlar, afsonalar va folklor tasdiqlaydi. Bu e'tiqodlar, ehtimol, ularning suvni tejash va boshqarishga bo'lgan munosabatiga ta'sir qilib, tabiiy resurslarga hurmat va boshqaruv hissini uyg'otdi.

Umuman olganda, suv Markaziy Osiyoda turk xoqonligini qo'llab-quvvatlashda, ularning joylashish tartibini, iqtisodiy faoliyati va madaniy amaliyotini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynadi. Ushbu davrda suvni boshqarish amaliyotining aniq tafsilotlari cheklangan bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, arxeologik dalillar, tarixiy ma'lumotlar va qo'shni tsivilizatsiyalar bilan qiyosiy tadqiqotlar turkiy xalqlarning suv resurslaridan foydalanish va tejash uchun atrof-muhit bilan qanday munosabatda bo'lganligi haqida tushuncha beradi.

XULOSA

Topilmalar qadimgi Markaziy osiyoliklar orasida gidrologiyaning murakkab tushunchasini va ularning imperiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlashda suvni boshqarishning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot mintaqaning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy landshaftini shakllantirishda yer va suvning o'zaro bog'liqligini ta'kidlaydi. Suv resurslarini boshqarish urbanizatsiya, savdo va madaniy almashinuvni osonlashtirib, Markaziy Osiyo tsivilizatsiyalarining gullab-yashnashiga hissa qo'shdi.

Eftallar davlati va turk xoqonligi Markaziy Osiyo tarixida suvning hal qiluvchi

rolini misol qilib keltiradi. Ularning er-suv munosabatlarini o'rganib chiqib, ushbu tadqiqot qadimiy gidrologik amaliyotlar va ularning mintaqadagi zamonaviy suv boshqaruviga ta'siri haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar qadimiy suv xo'jaligi texnikasining atrof-muhitga ta'sirini va ularning zamonaviy Markaziy Osiyoda barqaror rivojlanish uchun ahamiyatini yanada chuqurroq o'rganishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, arxeologlar, tarixchilar va gidrologlar o'rtasidagi fanlararo hamkorlik o'tmishda va hozirgi zamonda insoniyat jamiyatlari va suv resurslari o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar haqidagi tushunchamizni rivojlantirish uchun zarurdir.

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**KONDENSATORNING ZARYADLANISH VA RAZRYADLANISH
JARAYONLARI ORQALI ELEKTR SIG‘IMINI ANIQLASH**

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola kondensatorning zaryadlanishi va zaryadsizlanishi jarayonlari nazariyasiga va kondensatorning sig‘imini eksperimental aniqlash mumkinligiga bag‘ishlangan.

Tayanch so‘z va iboralar: Zaryadlanish, razryadlanish, kvazistasionar tok, differensial tenglama, eksponensial qonuniyat, RC kontur.

Elektr zanjirida o‘rnatilgan bir holatdan boshqasiga o‘tishga “o‘tish” jarayoni deyiladi. Xuddi mana shu jarayonga kondensatorning zaryadlanish va razryadlanish jarayonlarini ham qo‘shsak bo‘ladi. O‘zgarish yetarli darajada sekin davom etganda esa, o‘zgarish tok qonunlarini o‘zgaruvchan toklarga ham tadbiq qilish mumkin. Chunki, bunday hollarda tokning oniy qiymatini elektr zanjirining barcha ko‘ndalang kesim yuzalarida bir xil deb olish mumkin bo‘ladi. Bunday tok va uning maydonini kvazistasionar deb olish mumkin. Mana shunday zanjir sifatida uzib - ulanadigan, kondensatorli yoki induktiv g‘altakli zanjirlarni olishimiz mumkinki [1].

Kvazistasionar tokka misol sifatida kondensatorning zaryadlanishi va razryadlanish jarayonini olishimiz mumkin. Kondensator 1-rasmda keltirilgan sxema shaklida ulangan bo‘lishi lozim. Bunda uzib-ulagichni 1 holatga qo‘ysak kondensatorni zaryadlaymiz, uzib-ulagichni 2 holatga o‘tkazsak kondensator razryadlanadi. Avvalo, kondensatorning zaryadlanishini ko‘rib chiqamiz. Tok manbayining EYuKni E bilan, zanjir qarshiligini (ichki va tashqi) R bilan belgilab, tokning yo‘nalishini rasmdagidek olib, zanjirning ERCE konturi uchun Kirxgofning 2-qoidasini yozsak, u quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi [5-8]:

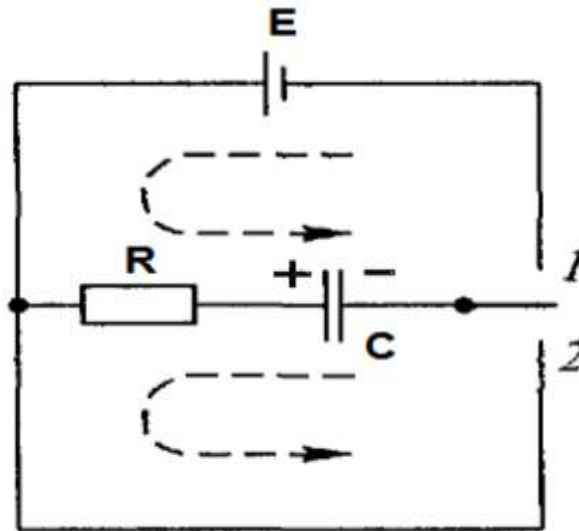
$$RI + U = E$$

Bunda, I - tokning oniy qiymati, U-kondensatordagi kuchlanishning oniy qiymati. Bu qiymatlarni quyidagicha qilib yozib olish mumkin:

$$U = \frac{q}{C}, \quad I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

Olingan uchta tengliklardagi uchta o'zgaruvchi kattaliklardan ikkitasini chiqarib tashlab, faqat bittasi uchun quyidagi tenglamani olishimiz mumkin:

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + \frac{U}{RC} - \frac{E}{RC} = 0$$



1-rasm. Kondensatorning zaryadlanishi va razryadlanishi jarayoni

Bu tenglamaga yangi o'zgaruvchi kiritsak: $u = U - E$, u holda

$$\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{u}{RC} = 0$$

Integrallash natijasida quyidagini olishimiz mumkin:

$$u = A \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right)$$

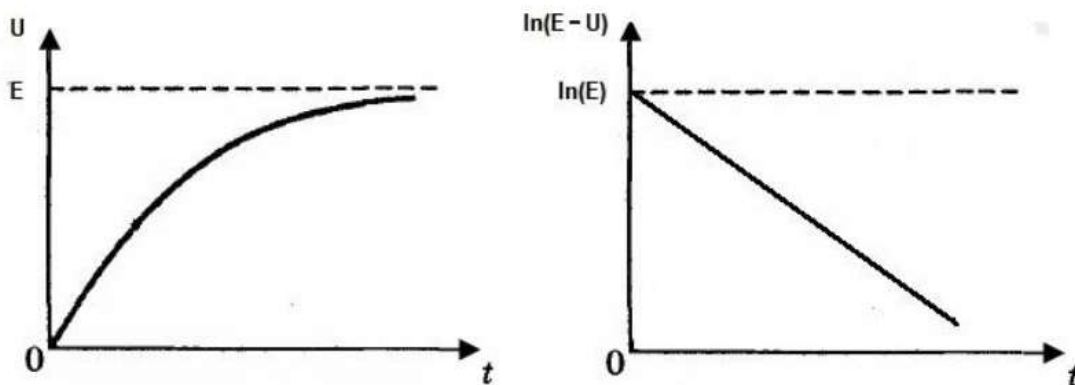
bundagi A integral doimiysi boshlang'ich shartlar asosida topiladi. Ushbu vaqtni biz zanjirni ulagan vaqtimiz deb olaylik. U holda boshlang'ich shart quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$t = 0, U = 0, u = 0$$

integral doimiysining oxirgi shartlar $A = -E$ bo'ladi. Bundan oldingi o'zgaruvchi, ya'ni U ga qaytsak uning uchun quyidagini olamiz:

$$U = E \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right) \right] \quad (1)$$

$t = 0$ da boshlang'ich shartlar asosida $U = 0$ ni beradi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan kuchlanish ortadi va asimptotik holda tok manbayining EYuKi E ga yaqinlashadi [2-4]. (2-rasm)



2-rasm. Zaryadlanish paytidagi kondensatoridagi kuchlanishning vaqtga bog‘lanish grafigi.

Zaryadlanish tokining vaqtga bog‘lanish ifodasi esa quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$I = \frac{-U+E}{R} = \frac{E}{R} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right) \quad (2)$$

Tok kuchi boshlang‘ich paytda maksimal bo‘lib, vaqt o‘tishi bilan kamayib boradi va asimptotik holda nolga intiladi.

Razryad jarayoni uchun dastlabki tenglamalar quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$RI = U, U = \frac{q}{C}, I = -dq/dt$$

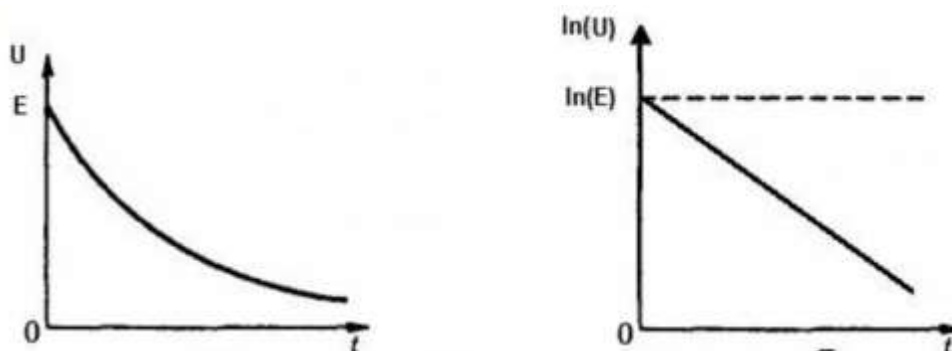
bunda oldingidan farq qilgan holda I ning ifodasiga manfiyga o‘zgaradi, chunki biz tomonimizdan tanlangan tokning musbat yo‘nalishiga kondensator zaryadining kamayishi to‘g‘ri keladi. Yuqorida yozilgan ifodalardan q va I larni chiqarib tashlab, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + \frac{U}{RC} = 0 \text{ bundan } U = B \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right)$$

Agar hisob boshiga razryadning boshlang‘ich vaqti to‘g‘ri kelsa, u holda boshlang‘ich shartlar quyidagicha bo‘ladi: $t = 0, U = E$. Bundan $B=E$ ekanligi aniqlanadi va kuchlanishning vaqtga bog‘lanish ifodasi quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$U = E \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right) \quad (3)$$

Kondensator razryadlanishida esa kuchlanish vaqt o‘tishi bilan kamayadi va asimptotik holda nolga intiladi(3-rasm).



3-rasm. Kondensatorning razryadlanishi paytida kuchlanishning vaqtga bog‘lanish grafiklari.

Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, zaryadlanish va razryadlanish jarayonlari bir onda sodir bo'lmaydi, ya'ni ma'lum bir vaqt davom etadi. Kondensator va qarshilikdan tashkil topgan konturda elektr muvozanatining tiklanish vaqti RC ga bog'liq bo'ladi. $T=RC$ deb belgilab olamiz. Haqiqatdan ham ushbu ko'paytmaning o'lchov birligi vaqt birligini beradi. Uni o'zgartirish uchun kontur parametrlarini o'zgartirish kerak bo'ladi, ya'ni R yoki C ni. Aynan biror-bir kontur uchun ushbu vaqt doimiysi shuni ko'rsatadiki, qandaydir vaqt ichida kondensator kuchlanishi yoki uning ichidagi maydon kuchlanganligi $e=2,71$ marta kamayadi. Agar R va C larni SI sistemasida oladigan bo'lsak, vaqtning ham o'lchov birligi sekunda kelib chiqadi.

Kuchlanishning vaqtga bog'liq holdagi eksponensial qonuniyatidan chiziqli bog'lanishga o'tish uchun logarifmdan foydalanib quyidagini xosil qilamiz:

$$U = E \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{RC}\right) \right]$$

$$\ln(E - U) = \ln E - \frac{t}{RC} \quad (4)$$

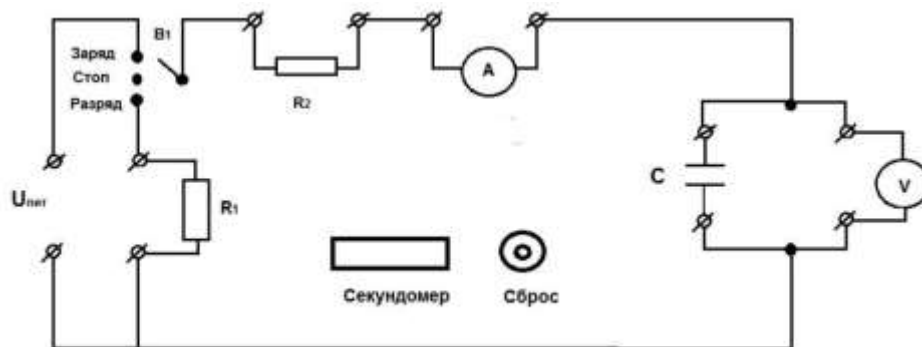
$\ln(E - U) = f(t)$ funksiyasining grafigi to'g'ri chiziqdan iborat (26-rasm). Olingan to'g'ri chiziqning absissa o'qi bilan hosil qilgan burchakning tangensi RC ga teskari doimiylikni beradi.

Endi (3) ni logarifmlaymiz:

$$\ln U = \ln E - \frac{t}{RC} \quad (5)$$

Ushbu holatda ham, ya'ni razryadda $\ln U = f(t)$ to'g'ri chiziqni beradi, bunda ham burchak koeffitsiyent RC ga teskari doimiylikni beradi. (3-rasm).

Xuddi shu (4) va (5) ifodalardan o'tish jarayonining eksponensial xarakterini eksperimental tekshirish va kondensator sig'imini aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Nazariyani eksperimental tadqiq qilish, undan laboratoriya ishi sifatida foydalanish mumkin. Buning uchun quyidagi ko'rinishdagi sxemadan foydalaniladi: Eksperimental qurilma tok manbayidan va o'lchov sxemasidan tashkil topgan (4-rasm).



4-rasm. RC konturda o'tish jarayonlarini o'rganish qurilmasi sxemasi, $U_{\text{пит}}$ -tok manbayini ulovchi klemmlar, B_1 -'kondensatorning zaryad-razryad' rejimlarini o'zgartirgish kalit, R_1 , R_2 -qarshiliklar, A-ampmetr, V - voltmetr, C - kondensator,

Sbros-sekundomerni nolga keltiruvchi tugma.

$U_{\text{инт}}$ klemmalariga tok manbayidan kuchlanish beriladi. B_1 almashtirib ulagichining uchta holati mavjud. Uning “zaryad” holatida R_2 qarshilik orqali kondensatorga kuchlanish beriladi. “razryad” holatida esa kondensator tok manbayidan uziladi va R_1 va R_2 lar orqali razryadlanadi. “стоп” holati neytral holat.

Zaryad-razryad vaqti sekundomer orqali aniqlanadi. Bunda, avvalo, zaryadlanish jarayoni uchun kondensatordagi kuchlanishning vaqtga qarab ortib borish grafigi olinadi, undan so‘ng razryadga qo‘yib, yana kondensatordagi kuchlanishning vaqtga bog‘liq grafigi olinadi. Zaryadlanish paytidagi kuchlanishning vaqtga bog‘liqlik grafigidan sig‘imni hisoblab topish uchun (4) formuladan foydalaniladi. Buning uchun, avvalo, quyidagi jadval to‘ldirilib, $\ln(E - U) = f(t)$ funksiyaning grafigi chiziladi, grafikdagi eksperimental nuqtalar orqali to‘g‘ri chiziqni o‘tkazib, ushbu to‘g‘ri chiziqning abscissa o‘qi bilan hosil qilgan burchagining tangensidan RC topilib, undan kondensator sig‘imi C ni topish mumkin bo‘ladi(Jadval 1).

Jadval 1

t, s							
U, V							
E-U							
$\ln(E-U)$							
RC, s							
C, F							

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЛАБОРАТОРНЫЙ СТЕНД ДЛЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ОСНОВ ЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ И РОБОТОТЕХНИКИ - ARDUINO UNO TRENER

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Аннотация

В статье представлен разработанный школьный лабораторный стенд - ARDUINO UNO TRENER для изучения основ электроники и робототехники. В статье рассматривается проектная деятельность в образовательном процессе с использованием данного стенда, которая способствует развитию ключевых компетенций студента, а также обеспечивает связь учебного процесса с практической деятельностью. Лабораторный стенд - ARDUINO UNO TRENER дает студентам возможность освоить основные приемы проектирования и программирования управляемых электронных устройств и получить необходимые знания и навыки для дальнейшей самореализации в области инженерии, изобретательства, информационных технологий и программирования.

Ключевые слова: школьный лабораторный стенд, образовательный процесс, электроника, робототехника, информационные технологии

Сегодня нашу жизнь невозможно представить без информационных технологий и промышленные роботы все чаще используются на предприятиях. Подготовка учащихся к этой актуальной сфере начинается со школы которая начинается с обучения робототехнике. Робототехника - основы математики, физики, информатики, технологии, инженерии и др. В связи с этим в школьной робототехнике очень важно проводить все виды обучения [1].

Мир электроники и робототехники сегодня полно простых и очень удобных решений, позволяющих создавать очень интересные проекты. В настоящее время единственным выходом для проектирования искусственного интеллекта является платформа Arduino.

Arduino - это электронная плата и основа проекта - базовое оборудование, на котором можно написать код для контроллера на специализированном языке для программирования. Строго говоря, это язык C++, который дополняется некоторыми библиотеками и с помощью написанной программы можно организовать совместную работу этих устройств.

Он является простой системой автоматизации и робототехники для непрофессиональных пользователей, позволяет подключать к нему множество

различных устройств и использовать их в специальной среде программирования Arduino у которых архитектура проще, чем у компьютеров. Низкая цена, гибкая система и разнообразие большого количество плат сделало их популярными в проектах любителей и любителей [2-3].

Лабораторный стенд для изучения датчиков на основе интегрированной платформы ARDUINO UNO TRENER - это идеальный инструмент для всех, кто учится программировать (Рис.1.).

Независимо от того, учитесь ли вы в начальной школе или работаете учителем в университете вы можете научиться программировать на языке Arduino.

Лабораторный стенд научит вас восьми наиболее часто используемым входам и выходам в среде Arduino. Эти функции вы можете освоить с помощью ArduBlock, а также с использованием среды разработки Arduino без поддержки графических «блоков».



Рис.1. ARDUINO UNO TRENER

Возможности лабораторного стенд для изучения датчиков на основе интегрированной платформы ARDUINO:

1. Изучение светодиода.
2. Управления светодиода с помощью Arduino.
3. Кнопочный переключатель, подключенный к Arduino для управления светодиода.
4. Регулировка яркости светодиода с помощью потенциометра.
5. Использование ЖК дисплея.

6. Датчик освещенности.
7. Регулировка яркости светодиода с помощью потенциометра.
8. Изучение трёх основных цвета светодиодов RGB.
9. Использование потенциометра для управления светодиодом RGB.
10. Использование Arduino для управления светодиодом RGB.
11. Использование Arduino для создания звука с помощью динамика.
12. Электронная клавиатура Arduino.
13. Изучение зуммера.
14. Изучение инфракрасного датчика.
15. Приветственный дверной звонок
16. Изучение микрофона.
17. Изучение датчика температуры
18. Изучение ультразвукового датчика
19. Ультразвуковое измерение дальности до препятствий
20. Использование ШИМ для управления электродвигателем

постоянного тока

В качестве примера приведём тему для изучения светодиода и управления светодиодом с помощью Arduino.

Светоизлучающий диод (LED) - это полупроводниковое устройство, которое излучает свет, когда через него проходит ток. Электроны в полупроводнике рекомбинируют с электронными дырками, выделяя энергию в виде фотонов. Цвет света (соответствующий энергии фотонов) определяется энергией, необходимой электронам для пересечения запрещенной зоны полупроводника. Белый свет получается при использовании нескольких полупроводников или слоя светоизлучающего люминофора на полупроводниковом устройстве.

Светодиод широко используется во внутреннем и наружном светодиодном освещении, светодиодных дисплеях, светофорах, автомобильных фарах, подсветке дисплеев, освещении, оптоволоконной связи и так далее.

Светоизлучающий диод обладает такими преимуществами, как высокая эффективность, длительный срок службы, его нелегко повредить, быстрая скорость реакции, высокая надежность по сравнению с традиционным источником света.

Светодиоды также привели к появлению новых типов дисплеев и датчиков, в то время как их высокая скорость переключения полезна в передовых коммуникационных технологиях с такими разнообразными приложениями, как авиационное освещение, гирлянды, полосатые фонари, автомобильные фары, реклама, общее освещение, сигналы светофора, вспышки фотоаппаратов, обои с подсветкой, лампы для выращивания растений в садоводстве и медицинские

приборы.

Светодиоды - это преобразователи электричества в свет. Они работают в обратном направлении, чем фотодиоды, которые преобразуют свет в электричество.

Чтобы включить светодиод можно использовать провод DuPont для подключения светодиода к контакту питания ARDUINO UNO TRENER. Подключите питание и светодиод загорится.

Для обычного красного светодиода обычно требуется прямое напряжение не более 1,5В. Если напряжение на аноде не превышает 1В на катоде, ток не будет проходить и светодиод не будет излучать свет. Когда напряжение на аноде и катоде значительно превышает напряжение 1,5В, светодиод может перегореть, что приведет к короткому замыканию (ток будет очень большим). Поэтому необходимо использовать резистор для ограничения тока, иначе светодиод может перегореть. Как правило, максимальный постоянный ток светодиода составляет 25мА. Поскольку светодиоды в ARDUINO UNO TRENER подключены к токоограничивающему резистору, прямое подключение провода к 5В не приведет к повреждению светодиода.

Прежде чем мы начнем экспериментировать со светодиодами, вам необходимо уделить немного времени установке программного обеспечения и понять основные принципы его работы.

Цифровые контакты Arduino могут выдавать сигнал высокого (5В) или низкого уровня (0V). В текущем эксперименте, если клемма светодиода подключена к отрицательному полюсу источника питания GND, светодиод не будет пропускать ток и не будет излучать свет. Управляя выводами Arduino для вывода высоких или низких уровней с помощью программы, вы можете управлять включением и выключением светодиода. Это эквивалентно подключению светодиодной клеммы к положительному и отрицательному источнику питания.

Прежде чем приступить к программированию, давайте сначала разберемся с программой Arduino. Самая базовая программа Arduino состоит из `setup()` и `loop()`.

Настройка: Код в функции `void setup()` выполняется только один раз при включении или сбросе питания. Он используется для инициализации переменных, настройки типа вывода/ввода выводов и настройки последовательного порта.

Цикл: Код в функции `void loop` будет выполняться повторно, обычно здесь реализуется функция программы.

Область кода программы Arduino:

```
void setup()
```

```

{
//led1
pinMode(13, OUTPUT); //подключить вывод 13 к выходу
}
void loop()
{
digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // подключить к выводу
13 к HIGH
delay(1000); // подождать 1 секунду
digitalWrite(13, LOW); // подключить к выводу 13 к
LOW
delay(1000); // подождать 1 секунду
}

```

Выберите номер порта в нижней части текущего окна программного обеспечения. В это время светодиод на плате будет настроен в соответствии с нашей программой, загорится на одну секунду, а затем погаснет на одну секунду, непрерывно повторяя цикл.

Контроллер работает в соответствии с программой, и процесс выполнения выглядит следующим образом:

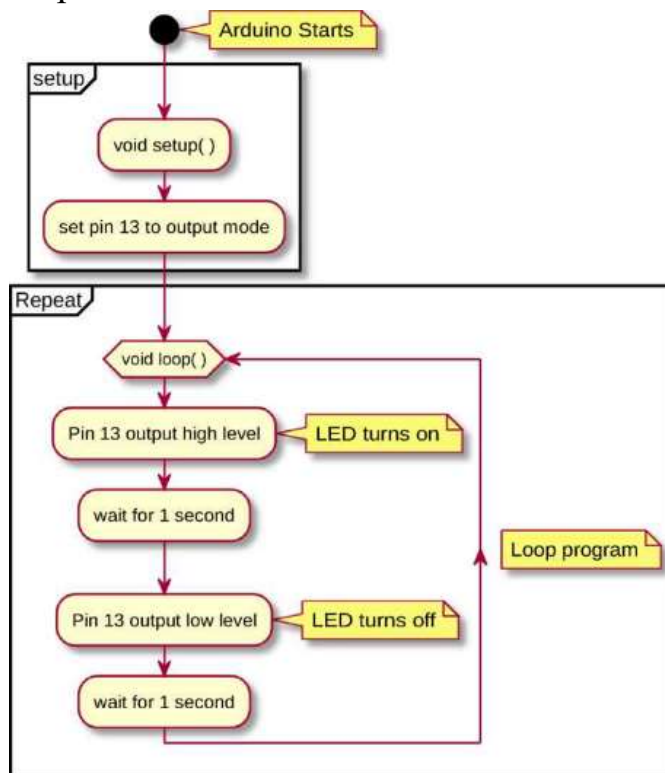


Рис.1.Процесс выполнения программы

Режим цифрового вывода pin-кода:

digitalWrite() - Функция digitalWrite() предназначена для установки

выходного напряжения на выводе на высокий уровень HIGH.

У этой функции нет возвращаемого значения, есть два параметра pin и value, параметр pin указывает, какой pin должен быть установлен, а параметр value указывает выходное напряжение (высокий и низкий уровень).

Перед использованием digitalWrite (pin, value) используйте pinMode для настройки режима вывода.

Когда цифровой вывод Arduino переведен в режим вывода, он может выводить данные только в двух состояниях: ВЫСОКОМ или НИЗКОМ. Этот выход обычно называется цифровым выходом (для этих двух состояний его иногда называют двоичным). Эти состояния обычно называются ВЫСОКИМ и НИЗКИМ уровнями. Высокий уровень эквивалентен сообщению "есть напряжение!", низкий уровень означает "на этом выводе нет напряжения!".

Когда вы устанавливаете контакт на высокий уровень с помощью команды digitalWrite(), вы подключаете контакт к положительному источнику питания внутри микросхемы. Измерьте напряжение между контактом и отрицательным полюсом источника питания и вольтметр покажет 5В.

Когда вы устанавливаете контакт в положение LOW, контакт подключается к отрицательному выводу питания, снова измерьте напряжение между контактом и отрицательному выводу питания, вольтметр покажет 0В.

Заключение

Проектная деятельность, используемая в образовательном процессе, способствует развитию ключевых компетенций учащегося, а также обеспечивает связь образовательного процесса с практической деятельностью. Творческое, самостоятельное выполнение практических заданий и заданий в виде описания задачи или поручения - это задача, которая позволяет учащимся самостоятельно выбирать способы ее решения [4-7].

Лабораторный стенд - ARDUINO UNO TRENER дает учащимся возможность освоить основные приемы проектирования и программирования управляемых электронных устройств и получить необходимые знания и навыки для дальнейшей самореализации в области инженерии, изобретательства, информационных технологий и программирования.

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SCHOOL LABORATORY STAND FOR STUDYING THE BASICS OF ELECTRONICS AND ROBOTICS BASED ON ARDUINO UNO TRENER

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ABSTRACT: The article presents the developed school laboratory stand - ARDUINO UNO TRAINER for studying the basics of electronics and robotics. The article considers the project activity in the educational process using this stand, which contributes to the development of the student's key competencies, as well as ensures the connection of the educational process with practical activities. The laboratory stand based on ARDUINO UNO TRENER gives students the opportunity to master the basic techniques of designing and programming controlled electronic devices and gain the necessary knowledge and skills for further self-realization in the field of engineering, invention, information technology and programming.

KEY WORDS: ARDUINO UNO TRENER, controller, electronics, laboratory stand, programming, robotics

Today it is impossible to imagine our life without information technology and industrial robots are increasingly used in enterprises. Preparing students for this current field begins at school, which begins with training in robotics. Robotics - the basics of mathematics, physics, computer science, technology, engineering, etc. In this regard, it is very important to conduct all types of training in school robotics [1].

The world of electronics and robotics today is full of simple and very convenient solutions that allow you to create very interesting projects. Currently, the only option for artificial intelligence design is the Arduino platform.

Arduino is an electronic board and the basis of the project - the basic equipment on which you can write code for the controller in a specialized programming language. Strictly speaking, this is the C++ language, which is complemented by some libraries and with the help of a written program you can organize the joint operation of these devices.

It is a simple automation and robotics system for non-professional users, it allows you to connect many different devices to it and use them in a special Arduino programming environment, which has a simpler architecture than computers. The low price, flexible system and variety of large number of boards have made them popular in hobbyist and hobbyist projects [2-3].



Fig.1. ARDUINO UNO TRAINER

A laboratory bench for studying sensors based on the integrated platform ARDUINO UNO TRAINER is an ideal tool for anyone learning to program (Fig. 1.).

Whether you're in elementary school or a university teacher, you can learn to program with Arduino.

The lab will teach you the eight most commonly used inputs and outputs in the Arduino environment. You can master these functions using ArduBlock, as well as using the Arduino development environment without support for graphics "blocks".

Capabilities of the laboratory bench for studying sensors based on the integrated ARDUINO platform:

1. Studying the LED.
2. Controlling an LED using Arduino.
3. A pushbutton switch connected to an Arduino to control an LED.
4. Adjust the brightness of the LED using a potentiometer.
5. Using the LCD display.
6. Light sensor.
7. Adjust the brightness of the LED using a potentiometer.
8. Exploring the three primary colors of RGB LEDs.
9. Using a potentiometer to control an RGB LED.
10. Using Arduino to control an RGB LED.
11. Using Arduino to create sound using a speaker.
12. Electronic keyboard Arduino.
13. Studying the buzzer.

14. Studying the infrared sensor.
15. Welcome doorbell
16. Studying the microphone.
17. Studying the Temperature Sensor
18. Ultrasonic Sensor Study
19. Ultrasonic distance measurement to obstacles
20. Using PWM to control a DC motor

As an example, we will give a topic for studying LED and LED control using Arduino.

A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits light when current passes through it. Electrons in a semiconductor recombine with electron holes, releasing energy in the form of photons. The color of light (corresponding to the energy of the photons) is determined by the energy required for the electrons to cross the band gap of the semiconductor. White light is produced by using multiple semiconductors or a layer of light-emitting phosphor on a semiconductor device.

LED is widely used in indoor and outdoor LED lighting, LED displays, traffic lights, automobile headlights, display backlighting, lighting, fiber optic communication and so on.

Light-emitting diode has the advantages of high efficiency, long service life, not easy to damage, fast response speed, high reliability compared with traditional light source.

LEDs have also led to new types of displays and sensors, while their high switching speeds are useful in advanced communications technologies with applications as varied as aviation lighting, garlands, strip lights, car headlights, advertising, general lighting, traffic signals, flashes cameras, backlit wallpaper, horticultural grow lights and medical devices.

LEDs are converters of electricity into light. They work in the opposite direction than photodiodes, which convert light into electricity.

To turn on the LED, you can use a DuPont wire to connect the LED to the power pin of the ARDUINO UNO TRENER. Connect power and the LED will light up.

A typical red LED typically requires a forward voltage of no more than 1.5V. If the voltage at the anode is less than 1V at the cathode, no current will flow and the LED will not emit light. When the voltage at the anode and cathode significantly exceeds 1.5V, the LED may burn out, resulting in a short circuit (the current will be very high). Therefore, it is necessary to use a resistor to limit the current, otherwise the LED may burn out. Typically, the maximum continuous LED current is 25mA. Since the LEDs in ARDUINO UNO TRENER are connected to a current limiting resistor, directly connecting the 5V wire will not damage the LED.

Before we start experimenting with LEDs, you'll need to take a moment to install

the software and understand the basic principles of how it works.

Arduino digital pins can output a high (5V) or low (0V) signal. In the current experiment, if the LED terminal is connected to the negative pole of the power supply GND, the LED will not pass current and will not emit light. By controlling the Arduino pins to output high or low levels with a program, you can control the LED to turn on and off. This is equivalent to connecting the LED terminal to the positive and negative power supply.

Before we start programming, let's first understand the Arduino program. The most basic Arduino program consists of `setup()` and `loop()`.

Setup: The code in the void `setup()` function is executed only once at power up or power reset. It is used to initialize variables, set the output/input type of pins, and set up the serial port.

Loop: The code in a void `loop` function will be executed repeatedly, usually a program function is implemented here.

Arduino program code area:

```
void setup()
{
  //led1
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT); //connect pin 13 to output
}
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // connect pin 13 to HIGH
  delay(1000);           //      wait      1      second
  digitalWrite(13, LOW); // connect pin 13 to LOW
  delay(1000); // wait 1 second
}
```

Select the port number at the bottom of the current software window. At this time, the LED on the board will be configured according to our program, turn on for one second, and then turn off for one second, continuously repeating the cycle.

The controller operates according to the program and the execution process is as follows.

Pin code digital output mode:

`digitalWrite()` - The `digitalWrite()` function is designed to set the output voltage at the pin to HIGH.

This function has no return value, there are two parameters `pin` and `value`, the `pin` parameter specifies which pin should be set and the `value` parameter specifies the output voltage (high and low level).

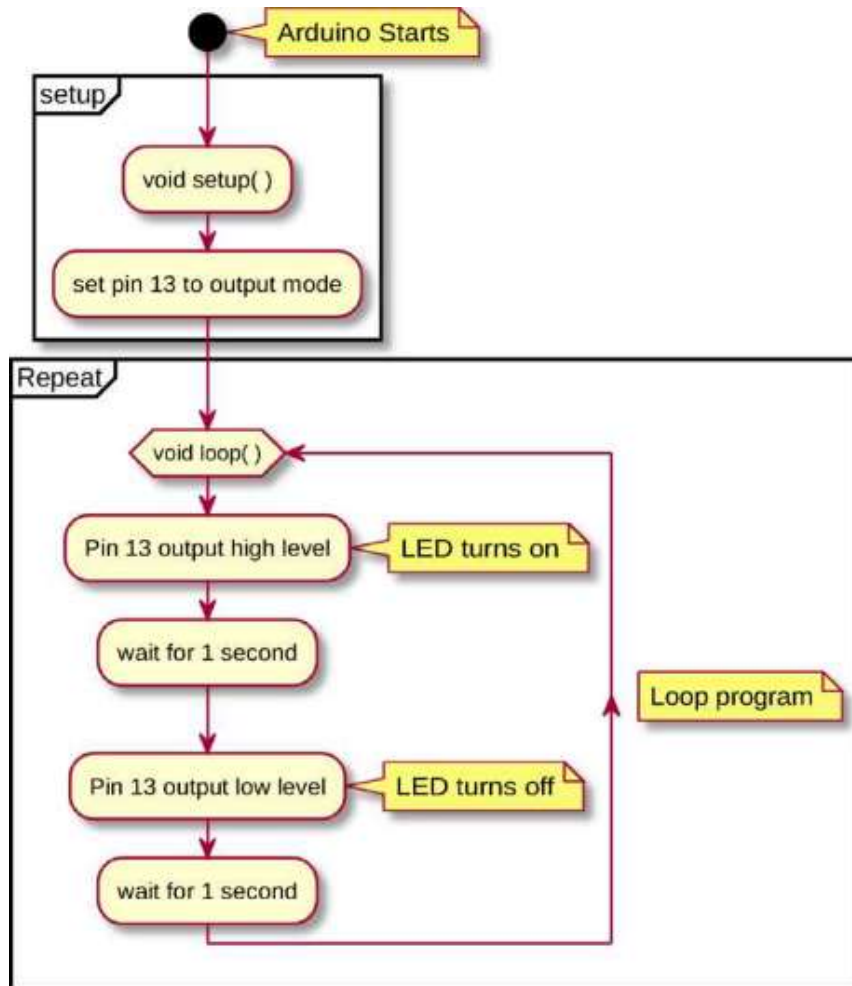


Fig. 2. Program execution process

Before using `digitalWrite(pin, value)`, use `pinMode` to set the output mode.

When an Arduino digital pin is set to output mode, it can only output data in two states: HIGH or LOW. This output is usually called a digital output (for these two states it is sometimes called binary output). These states are commonly referred to as HIGH and LOW levels. A high level is equivalent to the message “there is voltage!”, a low level means “there is no voltage on this pin!”.

When you drive a pin high using the `digitalWrite()` command, you are connecting the pin to the positive power supply inside the chip. Measure the voltage between the contact and the negative pole of the power source and the voltmeter will show 5V.

When you set the pin to LOW, the pin is connected to the negative power terminal, again measure the voltage between the pin and the negative power terminal, the voltmeter will show 0V.

Project activities used in the educational process contribute to the development of the student’s key competencies, and also provide a connection between the educational process and practical activities. Creative, independent completion of practical tasks and assignments in the form of a description of a task or assignment is a task that allows students to independently choose ways to solve it [4-7].

A laboratory stand based on ARDUINO UNO TRENER gives students the opportunity to master the basic techniques of designing and programming controlled electronic devices and gain the necessary knowledge and skills for further self-realization in the field of engineering, invention, information technology and programming.

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МАХТУМҚУЛИ ФИРОҒЎ ХАЛҚЛАР ДЎСТЛИКИНИНГ КУЙЧИСИ

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Илмий Раҳбар: МАХФИРАТ ҚУРБОНАЛИЕВА

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Аннотация

Мазкур мақолада Махтумқули ҳаёти ва ижоди ҳақида сўз боради. Шунингдек мақолада шоирнинг асарлари уларнинг ўзбек ва тожик халқлари орасидаги аҳамияти ва ўрни эътироф этилган. Мақола давомида асосли фикр ва мулоҳазалардан фойдаланилган. Мақола сўнгида хулоса бериб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: Махтумқули, шоир ва мутафаккир, дўстлик куйчиси, шоирнинг ҳаёти ва ижоди, адабий алоқалар.

“Биз гурури, орияти ва маънавияти баланд халқмиз. Бу шубҳасиз ката бойлик албатта. Аждодларимиз асрлар давомида асраб- авайлаб келган бу бойликни йўқотиб қўйсақ, келгуси авлодлар бизни асло кечирмайди”.

Ш.М.Мирзиёев

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирамонович Мирзиёев ҳокимият тепасига келганидан сўнг Ўзбекистон, Тожикистон ва Туркменистон ўртасидаги чегаралар очилди. Бу мамлакатлар ўртасида стратегик ҳаракатлар билан бир қаторда илмий-адабий-маданий алоқалар ҳам йўлга қўйилди. Термиз давлат университетида туркман шоири ва мутафаккири Махтумқули Фироғий таваллудининг 300 йиллигига бағишланган “Махтумқули- дўстлик куйчиси” мавзусида халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман ташкил этилгани бу сўзларнинг яққол далилидир.

Ш.М.Мирзиёев яна бир ўринда ўзбек ва туркман халқларининг дўстлиги ҳақида шундай деган эди: “Туркий Дунёнинг Юнус Эмро, Алишер Навоий, Фузулий, Махтумқули, Абай, Тўқтағул каби буюк намояндаларнинг номларини барчамиз катта ҳурмат билан тилга оламиз”.

Жонажон Ўзбекистонимизда 130-дан ортиқ миллат ва элат вакиллари истиқомат қилади. Мамлакатимиз аҳолисининг 23 фоиздан ортигини ўзбек бўлмаганлар ташкил этади. Уларнинг аксарияти тожиклар, қozoқлар, қирғизлар ва туркманлардир. Бу халқларнинг ҳар бири ўз миллий ва маданий қадриятларга эга. Статистик малумотларга қараганда, тожик миллати Республикамиз

аҳолисинг 1 миллион 300 мингини ташкил этади. Бу эса шуни кўрсатадики тожиклар аҳоли сони бўйича ўзбеклардан кейинги иккинчи ўринни эгаллайди. Уларнинг аксарияти Сурхондарё, Самарқанд, Наманган, Тошкент ва Фарғона вилоятларида истиқомат қилиб, бошқа халқ ва элатлар, айниқса, ўзбек ва туркманлар билан бирга яшаб, бирга меҳнат қилмоқда. Улар Термиз шаҳрида, ҳатто Тирмиз давлат университетидида ҳам ўзбек ва туркманлар билан биргаликда дўстона фаолият олиб боришади. 20 апрелда Махтумкули Фироғий таваллудининг 300 йиллигини биргаликда бир бутун бўлиб нишонланганликлари сўзимизнинг исботидир.

Машҳур адабиётшунос А. Самадов тожик ва ўзбек халқларининг дўсту биродарлиги ҳақида кўп сўзлар ёзган. Жумладан, “Бу ҳақда қайта-қайта гапиришни ҳаётнинг ўзи талаб қилмоқда. Асрлар давомида қардош, аҳил ва яқин кўшни бўлиб келган халқларимизнинг ҳаминиша бирлигини тараннум этишимиз, мадҳ этишимиз керак. Бугунги ҳаёт бизни бир-биримиз билан муносабатларимизни мустаҳкамлашга ундайди. Зеро бахтли ва содатли ҳаёт кечиришимиз, ҳар қандай соҳада тарақиётга эришишимиз замирида бизнинг дўстлигимиз ва ҳамкорлигимиз ётади. Шу боис халқимиз бугун ҳам ўтмиш анъаналарини ифтихор туйғуси билан давом эттириб, азалий дўстлик, биродарликни асраб-авайлаб келмоқда. Ёзувчи ва шоирларга келсак, улар ўз асарлари ва шеърларида ана шу ёқимли дўстлик туйғусини қизғин тараннум этганлар.

Юқорида таъкидлаганимиздек, кўшни халқларнинг урф-одатлари ва маданий-миллий анъаналари жиҳатидан адабий алоқалари жуда яқиндир. Бу ҳолатни асрлар давомида ёнма-ён яшаб келаётган Марказий Осиё халқлари мисолида яхши кузатишимиз мумкин”.

Таъкидлаш жоизки, тожик, ўзбек ва туркман халқлари ўртасидаги алоқалар, асосан, уларнинг адабиётини муштараклигидан шаклланган. Ушбу мақолада Махтумкули Фироғийнинг тожик ва ўзбек адабиёти билан алоқасига тўхталиб ўтмоқчи бўлганимиз учун, аввало, унинг ҳаёти ва фаолиятига назар ташлашни лозим деб билдик.

Туркман адабиётининг атоқли шоири ва мутафаккири ҳисобланган Махтумкули Фироғий 1724-йилда Туркманистоннинг жануби-ғарбий қисмида Артек дарёси бўйидаги Ҳожиговшан қишлоғида туғилган. Отаси Давлатмамат Азодий (1700-1760) ҳам ўз даври шоирларидан бўлиб, Озодий таҳаллуси билан ижод қилган. Шоир хаттотликни оиласида, яъни отасидан ўрганган. Сўнгра Овул мактабига кириб, мулла Ниёз Солиҳ кўлида таҳсил олган. Махтумкули ўзининг ақл-заковати, донолиги билан бошқа шогирдлардан ажралиб турарди. Идрис бобо мадрасасида ўқишни давом эттиради. Кейинчалик Шерғозихон мадрасасида ўз билими камолга етди. У заргар эди. Афғонистон, Эрон,

Ҳиндистон, Озарбайжон, Самарқанд, Туркистон шаҳарларида илмий ижодий сафарларда бўлган.

Махтумқули бизга 20 минг мисрага яқин лирик, фалсафий, ахлоқий шеър ва дostonлар қолдирганини адабиётшунослар алоҳида таъкидлайдилар. Махтумқули шеърларида туркман халқининг ҳаёти ва урф-одатлари, ўз даврининг муҳим ижтимоий-сиёсий воқеалари ўз ифодасини топган. Шоирнинг ички дунёқараши “Агар бўлмаса”, “Келгай”, “Билан”, “Найлине”, “Етмас”, “Булар”, “Вақт” ва бошқа шеърларида кўзга ташланади. У ўз асарларида туркман авлодларини ҳамжиҳатликка чақирган. Улар ўртасидаги зиддиятларни тугатишга ҳаракат қилган. Масалан: “Така, Ёвмут, Кокланг, Язир, Алали – Бир юртни қул қилсак, бештамиз...”. Шоирнинг бу мисралари ўзбек тилига қуйидагича таржима қилинган:

Сўзим тушунмайди деб куюнма,
Жаҳон кенгдир сендан билимдонлар.

Шоир шеърларида ўз ватанига бўлган муҳаббати ва соғинчини тараннум этган. Буни қуйидаги шеъримиз мисолида кўришимиз мумкин.

Саҳар туриб, ватан сени чоғларман,
Гулшанли сарчашмам дея йиғларман.
Хушлашиб бу мискин жоним доғларман,
Мақсад-муродимга етирмас ҳижрон.

Фироғий, ватан деб қон тўкар кўзим,
Боқиб қараб турмиш ҳижрона юзим.
Биродарсиз ғамда қолдим бир ўзим,
Баридан тиндирмиш бу золим ҳижрон.

Махтумқули машҳур форс-тожик ва ўзбек шоирлари Фирдавсий, Низомий, Фузулий, Навоий ижодидан баҳраманд бўлган. Унинг ишқий шеърлари ўзининг оҳангдорлиги, теран фалсафий моҳияти билан алоҳида аҳамият касб этади. Махтумқулишинос мутахассисларининг ёзишича, у Менглихон исмли қизни чиндан ҳам севган, лекин уларнинг турмуш қуриши мумкин эмас эди. Менглихон Махтумқулининг қариндоши, яни холасининг қизи бўлиб, улар болалиқдан бир-бирини севишган.

Махтумқули отаси ва икки укаси вафот этгани учун кўп изтироб чекади, натижада севганига етиб бора олмайди. Шоир шеърида севгиси ҳақида шундай сўзлайди;

Ишқ йўлин ҳавас айлаб,
Келган борми ёронлар.
Дардимни баён этсам,
Билган борми ёронлар.

Тоб етмайин зулмга,
Борди ҳолим ўлимга.
Йиғламайин ҳолимга,
Кулган борми, ёронлар.

Шоир шеърларида ҳаёт ва мамот, инсон ва борлиқ ғоялари, гўзал инсоний фазилатлар ва ахлоқ, ислом ва тасаввуфнинг мазмун-моҳияти яққол сезилади. Кўпгина шеърларида Қуръони Карим оятлари ва пайғамбар ҳадисларидан фойдаланган. Шунингдек, пайғамбарлар ва буюк илм-фан ва адабиёт зотлари, масалан, Аҳмад Яссавий, Баҳовуддин Нақшбанд ҳақида қизиқарли мулоҳазалар билдирган.

Махтумқули қарашлари халқ оғзаки ижодига яқин. Туркман халқининг мақол ва маталлари, ҳикматли сўзлари ва афоризмлари маълум қисмини Махтумқули ижодидан олган. Айниқса қуйидаги байтдаги сўзлар халқ орасида машҳур маталига айланган.

Олимга ергашсанг очилар кўзинг,
Жоҳилга ергашсанг кўрдек бўларсан.

Махтумқули асарлари Европа ва рус шарқшунослари, туркман, ўзбек, форсийзабон олимлар томонидан қиёсий ўрганилди. Хусусан, Навоий асарларининг Махтумқулига таъсири ва бошқа адабий таъсир масалалари (С.Қориев, “Навоий ва Махтумқули”, “Махтумқули ислом шоири”, “Махтумқули ғазалларида ўзбек халқ кўшиқлари” ва бошқалар) муҳокама қилинди. Махтумқулининг “Намасан”, “Аирилдим”, “Ошиқам”, “Устадат маъравдан”, “Коринг” каби шеърларининг бир қисми ўзбек кўшиқчилари: Комилжон Отаниёзов, Бобомурод Ҳамдамов, Ортиқ Отажоновлар томонидан ижро этилган.

Махтумқули Фироғий шеърляти Ўрта Осиёдаги барча халқларнинг маънавий мулкига айланган. Шеърлари ўзбек ва тожик тилларига таржима қилинган. Унинг шеърлари нафақат туркманларнинг, балки бутун туркий халқларнинг фахридир. Бир неча асрлар давомида бу шоир шеърлари билан миллионлаб қалблар мунаввар бўлди. Юртимизда Аҳмад Яссавий, Сўфи Оллоҳёр, Бобораҳим Машраб, Муҳаммад Фузулий ижоди билан бир қаторда

унинг асарлари ҳам севилиб, ардоқланади. Муболағасиз айтиш мумкинки, юртимизда бу шоирнинг ҳеч бўлмаганда бир байтини ёд билмайдиган одам йўқ.

Айтиш жоизки, Махтумқули шеърлари билан тожик ва ўзбек китобхонларини яқиндан таништиришда бир қанча сара таржимонларимиз катта меҳнат қилдилар. Бу жараён ҳали ҳам давом этмоқда. Чунки шоир шеърлари денгиздек чексиздир. Бу шоир шеърларини таржима қилишда ҳали моҳир таржимонлар кўп меҳнат қилиши керак. Ушбу вазифаларни бажаришда таржимонлардан маҳорат ва тайёргарлик талаб қилинади. Шу ўринда айтиш керакки, Махтумқули ғазалларининг асл маъносини тўлиқ англаш учун туркман тилини билишнинг ўзи етарли эмас, балки унинг фалсафаси, дунёқарашини ҳам теран англаш зарур. Қолаверса, бу шоир шеърларини тожик ва ўзбек тилларига таржима қилиш учун тасаввуф адабиётидан, туркман тилининг ўзига хос хусусиятларидан, туркман халқи оғзаки ижодидан тўлиқ хабардор бўлиш зарурдир.

Ўтган асрнинг олтинчи йилларидан бошлаб ўзбек китобхонлари Махтумқули шеърларининг Жуманиёз Шарифов, Эргаш Очилов, Музаффар Аҳмад, Мирзо Кенжабек ижоди орқали таржимасини ўқиб келмоқда. Айрим маълумотларга кўра, Махтумқули шеърлари Тожикистон ва Эронда ҳам таржима ва нашр этилган, афсуски, биз уларни топа олмадик.

Айтиш жоизки, Махтумқули шеърларининг ўзбек тили таржимасида сурхондарёлик Шайх Абдулмўмин (Абдумўмин Жумаев) ва Жуманазар Зулпиевлар таржимонлар орасида алоҳида ўрин ва мавқега эга. Бу таржимонларнинг асосий ютуқларидан бири туркман миллатига мансублигидир. Иккинчидан, уларнинг ҳар иккиси ҳам қарийб ўттиз беш йилдан буён Махтумқули шеърларини ўзбек тилига ўгиришади. Бу ижодкорларнинг таржимаси “Камалак” нашриётида “Вақф бу...” (1991), Республика жамғармаси нашриётида “Махтумқули шеърлари” (2003) номи билан нашр этилган. Қўшма таржима 2008 йилда “Ўзбекистон” нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйида “Сайланма” номи билан беш минг нусхада чоп этилган.

Махтумқули шеърляти мухлислари учун хушxabар шуки, бу икки заҳматкаш таржимон навбатдаги китобни нашрга тайёрладилар. Айтиш мумкинки, бу китоблар уч қадимий халқ: тожиклар, ўзбеклар ва туркманларнинг дўстлигини мустаҳкамлашга ўзига хос ҳисса қўшади. Хулосамиз, сўнгини шоирнинг қалбидан отилиб чиқан учқун қайноқ мисралар билан якун ясадик.

Уйғон хоби ғафлатдан, ажалсиз улан кўнглим,
Умид узиб оламдан, даргоҳдан тилан кўнглим.
Тиз чўкибон, дам урса, Исо, Хизр ҳам Илёс,
Тирилмас зинда бўлмас, худ мурда бўлан кўнглим.

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**ALEKSANDR FAYNBERG SHE'RLARI TARJIMALARIDA
SHAKL VA MAZMUN MUTANOSIBLIGI**

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Aleksandr Faynberg ijodining O'zbek adabiyotida o'ziga xos o'rni bor. Shoir, she'rlarida xalqning tarixi, madaniyati, go'zal an'analari, mehru vafo, do'stga sadoqat o'ziga xos tarannum etilgan. Faynberg she'rlarini ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish nafaqat tilning o'ziga xosligi, balki asarning shakl va mazmun mutanosibligini saqlash kabi murakkab ijodiy jarayonni anglatadi. Ushbu maqolada Faynberg she'rlarining tarjima jarayonida duch keladigan asosiy muammolar va ularning yechimlari xususida so'z boradi.

Aleksandr Faynberg she'rlarida o'ziga xos ritm, ohang va qofiya tizimi mavjud. She'rlarning mazmunini tarjima qilish bilan birga, ularning shakliy jihatlarini ham saqlab qolish zarur. Masalan, shoir she'rlaridagi ohang va ritm, o'zbek tiliga xos tovushlar va talaffuz orqali hosil bo'ladi. Bu xususiyatlar ingliz tilida takrorlanishi juda murakkabdir, chunki har ikki tilning fonetik tizimlari bir-biridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. She'rlarning mazmunini tarjima qilish jarayoni ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Faynberg asarlarida xalqning ma'naviyati, urf-odatlar va tarixiy hodisalar aniq tasvirlangan. Bu ma'lumotlar tarjimon tomonidan to'liq tushunilishi va to'g'ri yetkazilishi kerak bo'ladi. Mazmunni saqlash uchun tarjimon asarning asl matnini chuqur o'rganishi, muallifning niyatini va asarning kontekstini to'g'ri anglash zarur. She'riy asar tarjimasida jarayonida ohangini saqlash uchun tarjimon ko'pincha yangi qofiya tizimlarini yaratishi kerak, bu esa ba'zan mazmunning o'zgarishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Masalan, Faynberg she'rlarida o'zbek madaniyatiga xos o'xshatish va metaforalar ko'p uchraydi, bu obrazlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilishda ularning mazmunini yo'qotmaslik uchun juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan ishlash lozim. Bu muammolarni yechishda bir nechta yechimlar mavjud:

1. Adaptatsiya Metodi: She'rlarni tarjima qilishda adaptatsiya metodidan foydalanish mumkin. Bu metod yordamida tarjimon asl matnning mazmunini saqlab qolib, uni yangi tilning madaniy va til xususiyatlariga moslashtiradi. Bu usul she'rning asosiy mazmunini o'zgartirmasdan, uning shaklini yangi tilga moslashtirish imkonini beradi.

2. Tarjimada Hamkorlik: Tarjima jarayonida shoir va tarjimon o'rtasidagi hamkorlik ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tarjimon she'rni tarjima qilishdan oldin, agar muallif hayot bo'lsa, u bilan maslahatlashib, uning niyatini va asarning asosiy

mazmunini to'liq anglab olishi maqsadga muvofiq. Bu she'rning shakl va mazmunini saqlab qolish imkoniyatini oshiradi.

3. Tarjimonning tili boyligi: Tarjimonning til boyligi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz tilining boy va xilma-xil leksikasidan foydalanish orqali tarjimon she'rning shakliy va mazmuniy xususiyatlarini saqlab qolishi mumkin. Tarjimon o'zbek tilidagi ifodalarni ingliz tilida muqobil ifodalar orqali yetkazishida bu muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi..

Aleksandr Faynbergning quyidagi she'rini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda, original matnning mazmuni va hissiyotlarini to'liq aks ettirishga harakat qilish muhim. She'rda aks ettirilgan sog'inch va o'ziga xos tasvirlar o'zbek tilida ham hissiyotli va ta'sirli bo'lishi kerak. Ushbu she'r tarjimasida buning yaqqol namunasini ko'ramiz:

Ташкент

Кого благодарить за радость и за боль,
что жив ещё во мне тот дворик голубой?..
Подъезды без дверей. В сирени все заборы.
Я маме говорю: – Я дома буду скоро.
Сорвётся ветерок с крыла летучей мыши.
Чердачное окно. Через него – на крышу.
Чуть слышно прозвенит нагретое железо.
Не бездна надо мной, а словно я над бездной.
На свете ночи нет. Лишь сумерки наплыли.
И звёзды надо мной – на светлом голубые.
С балкона слышу я: – Домой... Девятый час...
– Сейчас, – я маме лгу. Я маме лгу: – Сейчас...
...До гробовой доски с той крыши не уйти.

Toshkent

Quvonch, qayg'u uchun, kimga shukr etay?
Qalbdagi uyimdan qaylarga ketay?

Nastarinlar to'la devorlar, uylar,
Darvozasiz hovli, azizdir ular.

Onam chaqirganda xa, hozir, derdim,
Lek, ko'proq qushlarning g'amini yerdim.

Tomning tunukasi qizib ketardi,
Qo'lim go'yo undan ko'kka yetardi.

Falakka qo'nganda astagina shom,
Yulduzlar yogdusi berganda orom,

Onam chaqirardi yana balkondan,
Kelyapman, onajon, derdim yolg'ondan.

Bog'lanib qolgandim tominga yomon,
Qirqda ham onamchun bolaydim hamon.

Abadiy bahorday barcha xushchaqchaq,
Hokisorim onam kutardi ilhaq.

O'zbek tiliga Begoyim Xolbekova tarjimasi

Quyida shu she'rning ingliz tiliga tarjimasini ham ko'rib chiqsak:

Tashkent

Who can I thank for my pain and joy, and for
Evoking sweet memories and – that patio?

The entrance - no door; just lilacs full of fences.
My mummy calls home; 'ok' say I senseless.

The bat dashes off and blows out the wind;
Through that tiny dormer. Am I out or in?

I hear the sound of tinkling – it's a tin.
I feel so hollow. Or does it drag me in?

It's a twilight my friend. The darkness is rare.
It's twinkling of Stars, Yet. heaven's so fair.

My mother repeats: It's nine, it's time to go home!
'Coming my mummy', I lie and continue to roam.

The roof grabs me tightly until I can die,
My age has two scores, but it's not even nine.

It's cool up. it's is ever blossoming spring.
My mom is on balcony stands and waiting...

Begoyim Xolbekova tarjimasi

Tarjima tahliliga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tarjimalarda ham mazmun, emotsional xolat, go'zal musiqiy ohang to'laligicha saqlangan. She'rning strukturasi enjambment mavjud bo'lib, bu tarjimada ham huddi aslyatdagidek shoirning bolalik xotiralarini, voqealar davomiyligini mohirona aks ettirishga xizmat qilgan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Aleksandr Faynberg she'rlarining aksariyat tarjimalarida tarjimonning qalb harorati, mehr muhabbati ufurib turadi.

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**ОПТИК ТИЗИМЛАРНИНГ АХБОРОТ ХАВФСИЗЛИГИНИ
ТАЪМИНЛАШ УСЛУБЛАРИ**

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Самарқанд филиали талабаси

Аннотация

Алоқа тармоғи, хизматлардан фойдаланувчиларнинг эҳтиёжларини қаноатлантириб, глобал характерга эга бўлади, иқтисодиётнинг барча секторларида уларни жаҳон миқёсида бирлаштириб, унумдорлигини ўсишига ёрдам беради. Телекоммуникация инфратузулмасининг юқори самарадорлиги бир қатор стандартлар, ўлчовларнинг мавжудлигига асосланган бўлиб, уларнинг ҳавфсиз ишлашینی таъминлашга қаратилган. Бироқ стандартлар тармоқнинг эҳтиёжларига жавоб берса ҳам, очиқ интерфейслар ва протоколлар қўлланилишининг ортиб бораётган миқёслари, иловалар ва платформаларнинг жуда ҳам хилма-хиллиги, шунингдек хар доим ҳам кераклича синовдан ўтмаган маҳсулотларнинг хилма-хиллиги алоқа воситалари ва тармоқларидан ёмон ниятда фойдаланиш эҳтимоллини оширади.

Калит сўзлар: статистик таҳлил, узатувчи оптик модуль, қабул қилувчи оптик модуль, яширинча эшитиб туриш

Abstract

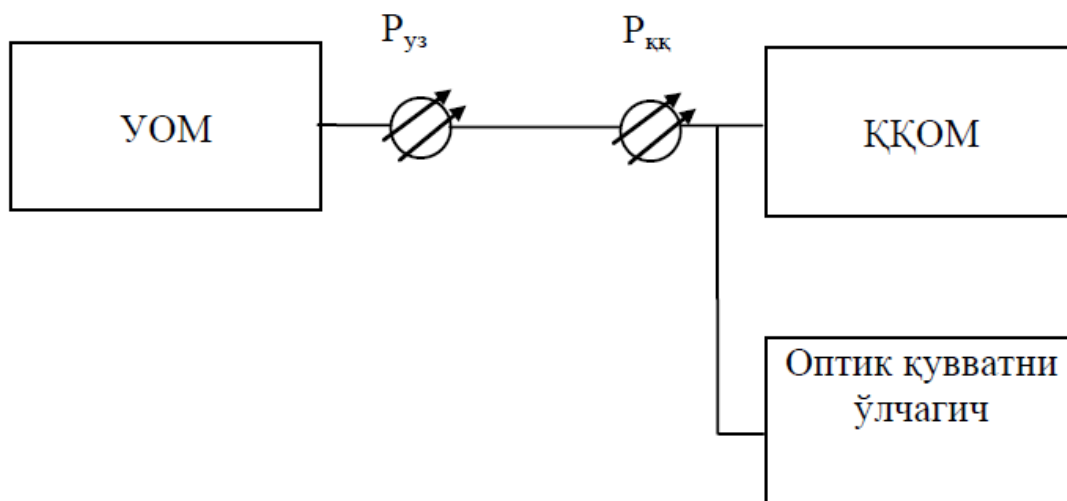
The communication network will satisfy the needs of the users of services and become global in nature, connecting them on a global scale in all sectors of the economy and helping to increase their productivity. The high efficiency of the telecommunication infrastructure is based on the existence of a number of standards and measurements aimed at ensuring their safe operation. However, even if standards meet the needs of the network, the increasing use of open interfaces and protocols, the greater diversity of applications and platforms, and the diversity of products that are not always adequately tested increase the potential for malicious use of communications media and networks.

Key words: statistical analysis, transmitting optical module, receiving optical module, eavesdropping

Асосий қисм.

Кейинги йилларда барча глобал алоқа тармоқларида хавфсизликнинг бузилиш ҳоллари (вируслар ва сақланаётган маълумотларнинг сир тутилиши каби) кескин ошиб бораётгани кузатилмоқда. Шунинг учун узатилаётган ахборотга хавф етказмасдан туриб, очиқ алоқа инфратузилмасини қандай қилиб қўллаб-қувватлаш тўғрисидаги масала муҳим бўлиб бормоқда.

Кенг полосали сигналнинг қувватини аниқлаш усули ва қўлланиш соҳасидаги услубнинг моҳияти қабул қилинаётган кенг полосали сигналнинг қуввати даражасини кузатиш ва назорат қилишдан иборат (1-расм).



1-расм. Кенг полосали сигналнинг қувватини аниқлаш услуби

Ушбу расмда УОМ-узатувчи оптик модуль;

P_{uz} – УОМ нинг киришдаги оптик –сигналнинг қуввати;

P_{kk} - қабул қилувчи оптик модуль киришидаги оптик сигнал қуввати;

ҚҚОМ – қабул қилувчи оптик модуль.

Мазкур услубдан қувват даражасини ўзгартиришни кузатиш ва уни кутилаётган поғона қиймати билан таққослаш учун фойдаланилади, бунда унча катта бўлмаган оғишларни аниқлаш мумкин эмас, ёки бу жуда узоқ вақтни олади. Статистик таҳлил қўлланилган ҳолда катта сонлар қонунига мувофиқ маълумотларни математик кутишдан қувватнинг маълум бир ўртача кўрсаткичининг статистик қийматини етарлича аниқлаш учун маълумотларни анча ўртачалаштириш талаб этилади.

Услубнинг қўлланилиши тола ва тармоқ компонентларининг эскириши жараёнлари билан, шунингдек тиклаш ишлари билан боғлиқ каналдаги сигнал қувватининг унча катта бўлмаган ўзгаришларини кузатиш имконини беради.

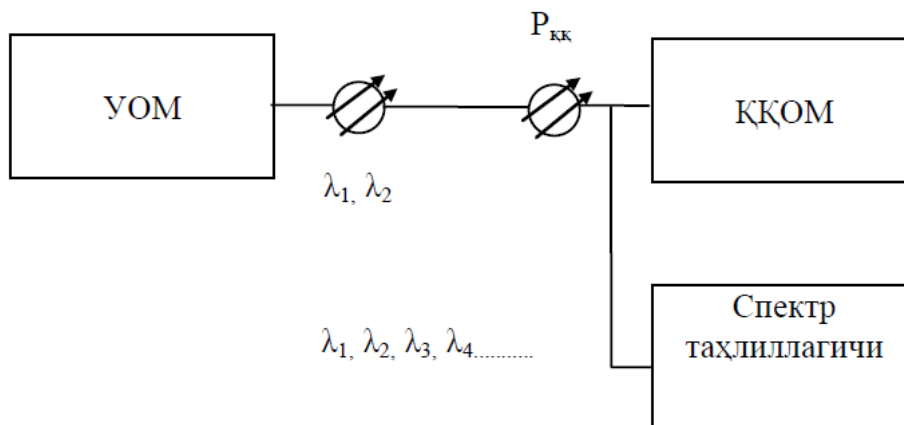
Шундай қилиб, кенг полосали сигнал қувватини ўлчаш услубидан фойдаланувчи кўпгина схемалар даражаларининг поғона қийматлари тўпламига эга бўлиб, уларда хизмат кўрсатиш сифати ёмонлашади ёки унинг бузилиши юз беради.

Қабул қилинаётган оптик сигналнинг қувватини ўлчашга ва аниқлашга таянувчи қарорлар оптик кучайтиргичнинг ишидаги тўхтаб қолишлар билан боғлиқ муаммоларни аниқлаш учун энг яхши тарзда тўғри келади. Фойдали ахборот сигнали жиноятчининг қабул қилувчи томонидаги сигнали билан тўсилганда кўпинча сигналлар қувватининг пасайиши эмас, балки ортиши юз беради, яна шундай хол бўлиши мумкин: йиғинди қувват доимий бўлиб қолади ёки бироз камаяди. Жиноятчининг тўсувчи (овозни пасайтирувчи) рухсат этилмаган сигнал билан даврий ёки онда сонда таъсир кўрсатиши билан юзага келган жуда оз халақитлари —хато битлар интенсивлиги параметрларининг ёмонлашишига ўртача қувват кўрсатгичининг етарлича кучли ўзгармайдиган йўл қўйиб бўлмайдиган қийматларигача олиб келиши мумкин, бу жиноятчининг харакатини сезишга имкон бермайди.

Яширинча эшитиб туришда қувватни аниқлаш услуби қуйидаги холларда қаноатланарли бўлмайди:

а) қабул қилинадиган тамонда сигнални олиб қолиш сигнал қувватининг шундай ўзгаришига олиб келадик, бунда рухсат этилмаган таъсир тўғрисидаги қарор чиқарилади; агар амалга ошириладиган таъсирлар тасодифий ва уларни ўтказиш узунлиги бўйича унча катта бўлмаса, шунингдек жуда кичик қувват йўқотилганда бунга эришиш мумкин;

б) сигнал олингандан сўнг толага йўқотишларни қоплайдиган оптик қувват киритилади.



2-расм. Кенг полосали қувватини аниқлаш услуби

Бу ерда УОМ-узатувчи оптик модуль;

λ_1 , λ_2 узатувчи томонда ахборот сигналлари тўлқин узунликлари;

$P_{\text{кк}}$ – қабул қилувчи оптик модулниң киришидаги оптик сигналнинг қуввати;

$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \dots$ спектр таҳлилагичи киришидаги оптик сигналлар тўлқин узунликлари;

ҚҚОМ-қабул қилувчи оптик модуль.

Мазкур усул (2-расм) оптик сигнал спектрини таҳлил қилишга асосланади ва қабул қилинаётган сигнал қувватини ўлчаш услуби билан таққосланганда уни амалга оширишнинг катта миқдордаги усуллариға эга, шунингдек каттароқ информативликка эга, янада муфассал ташхислашни амалга ошириш имкониятиға эга.

Бу усул хатто, агар қабул қилинаётган сигналнинг йиғинди қуввати шунда ҳам ўзгаришсиз қоладиган бўлса ҳам, оптик сигнал спектридаги ўзгаришларни аниқлашга имкон беради. Фараз қилайлик, оптик толада қийматлари бир хил, аммо спектрал ташкил этувчилари ҳар хил йиғинди қувватли иккита сигнал мавжуд бўлсин.

Кенг полосали сигналнинг қувватини ўлчаш услуби ёрдамида ОТ да иккита ҳар хил сигнал мавжуд деб бўлмайди, буни оптик спектрни таҳлил қилиш услуби осонгина кўрсатади. Оптик спектрни таҳлил қилиш услуби сигналнинг оптик спектриға таъсир кўрсатувчи —ёпиб қўйишларни аниқлайди. Кесишма ҳалақитлар эффектидан фойдаланувчи рухсат этилмаган таъсирлар ҳамда мазкур услуб маълум бир тўлқин узунликларига созланган қувватлар ўлчагичлари тўплами каби натижаларни беради.

Бу услуб ёрдамида —яширинча эшитиб туриш нинг мавжудлигини аниқлаш мумкин эмас, бундан фақат сигнал қувватини танлаш узатилаётган сигналға бузилишлар киритадиган холлар, масалан, каналда қувватнинг пасайиши кузатилади ёки қабул қилинаётган сигналнинг спектри аслидагидан кенгроқ бўлиб қоладиган хол мустасно. Агар —яширинча эшитиб туриш ташқарида кесишма ҳалақитлардан фойдаланган ҳолда ўтказиладиган бўлса, у ҳолда спектр анализатори бирор бир жиддий ўзгаришларини сезмайди.

ХУЛОСА

Ўзбекистон ахборот ва телекоммуникацион технологиялари кенг ривожланиб бораётган мамлакатлар қаторига киради. Айниқса кейинги йилларда оптик толали алоқа тизими Республика ахборот ва телекоммуникация тизимиға кенг жорий қилинмоқда.

Алоқа инфратузилмасининг барча элементларида – алоқа линияси, узатиш ва коммутация тизимлари, протоколлар ва иловаларни деталлиштириш, ОКС №7 сигнализациясидан тортиб то тармоқларни бошқариш жараёнигача ҳавфсизликка таҳдидлар билан курашишга йўналтирилган, ишлаб чиқилган, ишлаб чиқилаётган стандартлар, ўлчовлар ва тадбирлар бу саволға тўлиқ жавоб

беради. Шундай қилиб, ҳавфсизликни таъминлаш, яхши ўйлаб қилинган жараён сингари, бошидан бошлаб ҳал этилиши керак: тизимни режалаштиришдан ва лойиҳалашдан, уни амалга оширишдан тортиб, то бу тизимни ишга тушириш, фойдаланиш ва қўлланишгача.

Оптик толали алоқа тизимининг бошқа тизимларга нисбатан афзаллиги, бу уларда катта ахборот сифимига эга бўлган оптик диапазондаги сигналларни қўлланилиши билан боғлиқ. Бугунги кун ахборот ва телекоммуникация тизимларига қўйиладиган асосий катта талаб, алоқа тизимларини юқори ишончликка эга бўлиши ва ахборот хавфсизлигини таъминлашдан иборатдир.

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INGLIZ TILI O'QITISHDA O'YINLARNING RO'LI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilini o'rgatishda o'yinlardan foydalanish muhimligiga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada ingliz tili darslarini o'qitishda o'yinlarning roli asoslanadi. Darslarni mashg'ulotlar orqali o'rgatish materiallar, buyumlar, rasmlar, o'yinchoqlar, o'yinlar, suhbat qismlari va boshqa rekvizitlarni qulay saqlash va osongina olishni talab qiladi. Maqolada ingliz tili darslarida foydalanish uchun o'yinlarning bir nechta misollari keltirilgan. Ingliz tili darslarida ushbu interfaol usullardan foydalanish til o'rganishni yanada foydali va mazmunli qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tili, interfaol o'yinlar ,texnik vositalar, didaktik o'yinlar, Rolli o'yinlar uslubi, o'yinli grammatika, Taboo words (ta'qiqlangan so'zlar), Pictionary(so'zli o'yin), metodik usul, samaradorlik, qo'llanma, natija, tajriba, dilemma.

РОЛЬ ИГР В ОБУЧЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

МУМИНОВА МУАЛЛИМА РАВШАНҲОН КИЗИ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена важности использования игр в обучении английскому языку. На основе статьи рассмотрена роль игр на уроках английского языка. Преподавание уроков посредством занятий требует удобного хранения и легкого доступа к материалам, предметам, картинкам, игрушкам, играм, фрагментам разговоров и другому реквизиту. В статье представлено несколько примеров игр для использования на занятиях по английскому языку. Использование этих интерактивных методов на уроках английского языка делает изучение языка более полезным и значимым.

Ключевые слова: иностранный язык, интерактивные игры, технические средства, дидактические игры, стиль ролевых игр, игровая грамматика, слова-табу (запрещенные слова), пикционарий (игра в слова) инь), методический метод, эффективность, руководство, результат, опыт. , дилемма.

THE ROLE OF GAMES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the importance of using games in teaching English. The role of games in teaching English lessons is based on the article. Teaching lessons through activities requires easy storage and easy access to materials, objects, pictures, toys, games, conversation pieces, and other props. The article presents several examples of games for use in English classes. Using these interactive methods in English classes makes language learning more useful and meaningful.

Key words: foreign language, interactive games, technical tools, didactic games, style of role-playing games, playful grammar, Taboo words (forbidden words), Pictionary (word game) yin), methodological method, efficiency, guide, result, experience, dilemma.

Introduction. There are a number of interesting games in the process of teaching English and Russian. It is worth mentioning that when teaching language to children, it is necessary to use such games in which all students participate equally and learn new things from the lesson (for example, new vocabulary can be memorized, if this process is repeated every day, the student vocabulary increases to a higher level). It is inappropriate to start the lesson with grammar concepts, especially for younger students, because it causes them to get bored quickly. As a result, interest in education may fade [5-9]. With them, it is even necessary to start the process of greeting in an unconventional way, for example, the method of starting the lesson with an English song about some kind of greeting with the entrance of the teacher (mainly a motivational method for primary school students) is an effective method. If the lesson continues in this way, the students will not lose their attention to one task during the lesson. They even look forward to English lessons. Of course, all this should be organized by the teacher, and it is the pedagogue's responsibility. Therefore, some types of games can be mentioned to make learning a foreign language interesting. "Rolli games" can be used to improve the effectiveness of English and Russian

language lessons.

The advantage of this game is that it is played based on the situation. This game is not only useful for learning science, but also helps to develop mental ability. In this game, topics are selected and children create dialogues. For example, the passenger's conversation when stopping a taxi, or the conversations in clothing stores - all of this is spoken and shown in English. It is in this game that we can use the tactics of working with a group, that is, dividing students into groups and dividing them into different topics. In this case, competition also occurs. Competition is the benchmark. If the group that has done the task well is encouraged, the aspirations of the rest of the students will also increase. In addition, it is appropriate to use didactic games to conduct English lessons meaningfully.

These findings show that the use of games creates an interesting learning environment in addition to high motivation for language learning. It can be understood that games are a very important tool in language teaching classrooms in terms of creating a comfortable environment for both the teacher and the students, games are very useful if they have an educational purpose rather than fun.

When using games, we can change them depending on the knowledge and age of children, that is, make them easier or more complicated. The purpose of these above-mentioned games is to strengthen the memory of students, increase their mental capacity, quickness, intelligence, remember new words easily and, most importantly, organize the lesson meaningfully. Today, the educational process is mainly carried out in a traditional way, but it is necessary to organize continuous learning of foreign languages at all stages of the educational system, as well as to improve the qualifications of teachers and to teach with modern educational and methodological materials. provision requires further improvement. By introducing advanced methods of education with modern pedagogy and information-communication, the growing young generation should become experts in the languages they are learning, and on the basis of this, they will it is desirable for them to be able to speak languages freely. After all, everything is for the great future of our youth and the development of our country. It can be understood that games are a very important tool in language teaching classrooms in terms of creating a comfortable environment for both the teacher and the students, games are very useful if they have an educational purpose rather than fun.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL STORYTELLING IN IMPROVING WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract: This study explores the role of digital storytelling in enhancing writing skills among students. By integrating multimedia elements, digital storytelling fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking. This research investigates the impact of digital storytelling on students' writing abilities through a mixed-methods approach, analyzing quantitative improvements in writing scores and qualitative feedback from participants. The findings indicate significant improvements in writing proficiency and increased motivation among students, highlighting the potential of digital storytelling as an effective pedagogical tool.

Keywords: Digital storytelling, writing skills, education, multimedia, engagement, creativity, critical thinking

Introduction

The advent of digital technology has revolutionized educational methodologies, particularly in the realm of language learning and literacy. Digital storytelling, which integrates text, images, audio, and video, has emerged as an innovative approach to enhance writing skills. This study aims to investigate the impact of digital storytelling on students' writing abilities, focusing on engagement, creativity, and overall writing proficiency.

The integration of digital technologies in education has brought about significant transformations in teaching and learning methodologies. Among these innovations, digital storytelling has gained prominence as an effective tool for enhancing literacy skills, particularly in writing. Digital storytelling involves the creation of narratives using digital media, combining text, images, audio, and video to craft engaging and meaningful stories.

Writing is a fundamental skill that underpins academic success and personal expression. Traditional approaches to teaching writing often struggle to engage students and fail to leverage their creative potential fully. In contrast, digital storytelling offers a dynamic and interactive platform that stimulates students' interest and motivation. It allows them to experiment with different narrative structures, express their ideas through multiple modalities, and engage with the writing process more deeply.

This study aims to explore the role of digital storytelling in improving writing

skills among students. By examining both quantitative improvements in writing scores and qualitative feedback from participants, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how digital storytelling can be utilized as a pedagogical tool. The hypothesis is that digital storytelling not only enhances students' writing proficiency but also fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking, thereby contributing to their overall academic development.

To achieve this, the study employs a mixed-methods approach, involving pre- and post-assessment of writing skills, as well as interviews and surveys to capture students' experiences and perceptions. The findings are expected to shed light on the effectiveness of digital storytelling in educational settings and offer insights for educators on integrating this innovative tool into their teaching practices.

Digital storytelling has emerged as a powerful educational tool, especially in enhancing writing skills. Here are some key points on its role:

1. **Engagement and Motivation:** Digital storytelling captivates students by allowing them to create and share their own stories using multimedia elements. This engagement boosts motivation, making the writing process more enjoyable and meaningful.
2. **Creativity and Critical Thinking:** Students can experiment with different narrative structures, characters, and plots, fostering creativity. The process also encourages critical thinking as they plan, organize, and revise their stories.
3. **Multimodal Literacy:** Combining text, images, audio, and video in digital storytelling helps students develop multimodal literacy skills. This aligns with modern communication demands and enhances their ability to convey messages effectively through various media.
4. **Collaboration and Communication:** Many digital storytelling projects are collaborative, requiring students to work in groups. This collaboration enhances their communication skills and ability to give and receive feedback.
5. **Technical Skills:** Using digital tools and platforms for storytelling helps students become proficient with technology, an essential skill in the digital age.
6. **Audience Awareness:** Knowing their stories will be shared with a wider audience, students tend to be more conscientious about their writing, focusing on clarity, coherence, and correctness.
7. **Personal Expression and Identity:** Digital storytelling allows students to express their personal experiences and perspectives, fostering a sense of identity and self-confidence in their writing.

Methods

A mixed-methods approach was employed to assess the effectiveness of digital storytelling in improving writing skills. The study involved two phases: a quantitative analysis of writing scores before and after the intervention, and a qualitative analysis

of students' experiences and perceptions through interviews and surveys.

Participants

The study sample consisted of 100 middle school students from various socio-economic backgrounds, enrolled in a language arts program that incorporated digital storytelling projects.

Procedure

1. **Pre-Assessment:** Students completed a standardized writing test to establish a baseline of their writing abilities.
2. **Intervention:** Over a period of 12 weeks, students engaged in digital storytelling projects using various digital tools and platforms. They created stories that included multimedia elements such as images, audio narrations, and video clips.
3. **Post-Assessment:** After the intervention, students completed the same standardized writing test.
4. **Qualitative Feedback:** Interviews and surveys were conducted to gather students' insights and experiences regarding the digital storytelling process.

Results

The quantitative data revealed a significant improvement in writing scores post-intervention, with an average increase of 15% compared to pre-assessment scores. Qualitative feedback indicated that students found the digital storytelling process engaging and motivating. They reported enhanced creativity and a better understanding of narrative structures. Many students also noted that the multimedia elements helped them express their ideas more vividly and effectively.

Discussion

The findings suggest that digital storytelling positively impacts students' writing skills. The multimedia nature of digital storytelling caters to diverse learning styles, making the writing process more inclusive and engaging. The creative freedom provided by digital storytelling encourages students to experiment with different narrative techniques, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Moreover, the collaborative aspect of digital storytelling projects helps students develop communication and teamwork abilities, which are crucial for their overall academic and personal development. The increased motivation and engagement observed among students highlight the potential of digital storytelling as a powerful pedagogical tool.

Conclusion

Digital storytelling is a multifaceted approach that significantly enhances writing skills among students. By integrating multimedia elements, it fosters engagement, creativity, and critical thinking. The positive outcomes observed in this study underscore the need for educators to incorporate digital storytelling into their teaching methodologies. Future research should explore the long-term effects of digital

storytelling on writing skills and its applicability across different educational contexts.

Digital storytelling emerges as a highly effective tool for enhancing writing skills in educational settings. This study demonstrates that integrating multimedia elements into storytelling not only improves writing proficiency but also significantly boosts student engagement, motivation, and creativity. The use of digital platforms for storytelling allows students to express their ideas more vividly and effectively, catering to various learning styles and fostering a deeper understanding of narrative structures.

The substantial improvement in writing scores and the positive feedback from students highlight the potential of digital storytelling to transform traditional writing instruction. By encouraging creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration, digital storytelling equips students with essential skills for the digital age.

Educators should consider incorporating digital storytelling into their curricula to provide a more engaging and comprehensive learning experience. Further research is recommended to explore the long-term benefits of digital storytelling and its application in diverse educational contexts. The findings of this study affirm that digital storytelling is not only a valuable educational tool but also a powerful means of enhancing students' writing skills and overall academic development.

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THE FORMATION OF THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE PRESENT WORLD

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili rang tasvirlarining bugungi kundagi ahamiyati, uning o'rni haqida jumladan, ko'pchilik tilda so'zlashuvchilar rangning turli sifatlar yoki o'lchamlarni o'z ichiga olishini tan olishadi. Bunga rangning jihati bor, bu bizga qizil va sariq kabi ranglarni farqlash imkonini berishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: rang, lingvistik strukturalizm, ijtimoiy hodisa, til, qizil, yorqin.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается важность английских цветных образов сегодня, в том числе их место, поскольку большинство носителей языка признают, что цвет включает в себя различные качества или измерения. Здесь есть аспект цвета, который, как нам говорят, позволяет нам различать такие цвета, как красный и желтый.

Ключевые слова: цвет, лингвистический структурализм, социальное явление, язык, красный, яркий.

Annotation: About the meaning and place of color images in English today Most speakers of the language recognize that color includes different qualities or dimensions. There is an aspect of color to this, which tells us about the color difference between a red and a yellow cab.

Keywords: Color, linguistic structuralism, social phenomenon, language, red, factors.

It was noted that most research on ECTs has focused on gender differences, investigating whether women use ECTs more frequently than men. Although these studies primarily examined gender, some results have broader implications. One such finding, relevant to the current study, was discovered by Nowaczyk (1982). He demonstrated that, overall, both men and women have limited accuracy in matching color nuances with color terms. While the women in his study performed significantly better than the men, the overall figures are not particularly impressive: 42% correct for women and 35% for men. These figures are intriguing because they suggest a certain "looseness" in the usage of these specific terms. The concept of "looseness of specific terms" may appear paradoxical but highlights a peculiar aspect of the usage of ECTs. This notion of looseness serves as the overarching theme in both this chapter and the subsequent one. The first part of this chapter explores how these specific terms are defined in technical color dictionaries and common language dictionaries. It aims to examine the discrepancies and variations in their definitions. The second part of the chapter investigates the emergence and formation of ECTs. ¹If language users generally have a limited understanding of the precise designation of these terms, their historical development becomes crucial for comprehending their function. As a bridge to the final part, the chapter briefly discusses sense relations related to ECTs. The importance of

¹ Biggam, c.p. Blue in Old English: An Interdisciplinary Semantic Study. Amsterdam: Rodopi B.V. 1997.

proper and individual definition of color nuances from a technical standpoint cannot be overstated. If manufacturers' understanding of colors were as vague as that of ordinary individuals, it would lead to significant problems. However, there are means of standardization available to aid in the production of colored goods. Nevertheless, the existence of multiple systems for color naming, such as the ISCC-NBS system, the OSA system, and the NCS system, among others, can be somewhat confusing. For the purposes of this study, the differences between these systems are deemed irrelevant, and therefore, they will not be addressed. Instead, the focus will be on one specific system, namely Kelly and Judd's (1976) *Color: Universal Language and Dictionary of Names*, which represents the ISCC-NBS system and is published by the US Department of Commerce. This particular work holds a privileged position among the standards.

Kelly and Judd's dictionary is intriguing because it employs two different notational systems in its quest to standardize color references. For more technical definitions, they utilize formal notations that direct the reader to color charts. However, they also incorporate a system of controlled everyday language, which can be considered a transparent metalanguage. In this approach, the three dimensions of hue, lightness, and saturation are codified using everyday vocabulary. Kelly and Judd introduce a system of four classes for the coding of these dimensions: generic hue names, intermediate hue names, lightness names, and saturation names. Meticulous definitions are provided for the controlled language terms, aided by charts that clearly indicate their position. The first group comprises 13 names, including the terms defined as BCTs, along with olive and yellow-green. Notably, olive is frequently defined as "(deep) yellowish green." In Kelly and Judd's description, olive possesses low saturation and lightness, incorporating elements of brown. The second group consists of sixteen hue names based on derivative forms, such as yellowish green and greenish yellow. The only exception in this group is violet. Lightness and saturation, being closely linked dimensions, are combined in the naming system. A shade with significant lightness and low saturation is termed "very pale," while a shade with little lightness and high saturation is referred to as "very deep." An extremely high saturation is denoted as "vivid."²

According to Kelly and Judd, these principles enable the definition of nuances such as "deep reddish brown" for maroon and "deep purplish red" for magenta. As Kelly and Judd standardize color terms, they reference various dictionaries that cover a wide range of fields, including biology, soil colors, and plastics. However, some variation exists, necessitating the qualification of "one nuance of..." Since terms like maroon and magenta can designate slightly different nuances in different fields, the work defines eleven nuances of maroon and seven of magenta. In total, they define 7,500 color names. In the preface to the section titled "The Color Names Dictionary," Kelly and Judd (1976: III) state that the dictionary not only records the meanings of the 7,500 individual color names listed but also facilitates translation between different color vocabularies. For instance, the dictionary shows that "Griseo-Viridis" (biology) is equivalent to "Serpentine" (fashion) and "Mint Green" (mass market), or, in ordinary

²Birren, F. *Color and Human Response*. New York. 1978

language, a light green.³

Within the work, terms such as crimson, plum, maroon, magenta, fuchsia, and carmine encompass either the neighboring nuances of "dark purplish red" or "deep purplish red." This raises the question of how to distinguish between these terms. Furthermore, the fact that the designation of a term might vary slightly depending on the domain further complicates matters. Evidence of this difficulty can be found elsewhere, as suggested by Nowaczyk's (1982) study, which indicates that speakers struggle to match terms with specific nuances. When we examine less technical definitions, such as those found in language dictionaries, we find additional evidence of the challenges involved in describing the meaning of ECTs. Dictionary definitions of color terms generally align with the previously discussed technical definitions, but with some notable differences. One significant distinction is that dictionary definitions often fall into two general types. In addition to definitions that resemble those found in Kelly and Judd's system, there are descriptions of the most basic color terms that are based on natural objects. For example, the color term "red" is commonly defined in relation to blood or other natural objects. Webster's dictionary, for instance, defines red as "A color whose hue resembles that of fresh blood or the ruby or is that of the longwave extreme of the visible spectrum." Similarly, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) defines red as "The color which appears at the lower or least refracted end of the visible spectrum, and is familiar in nature as that of blood, fire, various flowers, and ripe fruits." It is worth noting that these natural object-based definitions often refer to the focal color of the color category. This pattern can be observed for primary basic color terms (BCTs) such as black, white, red, green, yellow, blue, and brown. Grey is also frequently defined in a similar manner, often in relation to ashes. Interestingly, this approach to defining color terms aligns with Anna Wierzbicka's suggestion regarding the conceptual structure of color terms, where the fundamental and visually salient features of the human environment serve as reference points.

In contrast to the basic color terms, other color terms are typically defined in relation to the BCTs, following a similar system as Kelly and Judd's approach. However, there is considerable variation in the definitions provided by different dictionaries. For example, the term "magenta" may be defined as "a dark purplish color" in one dictionary (CIDE), while another dictionary (Longman) defines it as "a bright pink color." There are also cases where multiple color terms, such as lavender, lilac, and mauve, are defined in exactly the same way, like "a pale purple color." Notably, dictionaries rarely contrast one extended color term (ECT) with another; they are typically defined in relation to the BCTs.⁴

Overall, dictionary definitions of color terms reflect the use of controlled language similar to Kelly and Judd's system. However, there is considerable variation in the definitions, highlighting the challenge of precisely defining the nuances of ECTs. Additionally, the focus of dictionary definitions on natural objects and the reference to BCTs provide insights into the conceptualization of color terms in everyday language. When examining different areas of the color spectrum, it becomes evident that

³ Averill, E. *The Philosophical Quarterly*, 1980. 30(118), 19-33.

Averill, E. *The Philosophical Quarterly*, 1980. 30(118), 19-33

⁴ Averill, E. *The Philosophical Quarterly*, 1980. 30(118), 19-33.

dictionary definitions of extended color terms (ECTs) often contrast with one another. However, it is important to note that these definitions still maintain a relationship with the basic color terms (BCTs). For example, let's consider the ECT "lemon yellow." Webster's dictionary defines it as "a brilliant greenish yellow," suggesting the presence of both a green element and high saturation. In contrast, the other dictionaries primarily emphasize the single yellow element of lemon yellow, with four of them describing it as having low saturation and being "a pale-yellow color." Turning our attention to the ECT "lime" (green), we observe differences in opinions regarding saturation, as both "bright" and "pale" are used to describe it. However, what adds to the confusion is that the dictionary CIDE, which uses the term "lime green," defines the color as "a light bright greenish yellow color." This definition suggests a stronger presence of the yellow element than the green element, which seems counter-intuitive considering the explicit mention of green in the name "lime green." These discrepancies in defining ECTs demonstrate the challenges of accurately capturing the exact nuances of color within the color spectrum. Despite variations in definition, the connection to BCTs remains a consistent factor in defining ECTs.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE IN IMPROVING ENGLISH FLUENCY

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Abstract: This paper explores the significance of pronunciation practice in enhancing English fluency. It highlights the challenges non-native English speakers face when trying to communicate effectively and emphasizes the role of pronunciation in achieving fluency. The paper discusses the impact of pronunciation on comprehension, intelligibility, and overall communication skills. It also examines various techniques and strategies that can be employed to improve pronunciation, such as phonetic exercises, tongue twisters, and listening to native speakers. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the benefits of pronunciation practice, including increased confidence, improved listening skills, and enhanced communicative abilities. Overall, this paper underscores the importance of pronunciation practice as a fundamental component in developing English fluency.

Key words: Pronunciation, Practice, English fluency, Language skills, Communication, Confidence, Clarity, Accent

Pronunciation plays a crucial role in achieving fluency in any language, and this is particularly true for English learners. Clear and accurate pronunciation not only enhances communication but also boosts confidence and overall language proficiency. Here are some key points highlighting the significance of pronunciation practice in improving English fluency. Pronunciation practice is an integral part of achieving fluency in English. By focusing on accurate pronunciation, learners can enhance their communication skills, boost confidence, and ultimately improve their overall language proficiency. Therefore, incorporating regular pronunciation practice into English learning routines is essential for anyone striving to become fluent in the language. According to Griffiths (1994), a speaker's comprehension may be impacted by a strongly emphasized pronunciation. Clarity of communication is a fundamental aspect of effective language use, and pronunciation plays a key role in ensuring that messages are conveyed accurately and clearly. For English learners, mastering pronunciation is crucial for achieving fluency in the language.

The ability to pronounce words correctly not only enhances communication but also boosts confidence and overall language proficiency. Proper pronunciation ensures that the message is conveyed accurately and clearly. It helps in avoiding misunderstandings and facilitates effective communication with native speakers.

Clarity of communication is a fundamental aspect of effective language use, and pronunciation plays a key role in ensuring that messages are conveyed accurately and clearly. For English learners, mastering pronunciation is crucial for achieving fluency in the language. The ability to pronounce words correctly not only enhances communication but also boosts confidence and overall language proficiency. One of the primary reasons why pronunciation practice is essential for improving English fluency is its impact on clarity of communication. When learners can articulate words accurately, they are better able to convey their thoughts and ideas in a way that is easily understood by others. Clear pronunciation helps to avoid misunderstandings and breakdowns in communication, enabling smoother interactions with native speakers and enhancing overall language proficiency. Hedge, T. (2000) said that even though many educators overlook it in their lessons, teaching English pronunciation to students in ESL and EFL classroom is essential.

Clear pronunciation helps to avoid misunderstandings and breakdowns in communication, enabling smoother interactions with native speakers and enhancing overall language proficiency. Furthermore, proper pronunciation contributes to confidence building among English learners. When individuals are able to pronounce words correctly and express themselves clearly, they feel more self-assured in their ability to communicate effectively. This confidence is essential for fluency development as it encourages learners to engage in conversations, participate in discussions, and express their thoughts and opinions without hesitation or fear of miscommunication. In addition to enhancing communication and boosting confidence, pronunciation practice also improves comprehension skills. By focusing on pronunciation, learners become more adept at understanding spoken English, including different accents and variations in speech patterns. Clear pronunciation facilitates better listening skills, leading to improved comprehension of conversations, lectures, and other forms of oral communication. Another important aspect of pronunciation practice is accent reduction. For non-native English speakers, working on pronunciation helps to minimize the influence of their native language accent. By mastering English pronunciation, learners can develop a more neutral or native-like accent, which is crucial for clear and natural-sounding speech. Accent reduction is key to achieving fluency and being better understood by native speakers. Pronunciation practice is an integral part of improving English fluency. By emphasizing accurate pronunciation, learners can enhance clarity of communication, build confidence, improve comprehension skills, reduce accents, integrate language skills, and gain a deeper understanding of the cultural aspects of the English language. Incorporating regular pronunciation practice into English learning routines is essential for anyone striving to become fluent in the language and effectively communicate with others.

When English learners are able to pronounce words correctly, they feel more

confident in their ability to express themselves. This confidence is essential for fluency development as it encourages learners to engage in conversations without fear of miscommunication. Confidence building is a crucial aspect of language learning, especially when it comes to improving English fluency. Developing confidence in using English can significantly enhance communication skills, boost self-esteem, and increase overall proficiency in the language. Encourage learners to celebrate their progress, no matter how small. Recognizing and acknowledging improvements in pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar can boost confidence and motivate learners to continue their language learning journey. Consistent practice is key to building confidence in using English. Encourage learners to engage in daily language practice through activities such as reading, listening to English podcasts, watching movies or TV shows in English, and engaging in conversations with native speakers or language partners.

There are already a lot of methods available to help students improve their English pronunciation. In addition role plays, films flashcards and graphs, these techniques can be developed through imitation, responsive, intense, transactional discussion, interpersonal dialogue, and other strategies (Derakhshan, Khalil & Beheshti, 2016.p,179-180).

Encourage open communication, active participation, and a positive attitude towards learning. Encourage learners to practice speaking English in real-life situations, such as ordering food at a restaurant, making phone calls, or participating in group discussions. By implementing these strategies and fostering a supportive learning environment, English language learners can build confidence in using the language effectively, communicate with ease, and ultimately achieve fluency in English. Confidence building is a continuous process that requires patience, practice, and perseverance, but the rewards of increased self-assurance and language proficiency are well worth the effort.

Comprehension in pronunciation is an important aspect of language learning, as it involves understanding and interpreting the spoken sounds of a language. Engage in active listening by paying close attention to the way words are pronounced in English. Listen to native speakers, podcasts, music, or audio materials to familiarize yourself with the sounds of the language. Learn the phonetic alphabet and practice identifying and producing different sounds in English. Understanding the phonetic symbols can help you accurately pronounce words and improve your comprehension of pronunciation. Additionally, utilize pronunciation guides, dictionaries, and online resources that provide audio examples of word pronunciations. Practice repeating the words aloud and compare your pronunciation to the audio model. Record yourself speaking English and listen to the recordings to assess your pronunciation. Identify areas where you may need to make adjustments, such as intonation, rhythm, or

articulation, and practice until you feel more confident in your pronunciation comprehension. Immerse yourself in English-speaking environments as much as possible to expose yourself to natural pronunciation patterns and accents. Engaging with native speakers and authentic language materials can help you improve your comprehension of English pronunciation. By incorporating these strategies into your language learning routine, you can enhance your comprehension in pronunciation, improve your ability to understand spoken English, and communicate more effectively with others. Consistent practice, active listening, and seeking feedback are key components of developing strong pronunciation comprehension skills in English.

Accent reduction in pronunciation is a process that involves modifying and refining one's speech patterns to sound more like a native speaker of a particular language. For English language learners, accent reduction can help improve communication, clarity, and understanding when speaking with native speakers or in professional settings. For non-native English speakers, working on pronunciation helps in reducing the influence of their native language accent. This is important for clearer and more natural-sounding speech, which is crucial for achieving fluency.

✚ Identify your accent: Start by identifying the specific features of your accent that you would like to work on. This could include vowel sounds, consonant sounds, intonation patterns, rhythm, or stress in words and sentences.

✚ Practice phonetics: Learn the phonetic alphabet and practice producing the sounds of English accurately. Focus on mastering the sounds that are different from your native language to improve your pronunciation and reduce your accent.

✚ Work on intonation: Pay attention to the rising and falling patterns of intonation in English sentences. Practice varying your pitch, stress, and rhythm to sound more natural and fluent in your speech.

✚ Practice minimal pairs: Work on distinguishing between similar sounds in English by practicing minimal pairs. This can help you improve your ability to differentiate between sounds that may not exist in your native language and reduce your accent.

✚ Listen to native speakers: Immerse yourself in English-speaking environments by listening to native speakers, podcasts, radio shows, or TV programs. Pay attention to the way they pronounce words and mimic their speech patterns to improve your own pronunciation.

✚ Practice regularly: Consistent practice is key to reducing your accent in pronunciation. Set aside time each day to practice speaking English, focusing on the areas you want to improve, such as sounds, intonation, or stress patterns.

By incorporating these strategies into your language learning routine, you can work towards reducing your accent in English pronunciation and sounding more like a native speaker. Remember that accent reduction takes time and effort, so be patient

with yourself as you work towards improving your pronunciation skills.

Language skills integration in pronunciation refers to the process of incorporating various language skills, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing, into the practice of improving pronunciation. By integrating these skills, learners can enhance their overall language proficiency and develop a more natural and accurate pronunciation. Listening skills play a crucial role in pronunciation improvement. By actively listening to native speakers, learners can familiarize themselves with the correct pronunciation of words, intonation patterns, and stress placement. This helps them internalize the sounds and rhythm of the language, which in turn improves their own pronunciation. Speaking skills are essential for practicing and refining pronunciation. Engaging in conversations with native speakers or language partners allows learners to receive immediate feedback on their pronunciation and make necessary adjustments. Sumantri, Erno. (2011) Pronunciation is the manner in which a person speaks a language, including how they pronounce words. Regular speaking practice also helps learners become more comfortable and confident in using the language. Reading skills contribute to pronunciation improvement by exposing learners to different word patterns, phonetic rules, and spelling-to-sound relationships. By reading aloud, learners can practice pronouncing words correctly and develop a better understanding of how written words are pronounced. Writing skills indirectly support pronunciation improvement by reinforcing knowledge of spelling and phonetics. When learners write sentences or paragraphs, they can focus on using correct pronunciation rules and apply their understanding of phonetic symbols. Ultimately, integrating language skills in pronunciation leads to enhanced communication abilities and increased confidence in speaking the target language.

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**EXPRESSIVE PROCESSES INCLUDED IN THE KINESICS
COMMUNICATION PROCESS**

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Annotation: In this article non-verbal communication is one of the most important areas for the functioning of signs and symbolic information and occupies a significant place in the life of a person and society. In a narrow sense, Kinesics is a doctrine of gestures, primarily hand gestures. In addition, the object of kinesics are mimic gestures, gestures of the head and legs, postures, and symbolic movements.

Key words: Kinesics, communication, Thumb up, confidence, Uzbek culture, *shakes*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada og'zaki bo'lmagan aloqa belgilar va ramziy ma'lumotlarning ishlashi uchun eng muhim sohalardan biri bo'lib, inson va jamiyat hayotida muhim o'rin tutadi. Tor ma'noda kinesika imo-ishoralar, birinchi navbatda qo'l imo-ishoralari haqidagi ta'limotdir. Bundan tashqari, kinesikaning ob'ekti mimik imo-ishoralar, bosh va oyoqlarning imo-ishoralari, pozitsiyalar va ramziy harakatlardir.

Kalit so'zlar: Kinesika, muloqot, Bosh barmog'i, ishonch, o'zbek madaniyati, silkinish

In English and Uzbek cultures these gestures people use a little differently. Because, in English culture people not shy, they always open for everyone. But in Uzbek culture people are very shy, and they feel themselves not sure, that's why they often drop the gaze. There are also the same meanings between these two cultures, that "eyes met for only a second" means that people look in one moment at each other. It also depends on situation, for example in English and Uzbek cultures this gesture can be used when a man and a woman fall in love. Turn the head away means turn back from someone. Drop the gaze means to stop looking at someone and look down, usually because you feel uncomfortable. So, these gestures in English and Uzbek cultures have the same meanings. This example "Our eyes met for only a second, then he turned his head away. Sometimes kinesics is identified with the technique of the body, including also non-sign movements, the term body technique belongs to M. Moss. The objects of kinesics are kinema - these are the movements of the body, face and eyes that perform expressively regulatory functions in communication: gestures, postures, gait, facial expressions, looks. Kinesics is one of the nonverbal codes based on culturally specific movements of the human body. Kinesics in the broad sense of the word - the

science of body language and its parts body. In a narrow sense, Kinesics is a doctrine of gestures, primarily hand gestures. In addition, the object of kinesics are mimic gestures, gestures of the head and legs, postures, and symbolic movements. There are more than 200 countries and at least 4 thousand different languages in the world. Of course, going on a trip, especially to distant exotic countries, it is difficult to learn the languages and dialects that will be needed in communication. Therefore, sign language comes to the aid of an inquisitive tourist. In many countries, it is quite possible to find out the minimum necessary information without knowing the local language, exclusively using gestures. However, not in all countries the same gesture has the same meaning. But in almost all countries, non-verbal means of communication (which include gestures and facial expressions) play an important role in communication. And sometimes facial expressions and gestures speak more about people than their words.¹

There are different gestures, but not all gestures have the same meaning:

Thumb up. In most countries, this is a gesture of approval (from here, by the way, the “Like” sign appeared on many social networks) or a sign that you are trying to catch a passing car on the highway. This gesture in both English and Uzbek culture means the same thing "excellent." This gesture and both cultures are used almost equally in cases, for example, when we make someone a compliment, that he looks great, or when a person has done any job perfectly, etc. But there is also a difference between the use of this gesture between English and Uzbek cultures, for example, the English when they want to stop the route they often use “thumb up” gesture, but in Uzbek culture this gesture is not used in this situation, the Uzbeks usually simply wave their hand.

Gesture "Everything is OK" This gesture often in both cultures perceived positively and implies that everything is in order. This gesture is also used in Uzbek and English cultures, for example, when people agree with anything, or when they answer to the interviewer that they are doing well.

Peace or victory - the index finger and middle finger raised up, placed to the side in the form of the letter V. This “peace or victory” gesture in English and Uzbek cultures use differently.

In English culture this gesture means victory or peace, but Uzbeks often use this gesture when they are photographed, because they think that's how they turn out to be cool or positive.

Nod your head. Nodding the head in English and Uzbek cultures have the same meaning. Because in English and Uzbek cultures nodding your head up and down means agreement and swaying your head from side to side means disagreement. However, Uzbeks use this gesture not only agreement and disagreement, but they also use this gesture when they for example say “No” for someone.

¹ Birdwhistell, Ray. Kinesics and Context: Essays on body motion communication. Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia Press 1970.-p.113

Hugging. In English and Uzbek cultures this gesture has a little bit difference. For example, English people are quite emotional, and they are hug all people to express the joy of meeting. But Uzbeks not hugging all people, they think hugging completely strangers, when they are meeting, they just shake hands. In Uzbek culture people hug only close people. And here we can see the difference of using this gesture in both cultures, and we can know that in English culture people are very friendship.

Alluring gesture with index finger. In English culture if you beckon someone with your finger, they will understand you clearly, perceiving this gesture as a calling. But in Uzbek culture, this is a sign of strong insult. Uzbeks don't use this gesture because it shows human non-tolerance.

Temple finger. Turning the index finger at a temple in Uzbek culture, you will be hinted at someone's stupidity. But in English culture means "live your mind."

There are a lot of gestures, but we examined only the most popular gestures in English and Uzbek cultures.

Some examples of English kinemes rendering into Uzbek:

1. She presses her lips together and then smiles.

(U lablarini bir-biriga bosadi, keyin tabassum qiladi.)

Press the lips means if the upper and lower lips of the interlocutor are closely connected, it means that he wants to say something, but restrains himself. Suspects often, before admitting a crime, tighten their lips. They want to confess, but involuntarily tighten their lips so as not to give themselves away. This gesture in English and Uzbek cultures has the same meaning. In both cultures "presses the lips and smiles" gesture, uses for example when two or more people speak and and may be one of the interlocutors spoke badly about her, to which she reacted badly because she did not like it, but she pressed her lips and then smiled.

2. Our eyes met for only a second, then he turned his head away. I dropped my gaze, embarrassed, and that's when I saw it.

(Bizning ko'zlarimiz bir soniya uchrashdi, u darhol yuz o'girdi va men xijolat bo'lib, nigohimni yerga tushirdim)

I dropped my gaze, embarrassed, and that's when I saw it" we can see that it is about man and woman which fall in love, because at first here mentioned that their eyes met for only a second, and then a man turned his head away which means that he was shy, and we can see that the woman also was shy, that's why she dropped her gaze and embarrassed.²

3. He nods, as if remembering the squirrel.

Huddi biror nimani eslaganday, boshini silkitdi

There are a lot of situations when in English and Uzbek cultures people use this gesture. Nodding means lower and raise one's head slightly and briefly, especially in

² Beattle, Geoffrey. Visible Though: The New Psychology of Body Language. New York: Routledge. 2003.-p.67.

greeting, assent, understanding or to give someone a signal. This gesture people in English and Uzbek culture use the same. For example, if people nodding it means that they agree with somebody or like in this example “he nods, as if remembering the squirrel” which means that people also can use this gesture when they remember about something and so on. In this sentence we can understand that a man doesn’t remember somebody or something, but he pretends as if he remembered.

4. I lift my chin a bit higher, put on my most winning smile, and wave with my free hand. Men iyagimni biroz balandroq ko'tarib, eng jozibador tabassumimni ko'rsatishga o'rinib va bo'sh qo'lim bilan hammaga qo'limni silkitdim.

In this sentence lift one’s chin a bit higher means raise one’s chin; put on winning smile means when you don’t want smile, but you try to smile; wave with hand means when you greet someone in the distance you should wave for him. It is an example about a woman, which doesn’t want smile, but pretends and put on her most winning smile. Because when people smile, they show that they are open, friendly, happy and so on. We also see that she waves with her hand, it means that she greets other people. In English and Uzbek cultures people always smile and wave with hand when they greet with someone.

5. As I gain confidence, I blow a few kisses to the crowd.

Asta-sekinlik bilan dadilashib, men olomonga bir nechta o'pichlarni puflayman

In this sentence we can see that it is about a woman, which was very shy, but she gains confidence and then even blows a few kisses to the crowd. From this example we also understand that she went on the stage and felt insecure and exited. And when she gained courage, she blew a few kisses to the crowd. We usually send a kiss only for close people. And also, we blow the kiss if we are further away from the person to say goodbye. This gesture in English and Uzbek cultures have also the same meaning. In both cultures people are very friendly and they also blow a few kisses when they greet or say goodbye.

6. *She shakes her head in denial quickly and hurries away from the table.*

(U tezda inkor tarzda boshini chayqadi va stoldan shoshih turib ketdi)

Shake one’s head means to indicate disapproval, disagreement, negation, or uncertainty by turning one's head from one side to the other and back. In this sentence we can see that she shakes her head because she doesn’t agree with someone, or maybe she doesn’t know something, or she answers “no” and so on. Of course, it depends on different situation. But due to this example “she shakes her head in denial quickly and hurries away from the table” we can understand that a woman doesn’t agree with someone, that’s why she shakes her head and then hurries away.

7. *But he just shrugs. Lekin u shunchaki yelka qisadi.*

In this sentence shrugs means if somebody asks about something, but you don’t know the answer you can show it with shrug gesture. From this sentence we can see

that a man shrugs, because he shows indifference or maybe doubt about anything. In English and Uzbek cultures “shrug” gesture have the same meaning. The shrugging gesture is a good example of a universal gesture that signifies that a person does not know or understand what it is about.

8. *«Thank you for your consideration», I say. Then I give a slight bow and walk straight toward the exit without being dismissed.*

(E'tiboringiz uchun rahmat, - deyman ta'zim bilan va ruxsatni kutmasdan chiqishga ketaman).

These sentences show us that it is about a person, who perform on stage. After the performance he said “thank you for your consideration” and he gives a slight bow. So, when a performer makes a bow, everyone should to stand up. This is a show of respect for the artist and his creativity. On stage, the bow is usually performed at the end of the performance. In the lesson in the dance class the performers make a bow at the beginning (greeting of the teacher, concertmaster, and viewer) and at the end of the lesson (gratitude for attention).

I can conclude that, non-verbal communication is one of the most important areas for the functioning of signs and symbolic information and occupies a significant place in the life of a person and society. Kinesics understood - in the broad sense of the word - as the science of the language of the body and its parts, along with paralinguistics is the central area of non-verbal semiotics

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**РОЛЬ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ
АДЕКВАТНОСТИ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА**

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Аннотация: В данной статье освещается роль лингвистических и культурных факторов в обеспечении адекватности литературного перевода с английского на узбекский язык.

Перевод, особенно в литературном переводе, требует знания культурных особенностей произведения, а не только языка людей, на которых оно переводится. Без отражения национально-культурной самобытности узбекского народа перевод не может считаться достаточным.

В статье также рассматриваются языковые факторы, отражающие национально-культурные особенности и их функциональные измерения.

Также обсуждалось, как следует использовать стандарты при переводе определенной культурной лексики в ситуациях конкретного культурного конфликта.

Ключевые слова: литературный перевод, национальная культура, национальное мировоззрение, национальное самосознание, реалии, взаимосвязь культур, имидж, национальная калория, языковая общность, ценности, этика, национальная мораль.

**THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS
IN ENSURING THE ADEQUACY OF LITERARY TRANSLATION**

Resume: This article highlights the role of linguistic and cultural factors in ensuring the adequacy of literary translation from English into Uzbek.

Translation, especially in literary translation, requires knowledge of the cultural characteristics of the work, and not just the language of the people in which it is translated. Without reflecting the national cultural identity of the Uzbek people, translation cannot be considered sufficient.

The article also considers linguistic factors reflecting national-cultural characteristics and their functional dimensions.

It was also discussed how standards should be used in translating certain cultural vocabulary in situations of a specific cultural conflict.

The article also considers linguistic factors reflecting national-cultural characteristics and their functional dimensions.

It was also discussed how standards should be used in translating certain cultural vocabulary in situations of a specific cultural conflict.

Keywords: literary translation, national culture, national worldview, national identity, realities, interrelation of cultures, image, national culture, linguistic community, values, ethics, national morality.

Проблемы между языком и культурой всегда были в центре внимания ученых. (В. Гумбольдт, Э. Сепир, Б. Уорф, А. Потебня, В. Гелия, Ю. Сорокин, Е. Верещагин, В. Костомаров, Д. Олфорд, Д. Хаймс и др. По мнению Э. Сепира, "Язык тесно связан с культурой он 'прорастает' в нее, выражает ее, является обязательной предпосылкой развития культуры в целом").

То есть язык тесно связан с культурой, он развивается, отражает и является ключевым фактором развития культуры в целом, а также составляет основную часть культуры. В этом контексте Маслова В.А. заявляет: "Язык рассматривается как культурный код нации, а не просто орудие коммуникации и познания".

В своих гипотезах Э. Сепир и Б. Варф трактуют интеграцию языка и культуры как продукт языка и культуры и одновременно формирующий фактор культуры. Ведь каждая культура представлена в языке не только своей материальной оболочкой, но и развивается и изменяется под воздействием окружающей среды. Культуры разных народов находятся на переднем крае различия между материальной и духовной ассимиляцией реальности. Анализ литературы показывает, что реалии и фразы общепризнанны как языковые единицы национально-культурных особенностей. По словам Д. Ашурова, языковые средства национально-культурного характера не ограничиваются реалиями и фразами. Лексикон, выражающий национальную культурную самобытность: выделяет введение стилистических инструментов (метафора, метонимия, симуляция, символ), выразительное происхождение, фразеология и многое другое.

Языковая и культурная значимость и национальная культурная идентичность играют важную роль в процессе перевода. Перевод языка на одном языке в культурные и духовные особенности другого зависит от качества и эффективности перевода. Следовательно, перевод является продуктом художественной литературы и играет важную роль в культуре. Переводя язык на другой язык, он не только выражает его сущность, но и широко пропагандирует социальное происхождение, историю, культуру и мировоззрение этой нации. Соответственно, одна из самых сложных задач перевода - донести его до вторых народов, сохранив многовековую историю, ценности и традиции народа. Следует подчеркнуть, что все страны мира различаются по своему социально-экономическому развитию, прошлой истории, культурному развитию и образу

жизни. У каждой нации есть своя одежда, еда, обычаи и поведение. Тот факт, что такие национальные и универсальные ценности выражаются в любой работе, отражает уникальную природу этой нации.

Лингвистические средства отражения конкретной нации, нации и нации являются основными инструментами, определяющими национальный характер произведения искусства. Способность переводить такие функции на язык переводчика требует, чтобы переводчик не только поддерживал иностранный язык, но также поддерживал свои собственные языковые нормы.

Обзор литературы показывает, что в работах по переводу национально-культурных особенностей в переводе большое внимание уделяется переводу реалий. Проблемы трансляции реалий как отечественных, так и зарубежных ученых (Л. Н. Соболев, Г. В. Чернов, Г. В. Шатков, М. П. Алексеев, А. В. Федоров, Ю. И. Рецкер, И. Келлер, А.Е. Супрун, С.Лаксов, С. Флорин). Действительно, реалии являются наиболее яркими инструментами, отражающими национально-культурную самобытность.

Болгарские ученые Влахов и С. Флорин описывает реальности следующим образом: “Слова (и словосочитания) народного языка представляющие собой наименования предметов, понятия, явление характерных для географическое среды, культуры, материального быта или общественно-исторических особенностей народа, нации, страны, племени и являющиеся, таким образом, носителями национального, местного и исторического колорита; точных соответствий на других языках такие слова не имеют”. То есть реальности - это конкретные предметы, а понятия - это слова, относящиеся к истории, жизни и культуре. Они уникальны для одного языка и не могут быть совместимы с другими языками. Различия между языками обычно объясняются тем фактом, что определенные концепции, события, обычаи и традиции, существующие в материальной жизни одной нации, не встречаются в жизни других людей, и, следовательно, их имена, естественно, не существуют на одном языке.

Одним из способов отражения национально-культурной самобытности является фразеология и наречия. Выразительный и художественный язык языка, как средство выражения языка в языке, является зеркалом национальной культуры, характера, юмора, беспокойства, образов и менталитета людей. Следовательно, фразеология является важной языковой единицей, используемой в литературном тексте для передачи изображений, символов, черт характера, а также для описания событий, ситуаций и ситуаций.

Фразеологический резерв каждого языка отражает социальные и исторические события, этические и духовно-культурные нормы, психические состояния, религиозные идеи, национальные традиции и обычаи. Такие фразы, которые принадлежат определенному языковому сообществу, являются частью

языка национальной идентичности.

Каждая нация в мире имеет свою уникальную культуру, поэтому эта культура представляет собой сочетание идей, образа жизни и моральных ценностей, уникальных для этой нации. Как сказал глава нашего государства: «... мышление, образ жизни и духовность каждой нации или нации не формируются сами по себе. Все мы знаем, что определенные исторические, природные и социальные факторы являются основой их формирования и развития.

Следует признать, что культуры идентичны или, другими словами, похожи на культуры, основанные на отделении всех культур от своих и чужих. Такое различие может привести как к сотрудничеству, так и к сопротивлению. Сходство этих культур можно рассматривать как один из инструментов, влияющих на процессы общения.

Дело в том, что, подобно тому, как человек впервые взаимодействует с другими культурами, он быстро убеждается, что он по-разному реагирует на конкретное событие и что у него есть личная система ценностей и этики, которая значительно отличается от его культуры. Они делают.

Стоит отметить, что человек, который был подвержен чужой культуре, будет испытывать те же чувства и эмоции, которые он или она никогда раньше не испытывал. Когда носители разных культур вступают в контакт, представители каждого из них находятся в состоянии содового реализма в принятии иностранных культур. По их мнению, единственный образ жизни и способ, которым они живут, является единственным допустимым и правильным, а ценности, которые применяются к их жизни, открыты, доступны и доступны для всех остальных. Только когда они сталкиваются с представителями других культур, им становится ясно о причинах их собственной неудачи, когда им говорят, что их нормальное поведение непостижимо.

Еще одна вещь, которую нужно запомнить, что этот набор переживаний гораздо шире - от самого простого чуда до сильного гнева, ненависти и обиды. В этом случае каждый из партнеров по общению не понимает культурного и личного взгляда своего партнера на мир, что приводит к конфронтации между собой и другим.

Как известно, любой, кто когда-либо сталкивался с чужой культурой, прежде всего, фокусируется на чем-то необычном и странном. Регистрация, подтверждение и понимание культурных различий являются основой для понимания причин несоответствий в процессе общения. Проблема в том, что до сих пор не было создано научного объяснения этой концепции. При использовании и использовании во всех условиях это понимается как изоляция и тестирование новых специфических признаков и функций на уровне повседневных обучающих событий, которые происходят каждый день.

Следует отметить, что когда межкультурное общение объединяет разные культуры, происходит столкновение культурных и личных взглядов на мир. Сначала каждый из партнеров не понимает важности различий в этих взглядах. Каждый из них думает, что их идеи естественны, а собеседники противоестественны и ненадежны. Такие ситуации являются наиболее характерными и совершенными, когда люди из разных культур вступают в контакт.

Другими словами, когда человек взаимодействует с представителем культуры, он как будто уехал в другую страну и стал другим человеком. В то же время он выходит за пределы того, что он изучил, за пределами обстоятельств, в область концепций и ведет в другой мир, который ему неизвестен, но который ему неизвестен.

По словам Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева, признание ценностей, присущих духовным ценностям нации другими народами, - это, конечно, глубокое уважение к истории этой нации. Такое признание послужит укреплению национальной гордости и гордости нации. В то же время, с одной стороны, чужая страна может быть незнакомой и опасной, а с другой стороны, она привлекает все новое, обещает новые знания и новые чувства, расширяет кругозор и жизненный опыт.

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**COVID-19 ASSOCIATED COAGULOPATHY IN PATIENTS
WITH NEW CORONAVIRUS SARS COV-2 INFECTION**

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Abstract Coronavirus infection (COVID-19), considered an acute infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, is characterized by activation of the hemostasis system. As a result of this, severe cases can develop coagulopathy. Whether COVID-19 is the direct cause of this condition or whether they occur with the development of an infectious process remains unclear for the time being. The frequency of occurrence of asymptomatic and clinically specific thrombotic, thromboembolic complications in COVID-19 remains uncertain. This condition is largely associated with difficulties in diagnosis. The purpose of the work to study the significance of coagulopathy markers in patients with COVID-19 and their prognostic role in various clinical forms of the disease. This study was a single-center retrospective cohort study. The usual blood tests: the number of leukocytes (WBC), the number of lymphocytes (LYM), the number of mononuclears (MONO), the number of neutrophils (NEU), platelets were performed on blood samples. Coagulation functions (fibrinogen (Factor I), (prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), (international normalized ratio (INR) were determined using the MINDRAY BA - 88A analyzer (China). The concentration of D-dimer was determined using the ELISA method using reagent kits for enzyme immunoassay determination of the concentration of D-dimer in blood plasma D-dimer - ELISA-BEST. The concentration of antibodies to IgM IgG phospholipids was determined using the ELISA method.

However, according to some data, patients with COVID-19 have a much higher frequency of venous and arterial thrombosis. In this case, the peculiarities of the course of the disease, the search for the factors that causes it and the interest in them from the point of view of study, aroused interest and gave rise to many discussions.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, D-dimer, MONO, fibrinogen (Factor I), prothrombin time, international normalized ratio, thrombotic, activated partial thromboplastin time, thromboembolic complications, venous and arterial thrombosis.

Introduction. Coagulopathy (also called a bleeding disorder) is a condition in which the blood's ability to coagulate (form clots) is impaired. This condition can cause a tendency toward prolonged or excessive bleeding (bleeding diathesis), which may occur spontaneously or following an injury or medical and dental procedures. Complications of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) are characterized by very different clinical manifestations. Among them, thromboembolic complications play the

most important role [1,2]. Soon after the start of the pandemic, doctors noticed that patients with COVID-19 often develop thrombosis with different localization. They were often arterial, and in some cases venous thrombosis. It was found that deep vein thrombosis can reach up to 79% in patients hospitalized with a new coronavirus infection [3,4,5]. Several changes in the coagulogram have been described in patients with COVID-19. SARS-CoV-2 virus, in particular, causes abnormalities such as decreased prothrombin time, increased levels of fibrinogen and D-dimer in the blood. It should be noted that the degree of deviation of these signs is also directly related to the severity of the patient's condition: for example, elevated levels of D-dimer are more common in patients lying in intensive care units, and its average level is the category is higher than in non-resuscitated patients [6,7,8]. The use of anticoagulant therapy in hospitalized patients with a new coronavirus infection has significantly reduced mortality [9,10,11]. Accumulating data indicate that more than 80% of COVID-19 patients are treated with antibiotics, as it is difficult to identify COVID-19 patients without concomitant bacterial infection who could safely stop taking antibiotics. However, recent clinical data show that procalcitonin can help assess the condition of these patients and reduce unnecessary use of antibiotics [12,13]. At the same time, when assessing the time parameter of an increase in platelet activity in patients with a new coronavirus infection, an impression is made of its secondary nature in relation to the activation of plasma hemostasis. Plasma hemostasis is activated from the first days. And platelet activity is 9 of the disease- Increases significantly in the 10th days [14,15,16]. The activation of plasma hemostasis appears to be the main cause of coagulopathy caused by a new coronavirus infection. SARS-CoV-2 causes sufficient tissue damage caused by the virus. This in turn leads to the activation of the immune system. As a result of this, the tissue factor is activated. Eventually causes activation of plasma hemostasis, due to hyperproduction of various anti-inflammatory IL-6, TNF- α cytokines. The rotational thromboelastometry and thrombodynamics test is used to assess global processes of thrombosis formation and lysis. With these methods, it is possible to determine the exact hypercoagulation in patients with a new coronavirus infection. They showed high density and volume of the thrombus, as well as high rates of its formation [17,18]. Serum levels of CRP and PCT have a significant correlation with the severity of COVID-19 and can be used to as independent factors for predicting disease risk. Serum levels of CRP and PCT can effectively assess the severity of the disease and predict the outcome in patients with COVID-19. The study of the level of CRP in the blood serum is a mandatory laboratory study. Since the level of CRP correlates with the severity of the course, the prevalence of inflammatory infiltration and the prognosis for pneumonia. PCT is a well-known diagnostic marker of bacterial infection. [19]

In COVID-19, changes in indicators that characterize the state of the

hemostasis system and are associated with the severity of the disease and its prognosis, an increase in D-dimer levels in the blood, an increase in prothrombin time, as well as an increase in thrombin and partially activated thromboplastin time (APTT) were studied. At first, an increase in the concentration of fibrinogen can be observed in this case. After that, the level of fibrinogen and antithrombin in the blood decreases. This condition is also associated with the severity of thrombocytopenia and its prognosis, and is rarely severe. It is one of the factors that helps to activate this halo that is called immunotrombosis. That is, an increase in the concentration of cytokines produced as anti-inflammatory of the blood clotting system [20,21,22]. He was in the intensive care unit of 3 hospitals in Denmark. 13% of 184 patients with COVID-19 have died. While arterial thromboembolism was fatal in 31% of these patients, severe complications such as deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction were reported in the remaining patients. Meanwhile, objectively confirmed venous thromboembolic complications prevailed over arterial thrombosis. That is, pulmonary artery thromboembolism (O'ATE) accounted for 27%, while arterial thrombosis boron fat accounted for 3.7%. In a retrospective study of the only center in China, severe COVID-19 patients (n=81) lying in an intensive care unit had a 25% incidence of deep vein thrombosis (CHVT). In an analysis of 107 patients with COID-19, time pneumonia who were successively admitted to the resuscitation unit in Lille (France), O'ATE incidence was 20.6%. This case in the same period of 2019, there was a much higher rate of 6.1% compared to patients of exactly the same weight. In autopsies, microthrombs have been described in the capillary vessels of the lung. As the main causes of these disorders, the specific effects of viral infection, inflammation, were considered progressive coagulopathy [23,24,25]. In a one-center retrospective study in China, with covid-19 lying in an intensive care unit, 81 patients with severe pneumonia had a D-dimer > 1500 ng / ml with sensitivity of 85.0% and specificity of 88.5 [26,27,28]. Patients with COVID-19 without strict guidelines, given the inadequacy of the usual instrumental examinations, most experts now believe that screening is not necessary to prove whether there are venous thromboembolic complications (TEA) in asymptomatic patients with very high D-dimer levels [30,31,32]. It has been proposed to use two widely used scales in sepsis to assess the nature of hemostasis system disorders in patients with COVID-19. It appears that the first of these characterizes the activation of blood clotting processes during coagulopathy caused by sepsis and indicates a stage of the process that is not yet coagulopathy. There is evidence that this scale can be used to select patients with COVID-19 who are more likely to benefit from the use of anticoagulants.

Thus, there were severe manifestations of COVID-19 that were successively admitted to Tongji University Hospital in Wuhan, China A retrospective study of the electronic medical records of 499 patients revealed 28 of the patients who received

mainly preventive doses of heparin. In cases where the sum of scores on the Sepsis-induced coagulopathy scale was >4 or there was a significant increase in blood D-dimer levels, daily mortality was low [33,34,35]. The presence of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome (DVS) indicates the development of coagulopathy when it is necessary to replenish the missing components of the blood clotting system. The occurrence of DVS is associated with poor prognosis. Thus, of the 183 patients with COVID-19 confirmed during hospitalization, DVS was recorded in 71.4% of deaths and only 0.6% of those discharged [36,37,38] in the study cited above.

Results. All patients with COVID-19 included in this study were diagnosed in accordance with the recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia caused by infection with the new coronavirus. All patients had laboratory confirmed infection with SARS-CoV-2 (the result of real-time RT-PCR, specific for SARS-CoV-2, was positive). From the hospitalized patients from January 5 to November 10, 2021, 120 patients were selectively examined at the Bukhara Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital. The patients were divided into severe patients ($n=76$) and patients with moderate forms ($n=44$). Of these, 22 (28.9%) patients were hospitalized in the intensive care, 8 (6.6%) patients died. According to the results of laboratory data, it was found that 41 patients had leukopenia, 20 patients had leukocytosis; 98 patients had lymphocytopenia, 4 patients had an increase in the number of lymphocytes, and 18 had normal lymphocyte levels.

The platelet count and coagulation parameters were analyzed in this study.

Of the 120 patients included in the study, thrombocytopenia less than $150 \times 10^9/l$ was detected in 109 (90.8%), thrombocytosis - in 6 (5.0%). Indicators of hemostatic homeostasis in patients with coronavirus infection at admission show that the concentration of D-dimer is increased in 57.9% of patients with moderate form, and in patients with severe form it is detected in 75%. A similar pattern was found in the study of prothrombin time, the indicators are responsibly equal to 89.5% and 79.5%. 50% of patients with moderate form have increased fibrinogen concentrations, and patients with severe form account for 75%. APTT was prolonged in 26.3% of patients with a moderate form of the disease, and in 46.9% with severe. APHL IgG and APHL IgM are respectively elevated in 40.9.3% and 52.3% in moderate, 51.3% and 52.3% in severe patients. Based on the data obtained, scientists are wondering whether patients with severe COVID-19 should be tested for antiphospholipid antibodies to assess their risk of thrombosis and progression of respiratory failure. In addition, whether antiphospholipid syndrome treatment methods, such as plasmapheresis, anticoagulant therapy and complement inhibition, will be effective for COVID-19 patients with high titers of antiphospholipid antibodies.

Thus, the SARS-CoV-2 virus leads to activation of the hemostasis system at different levels. Especially from damage to lung tissue, local endothelial damage can

lead to plasma hemostasis and platelet activation in the course of the disease. In patients hospitalized with a new coronavirus infection, regular use of anticoagulant therapy seems to be guaranteed. These questions require further research.

Conclusion

1. In the pathogenesis of COVID-19, thrombus activation and thromboembolic complications are an important element. Their severity is related to the severity of the manifestation of COVID-19 and its prognosis. Much remains unclear in the prevention and treatment of TEA in COVID-19.

2. Taking into account previously known facts about the selection of methods of treatment of a particular patient, the feedback of the expert community, which is quickly summing up data on the results of COVID-19 and their various interventions, these experiments remain the priority of the currently operating attending physicians.:Bikdeli B, Madhavan MV, Jimenez D, et al. COVID-19 and Thrombotic or Thromboembolic Disease: Implications for Prevention, Antithrombotic Therapy, and Follow-up. *JACC*. 2020. doi:10.1016/j.ac. 2020.04.031.

3. Thus, such indicators of hemostatic homeostasis as platelet levels, D-dimer, fibrinogen and antiphospholipid antibodies are predictors of COVID-19 associated coagulopathy and indicates the severity of the disease in patients. Further research is required to better understand the pathogenesis of COVID-19 associated coagulopathy.

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