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БЎЛАЖАК ТАРИХ ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРИНИ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ШАРОИТДА ТАЙЁРЛАШНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ

Феруза Шакировна Илмуродова

Чирчиқ давлат педагогика университети

Умумий тарих ва таълим методикаси кафедраси ўқитувчиси

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада бўлажака тарих ўқитувчиларини замонавий шароитда тайёрлашнинг услубий жиҳатлари ёритилган. Олий таълимда тарихий таълим тизимини модернизация қилишнинг услубий тизимини янгилашнинг концептуал асослари баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: жамият, тарих, услуб, интеллектуал, авлод, таълим, ўзлаштириш, кўникма, самарадорлик, услуб, назария, асос, фуқаролик, касбий фаолият

ABSTRACT

This article will cover the methodological aspects of preparing teachers of history in modern conditions. In higher education, the conceptual framework for updating the methodological system of modernization of the historical education system is outlined.

Keywords: society, history, style, intellectual, generation, education, mastering, skills, efficiency, Style, Theory, Foundation, citizenship, professional activity

КИРИШ

Юқори даражада ривожланган фуқаролик жамиятини шакллантириш, давлатда демократик кадриятларни ривожлантириш ва замонамизнинг бошқа ижтимоий-сиёсий тенденциялари фуқароларнинг янги авлодини шакллантиришга ёндашувларни сезиларли даражада ўзгартиришни, ёшларни ўқитиш ва тарбиялашнинг юқори самарадорлигини таъминлашни, таълим сифатини оширишни талаб қилади. олий таълимдаги ўқув жараёни. Бугунги кунда фанларни ўқитишга катта аҳамият берилмоқда

Бу келажакдаги тарих ўқитувчиларини олий ўқув юртларида касбий тайёрлаш муаммосини долзарблаштиради.

Бўлажак тарихчиларни университетда тайёрлаш уларни замонавий методологиянинг назарий асосларини билиш, тарихий фанларни ўқитишнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан



таништириш ва касбий фаолиятни амалга оширишда юқори самарадорликни таъминлаш учун зарур бўлган кўникмаларни ривожлантиришга қаратилган бўлиши керак.

Тарихчилар учун университет таълимнинг мазмуни педагогика, психология, тарих ўқитиш методикаси ва бошқа фанларни билишга асосланган бўлиши керак. Амалдаги таълим шакллари (маърузалар, семинарлар ва лаборатория машғулоти) ўқитиш усуллари бўйича тарихий билим ва назарий билимларни мустақамлаш, чуқурлаштириш ва кенгайтиришга, бўлажак тарих ўқитувчилари томонидан зарур ўқув кўникмаларини ўзлаштиришга ва турли хил ва даражадаги таълим муассасаларида ўқув фаолиятини ташкил этишга қаратилган бўлиши керак.

АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ

Касбий фаолиятни амалга ошириш учун бўлажак тарих ўқитувчиларини университетда тайёрлашнинг мақсади талабаларнинг тарихни чуқур ўрганишга йўналтирилганлигини ва тарих фанларини ўқитиш методологиясининг назарий асосларини шакллантириш; талабаларнинг ўқув фаолиятининг юқори самарадорлигини таъминлаш учун зарур бўлган амалий кўникма ва малакаларини ривожлантириш. уларнинг кейинги касбий ва педагогик фаолиятидаги жараёни муҳимдир.

Бугунги кунда педагогика университетида тарих таълимнинг вазифаси тарих ўқитиш методикаси бўйича ишончли фан билимлари ва назарий билимларга эга бўлган, инновацион ўқитиш технологияларидан фойдаланган ҳолда замонавий тарих дарсини ўтказиш кўникмаларига эга бўлган тарих фанлари ўқитувчисини тайёрлашдан иборат.

Тарих ўқитувчиси шахсига қўйиладиган талабларни, ички ва жаҳон жамиятининг ривожланиш тенденцияларини, замонавий педагогика соҳасидаги ютуқларни янгилаш тарихчиларнинг олий ўқув юртларида касбий тайёргарлигини модернизация қилиш муаммосини асослайди, бу тарих фанларини ўқитиш мазмуни ва методикасининг асосий жиҳатларини қайта кўриб чиқишни талаб қилади.

Ёш авлоднинг тарихий онгини шакллантиришнинг асосий манбаи таълим жараёнидир. Олий таълимда тарихни ўқитиш талабаларнинг тарихий жараёнга яхлит муносабатини таъминлайди, тузилган тарихий билимларни шакллантиради.

МУҲОКАМА ВА НАТИЖАЛАР

Замонавий мактаб ўқувчилари ва талабалар томонидан ахборотни ўрганиш ва идрок этиш модели ўзгартирилганлиги



ва олий таълим анъанавий таълим парадигмаси доирасида ўқитишни давом эттирганлиги билан боғлиқ.

Ушбу ғояни сарҳисоб қилар эканмиз, шуни таъкидлаймизки, университет тарихи курси кўп жиҳатдан тегишли мактаб курсини такрорлади ва шунинг учун сифат жиҳатидан янги билимлар йўқ эди. Бу талабанинг тарихга бўлган қизиқишини йўқотиши, тарихий онгни янги сифатга айлантириш ўрнига уни йўқ қилиш ҳодисасининг пайдо бўлиши муаммосини келтириб чиқарди.

Юқорида айтилганларнинг барчаси тарихни ўқитишнинг моҳиятини, хусусан услубий жиҳатларни замонавий педагогика фанининг ютуқлари ва жамият ва давлат томонидан тарих ўқитувчилари шахсига қўйиладиган ҳозирги талабларга мувофиқ қайта кўриб чиқиш муаммосини долзарблаштиради.

Фикримизча, тақдим этилган тарихий билимлар контекстида тарихий фанларни ўқитиш орқали талабага берилган баҳолар, хулосалар бугунги кунда ўсиш фалсафасига эга бўлиши керак ва тарихни ўқитишнинг моҳияти диалогик шаклда бўлиши керак:

- талаба-ўқитувчи суҳбати;

- талабанинг ўқув адабиётлари билан мулоқоти;

- бўлажак мутахассиснинг мактабда ривожланган ва олий мактабда тарихни ўрганиш жараёнида янгиланаётган ўзининг тарихий хотираси билан мулоқоти;

- талабанинг ижтимоий стереотиплар, оммавий онг, ижтимоий ва маиший мифологиялар ва бошқалар шаклида амалга ошириладиган ижтимоий-тарихий тажриба билан мулоқоти.

Ҳозирги босқичда, биринчи навбатда, тарих фанларини ўқитиш методологиясини янгилаш керак. Хусусан, олий касбий педагогик таълим тизимида етакчи технологик, шахсга йўналтирилган ва компетенцияга асосланган ёндашувларнинг ролини асослаш шароитида.

Шундай қилиб, замонавий жамият мустақил қарор қабул қила оладиган ва ўз ҳаракатлари учун жавобгар бўладиган мутахассиснинг маълумотли ва малакали шахсига муҳтож. Шу муносабат билан таълим мазмунини шакллантиришга компетенцияга йўналтирилган ёндашув уни амалга оширишнинг барча даражаларида маҳаллий таълим тизими учун янги концептуал қўлланма бўлди.

Таълимга ваколатли ёндашув, биринчи навбатда, келажакдаги битирувчиларнинг турли хил ҳаётий вазиятларда юзага келадиган муаммоларни олинган билимлар асосида ҳал қилиш қобилиятини шакллантиришни ўз ичига олади. Ушбу ёндашувга асосланиб, талабалар - бўлажак тарих ўқитувчилари эгаллаши



керак бўлган муҳим ваколатларни белгилаш керак. Ушбу ваколатлар қуйидагича гуруҳланган:

1. Когнитив компетенциялар, шу жумладан компетенциялар:

- талабаларнинг ўтмиш арбобларининг ютуқлари ва ишларини мустақил ва мустақил баҳолаш қобилияти;

- талабаларга замонамизнинг сиёсий жараёнларини бошқаришга имкон берадиган замонавий тарихни билиш.

2. Таълим компетенциялари, кенг маънода, ўрганиш қобилияти, яъни олинган билимлардан шахсий ривожланиш учун фойдаланиш, инсон ва жамият олдида турган мураккаб муаммоларни ҳал қилиш йўллари топиш шаклида амалга оширилади.

3. Стратегик ваколатлар, шу жумладан:

- келажакка йўналтириш;

- давлатнинг тарихий ютуқлари асосида қарор қабул қилиш, қарор қабул қилиш стратегиясини танлаш қобилияти;

- шу юрт фуқароси нуктаи назаридан ҳуқуқларни ҳимоя қилиш қобилияти;

- мустақил ҳаракат қилиш, танқидий фикрлаш, ўзи учун жавобгар бўлиш, онгли қарорлар қабул қилиш ва фаол фуқаролик позициясини эгаллаш қобилияти.

Ушбу компетенцияларни шакллантириш заруриятидан келиб чиқиб, ўқитувчи-тарихчининг асосий компетенциялари билан бир каторда, олий таълимда тарихий фанларни ўқитишда услубий ёндашувларни модернизация қилиш зарурлигини асослаш керак.

Бугунги кунда замонавий педагогик технологиялар тушунчалари қоидаларига асосланган фаол ўқитиш усулларига ўтиш долзарб бўлиб қолмоқда, уларнинг юқори даражада мослашувчанлиги ва мослашувчанлиги улардан ўқув жараёнининг турли ҳолатларида самарали фойдаланишга имкон беради. Синфдаги фаол усулларнинг устуворлиги, шунингдек, маъруза ва семинарларнинг махсус шакллари, талабанинг фаол когнитив позициясида бўлиши учун мустақил ишини ташкил этишни талаб қилади. Таълимнинг фаол усуллари ва шакллари, энг аввало, талабаларнинг ўз-ўзини ўрганиш ва ўзини такомиллаштиришга бўлган эҳтиёжини қондиради. Ушбу контекстдаги самарали усулларга қуйидагилар қиради:

- талабаларни тарихни чуқур ўрганишга ундайдиган семинарлар учун муаммоларни ҳал қилиш вазифалари;

- талабаларни излашга, ўтмишни мустақил ўрганишга қаратилган илмий иншолаш;



- муайян вазиятларни таҳлил қилиш;
- муаммоли муаммоларни ҳал қилиш;
- индивидуал семинарлар, давра суҳбатлари ва бошқалар.

Талабалар ишини фаоллаштиришнинг бундай усуллари самарали, масалан:

- маърузачи учун муаммоли масалаларни мустақил шакллантириш;
- олинган концептуал аппаратлар асосида тарих фанининг долзарб муаммоларини таҳлил қилиш;
- семинар мавзуси доирасида талабаларни энг кўп қизиқтирган масалалар ва муаммоларни шакллантириш ва муҳокама қилиш .

Мухим шарт-бу мақсадли йўналишда фарқ қиладиган технологиялар, усуллар ва ўқитиш шакллариининг комбинацияси. Бу ўқув жараёнини зарур кўп қиррали ва маҳсулдорлик билан таъминлайди, уни ҳақиқатан ҳам шаклда самарали ва мазмунан муаммоли қилади.

ХУЛОСА

Юқоридагиларни умумлаштириб, хулоса қиламизки, замонавий тенденциялар ва ёш тарих ўқитувчиларининг тайёргарлик даражасини таҳлил қилиш ушбу соҳада бўлажак мутахассисларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини амалга оширишнинг мазмунини ва хусусан, услубий жиҳатларини қайта кўриб чиқишни талаб қилади. Ушбу муаммони ҳал қилиш келажакдаги тарихчилар учун олий ўқув юртларида таълимнинг самарали воситалари, усуллари, технологиялари ва шакллариини излашни талаб қилади.

Ҳозирги босқичда ўрганишни индивидуаллаштиришнинг янги шакллариини излаш ва талабанинг позициясини фаоллаштириш ҳар бир талабанинг қобилиятларини ҳар томонлама рағбатлантириш доирасида, унинг қизиқишлари, мотивлари ва интеллектуал, ҳиссий, иродавий ва фаол соҳаларнинг ривожланиш хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда амалга оширилади. Ушбу изланишлар мутахассисларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини амалга оширишнинг янги моделини ишлаб чиқишга, ҳар бир шахснинг асосий ўқув мақсадларига эришишини таъминлашга, билим ва кўникмаларни эгаллашнинг ягона, аниқ белгиланган даражасига олиб чиқишга қаратилган.

Бўлажак ўқитувчиларнинг тарихий таълимини такомиллаштиришга қаратилган чора - тадбирлар ягона вазифага-университетда тарихчиларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга кўтаришга қаратилган.

Олий таълимда тарихий таълим тизимини модернизация қилиш нафақат услубий тизимни янгилаш, балки уни амалга оширишнинг концептуал асосларини ҳам



тавсифлаш керак. Бизнинг фикримизча, таълимни инсонпарварлаштириш, демократлаштириш ва индивидуаллаштириш курси бўлажак тарихчиларнинг олий таълимда касбий тайёргарлик даражасини сифат жиҳатидан оширишга имкон беради.

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YAPON MADANIYATIDA DINNING AHAMIYATI

Akram Mengli o'g'li Toshtemirov

CHDPU o'qituvchisi

akramtoshtemirov1994@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada jahonda o'ziga xos madaniyati bilan ajralib turadigan yaponlar hayotida dinning ahamiyati, turli diniy qarashlarning madaniy hayotning turli sohalarida aks etishi haqida mulohazalar keltirib o'tilgan. Shuningdek ushbu maqola Yaponiya madaniyatini o'rganish uning o'ziga xosligini va jahon madaniy merosiga qo'shgan hissasini chuqurroq tushunishga, shuningdek, yapon madaniyatining zamonaviy dunyo san'ati, falsafasi va jamiyatiga ta'sirini baholashga imkon beradi. Buddizm bu yerda dunyoning abadiyligi haqidagi sevimli mavzusini qo'shdi. Ushbu ikkala shart ham birgalikda yapon san'atini o'zgaruvchanlik va abadiylikni ulug'lashga olib keldi.

Yaponiyada Sinto falsafasi (sintoizm) tabiatga hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lishda muhim rol o'ynadi va Xudo xuddi atrofida tabiat bo'ylab tarqalgandek ekanligini ta'kidladi: faqat shunday dunyo abadiy farovonlikning ramzi bo'lib, u tabiatga hurmat, tabiatning uyg'unligiga asoslanadi. di. O'rta asrlarda Yaponiyada o'qimishli odam uchun eng muhim mezon uning tabiat go'zalligini qadrlash va tasvirlash qobiliyati edi. Ushbu jarayonlar diniy qarashlar va madaniyatda o'z aksini topmasdan qolmagan.

Kalit so'zlar: Buddizm, Eyzay, Nara davri, sinto, mifologiya, konfutsiylik.

KIRISH

Yaponiya madaniyati o'zining o'ziga xosligi, boyligi va ko'p asrlik tarixi bilan ko'plab tadqiqotchilar va yapon san'ati va urf-odatlarini muxlislarining e'tiborini tortadi. Yaponiya qadimiy an'analar va zamonaviy tendentsiyalar birlashib, noyob madaniy landshaftni yaratgan mamlakat edi. Yaponiya madaniyatini o'rganish-bu yapon jamiyatining asosini tashkil etuvchi noyob diniy marosimlar, san'at, falsafa va til dunyosiga qiziqish demakdir. Yaponiya madaniyatini o'rganish uning o'ziga xosligini va jahon madaniy merosiga qo'shgan hissasini chuqurroq tushunishga, shuningdek, yapon madaniyatining zamonaviy dunyo san'ati, falsafasi va jamiyatiga ta'sirini baholashga imkon beradi. Dunyoning eng qadimgi va eng boy madaniyatlaridan biri bo'lgan Yaponiya o'zining xilma-xilligi va go'zalligi bilan ilhomlantirishda va hayratga solishda davom etmoqda va o'z tadqiqotchilarining qalbida o'chmas iz qoldirmoqda. Ushbu xalq madaniy hayotida dinning ta'siri ayniqsa kuchli bo'lgan. Yaponiya tarixida turli diniy qarashlar o'z aksini topgan. Jumladan buddizm,



konfutsiylik, sintoizm dinlarining yapon madaniy tarixida o'zni nihoyatda katta hisoblanadi.

An'anaviy buddizmda inson faqat universal dunyo qonunining-dharmaning beixtiyor ijrochisidir. Bu qonun inson uchun mavjud emas, lekin u unda amalga oshiriladi va tushuniladi. Biroq, inson yaxshi va yomon ishlar qilib, koinotning asosini tashkil etuvchi ma'lum bir axloqiy mexanizmni faollashtiradi. Buddizm nuqtai nazaridan, inson hayoti nasroniylikdagi kabi bebaho sovg'a emas, balki qayta tug'ilish zanjiridagi lahzalardan faqat bittasi. Buddistlar o'limdan keyin abadiy hayotga intilmaydilar, chunki ular buni oliy maqsad emas, balki berilgan deb bilishadi. Buddistlarning fikriga ko'ra, abadiy hayot o'limning abadiy garovidir. Buddizmda "qaram kelib chiqishi"deb ataladigan ta'limot mavjud. Uning mohiyati shundaki, inson uchun azob-uqubatlarning manbai hayotga chanqoqlik, istaklar, hayotga bog'lanishdir. Buddistlar dunyoni xayoliy deb hisoblashadi va shuning uchun u va'da qilgan zavqlar hayoliydir. Inson sabab va ta'sir qonuniga bog'liq. Buddistlar nuqtai nazariga ko'ra, tirik mavjudotlar abadiy qayta tug'ilishga mahkumdirlar va har qanday yangi mavjudotning sharti avvalgilarining natijasidir, ya'ni barcha yaxshi ishlar yoki to'plangan xizmatlar va yomon ishlar, to'plangan anti-xizmatlar yig'indisi.

Buddist uchun inson tug'ilishining o'zi faqat cheksiz borliq jarayoniga qo'shilishni anglatadi, bu yerda o'lim bu jarayonning oxiri emas, balki ong mavjudligining boshqa shakliga – muqarrar ravishda yangi tug'ilishdan oldingi oraliq mavjudotga o'tishdir. Buddizmda eng muhim joylardan biri shaxsiyat birligini inkor etish bilan bog'liq. Har bir shaxs, yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, "o'zgaruvchan" shakllar klasteri shaklida ifodalanadi. Buddaning aytishicha, shaxsiyat besh elementdan iborat: jismoniy, hissiyot, istak, vakillik va bilish. Buddizmda inson ruhiga hayot siklida ishtirok etadigan abadiy element sifatida alohida e'tibor beriladi. Buddaning ta'limotiga ko'ra, ruh alohida elementlarga bo'linadi. Xuddi shu odam yangi tug'ilishda g'ildiragidan chiqish, yakuniy va abadiy dam olish buddizmida najot talqinining asosiy elementidir. Yaponiyada buddizmni o'rnatish jarayonida buddizmning yangi dinlaridan farqli o'laroq an'anaviy deb ataladigan bir necha mazhablar yoki buddizm maktablari shakllandi. Ularning barchasi Mahayana yoki buddizmning Shimoliy filiali deb ataladi. Nara davrida shakllangan eng qadimiy mazhablar (Kogon, Risu, xoso) oxir-oqibat o'z ta'sirini yo'qotdi.

Buddizm idealiga erishishni targ'ib qiluvchi Zen maktabi - Buddaning mohiyatini o'z - o'zini chuqur tafakkur qilish orqali aniqlash Yaponiyada keng tarqaldi. Zen buddizmida ikkita asosiy mazhab mavjud: Eyzay (1141-1215) tomonidan tashkil etilgan Rinzay va birinchi voizi Dogen (1200-1253) bo'lgan Soto.



ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ushbu e'tiqodning o'ziga xos xususiyati satoriga yerishishda meditatsiya va psixotrening boshqa usullarining roliga ko'proq e'tibor berishdir. Satori xotirjamlik, muvozanat, mavjudlik hissi, "ichki ma'rifat" degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Zen ayniqsa XIV-XV asrlarda keng tarqaldi. Samuraylar orasida, uning g'oyalari syogunlarning homiyligidan zavqlana boshlaganda. Qattiq intizom, doimiy o'zini o'zi tarbiyalash va ustoz hokimiyatining shubhasizligi g'oyalari jangchilarning dunyoqarashiga to'liq mos keldi. Zen milliy an'analarda o'z aksini topgan va adabiyot va san'atga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Zen asosida choy marosimi o'stiriladi, gullarni tartibga solish texnikasi ishlab chiqilmoqda va bog'dorchilik san'ati shakllanmoqda. Zen rasm, she'riyat va dramada maxsus yo'nalishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Zenni o'qitish va amaliyoti Yapon madaniyatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi va butun dunyoga ma'lum bo'lgan Zen san'atini vujudga keltirdi. Unda o'zgaruvchanlik, abadiylik, xayoliy, past va baland, kichik va buyuklarning muhim birligi g'oyasi mavjud. Zen arxitektura, landshaft san'ati, rasm, she'riyat, dizaynga ta'sir ko'rsatdi, choy marosimini, jang san'atining maxsus turlarini, o'zini himoya qilishni keltirib chiqardi. Guldasta yasash falsafasi va estetikasi, Yapon raqsi va noh teatri asarlari u bilan bog'liq. Zen hayot falsafasi deb ataladi. Kitaro Nishidaning so'zlariga ko'ra, barcha haqiqat kontekstual maydon tomonidan yaratilgan. Zen bunday maydonni yaratadi, bizni go'zallarga va u orqali yashirin haqiqatlarga, transandantalga yaqinlashtiradigan bunday kontekst. Ta'lim ko'plab mamlakatlarning falsafasi va san'atiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Sansuiga (tog'lar va suvlarning Yapon rasmlari), landshaft rasmlari, uzoq Sharqdagi (Xitoy, Koreya va Yaponiya) uchta asosiy rasm janrlaridan biri, "jimbusuga" (portret va janr rasmlari) va "katega" (gullar va qushlarning rasmlari). V-asrga kelib nazariy rassomlar peyzaj rasmining asosiy vazifalarini shakllantirdilar. Landshaft atrofdagi tabiatning go'zalligini talqin qilishda falsafiy tamoyillarning ifodasi sifatida o'ylab topilgan. Biroq, faqat Song sulolasi rassomlari o'z asarlarida bu vazifalarni o'zida mujassam etgan. Kompozitsiyaning asosiy turlari yaratildi va toshlar va toshlar, daraxtlar va tog' cho'qqilarini tasvirlash texnikasi ishlab chiqildi.

Zen buddizm bilan bir qatorda Song va Yuan sulolalari Xitoy madaniyat shunday Zen rohiblar tomonidan Yaponiyaga keldi. Birinchi landshaft rassomlari Xiubong dan Sekokuji monastiri, idealizatsiya qilingan lirik landshaftlarni tasvirlaydigan xitoylik rohib rassomlari va sud rassomlik Akademiyasining rassomlaridan olingan motiflardan foydalangan. Xubongning izdoshi va uning shogirdi Sessu peyzaj rasmlarida yanada dramatik uslubga o'tdilar. XVI-asrning kattaroq devor rasmlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoji Yaponiyaga xos landshaft rasmlarining o'zgarishiga olib keldi. Rassomlar qal'alar va monastirlarda devor va ekranlarni bo'yab, Yaponiyada birinchi professional rasm maktablarini tashkil etishdi.



Bu sohadagi aniq yutuq Kano Motonobuning ishi bo'ldi. XVIII - asrda Xitoyning "Janubiy maktabi" an'analari nanga maktabi rassomlari-Ike no Taiga va Yosa Buson tomonidan landshaft rasmlarida qayta tiklandi. Shu bilan birga, tani Bunte, Maruyama Oke va Xokusay kabi Yapon rassomlari orasida tabiatdan yozishga bo'lgan qiziqish ularga sansuiga konseptual landshaftidan "fukaiga"deb nomlangan manzaralarni real tasvirlashga o'tishga imkon berdi.

Buddizm bilan birga sintoizm, milliy yapon dini, yapon dindorlarining aksariyati tomonidan qo'llaniladi. Buddizm-kelib chiqishi buyuk Buddaning hayoti va ta'limotida bo'lgan diniy oqimga berilgan nom. Buddizm o'zgarimas ta'limotni anglatadi yoki Dharma bu o'tkinchi bo'lgan hamma narsaning orqasida yotadi.

Sintoizm qadimgi tabiatni ma'naviyilastirish va vafot etgan ajdodlarni ilohiylastirishdan kelib chiqqan. Sintoizmga ko'ra, inson son – sanoqsiz xudolar va ruhlardan biri-kamidani kelib chiqadi. Yaponiya imperatorlari sulolasining ajdodi hisoblangan Oliy Xudo – Quyosh ma'budasi Amaterasu-o-mi-kami ("osmonda porlayotgan buyuk ma'buda") alohida o'rin tutadi. Marhumning ruhi, muayyan sharoitlarda, kami bo'lishga qodir. O'z navbatida, kami marosim ob'ektlariga (qilich, oyna, Xudoning haykalchasi yoki uning nomi yozilgan planshet) aylanish qobiliyatiga ega va bunday ob'ekt –shintai ibodat ob'ektiga aylanadi. Sinto ibodati 4 elementdan iborat – poklanish (xarai), qurbonlik (shinsei), qisqa ibodat (norito) va libatsiya (naorai).

V-VI asrlardan boshlab imperator sudi asosiy Sinto ibodatxonalari faoliyatini boshqara boshladi: eng muhim marosimlar VII-asrda sintoizmning oliy ruhoniysi deb e'lon qilingan imperator tomonidan shaxsan amalga oshirildi. Sintoizm yagona kanonik adabiyotning yo'qligi VII-VIII asrlarda qadimiy tarixiy afsonalar, afsonalar va ertaklar to'plamlari – "Kojiki" ("qadimgi ishlar rekordi") va "Nihon seki" ("Yaponiya yilnomalari") yaratilishi bilan qopladi. Buddizmning Koreya va Xitoydan Yaponiyaga kirib borishi sintoizmning monopol pozitsiyasini asta-sekin yo'q qildi.

Feodalizmning gullab-yashnagan davrida buddizm Yaponiyaning diniy hayotida ustun rol o'ynay boshladi, shuning uchun ko'pchilik yaponlar bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita din – buddizm va sinto (Rebusinto) bilan shug'ullana boshladilar: masalan, nikohlar, bola tug'ilishi va mahalliy bayramlar edi odatda Sinto an'analari ko'ra nishonlanadi va dafn marosimlari asosan buddizm qoidalariga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi.

XVII-XVIII asrlarda bir guruh faylasuflar Yaponiyada "tarixiy maktab" deb nomlangan faol faoliyatni boshladilar (M. Kamo, N. Motoori va boshqalar.). "Tarixiy maktab" imperator hokimiyatining kultini va to'liqligini tiklash uchun sintoizmni kuchaytirishga kirishdi. Keyin Meydzi inqilobi (1867-1868) va 1945 yil oxirigacha sintoizm buddizm bilan birga imperator va hukumatning maxsus homiyligidan bahramand bo'ldi. Sinto va buddist ibodatxonalariga muntazam tashriflar maktab o'quvchilari va hukumat amaldorlariga yuklatilgan.



Sintoizmga ko'ra, ochiq dunyo va yashirin dunyo mavjud bo'lib, ular namoyon bo'ladi va namoyon bo'lmaydi. Xaosdan paydo bo'lgan birinchi xudolar Izanagi (Izanaki) va Izanami ikkala jinsning belgilariga ega (androgen). Ular boshqa xudolarni, shu jumladan olov xudosini tug'dilar, ular Izanamining ko'kragini kuydirdilar, keyin u o'liklarning Shohligiga bordi va u yerda u ulardan birinchisi bo'ldi. Izanagi o'z ijodini davom yettirib, Yapon panteonining eng oliy xudosi Amaterasu quyosh ma'budasini yaratdi, shuningdek, androginiya belgilariga ega va yaponlarning imperatorlik chizig'ining boshlanishini belgiladi. Sintoizm to'rt dunyoning mavjudligini tan oladi: yer osti, dunyoviy, samoviy va abadiy, transsendent. Xudolar, xudolar daryolar, tog'larning mohiyati sifatida, o'liklarning ruhlari sifatida, ajoyib qobiliyat egalari yoki ibodatxonalarining homiylari, shu jumladan buddistlar sifatida ko'rinmas holda mavjud bo'lgan odamni o'rab oladi. Yaponiyada Sinto buddist ibodatxonalari mavjud. Sintoizm imperial shakllariga ega (yaponcha kosisu), ma'bud (yaponcha jingu, jinja), mazhablararo (yaponcha keha) va xalq (yaponcha. minkan). U mifologiya, marosimlar, bayramlar va qadimiy adabiyotga katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan.

Ko'pgina dinlar — buddizm, jaynizm, sintoizm, hinduizm - nafaqat hayotga, balki yovvoyi tabiat ob'ektlariga — bog'lar, daraxtlar, hayvonlar, buloqlar, daryolar, ko'llar, orollar, tog'lar va hokazolarga muqaddaslik maqomini beradi.

Sintoizm an'anaviy Yapon dinidir. Sinto dini tabiat kuchlarini, hayvonlarni va taniqli odamlarni ilohiylashtiradi. Bu xudolar Yapon tilida "kami" deb ataladi.

Konfutsiylik va buddizmdan farqli o'laroq, sintoizm faqat yaponlarga xos bo'lgan sof milliy dindir. Uning panteonida 8 milliondan ortiq xudolar bor, ular orasida o'liklarning ruhlari, daryolar, tog'lar, ko'llar ruhlari va hunarmandchilik homiylari ham bor. Ushbu ta'limotga ko'ra, o'limdan keyin odamlar ular kelib chiqqan kamiga aylanishi mumkin. Bu din o'z izdoshlaridan ibodat qilishni yoki muqaddas matnlarni o'qishni talab qilmaydi. Ma'bud bayramlari va marosimlarida qatnashish kifoya. Marosimlar bu yerda konfutsiylikdan kam rol o'ynaydi. Kundalik hayotning har bir tafsiloti, har bir tafsiloti, xoh salomlashish, xoh choy ziyofati bo'lsin, uzoq marosimga o'ralgan. Insonning maqsadi tabiat bilan uyg'un yashashdir, shuning uchun odatda yapon uylarida mebel deyarli yo'q bo'lgan va har bir uy, iloji bo'lsa, ba'zan kichik bog' yoki maysazor yoki miniatyura betartibli bilan chiroyli mayda ko'llar bilan bezatilgan. Tabiat va dunyo o'zlarini rivojlantiradi va hech qanday yuqori aqlga bog'liq emas. Dunyo tirik va jonsiz, insoniy va tabiiy, yerdagi va keyingi hayotga bo'linmaydi. Oxirat dunyoviy hayotning aksidir. Bu zulmatning ma'yus dunyosi emas. Sintoizmga ko'ra, o'lim bir holatdan ikkinchisiga tabiiy o'tishdir.

Ajdodlar xudolaridan tashqari, yaponlar ko'plab landshaft xudolari va xudolariga sig'inishgan-turli xil tabiiy kuchlarning asoslari: yomg'ir, zilzila, tog', hovuz, yo'l - ularning barchasi sinto ruhoniylari tomonidan ibodat qilingan xudolarning rahm-shafqatida edi. Ushbu



xudolarning kuchi cheksiz emas edi va odatda nisbatan kichik hududga tarqaldi.

O'nlab Sinto mazhablari mavjud, ularning aksariyati qadimgi elementar ruh belgilarining izlarini saqlaydi, ammo yangilanganlari ham bor. Shunday qilib, tenrikyo mazhabi tenrining ilohiy universal ongiga sig'inadi. Ammo umuman olganda, sintoizm nafaqat umumiy, balki mahalliy, shuningdek, oilaviy ko'plab xudolarga sig'inishni o'z ichiga oladi .

XULOSA

Umuman olganda , yaponlar kundalik hayotida din eng asosiy o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Madaniyatning ko'plab tarmoqlarida ham diniy qarashlarning aks etganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Xulosa sifatida shuni alohida ta'kidlab o'tish mumkinki, Yaponiya tarixini, madaniyatini va kundalik hayotini o'rganishda ushbu huddudagi diniy qarashlarga alohida urg'u berish hamda mufassal o'rganish lozim.

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MNEMONIKA SHARQ VA G'ARB TAJRIBALARINING TARIXDA UYG'UNLIGI

Mahfuza Husenovna Sa'dullayeva

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

“Umumiy tarix va ta'lim metodikasi” kafedrası o'qituvchisi

sadullaevamahfuza5@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA:

Ushbu maqolamizda ta'lim sohasiga zamonaviy, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish haqidagi fikrlarimiz o'rin olgandir. Bu jarayonlarni g'arb va sharq tadqiqotchilari ishlarida yoritilishi, shuningdek ta'lim sifatini oshirish va bu borada mnemonik texnologiyalardan foydalanishning ahamiyati, natijalari va samarasi yoritib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Mnemonik texnika, Inkvizitsiya, assotsiatsiya usuli, klassik kitob, tafakkur, Vizantiya, mnemonist, rekonstruksiya, Mojoy.

ABSTRACT:

In this article, Our thoughts on the introduction of modern, new technologies into the field of education may have taken place. These processes are highlighted in the work of Western and eastern researchers, as well as the importance, results and effect of improving the quality of education and the use of mnemonic technologies in this regard.

Keywords: mnemonic technique, Inquisition, Association method, classical book, contemplation, Byzantium, mnemonist, reconstruction, major.

KIRISH

Mnemonika sohasiga qiziqish qadimdan paydo bo'lgan va mnemonistlar tomonidan bir nechta tajribalar amalga oshirilgan. Bizga bu tajribalarni o'rganish hayotimizning har bir sohasi uchun foydali hisoblanadi. Shuningdek tarix uchun ham. Biz mnemonik tajribalarni o'rganishni qadimgi, o'rta asrlar, va yangi davrga bo'lib, sharq va g'arb asosida o'rganishimiz mumkin va bu mnemonik tajribalarni ta'rixni o'rganishda qo'llasak maqsadga muvofiq bo'lardi. Chuni bugungi raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan zamonda mnemonik texnikalardan foydalanish bizning ma'lumotlarni qanday oson yodlashni va bizning tafakkurimizni kengaytiruvchi aql mashqlari hisoblanadi. Qadimgi Rim yozuvchisi Pliniy Elder shunday degan edi: “Bizning xotiramiz insonni shaxs qiladigan sovg'adir”.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Mnemonika XVIII-XIX asrlarda rivojlana boshlagan, uning eng rivojlangan davri XX asr hisoblangan. Hatto Germaniyada fan



sifatida kiritilgan. Bunga sabab odamlar avval xabarlarini gazeta va jurnallar orqali bilishgan bo'lsa, bu asrga kelib texnikalar rivojlandi va ma'lumotlar ko'paydi. XX asrda shuning uchun mnemonikani rivojlangan davr deb aytish mumkin. Kundalik hayotda mnemonikaga talab ortgan. K.Higbeening bir asrlik tadqiqotlari davomida xotirada mnemonik tizimlar, yosh bolalarda mnemonikadan foydalanish mumkinmi, sizning xotirangiz va u qanday ishlaydi hamda uni qanday yaxshilash mumkin deb nomlangan savollarga javob berdi. F. Yates "The art of memory" (xotira san'ati) deb nomlangan asari mavjud. Frensis Yatsning "Xotira san'ati": Ushbu klassik kitob xotira san'atining tarixiy nuqtai nazarini taqdim etadi, uning qadimgi davrlardan Uyg'onish davrigacha bo'lgan evolyutsiyasini kuzatadi. U tarix davomida xotira chempionlari tomonidan qo'llanilgan texnika va strategiyalar, shu jumladan mnemonikadan foydalanish haqidagi tushunchalarni o'z ichiga oladi. V.A Kozarenko o'zining xotira maktabida o'qitish tizimida xotiradan foydalanishni yo'lga qo'ydi 1974-yilda J.Torgetson tomonidan "O'qish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmagan bolalarda yodlash jarayonlari", T.Mur tomonidan "Xotira va idrokda tasvir va ma'no" deb nomlangan maqolalar e'lon qilingan.

Sharq tadqiqotchilaridan mnemonist tadqiqotchilarni misol qilsak: Sh.Rahmonov, Sh.Rahmonov va I.Sattibayev, Sh.Abduraimova, S.Muydinovlar tomonidan "Mojoy" tizimi amaliy o'rganilgan. M.Abdullayev va I.Sattiboyevlar: "So'z yodlash sirlari" nomli kitoblari chiqarilgan. Sh. Rahmonovning "Mukammal xotira", "Xotira sa'nati yoki miyyangiz imkoniyatlarini kashf qiling" nomli kitoblari mavjud.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.

Italiyalik faylasuf Jordano Brunoning "G'ayriinsoniy" xotirasi bor edi u muqaddas kitobni sahifa raqamlarigacha yod olgan edi. Jordano Bruno samarali xotira sirlarini ochib beradigan maxsus darsliklarning birinchi mualliflaridan biri va birinchi mnemonist o'qituvchi edi. Keyinchalik u Inkvizitsiya sudiga tortilgan. F.Yatesning "The art of memory" asari bor. Ushbu klassik kitob xotira san'atining tarixiy nuqtai nazarini taqdim etadi, uning qadimgi davrlardan, uyg'onish davrigacha bo'lgan evolyutsiyasini kuzatadi. U tarix davomida xotira chempionlari tomonidan qo'llanilgan texnika va strategiyalar, shu jumladan mnemonikadan foydalanish haqidagi tushunchalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Frensis Yeyts 1952 yilda Varburg institutida o'tkazilgan seminarida Brunoning xotira san'ati bo'yicha olib borgan tadqiqotining birinchi natijalarini tushuntirib berdi. U Brunoning 1582 yilda Parijda nashr etilgan birinchi mnemonik asari De Umbris Idearumda tasvirlangan g'ildirakni rekonstruksiya qilishini ko'rsatdi. Quyida tasvirlangan g'ildiraklar xuddi shu ishning bir qismidir va kattaroq g'ildirakdan foydalanishga kirish bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Bu usuldan tarixdagi sanalarni, xronologik jadvallarni yodlashda foydalanishimiz mumkin. Vatikan bilan bog'liq rivojlanayotgan uyushmalar, Vatikan kutubxonasining boshlig'i



Juzeppe Mezzofantini eslash mumkin, u 57 tilni yaxshi bilgan. S. Zveyj “Kitob sotuvchisi Mendel” har doim nashr etilgan kitoblar haqidagi ulkan bibliografik ma’lumotlarni xotirasida saqlagan. O’rta osiyolik Farobiy ham 70 dan ortiq tillarni bilgan. Ular tilni o’rganishda bir so’zning boshqa tillarda nima deb atalishi haqida taqqoslab chiqqan. Masalan, O’qimoq inglizchada nima, turkchada nima, ruschada nima deb atalishini bilgan va yodlab chiqqan. Men bu usuldan tarixdagi sanalarni yod olishda foydalanganman. Masalan, 1453 yilda yuz yillik urush tugagan va aynan shu yilda Vizantiya qulagan hisoblanadi. Bu usul bir-biriga taqqoslab o’rganishda samarali metodlardan biridir. O’rta Osiyodan yetishib chiqqan Abu Ali ibn Sino 450 dan ortiq asarlarida minglab o’simlik nomlarini yoddan bilgan va foydalangan. Unga bunda u haqida aniq ma’lumotni bilishi va assotsatsiya ya’ni bir-biriga bog’lash usuli qo’l kelgan. Bugungi kunda ham biz til o’rganishda foydalanamiz. Yana Al Buxoriy, At Termiziy ko’plab hadislarni sahihlarini ajratgan va ularni bir ko’rishda yoddan bilganligi aytiladi. Napoleon ajoyib xotiraga ega edi. U son-sanoqsiz odamlarni, xaritalarni va qo’shinlarning joylashuvini eslay olardi. Uning iste’dodi tezda harakat qilish va g’alaba qozonish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishga imkon berdi, bir necha qadam oldinda dushmanning harakatlarini kutdi. Uning noyob xotirasi bor edi. U “Napalyon sandiqlari”dan foydalangan. Barcha ma’lumotlarni sandiqqa kodlagan va askarni ko’rganda u haqidagi ma’lumotlarni eslagan. Bu usul tarixni o’rganishda samaralidir. Katta davrlarni va ma’lumotlarni esda saqlashda shu usuldan foydalanilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo’ladi. Amir Temur ham shunday qobiliyatli edi. O’rta asrlarda bilim kuch bo’lsa uni miyada ushlab turish muhim hisoblangan deydi R.Bekon.

Mnemonikada izlanishlarga ko’ra, 1967 yilda Gerald R. Miller tomonidan o’tqazilgan tadqiqot orqali Mnemonika eslab qolishni kuchaytirish san’ati ekanligini aytgan edi. So’ngi 23 yilning 10 yilligida psixologiya va boshqa fanlarning turli sohalari tadqiqotchilarining hissasi bilan xotiraga ijtimoiy-madaniy ta’sirlar bo’yicha nazariy munozaralar va tadqiqotlar kuchaymoqda. Masalan, Daffi va Kitayama 2007; Vang, 1998; Jobson, Moradi, Gutchess va boshqalar. Malakali xotira nazariyasi K. Anders Erikson va Bill Cheyz tomonidan xotirani tekshirishda mnemonik qurilmalarning samaradorligini tushuntirish uchun taklif qilingan. Ular qisqa muddatli xotirani uzoq muddatli xotiraga aylantirish uchun cheklovlarni yengib o’tish ya’ni malakali xotira nazariyasi uchta bosqichni o’z ichiga oladi: mazmunli kodlash, qidirish tuzilishi va tezlashtirish. Mnemonist Hunter 1967-yilda shunday degandi tabiatga oid tadqiqotlar va inson xotirasining ishlashi tom ma’noda son-sanoqsiz ma’lumotlar tog’larini o’z ichiga oladi. Xotira bo’yicha mutaxassislarning fikriga ko’ra, uch yoki to’rt elementdan iborat bo’laklar ketma-ket guruhlangan. Masalan, 1-9-4-5 raqamlari ketma-ketligini “Ikkinchi jahon urushi tugagan yil” deb eslash mumkin.

Shedd tizimi. Kichik raqamlar, masalan, tarixiy sanalar yoki qisqa telefon raqamlari, har bir so’z qat’iy belgilangan tartibda va



yodlangan raqamga mos keladigan harflar soniga ega bo'lgan maxsus iborani tuzish orqali o'rganish mumkin. Misol uchun, 846 raqamni eslamog'chi bo'lsangiz, unda birinchi so'z 8 ta harfdan, ikkinchisi-4 tadan, uchinchisi-6 ta harfdan iborat bo'lgan iborani o'ylab topish kerak. Shunday qilib, 846 raqami "Registon tinch bo'lsin" (Abdulfayzxon iborasi) iborasiga mos keladi. O'quvchilarda o'quv materialini yodlash malakasini shakllantirish jarayoni bir necha bosqichlarga bo'lingan. Dastlabki bosqichda matn bilan ishlash, uni siqish, ya'ni kodlash mahoratini mashq qilaman. Buning uchun men "So'z belgilari" texnikasidan foydalanaman. Paragrafning katta matnidani eslab qolish osonroq bo'lgan kichik so'zlar zanjiri olinadi. Yaxshi yodlash uchun bu so'zlar katta harflar bilan yozilishi kerak. Bunday zanjirdagi so'zlar bir-biri bilan mantiqiy aloqador bo'lishi kerak.

Masalan: "O'rta asrlarda savdo"

Shahar — savdogarlar — gildiya — tovar ishlab chiqarish — pul — hayotni yaxshilashi — yo'llar — ko'priklar — aravalar — dengiz yo'llari — karavel — Sharqiy — Italiya — Venetsiya va Genuya — ziravorlar — "qalampir sumkasi" — Shimoliy va Boltiq dengizi — Bryugge — Ganza Liga — savdo punktlari — yarmarkalar — shampan — pul almashtiruvchilar — kreditorlar — banklar — mulk

"Bolqon yarim orolining Usmonli turklari tomonidan bosib olinishi"

Ekumeniya - 476 - Vizantiya - 395/1453 Imperiya - Usmonlilar imperiyasi - 1299/1922 - Saljuqiy turklari - Kichik Osiyo - Usmon - Usmonli turklari - Sulton - Bolqon - o'lpon - 1365-1453-Adrianopol/Edirna - Serbina I. O. Kosovo jangi (1389) - Milosh Obilich - 1499 - Bolgariya - kuz (1396) - Varna jangi (1444) - kengayish - Salib yurishlari - Konstantinopol - Mehmed II Fotih - Bosfor - Oltin Shox - 1453 - Istanbul

Axborot bilan ishlashning navbatdagi bosqichi - marker so'zlar bilan yozilgan matnni kengaytirish, ya'ni uni kodlash. Buning uchun "Siz buni bilasizmi?" texnikasidan foydalanamiz. Bu erda bir nechta variantlar bor:

1. Marker so'zlar yordamida batafsil matnni og'zaki talaffuz qilish
2. Yozma kodlash - matnni daftarga yoki maxsus shakllarda yozish
3. Jadvalda ishlash.

Ushbu jadval 2 shaklda bo'lishi mumkin. Bitta holatda, birinchi ustun allaqachon zanjirdagi so'zlar bilan berilgan va talabalar bu so'zlar bilan jummalarni yozadilar. Mavzu bo'yicha izchil matn bo'lishi kerak. Aks holda, ikkala ustun ham bo'sh. 2 talaba bitta jadval bilan ishlaydi: biri ustunni so'zlar bilan to'ldiradi, ikkinchisi ustunni gaplar bilan to'ldiradi. Bunda har bir ustun uchun ikkala talabaning ishi baholanadi.

Masalan: Har qanday darsda ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan universal jadval:

So'zlar Takliflar

Familiyasi Ism Familiyasi Ism

Keyinchalik marker so'zlar bilan ishlaymiz. Ushbu bosqichdagi asosiy vazifa so'zlarni eslab qolish, ularni bir butunga



bog'lashdir. Buning uchun zanjirning ma'nosini vizual tasvirlar bilan ko'rsatish kerak, ya'ni ma'lumotni yorqin rasmga joylashtirish kerak - siz mavzu bo'yicha "Ramka" olasiz. Rasmni eslab qolish kerak, shuning uchun biz uni ongimizga juda katta va yorqin chizamiz. Xuddi shunday, atama yoki tushuncha ham xuddi shunday belgilanishi mumkin. Ushbu usul aniq ma'lumotni eslab qolish uchun ham qo'llaniladi.

XULOSA

Yuqoridagi mnemonik texnologiyalarni o'rganish natijasida, ularni tarixda qo'llab chiqar ekanmiz, eng samarali usul deb, "Aql xaritasi" va assotsiatsiya usulini olasak bo'ladi. Bu talaba o'quvchilar uchun ham foydali hisoblanadi. Chunki o'quvchilarda sinab ko'rish natijasida darsga qiziqmaydigan o'quvchilar ham qiziqishdi va har darsda so'raganimizda ular javob berishga harakat qilishadi. Mnemonik mashqlar ularga faqat eslab qolish uchungina emas, balki tafakkurlarini o'stiradi, tanqidiy fikr bera olish qobiliyatini shakllantiradi va o'zlashtirish qobiliyatlarini yaxshilaydi. Ushbu usul va texnikalar o'quvchilarga umrbod esda saqlash imkonini beradi.

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XIVA XONLIGIDA QONG'IROTLAR DAVRIDAGI SIYOSIY JARAYONLAR

Bobomurod Faxriddin o'g'li Abdishukurov

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti talabasi

abdishukurovbobomurod2002@gamil.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Xiva xonligida qo'ng'irotlar sulolasining hokimiyat tepasiga kelgan vaqti yuz bergan siyosiy jarayonlar, xonlikning boshqa xonliklar bilan aloqasi, Shuningdek, xonlikning davlat tuzumi, ta'lim tizimi qanday kechganligi haqida tahliliy fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ma'naviyati darg'alari, qizil saltanat ilhomchilari, birinchi o'zbek irrigatori, qizlar maktabi, soxta xon, yovmutlar, dasturxonchi, sharmandali sulh, tarixiy fojia.

ABSTRACT

This article provides an analytical view of the political processes that took place in the Khiva Khanate at the time of the coming to power of the dynasty of bells, the connection of the Khanate with other khanates, as well as the state system of the Khanate, how the educational system went.

Keywords: Lessons of spirituality, inspirations from the red Kingdom, the first Uzbek irrigator, a girls school, a fake Khan, yovmuts, a tablecloth, a shameful truce, a historical tragedy;

KIRISH

Inson ma'naviyatida tarix ilmining axamiyati beqiyosdir. Albatta har qaysi xalq yoki millatning ma'naviyatini uning tarixi, o'ziga xos urf-odat va an'analari, xayotiy qadriyatlaridan ayri xolda tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Yuqorida keltirilganidek, bugungi kunda O'zbekiston davlatchilik tarixi va uning muhim taraqqiyot bosqichlari nihoyatda dolzarb mavzulardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tariximiz haqida quyidagilarni aytadi — "Hamma o'z tarixini ulug'laydi. Lekin bizning mamlakatimizdagidek boy tarix, bobolarimizdek buyuk allomalar hech qayerda yo'q. Bu merosni chuqur o'rganishimiz, xalqimizga, dunyoga yetkaza bilishimiz kerak. Bu markazga kelgan odam tariximiz haqida to'la tasavvurga ega bo'lishi, katta ma'naviyat olib ketishi zarur"[1]. Xiva xonligidagi siyosiy vaziyat hukmron tabaqalarning urushlari va qabilalar o'rtasidagi mojarolarni to'xtatishga qodir bo'lgan kuchli



markaziy hokimiyatning barpo etilishini taqozo etardi. Bunday hokimiyatni barpo etishga qodir kuch sifatida maydonga o'zbeklarning qo'ng'iroq qabilasi chiqdi. Bu zaruriyatning natijasi o'laroq, XVIII asrning 60-yillaridan boshlab, Xiva xonligida hokimiyatni qo'ng'iroq qabilasi boshliqlari asta-sekin o'z qo'llariga ola boshladilar.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Maqola interpretatsiya, induksiya, deduksiya, determinizm, tahliliy, qiyosiy va tizimli tadqiqot metodlaridan foydalanildi. Mavzuni tadqiq qilishda mamlakatimizda olib borilgan keng islohotlar, tarixni xolis o'rganishga qaratilgan huquqiy asoslardan keng foydalanildi. Shuningdek ushbu tadqiq mavzusi bo'yicha mustaqillik davrida bir qator o'zbek olimlari tomonidan o'rganilgan. Xususan, bu borada N.Polvonov va O.Qo'shjonov, S.Hasanov, A.Abdurasulov, D.Bobojonov va M.Abdurasulov, Q.Munirov, X. Ziyoev, Davlatyor Raxim va Shohnazar Matrasul, Mulla Olim Maxdum Hojining asarlari alohida ahamiyatga ega. O.Qo'shjonov va N.Polvonovning — Xorazmdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlar va harakatlar asarida, asosan, Xiva xonligidagi jadid harakatiga, uning asosida tashkil topgan ta'lim tizimiga qaratiladi. S.Hasanovning — Xorazm ma'naviyati darg'alari nomli asarida esa Xorazmda yetishib chiqqan allomalar va ularning fan sohasiga qanday yangiliklar qo'shganligi keltirib o'tiladi. A.Abdurasulovning — Xiva asarida Xiva xonligidagi ichki siyosat masalalari, jumladan, madrasalar qatori, ulardagi ta'lim tizimi, adabiy muhit yoritib berilgan. Xususan, ta'lim tizimiga oid quyidagi ma'lumotni uchratishimiz mumkin: — Xivadagi rus-tuzem maktabining asosiy maqsadi mahalliy millat bolalariga rus tilini o'rgatib, mahalliy tarjimonlar tayyorlashdan iborat edi. Chunki hali xonlikda rus tilida ish yuritish, kelgan maktublarni o'qish va tarjima qilish, nomalar bitish sohasida qiyinchiliklar tug'ilayotgan edi. Holbuki, Petro Aleksandrovsk (hozirgi To'rtko'l) shahrida ochilgan rus-tuzem maktabini bu davrda bir qancha xivalik yoshlar, jumladan, Asfandiyor to'ra, Muhammad Aminaddin Muhammad hoji Aminaddin o'g'li 1892-1897 yillarda Fransiyaning Tuluza shahridan suv xo'jaligi kollejida ta'lim olgan zamonaviy ma'lumotli birinchi o'zbek irrigatori edi. Yana shu kitobda quyidagi xabar keladi: — Feruz farmoniga muvofiq 1904 yilning 10-noyabrida Urganchda birinchi yangi usul maktabi ochildi. Unda Husayin Qo'shaev degan Turkiyadan kelgan o'qituvchi yoshlarga ta'lim-tarbiya bera boshladi. Mahalliy xalq vakillarining mazkur maktabga qiziqishi ortib, dekabr oyiga kelib, bu maktab o'quvchilarinsh 45 tasi mahalliy millat farzandlari edilar. Husayin Qo'shaev 1906-1907 o'quv yilida xonlikdagi ilg'or ma'rifatparvar kishilarning, eng avvalo, otionalarning orzu istaklarini hisobga olib, Urganchda qizlar maktabi tashkil etdi. Bu muhim voqeadan xursand bo'lgan Feruz Urganchga borib, mazkur maktab ishi bilan tanishdi va Husayin



Qo'shaevning boshlagan foydali tadbiri uchun uni qo'llab-quvvatlab, boshoyoq sarpo kiygizdi va xazina hisobidan maktabga yordam berib turishga qaror qildi. Q.Munirovning — Xorazmda tarixnavislik asarida Xiva xonligidagi faqat tarixiy asarlarga e'tiborini qaratadi. Muallif xonlikda tarix maktabiga xon Abulg'oziy asos solganini ham eslatib o'tadi.

Yirik zodagonlar va ruhoniylar tabaqasining madadiga tayangan qo'ng'iroq qabilasining yo'l boshchisi Muhammad Amin 1761-yilda inoqlik lavozimiga ko'tarilgan. U turkmanlarning yovmut va chovduz qabilalariga qarshi kurash olib borgan. Biroq u dastlab muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrab, Buxoroga Doniyolbiy otaliq yoniga ketadi. Turkman qabilalari Xorazmni egallab, Hazorasp, Xonqa, Urganch, Kat, Shohobod shaharlarini xonavayron qiladilar. Ocharchilik va vabo tarqalib, o'zbeklar Orol va Buxoroga ketishga majbur bo'ladilar. 1770-yilda Muhammad Amin inoq Buxorodan qaytib kelib, yovmutlarga qarshi kurashni uyushtiradi va ularni Xorazmdan haydab chiqaradi. Muhammad Amin mahalliy beklarni ham bo'ysundirishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. Hukmronligining so'nggi yillarida o'z qabilasining faol qatlamiga, savdogarlar va ruhoniylar madadiga tayangan hamda turli turkman qabilalari o'rtasidagi o'zaro nizolardan oqilona foydalana olgan Muhammad Amin mamlakatda nisbatan siyosiy osoyishtalik vaziyatini yaratishga erishdi. Bularning barchasi mamlakat iqtisodining ko'tarilishini ta'minlaydi. Jon saqlash uchun o'zga yurtlarga qochib ketgan fuqarolar yana qaytib kela boshladilar. Avaz Muhammad inoq davrida Xiva xonligi iqtisodiy jihatdan ancha mustahkamlandi. Muhammad Amin ham, uning o'g'li Avaz (1790-1804) ham davlat hokimiyatini inoq unvonida boshqarganlar [2]. Qozoqchigiz biylaridan soxta xonlar chaqirilib turilgan. Hokimiyat amalda inoq va maxsus kengash tomonidan boshqarilgan. Kengash tarkibiga qo'shbegi, mehnat, vazir va otaliqlar kirgan. Inoq va kengash soxta xon nomidan ish yuritgan. Faqat Avazning o'g'li Eltuzar (1804-1806) hukmronligi davrida chetdan soxta xon chaqirish to'xtatildi. Nafaqat to'xtatildi, ayni paytda 1804-yildayoq chetdan chaqirilgan soxta xon Abulg'ozini taxtdan tushirib, o'zini xon deb e'lon qildi. Shu tariqa, qo'ng'iroqlar sulolasi Xiva xonligi taxtini rasman egalladi. Bu sulola 1920-yilga qadar Xiva xonligini idora qildi.

NATIJALAR

Xiva xonligida qo'ng'iroq sulolasi rasmiy ravishda 1804-yildan e'tiboran boshlangan. Shu yili Muhammad Aminning nabirasi Eltuzar xon unvonini qabul qiladi. Yangi xon 1806-yilda Buxoroga qarshi olib borilgan urushda halok bo'ladi. Uning o'rniga ukasi va vorisi Muhammad Rahim (1806-1825) xonlikning unvoniga egalik qiladi. Muhammad Rahim 1811-yilda orolliklarni o'ziga taslim qiladi. 1822-yilda esa Marv va undagi



turkmanlar ustidan hukmronlik o‘rnatadi. Xiva xonligi ayniqsa Muhammad Rahimning o‘g‘li Olloqulixon (1825-1846) davrida o‘z hududlarini ancha kengaytiradi. Xonlikning hududlari Sirdaryoning Orol dengizigacha quyiladigan joyidan Turkmaniston hududidagi Kushkagacha cho‘zilib ketgandi. 1846-1855-yillarda xonlik qilgan Muhammad Amin (Madamin) va Abdullaxon (1855-1864) o‘z xonliklarining faoliyatlarini turkmanlarga qarshi to‘xtovsiz kurashlarda o‘tkazadilar va shu urushlarda halokatga uchraydilar. Sayid Muhammad Rahimxon (Feruz) davri (1864-1910) da Xiva xonligi Rossiya bosqinchi to‘dalariga qarshi kurash olib borolmaydi va g‘oyatda kuchli dushman bilan Gandimiyon – sharmandali sulh bitimini imzo chekishga majbur bo‘ladi. Xiva o‘z mustaqilligini yo‘qotadi va Rossiyaga qaram bir mamalakatga aylanadi. Ayniqsa Xivaning so‘nggi ikki xoni Isfandiyorxon (1910-1918) va Sayid Abdullaxon (1918-1920) davrida xalq ommasi g‘oyatda og‘ir qismatli va nihoyatda bir-biriga qarama-qarshi onlarni o‘z boshidan kechirmoqda edi [3]. Eng muhimi ana shu ziddiyatli bu davr va zamon fojiasini tushunib yeta oladigan va unga monand yo‘l tanlaydigan siyosiy va g‘oyaviy yetuk xalq hali shakklanmagan edi. Bu esa o‘lkaning tarixiy fojiasi edi. Bundan suronli va bo‘ronli milliy-ozodlik kurashi yillarida qizil saltanat ilhomchilari – bolsheviklar foydalanib qoladilar.

MUHOKAMA

Xiva xonligi xon tomonidan saroy amaldorlari yordamida boshqariladigan, yakka hokimchilikka asoslangan davlat bo‘lib, uning boshqaruv tizimi Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonliklaridan deyarli farq qilmagan. Xonlikdagi eng yuqori unvon xon bo‘lib, u siyosiy, harbiy va diniy hokimiyatga ega edi. Buxoro va Qo‘qon xonligidan farqli ravishda XIX asr boshlariga kelib xon huzurida doimiy faoliyat ko‘rsatuvchi Kengash (Devon) bor edi. Eng yuqori lavozimdagi amaldorlar a‘zo bo‘lgan bu kengashning vakolatlari cheklangan, barcha qarorlar amalda xon tomonidan qabul qilingan bo‘lsa-da, lekin saroy ayonlarining, qabila boshliqlarining, mahalliy hokimlarning davlat boshqaruvidagi o‘rnini e‘tirof etish zarur [4]. Xonlikdagi barcha mansab va unvonlarni 3 toifaga: harbiy-ma‘muriy, harbiy, diniy amallarga bo‘lish mumkin. Xiva xonligida davlat tili o‘zbek tili bo‘lib, Buxoro va Qo‘qon davlatlaridan farqli ravishda, bu yerda ikki tillilik hukmron emas edi. Barcha farmonlar, davlat ishlari, hujjatlar o‘zbek tilida yozilardi. Xonning o‘zi raislik qilgan Oliy kengash davlatning qonun chiqaruvchi, ma‘muriy va sud organi vazifasini bajarar hamda unda eng nufuzli amaldorlar qatnashardilar. Ular orasida devonbegi, qushbegi, mehtardan tashqari naqib, shayxulislom, mutavalli, mirob, qozi, farmonchi, darg‘a, shig‘ovul, dasturxonchi, arbob, miroxo‘r, to‘shakchi, oqog‘o va boshqa amaldorlar bor edi [5]. Kengash qatnashchilari



haftaning juma kunlari ko‘rinishxonada to‘planardilar. Ularga osh tortiladigan keyin, maslahat kengashi quyuq ziyofat tarzida, ba‘zan kech tundan erta tonggacha davom etardi.

XULOSA

Mazkur maqolada Qo‘ng‘irotlarning hukmronligi davrida davlatning tashqi va ichki siyosatiga doir qator yangi fikrlar o‘rganildi. O‘rta Osiyoda shakllangan uchta mustaqil - Buxoro, Xiva va Qo‘qon xonliklari tarixiga bag‘ishlab alohida-alohida asarlar yaratilgan edi. Bu tarixiy asarlar mazkur xonliklarning tarixini o‘rganishda asosiy manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladilar. Xiva xoni va tarixnavisi Abulg‘oziy tomonidan tarixiy asarlar yozish an‘anasi, keyinchalik atoqli tarixnavislar va ajoyib shoirlar Shermuhammad Munis, Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy va Muhammad Yusuf Bayoniy tomonidan davom ettirilgan edi. Xorazm tarixi bo‘yicha yozilgan hamma tarixiy asarlarni o‘zbek tilida ijod etgan mazkur tarixnavislar bir-birlarining ishini davom ettirib, uzoq davrni o‘z ichiga qamrab olgan Xiva xonligi tarixini o‘rganishda ajoyib ma‘lumotlarga boy qator qimmatli tarixiy asarlar yaratildi. Shuni ta‘kidlab o‘tish zarurki, bu qo‘lyozma tarixiy asarlar o‘z davrining ilg‘or fikrli kishilari tomonidan yozilgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘sha davrdagi hukmdorlar ra‘yidan o‘tolmasdan, ularning manfaatlariga mos qilib yozilgan edi. Chunki mualliflar shu tarzda yozishga majbur edilar. Bu asarlarda qo‘shni xalqlar sha‘niga aytilgan «tug‘yonkor», «isyonkor», «mufsid» kabi noloyiq iboralarni ham uchratamiz. O‘z davri va muhitining ta‘siri tufayli mavjud kamchiliklarga qaramay, Xorazmda tasnif etilgan mazkur tarixiy asarlar, Xiva xonligining XVII — XIX va XX asr boshlaridagi siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotini o‘rganishda aniq ma‘lumot beruvchi asosiy manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladilar. Xonlikning iqtisodiy hayotida feodal yer egaligi, sug‘orish ishlari va yangi yerlarni o‘zlashtirish va soliq masalasi asosiy masalalardan edi. Bu masalalar bo‘yicha ham mazkur tarixnavislarning asarlarida ancha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan. Xonlikning iqtisodiy hayotida asosiy masalalardan biri bo‘lgan soliq masalasiga kelsak, xivalik tarixchilar o‘z asarlarida voqealarni bayon etar ekanlar, xonlik hududida bo‘lgan shaharlar va qishloqlarga kimlarning soliq yig‘ish uchun borganligi, qaysi davrlarda qaysi xalqlarning Xiva xonligiga soliq to‘laganliklari haqida ham ma‘lumotlar keltirib o‘tganlar. Savdogarlardan, shuningdek, Xiva xonligi hududidan o‘tgan Buxoro xonligiga tegishli savdogarlardan ham olingan soliqlar haqida ham ba‘zi ma‘lumotlarni uchratamiz. XVII — XIX asrlarda va XX asr boshlarida Xiva xonligida qurilish ishlari bo‘yicha ham ma‘lum ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Madrasalar, masjidlar, qal‘alar, bog‘lar, ko‘priklar va boshqa shu kabi inshootlar qurilgan. Qo‘ng‘irotlar hukmronligi XX asr boshlarida mustabid sovet davlati xokimiyatining



oʻrnatilishi bilan inqirozga uchradi. Lekin ikki asrdan ortiq davrda hukmronlik qilgan bu sulola davrida Xiva xonligi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniyat va fan sohalarida yetakchi davlat darajasiga koʻtarildi.

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ABDULLA AVLONIY- JADIDCHILIK HARAKATINING YORQIN VAKILI FAOLIYATIGA NAZAR.

Qunduz Ikromboy qizi Islamova

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti Tarix yoʻnalishi 2 bosqich talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada jadidchilik faoliyatining vujudga kelish tarixi, jadidchilikning diyorimizga kirib kelishi, uning yorqin vakillari, yurtimiz tarixida tutgan oʻrni, jadidchilikning bebaho merosi xususan Abdulla Avloniyning faoliyatiga alohida toʻxtalib oʻtiladi. Abdulla Avloniyning pedagogika sohasida amalga oshirgan ishlari, yozgan asarlarining ahamiyat keltirib oʻtilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar. Jadidchilik, pedagogika, metod, usuli jadid maktabi, tarbiya, axloq, "Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq", yaxshi xulq, fikr tarbiyasi

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье будет освещена история деятельности джадидизма, внедрение джадидизма в нашу страну, его яркие представители, его место в истории нашей страны, бесценное наследие джадидизма, особенно творчество Абдуллы Авлони. Отмечается значение работ Абдуллы Авлани в области педагогики и его сочинений.

Ключевые слова. Джадидизм, педагогика, метод, метод Джадидская школа, образование, мораль, «турецкий Гулистан или мораль», хорошие манеры, воспитание мысл

ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of the activity of jadidism, the introduction of jadidism to our country, its bright representatives, its place in the history of our country, the priceless heritage of jadidism, especially the work of Abdulla Avloni, will be highlighted. The importance of Abdulla Awlani's works in the field of pedagogy and his writings is mentioned.

Keywords. Jadidism, pedagogy, method, method Jadid school, education, morality, "Turkish Gulistan or morality", good manners, thought education.

KIRISH

Yurtimiz tarixida maʼrifatparvar, ilmga chanqoq va kelajak avlodni ham ilmli qilib voyaga yetkazishni niyat qilgan ziyolilar salmogʻi koʻp. Ular oʻzlari eng avvalo ilm olib, soʻngra atrofidagi



insonlarga ayniqsa, bolalarga ziyo tarqatish, ta'lim jarayonlarini takomillashtirib, mukammal darsliklar yaratish ishtiyoqida bo'ldilar. Ayniqsa vatanimizga bostirib kelishgan va boyluklarini talon-taroj qilishayotgan bir davrda yoshlarga to'g'ri yo'l ko'rsatib, zamonasining eng ilg'or bilimlarini egallashga bo'lgan da'vatlari bilan yurtimiz tarixida o'chmas iz qoldirdilar.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Jahon va diyorumiz hayotida ro'y berayotgan siyosiy va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar ziyolilar qatlamini befarq qoldirmadi. Ular bir g'oya ostida birlashib, xalqimizning ma'naviy boyluklarini tiklash, zamonaviy ta'lim dasturlarini qabul qilib, ta'lim jarayonlariga tatbiq etish ishlarini boshlab berishdi. Bu harakat namoyondalari jadidchilik harakati deb tarixga kirdilar. "Jadidchilik"ning asosida jadid so'zi yotadi. "Jadid"ning ma'nosi "yangi" demakdir [1]. Bunda faqat yangi texnologiya yoki yangiliklar tarafdorlarigina bo'lib qolmasdan, balki yangicha fikrlash, yangicha metodlardan foydalangan holda ta'limni takomillashtirish, xalqimizning dunyoqarashini kengaytirish yo'lida turli davriy nashrlarni bosib chiqarish, ijtimoiy muommolarni o'zida aks ettirgan o'tkir syujetli asarlar va sahna ko'rinishlari, jahon adabiyotining nodir durdonalarini tarjima qilish kabi harakatlarni ham o'zida mujassam etadi.

Jadidchilik g'oyasining ilk namoyondasi Ismoil Gasparali bo'lib, Boqchasaroyda yangi usul maktabini tashkil etib bu yo'nalish asoschisiga aylanadi. U o'z fikr-mulohazalarini ommaga muntazam yetkazib turish maqsadida "Tarjimon" gazetasini chiqara boshlaydi. Bu gazeta Rossiya Imperiyasida muntazam ravishda 20 yil davomida bosib chiqarilgan musulmon gazetasi hisoblanadi. Ismoil Gasparalining Buxoroga tashrifi juda muhim qadam bo'lib, bunda amir Abdulahadxon bilan uchrashib o'z g'oyalarini amalda tatbiq etishga, yangi usul maktabini ochishga muvofaq bo'ladi. Shu tariqa yurtimiz hududida ham ilk yangi usul maktablari ochila boshladi. Bu esa qaysidir ma'noda jadidchilik harakatining yanada kengroq yoyilishining sabablaridan biriga aylandi. Shu davrda jadidchilik vakillarining eng salmoqli amaliy ishlarini ham kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Birinchi Prezidentimiz ta'kidlaganidek, Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori, Abdulla Avloniy, I'shoqxon Ibrat, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulhamid Cho'lpon, Usmon Nosir kabi yuzlab ma'rifatparvar, fidoi insonlarning o'z shaxsiy mafaati, huzur-halovatidan kechib, el-ulus manfaati, yurtimizni taraqqiy toptirish maqsadida amalga oshirgan ezgu ishlari avlodlar xotirasidan also o'chmaydi[2]. Amalda ham Birinchi Prezidentimiz jadidlar merosini o'rganish, amalda qo'llash choralarini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha salmoqli ishlarni amalga oshirdi. Chunki har bir



xalqning ma'naviy merosi uning bevosita kelajagiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi. Jadidlar merosini o'rganish borasidagi ishlarga prezedentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ham bosh bo'lib, bugungi kunda davlat darajasida e'tibor bermoqdalar. Xususan jadidlarning fikrlari bugungi kunda ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan. Ma'rifatparvar bobomiz Mahmudxo'ja Bebudiyning "Dunyoda turmoq uchun dunyoviy fan va ilm lozimdur" degan so'zlari bugun ham dolzarb ahamiyatga ega[3]. Ushbu fikrdan anglashiniladiki, jadidlarimiz bir qancha muddat o'rganilmay qolgan aniq va tabiiy fanlarni ham ta'lim tizimiga kiritish, yosh avlodlarga o'rgatish tarafdorlari bo'lishgan.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Har bir jadidchilik namoyondasi bu borada o'z qarashlari bo'lib, umumiy maqsadga borish yo'lida turli yo'llar va vositalardan foydalanishga harakat qilishgan. Jadidchilik harakatining eng yirik namoyondalaridan biri Abdulla Avloniy bo'lib, o'zbek adabiyoti, noshirlik ishi, yangi usul maktablarini ochish va ularga darsliklar yozish, pedagogik metodlarni ilmiy tadqiq etish va amalda qo'llash, teatr truppasida asarlarni sahnalashtirish, chet tillaridan tarjimalarni amalga oshirish kabi zalvorli ishlarni bajarib tariximizda o'chmas iz qoldirgan. Abdulla Avloniy 1878-yili 12-iyulda Toshkent shahrida tug'ilgan. Otasi hunarmand bo'lib, o'g'lining ta'lim olishiga katta e'tibor bergan. Dastlabki ta'limni O'qchidagi eski maktabda olgan. Abdulla Avloniy 1904-yilda Mirobodda usuli jadid maktabini ochadi. E'tiborli jihatlaridan biri shuki, maktabni qurishda, jihozlar bilan ta'minlashda o'zi bevosita ishtirok etib ustachilik ham qiladi. Maktabni davr talablari mos holda jihozlash, zamonaviy darsliklar va o'quv qurollari bilan ta'minlashga e'tibor beradi. U birinchilardan bo'lib maktabda fizika, kimyo, geografiya, astronomiya kabi fanlarni o'qitishni yo'lga qo'yadi. Chunki bu kabi fanlarni o'zlashtirmasdan turib yetuk kadr, mahoratli pedagog bo'lib yetisha olish mumkin emasligini anglagan edi.

Abdulla Avloniy maktab o'quvchilari uchun "Birinchi Muallim", "Ikkinchi Muallim", "Tarix", "Turkiy Guliston yoki axloq" kabi zamonasi uchun hodisa bo'lgan darsliklar yozgan [4]. Bu darsliklarda adib ta'lim va tarbiya borasidagi o'z fikr-mulohazalarini, pedagogik usullarni yoritib bergan. Mazkur asarlardan keng miqiyosida foydalanilgan bo'lib ilgari surilgan g'oya va fiklar bugungi kunda ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan. Abdulla Avloniy axloq haqida xulqlar majmui deb fikr bildiradi. Adib qarashlar bo'yicha xulq ezgulik yoki razillikning bir insonda mujassamlashib, namoyon bo'lishidir. Ushbu sifatlar insonda o'z-o'zidan shakillanmaydi. Kishilar yomon xulqli bo'lib tug'ulmaydi, balki ularni muayyan sharoit yomon qiladi deb hisoblaydi. Demak hamma narsa tarbiyaga bog'liq. Tarbiya yo hayot, yo momot, yo



najot, yo halokat, yo saodat, yo falokat masalasidir [5]. Bu fikrlar zamon va makon tanlamaydigan g'oyatda dolzarb masaladir.

Azaldan axloq, tarbiya haqida faylasuflar, davlat arboblari, adiblar fikr yuritishib, bahslashib kelishadi. Xususan Sa'diy Sheroziy o'zining "Guliston" va "Bo'ston" asarlarida sharqona axloq haqida juda zalvorli mavzularni qamrab olgan. Abdulla Avloniy bu asarlarning katta ta'siri ostida "Turkiy Guliston yohud axloq" nomli kitob yozadi. Adib ushbu asarning ma'suliyati haqida yozar ekan, uning naqadar mushkul va og'ir vazifa ekanligini, lekin uzoq vaqt davomida o'ylab ushbu qarorga kelganligini ta'kidlab o'tadi. U bu shunday yozadi "Turkiston maktablarida o'z shevamizda yozilmish mukammal "Axloq" kitobining yo'qligi afrodi millatning shunday bir asarga tashna va muhtoj ekanlig'i, o'zum muallimlar jumlasidan o'ldug'umdan, manga ham ochiq ma'lum o'ldi" [6]. Ya'ni adibni shu paytda o'z tilimiz, milliy mentalitetimiz va ta'lim tizimimizga mos bo'lgan axloq haqida asar yo'qligidan qanchalar achinishni his qilishi va o'z oldiga axloq haqida asar yozmoqlikni muqaddas vazifa etib tayinlashini qayd etib o'tadi. Turkiy guliston yohud axloq asari bir nechta qismlarga bo'lingan bo'lib, har bir qism ma'lum bir mavzuga bag'ishlanadi. "Axloq", "Yaxshi xulq, yomon xulq", "Tarbiya", "Badan tarbiyasi", "Fikr tarbiyasi", "Fatonat", "Diyonat", "Riyozat" va boshqa ko'plab qismlari inson xulqining ma'lum bir tomonini o'zida ifoda etadi. Xususan, "Fikr tarbiyasi" qismida shunday satrlar keltiriladi "Fikr tarbiyasi eng kerakli, ko'p zamonlardan beri taqdir qilinib kelingan, muallimlarning diqqatlariga suyalgan, vijdonlariga yuklangan muqaddas bir vazifadur" [7].

Abdulla Avloniy muallimlarning vazifalari muqaddas burch ekanligini, ta'lim va tarbiya orasida ozgina farq bo'lsada, aslida bir-birlarini to'ldirib turishliklarini aytib o'tadi. Bu kabi fikr-mulohazalar hozirda yanada o'z ahamiyatini oshirganligiga guvoh bo'lib turibmiz. asar 1913-yilda Toshkentda Ilin bosmaxonasida chop etilgan. 1917-yili ikkinchi marotaba chop etilishiga oshib borayotgan ehtiyoj sabab bo'ladi. bu ikkala nusxalar hajm jihatidan bir xil bo'lganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Uchinchi nashri 1967-yilda "O'qtuvchi" nashriyoti tomonidan nashr etilgan. Bu nashrning oldigilaridan farqi diniy iboralar tushirib qoldirilganligidadir. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan "Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq" asari mukammal nashr etilishiga erishdik. Asarda to'liq hajm bilan birgalikda izohli lug'at ham taqdim etiladi. Bu esa asrni yanada chuqur o'ranishimiz va bugungi kun talablarini to'g'ri anglagan holda amaliyotga tatbiq etishda katta rol o'ynaydi.

XULOSA

Abdulla Avloniy faoliyatiga nazar tashlar ekanmiz o'z davrining eng ilg'or ilmlar egasi, zamonaviy ta'limning jafokash



namoyondasi, teatr va asarlari orqali xalqimizning kundalik muommolarini olib chiquvchi, jahon adabiyotining sara namunalarini xalqimizga yetkazuchi, gazetalar yordamida ommaning fikrlash doirasini kengaytirish kabi vazifalarni yoqqol ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bebaho merosimiz qadri kun sayin oshib bormoqda. Hozirgi yoki kelajak ta‘limida ham Abdulla Avloniyning xizmatlari beqiyos manba va xazina bo‘lib xizmat qilishda davom etadi. Zero eng katta meros ma‘naviy va tarbiyaviy meros bo‘lib, kelgusi avlodlarning rivoji va yuksalishining asosiy poydevoridir. Ta‘lim esa har qanday xalqning eng birinchi masalasi bo‘lib qolaveradi.

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MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA YURTIMIZDAGI MUZEYLAR FAOLYATI: SURXON VOHASI MISOLIDA

Yuldosh Ergash o'g'li Altiboyev

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti tarix yo'nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi

ORCID-0009-0003-0673-3344

yaltiboyev@gmail.com

Ilmiy rahbar: ChDPU dotsenti, p.f.f.d.(PhD) **S.A.Toshtemirova**

ANNATOTSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatida muzey ishlarining tashkil etilishi va muzeyshunoslik sohasini rivojlantirish borasidagi olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tarixi va bugungi kunda yurtimizda muzeylarga qaratilayotgan e'tibor yoritib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Muzeyshunoslik, moddiy madaniyat, Surxondaryo viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyi, muzey ashyolari, Termiz arxeologiya muzeyi, muzey fondlari, muzey zallarini jihozlash.

Har bir millatni ma'naviy jixatdan yuksaltirishda, milliy g'oyani tarkib toptirishda va mamlakat axolisini madaniyat yutuqlaridan baxramand etishda muzeylar g'oyat muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki muzeylarda xalqimizning o'tmishi, xayot tarzi, urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan moddiy madaniyatimiz namunalari saqlanadi.

Ma'lumki Surxondaryo viloyatida muzey ishlarining tashkil etilishi qariyb bir asrlik tarixga ega bo'lib hisoblanadi. Surxondaryo viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyi XX asr boshlarida tashkil etilgan bo'lsa, hozirgi kunda deyarli butun jahonda o'zining noyob eksponatlari bilan mashhur bo'lishga ulgurgan Markaziy Osiyoda yagona Termiz Arxeologiya muzeyi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 545-son "Termiz shahrining 2500 yilligini nishonlashga tayyorgarlik ko'rish va uni o'tkazish to'g'risida"gi Qaroriga ko'ra 2002 yil 4 aprelda shahrimizning yubeleyi munosabati bilan tashkil etilgan [1, B. 2].

Surxondaryo viloyatida muzey ishlarining tashkil etilishi albatta bu vohamizning o'ziga xos boy o'tmish tarixi qadimgi davrlarga borib taqalishi kabi omillar bilan bog'liqdir. Aynan tarixiy ma'lumotlarga e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, eng qadimgi shaharsozlik madaniyati (Sopollitepa, Jarqo'ton) hamda davlatchilik tarixiga (Baqtriya) ega bo'lgan vohamiz tarixi bugungi kunda dunyo olimlari tomonidan katta qiziqishlar bilan o'rganilib bormoqda [2, B. 9]. Qadimiy madaniyatga ega Termiz tarixi azal-azaldan tarixchi va sayyohlarning diqqat-e'tiborini o'ziga tortib kelgan. Shu tufayli



ko'plab tadqiqotchilar Termiz tarixiga doir topilmalardan iborat kolleksiyalarni yaratish ustida ishlarni amalga oshirishgan. Ammo bu kolleksiyalar aynan o'lkamiz hududida emas, balki uzoq o'lkalarda olib ketilgan va shu yerlarda turli ko'rgazmalarda namoyish etilgan.

Ma'lumotlar ko'ra Surxondaryo viloyatidan topilgan hamda boshqa joylarga berib yuborilgan tarixiy buyumlar ancha ko'p miqdorda bo'lib, ularning ro'yhatlari quyidagicha keltirib o'tilgan.

1. Nefrit toshlardan iborat geologiya kolleksiyasi I .V. Mushketov tomonidan Leningrad geologiya muzeyiga topshirilgan.
2. E.F.Kalning Eski Termiz tarixi bilan bog'liq noyob kolleksiyasi (1890-1891 y.y.) Leningrad Davlat Ermitaj muzeyiga topshirilgan.
3. B.N.Kastalskiyning Surxon vohasi tarixi bilan bog'liq boy kolleksiyasi Moskva Sharq madaniyati muzeyiga va Leningraddagi Davlat Ermitajiga berib yuborilgan.
4. 1906 yilda R.Yu.Rojevitsning Buxoro amirligining janubiy-sharqiy hududlariga qilgan safari chog'ida to'plangan noyob buyumlardan iborat kolleksiya rus imperatori huzuridagi Arxeologik komissiyaga topshirilgan.
5. N.D.Logofet tomonidan to'plangan boy kolleksiya namunalari Moskvaga olib ketilgan va 1921 yilda uning o'limidan so'ng yo'qotilib yuborilgan [3, B. 34].

Keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan ma'lumki, o'lkamiz tarixi va madaniyatiga oid bo'lgan eng ko'p moddiy -ma'naviy boyliklarimiz uzoq davrlar mobaynida tashib olib ketilgan. Bunday noyob asoriatqalarimiz nafaqat Surxondaryo vohasidan balki, mamlkatimizning yana ko'plab shaharlaridan turli sabab bahonalar bilan olib chiqib ketilgan. Jumladan keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra uch mingga yaqin qo'lyozma manbalarimiz 1969 yilda Samarqanddagi masjidlaridan olib ketilgan [4, B. 13]. Bu davrda o'lkamimizga tashrif buyurgan sayyoh olimlar tomonidan o'lkamiz tarixi va madaniyatiga oid yana ko'plab noyob moddiy boyliklarimizni olib ketilganligi tarixiy ma'lumotlarda keltirib o'tiladi. Albatta bu jarayonlar ushbu davrning o'ziga xos siyosiy jarayonlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib holatlar hisoblangan.

Ammo XX asrning boshlariga kelib milliy respublikalar tashkil etilishi hamda madaniy muassasalar faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilishi natijasida aksariyat moddiy ma'naviy boyliklar hamda ma'naviy meroslar o'lka hududlarida saqlab qolinishiga erishilgan. Bu borada Surxondaryo viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyining tashkil etilishi voha tarixiga oid ilmiy ma'naviy meroslarimizni saqlab qolishda muhim o'rin tutdi [5, B. 136].

O'lkashunoslik muzeyining tashkil etilishi tarixi hududdagi noyob tarixiy manbalar hamda ularning topilishi jarayonlari bilan



bevosita bog‘liq. Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan Termiz ishgg‘ol etilgach, Amudaryo bo‘ylab Pattakesarda joylashgan chegara harbiy brigadasi qo‘shinlari tomonidan sim to‘siqlar Qarshi shahridan Termizgacha tortib chiqiladi. Ana shu jarayonda chegara hududlaridan (Qoratepa, Fayoztepa, Chingiztepa, Eski Termiz, Payg‘ambar oroli) ko‘plab noyob tarixiy buyumlar topilib, Termizdagi chegara brigadasiga qarashli zobitlar uyi binosining ikkita xonasida arxeologiya, numizmatika va etnografiyaga doir buyumlar to‘plana boshlaydi [6, B. 37]. Keyinchalik ushbu binoda to‘plangan ashyolar asosida yopiq muzey, 1917 yilga qadar faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. Shu davrlar mobaynida ushbu muzeydagi ashyolarning aksariyat qismi markazga olib ketilgan edi [7, B. 53].

Qadimgi Termiz tarixiga oid ashyolarning ko‘p miqdorda topilishi, endilikda o‘lkashunos olimlar tomonidan turli ko‘rgazmalarni tashkil etilishiga asos bo‘lgan. Bunday ko‘rgazmalar tomoshabinlar tomonidan juda katta qiziqishlar bilan kutib olingan hamda butun jamoatchilikning e‘tiborini torta boshlagan. Shundan so‘ng Termiz shahridagi meteorologiya stansiyasining boshlig‘i bo‘lgan o‘lkashunos olim B.K.Lelongning taklifiga ko‘ra 1928 yil 26 iyunda Termiz o‘lkashunoslik to‘garagini tuzish hamda shaharda muzey tashkil etish g‘oyasi ilgari suriladi [8, B. 178]. Albatta o‘lkashunoslik muzeyini tashkil etish masalalasi Termiz shahri raykom sekretari A.A.Andreyev tomonidan ham qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi. Shundan so‘ng o‘lkashunoslar to‘garagining raxbari etib B.Lelong tomonidan o‘lkashunoslar to‘garagi dasturi ishlab chiqilib keng miqyosda ishlar olib borilgan. 1932 yillarga kelib o‘lkashunoslik to‘garagi ishlari o‘lkashunos olim G.V.Parfyonov tomonidan olib borilib Sherobod tumani markazida uning tashabbusi bilan tumanlararo ko‘chma ko‘rgazmalar tashkil etiladi. Ushbu ko‘rgazma asosida 1932 yil 7 noyabrda Sherobod tumani o‘lkashunoslik muzeyi tashkil etilib, muzey 1933 yilning 7 sentyabriga qadar o‘z faoliyatini davom ettiradi [9, B. 57]. 1933 yil 13 sentyabrda bu muzey Termiz shahrida tashkil etilib bu borada o‘lkashunos olim G.V.Parfyonov katta hissa qo‘shdi [10, B. 34].

Mahalliy hukumat vakillarining tegishli qarorlariga ko‘ra Termiz shahridagi ko‘plab tashkilotlar muzey tashkil etilganligini qo‘llab-quvvatlab (meteorologiya-stansiya, ipakchilik idorasi, mashina-traktor stansiyasi, madaniy oqartuv uyi va boshqa korxonalar), mahsulotlari va eksponatlaridan namunalar beradilar. Tumanlararo ko‘rgazmalar barcha tumanlarda keng miqyosda tashkil etilib tomoshabinlar e‘tiborini torta boshlaydi.

Endilikda muzey faoliyatini moliyalashtirish hamda ishchi xodimlarning maoshini ta‘minlash borasida G.V.Parfyonov Toshkentda xizmat safarida bo‘lib, 1934 yil 1 yanvardan boshlab Termiz shahrida muzey tashkil etish bilan bog‘liq hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish



ishlarini poyoniga yetkazadi va Toshkentdan bir qancha noyob eksponatlar ham olib qaytadi. 1934 yil 1 yanvardan boshlab Surxondaryo tumanlararo ko'rgazma rasmiy ravishda Surxondaryo tumanlararo davlat muzeyi deb atala boshlandi. Termiz shahar kengashining 1934 yil 2 yanvardagi buyrug'iga asosan Gavril Vasilevich Parfyonov muzey direktori etib tayinlandi [11, B. 78].

Dastlab 4 kishidan iborat muzey xodimlari 1934 yil 1 maydan muzey eshiklarini tomoshabinlarga ochib berdi. Gavriil Vasilevich Parfyonov - muzey direktori, Daydar Shixaliyev -muzey qorovuli, Georgiy Nikolayevich Maksimov - ilmiy texnik xodim, Yevdokiya Padchalenova –qorovul sifatida ish boshlashgan. Muzey xodimlari va maktab o'quvchilariining faol ishtirokida 1934 yil may oyining oxirida muzey hovlisida noyob hayvon turlaridan iborat tirik burchak tashkil etildi. 1934 yilning 7 iyuniga kelib muzeyning tirik burchagida 41 ta hayvon turlarisaqlanar edi. Muzeyning eksponatlar bilan tobora to'lib borishi, yangi bino qurish zarurligi inobatga olinib, Termiz shahar ijroqumi muzeyga yangi bino qurishni 1935 yil rejasiga kiritiladi. Shuningdek, muzey xodimlarining ish haqlari Xalq ta'limi xodimlarining ish haqlari bilan tenglashtiriladi. O'lkashunos olimlarning faol tarzidagi sa'iy-harakatlari bilan muzey eksponatlari soni ham ortib borib, 1933 yilda muzey fondida atigi 111 ta eksponat bo'lgan bo'lsa, 1936 yilga kelib ularning soni 366 ta, 1971 yilda 48798 ta, 1983 yilda 64 mingta, 1993 yilda esa 72 mingtaga ortganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin [12, B. 112].

Ilmiy ahamiyatga boy tarixiy eksponatlar ko'payishi albatta muzeyga tashrif buyuruvchi tomoshabinlar soni yildan-yilga oshirib bordi. 1933 yilda muzeyga 6834 kishi tashrif buyurgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 1950 yilda 23000 kishini, 1992 yilda esa 80132 kishini tashkil qildi. Tomoshabinlar uchun 1933 yilda 84 marta ekskursiyalar uyushtirilgan bo'lsa, 1950 yilda 316 marta, 1970 yilda 542 marta, 1992 yilda esa 1510 martaga ortgan [13, B. 178].

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, muzey xodimlarining samarali faoliyatlari hamda fidoyi o'lkashunos olimlarning faol ilmiy tadqiqotlari tufayli bu ajoyib maskan tomoshabinlar e'tiboriga tushib, o'lka tarixini o'rganishda muhim yutuqlarga erishdi. Bugunki kunga kelib Surxondaryo viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyi zamonaviy binoda bir necha yuz mingdan ortiq eksponatlari bilan tomoshabinlarga faol xizmat ko'rsatmoqda. Uzoq davrlar mobaynida to'plangan o'lka tarixiga oid noyob ashyolar bugungi kunda yoshlarimizning ajdodlar merosidan bahramand bo'lib, ulardan ma'naviy ozuqa olgan holda barkamol vatanparvar shijoatli vatan fidoyilari bo'lib ulg'ayishida muhim o'rin tutib kelmoqda.



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QANG‘ DAVLATI TARIXINING XITOIY MANBALARIDA YORITILISHI

O‘g‘iloy Davron qizi Ozodova

Tarix yo‘nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi

ozodovaogiloy41@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek davlatchiligida muhim o‘rin tutgan Qang‘ davlati tarixi yoritishda xitoy manbalarining o‘rni manbalar asosida yoritilgan. Qang‘ davlatining geografik o‘rni, poytaxti, hukdorlarning qarorgohlari va mahalliy aholining turmush tarzi to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar xitoy solnomalari asosida keltirib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qang‘yuy, Bityan, O‘tror, “Syan Xan shu”, kengash, yuechji, Shoshtepa

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье на основе источников освещена роль китайских источников в освещении истории государства Кан, сыгравшего важную роль в узбекской государственности. Сведения о географическом положении государства Кан, его столице, резиденциях правителей, образе жизни местного населения даны на основе китайских летописей.

Ключевые слова: Кангю, Битян, Отрор, «Сянь Хань Шу», Совет, Юэчжи, Шошстепа.

ABSTRACT

In this article, the role of Chinese sources in covering the history of the Kang state, which played an important role in the Uzbek statehood, is highlighted based on the sources. Information about the geographical location of the Kang state, its capital, the residences of the rulers, and the lifestyle of the local population is given on the basis of Chinese chronicles.

Keywords: Kangyu, Bityan, Otror, "Xian Han Shu", Council, Yuechji, Shoshstepa

KIRISH

Xitoy manbalari deganda, saroy tarixchilari tomonidan imperatorlari madh etilgan tarixiy asarlar ko‘z oldimizga keladi. Biroq, bu asarlarda Xitoyga qo‘shni bo‘lgan davlatlar, ularning geografik joylashuvi, shaharlari to‘g‘risida ham ko‘pgina ma‘lumotlar uchraydi.



Xususan, bu manbalarda O'rta Osiyoning qadimgi davlatlari to'g'risida ham ma'lumotlar o'rin olgan. Tan olishimiz kerakki, qadimgi davrlar, ayniqsa, eramizdan avvalgi davrdagi tariximiz bizga chet el tarixchilarining manbalari asosida yetib kelgan. Ungacha bizda yoki tarixnavislik bo'lmagan, yoki bor manbalar ham yo'q qilib yuborilgan. Qadimiy o'troq madaniyatimiz, o'ziga xos antik davlatlarimiz, an'analarimiz bo'lganligi hech kim inkor qila olmaydi. Ammo bizning mahalliy tarixchilarimizning aynan yozgan asarlari ham ayni damda mavjud emasligi inkor qilib bo'lmas haqiqat. Biz qadimgi tarixni fors, yunon-rim va eng asosiysi xitoy manbalari orqali o'rganamiz.

Jumladan, qadimgi davr davlatlari bo'yicha tadqiq etuvchi olimlar xitoy manbalariga murojaat qilishga majbur bo'ladi. O'zbekiston hududida eramizdan avvalgi davrda mavjud bo'lgan va o'zbek davlatchiligiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan davlatlardan biri - Qang' davlati to'g'risida ham xitoy manbalari ancha mufassal ma'lumot bergan. Qadimgi Xitoy manbalarida Qang' davlati mavjud bo'lganligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar mil. Av.v. II asrga to'g'ri keladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Qang' davlati bo'yicha tadqiqot ishi olib brogan tarixchilar, manbashunos olimlar talaygina. Ular orasida Karim Shoniyozov[1], Ablat Xo'jayev[2], B.Axmedov [3] kabi manbashunos va tarixshunos olimlarning ishlari anchayin e'tiborga molik.

Ular bevosita tadqiqot jarayonlarida xitoy solnomalaridan foydalanishgan. Jumladan, qadimgi xitoy solnomasi "Syan Xan shu" da Qang' va qang'lilar haqida ham so'z boradi. "Syan Xan shu" ("Birinchi Xan sulolasi tarixi") asari yirik mansabdor va tarixshunos oilasida tug'ilgan Ban Gu "Birinchi Xan sulolasi tarixi" asari muallifidir. Asarda O'rta Osiyo (qang'li, yuechji va usunlar haqida) va Sharqiy Turkiston qadim tarixi xususida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni uchratish mumkin. Xan shu ning 95-bobida O'zbekiston (ayniqsa, qang'li, yuechji va usunlar haqida) va Sharqiy Turkistonning qadimiy tarixi, xalqi va uning hayoti haqida ko'p muhim ma'lumotlarni uchratishimiz mumkin [4].

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Akademik Karim Shoniyozov Qang' davlatining paydo bo'lgan davri xususida quyidagicha ma'lumot beradi:

Qang' davlati solnomalarda aytilgan davrdan ancha oldinroq mavjud bo'lgan. So'zsis Qang' davlati O'rta Osiyoga bosib kelgan makedoniyalik Aleksandr qo'shinlari bilan yunon-makedoniyaliklardan tashkil topgan salavkiylar sulolasi (miloddan avvalgi 312–250-yillar)



bilan uzluksiz ravishda olib borilgan kurashlar natijasida taxminan miloddan avvalgi III asr boshida vujudga kelgan [5].

Demak, Qang' davlati Aleksandrning o'limidan so'ng boshlangan boshboshdqlikdan so'ng mustaqillik uchun harakat boshlagan va mustaqil davlat sifatida shakllangan. Qang' davlatining o'rni ko'pchilik olimlarning fikricha, zamonaviy Toshkent vohasiga to'g'ri keladi. Sharqdan Davan davlati bilan chegaradosh bo'lib, u bilan savdo-iqtisodiy va diplomatik aloqalarni olib borgan.

Katta Xan sulolasi tarixida "qang'lilar mamlakati podshosining turar joyi Loyuyenidagi Bityan shahrida" deb ma'lumot beriladi. Boshqa tarixiy manbalarda Loyuyeni nomi uchramaydi. Binobarin, uning qayerda joylashganligi aniqlanmagan. K. Shoniyozov Bityan shahrini Toshkent vohasida joylashgan, deb hisoblaydi. Chunki tarixiy manbalarda aytilishicha, Yaksart-Sirdaryo bo'yida qadimgi Kanqa - Kanka shahri xarobalari joylashgan [6].

Tarixchi olimlarning fikricha, Qang'yuy yoki Bityan shahri Sirdaryoning o'rta qismida joylashgan. Bu shahar haqidagi ma'lumotlarning faqat xitoychadagi manbalari bizgacha yetib kelgan xolos. Yunon, Eron va Hind manbalarida ham Qang' davlati haqida ma'lumotlar o'sha davrlarda yozilgan bo'lishi mumkin, lekin bu manbalar bizning davrgacha yetib kelmagan.

Katta Xan sulolasi tarixida "Qang' podshosining yozgi qarorgohi Loyuyenidan yetti kun yo'l yurib boriladigan yerda joylashgan",- degan ma'lumot beriladi. Shn-gu solnomalarida ta'kidlanishicha, "Qang' hokimi qishda (sovuqda), yozda (issiq paytlarda) bir yerda yashamas edi" Bu bilan bu fasllarda ularning turar joylari boshqa boshqa yerda bo'lish uqtirib o'tiladi [7].

Qang' davlatining qishki poytaxti Shoshtepa xarobalaridan joylashganligi haqida ma'lumotlar bor. Yozgi poytaxti haqida turlicha ixtiloflar bor. Ayrim tarixchilarning fikriga ko'ra yozgi poytaxt O'tror shahri o'rnida bo'lgan bo'lsa, ayrimlar Toshkent vohasining o'zida Ohangaron yoki Oqqo'rg'on tumanlari o'rnida joylashgan deb hisoblashadi. Qang' podsholari va ularga yaqin bo'lgan kishilar nihoyatda boy chorvadorlar bo'lishgan. Ular bahor kelishi bilan yaqinlari, qarindosh-urug'lari bilan birgalikda yozgi qarorgohda, ya'ni O'troga borib yozni o'tkazishgan. Kuzda esa qishlovni o'tkazish uchun Qang'ga qaytib ketishgan.

Katta Xan sulolasi tarixida (mil.avv. 202-mil. 25 yy) Qang' podshosi o'z oqsoqollari bilan maslahatlashib ish tutganligi haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bundan xulosa chiqargan tadqiqotchilar o'sha davrda tashkil topgan Qang' davlatida kengash muhim rol o'ynaganligini, davlat kengashida qabila boshliqlari, harbiy sarkardalar faol qatnashganliklarini hamda ularning fikri hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo'lganligini ta'kidlaydilar[8].



Qang' davlati bilan deyarli bir vaqtda vujudga kelgan Davan davlatida ham hukmdorning yakka hokimiyati oqsoqollar kengashi bilan maslahatlashib ish tutganligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar bor. Demak, bundan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, miloddan avvalgi III asrda O'rta Osiyo hududida joylashgan davlatlarda kengashning davlat boshqaruv tizimidagi o'rni yuqori bo'lgan.

Manbalarda Qang' davlati miloddan avvalgi II asrning oxiri va I asrning boshlarida ancha ravnaq topganligi va u Xitoyga nisbatan mustaqil siyosat yurgizganligi qayd etiladi. Qang'uy, hatto Xitoy bilan Farg'ona o'rtasidagi mojarolariga ham aralashadi. Miloddan avvalgi II asrning oxirlarida Farg'ona hududidagi Davan davlatiga Xitoy bir necha marotaba harbiy yurishlari amalga oshirdi. Davan davlati esa g'arbiy chegaradosh Qang' davlatida harbiy ko'mak ham so'raganligi manbalardan bizga ma'lum.

Xitoy qo'shinining Davanga ikkinchi marta yurishidan maqsad, bu viloyatning markaziy shahri bo'lgan Guyshanni (Kosonni) zabt etish, so'ngra boshqa shahar va qishloqlarni egallab, g'arbiga Sug'diyonaga yo'l ochish edi. Bosqinchilarning Guyshanga yaqinlashib kelayotganligidan xabar topgan guyshanliklar qang'arlarga chopar yuborib, ularni voqeadan xabardor qiladilar va ulardan yordam so'raydilar [9].

Demak qadimda O'rta Osiyoda yonma-yon paydo bo'lgan 2 davlat Qang' va Davan davlatlari bir-biri bilan yaxshi diplomatik aloqalarni o'natgan hamda o'rni kelganida tashqi dushmanga qarshi ham bir safda turishgan. Qang' davlati hukmron doiralari o'sha davrda Xitoyda hukmronlik qilayotgan Xan imperiyasining bosqinchilik siyosatiga qarshi chiqib, ularni o'z chegarasiga, hatto unga yaqin bo'lgan Farg'ona va Qashg'ar yerlariga keltirmaslikka harakat qilishgan.

Xitoy tarixchisi Sima Syan bu elat haqida "ular urf-odatlari bo'yicha yuechjilarga o'xshab ketadi", deb yozgan. Xitoyning G'arbiy o'lkalari noibi imperatorga yuborgan ma'lumotlarida, "Qang'arlar iftixori zo'r, qo'pol xalq, bizning elchilarimiz oldida tiz cho'kib qulluq qilishga unamaydilar, biz tomonimizdan yuborilgan elchilarni usun elchilaridan ham pastga o'tqazadilar. Ularning (usunlarning) knyaz va oqsoqollariga taomni bizning oqsoqollarimizga qaraganda oldinroq beradilar", deb bu elatning mag'rurligini yozib qoldirgan [10].

XULOSA

Markaziy Osiyo, xususan O'zbekiston tarixiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan Xitoy xalqining qadimgi yozma manbalarini chuqur va atroflicha o'rganish, ulardagi ma'lumotlarni ilmiy muomalaga kiritish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Xitoy manbalarida bo'lib o'tgan voqealarning vaqti va o'rni aniq ko'rsatiladi, bir-biriga qarshi turgan qo'shnlarning umumiy soni aniq ko'rsatiladi. Qadimiy O'zbekistonning uzoq o'tmishdagi



ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixini o'rganishda quyidagi xitoy manbalari muhim rol o'ynaydi.

E'tiborli jihati shundaki, Xitoy tarixchilari nafaqat davlatning hududiy chegaralari, geografik o'rni to'g'risida, balki hukmron doira va oddiy aholiga ham ta'rif berib, yozma manbalarda yozib qoldirgan. Ehtimol o'zidan keyin keladigan sulola yoxud hukmdorga xalqlar to'g'risida ma'lumot berib, u yoki bu davlat bilan qanday munosabatda bo'lishi kerakligini uqtirmoqchi bo'lgandir. Nima bo'lgan taqdirda ham, Qang' davlati va uning davlatchiligi tarixi to'g'risida Xitoy manbalari beradigan ma'lumotlarning o'rni beqiyosdir.

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XIX-XX ASRLARDA ARAB MAMLAKATLARIDAGI IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY O'ZGARISHLAR HAQIDA BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR

Sevinch Akmal qizi Mirzaqobilova

Chirchiq davlat pedagaogika universiteti 4-kurs talabasi

ANNOTATSIYA

Shimoliy Afrika mamlakatlari va Fors ko'rfazidagi Arab monarxiyalari, ularning tubida dunyoda tasdiqlangan neft zaxiralarining qariyb yarmi va tabiiy gazning uchdan bir qismi joylashgan bo'lib, so'nggi bir necha o'n yilliklarda mintaqaviy periferiyadan dunyo markaziga o'tdi iqtisodiyot va Yaqin Sharq siyosati globallashuv jarayonlari va transmilliy iqtisodiy munosabatlarning shakllanishi sharoitida. Arab mamlakatlarining xalqaro va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar tizimidagi mavqeining yangi parametrlari ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan qiziqish uyg'otmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Turk feodallari, sultonlik, Fors ko'rfazi, vali, islomizm, diniy urushlar, Falastin ozodlik tashkiloti, chet el ekspiditsiyalari

KIRISH

Gap shundaki, Arab Sharqi tarkibiy modernizatsiya yo'lini rivojlangan Yevropa mamlakatlariga qaraganda ancha kech boshlagan. Axborot jamiyatining shakllanishi nafaqat uning iqtisodiy tuzilmalarini yangilashni anglatardi, chunki bu boshqa barcha sohalarini sifat jihatidan o'zgartirish, ularni davrning yangi tendensiyalariga moslashtirish haqida edi. Nafaqat ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi, balki millatning turmush tarzi, siyosiy va ma'naviy madaniyati ham sezilarli o'zgarishlarga duch keldi. Jamiyat sohalarining chuqurligi va ko'lami jihatidan modernizatsiya Arab jamiyatini o'zgartirishning ob'ektiv omiliga aylangan ko'p qirrali hodisa edi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, modernizatsiya jarayoni qisqa tarixiy davrda yangi ijtimoiy tuzilmalar shakllanib, uning ichida yeskorgan munosabatlar, urf-odatlar, an'analar va normalar asta-sekin tarqatib yuboriladigan sivilizatsiya yo'li bo'ylab yuqoriga ko'tarilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning turli darajalarida farq qiluvchi Arab Sharqining hukmron rejimlari uchun modernizatsiya zarurati uzoq istiqbol emas, balki bugungi kunning muammosidir. Darhaqiqat, ijtimoiy rivojlanish ko'lami nuqtai nazaridan modernizatsiya tobora ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarning ob'ektiv omiliga aylanib borayotgan ko'p qirrali hodisadir.

MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR

Turk feodallarini Janubiy Iroq va Misrning serhosil vodiylari, Suriya va Falastinning gullab-yashnayotgan vohalari



o'ziga jalb qildi. Nisbatan yirik hunarmandchilik va savdo markazlari sifatida o'z ahamiyatini saqlab qolgan boy Arab shaharlari ham jozibali edi. Garchi buyuk geografik kashfiyotlar Arab mamlakatlari orqali yirik jahon savdo yo'llarining harakatlanishiga sabab bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, Eron va Hindistondan G'arbiy Yevropaga tovarlarning katta qismi Bag'dod, Damashq, Xaleb va Qohira orqali o'tgan. Tranzit savdosida Bag'dod savdo yo'lining yeshigi bo'lib xizmat qilgan Haleb alohida o'rin egalladi. Iroq, Suriya va Misrdagi fathlar tugagandan so'ng, Turkiya hukumati bosib olingan hududlarni boshqarishni soddalashtirish va ularning kuchini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan ba'zi choralarni ko'rdi. Yerni ro'yxatga olish o'tkazildi va eng unumdor yerlar Sulton domeniga kiritildi. Sulton hokimiyati yerlarni ro'yxatga olishdan tashqari, iqtisodiyotning soliqqa tortiladigan barcha tarmoqlarini hisobga olgan. Ro'yxatga olish natijalari maxsus kitoblarga - soliq miqdorini aniqlash uchun rasmiy hujjatlarga kiritildi.

Ma'muriy jihatdan Arab mamlakatlari ko'p sonli viloyatlarga (bo'lingan. Shunday qilib, Suriya uchta viloyatga - Damashq, Halab va Tripoliga bo'lindi. Iroqda Bag'dod, Basor va Mosul dirijablari tashkil etilgan. XVI asrda Misr va boshqa bir qator Arab mamlakatlarining bo'ysunishi ostida, salyan bilan yeyaletlar yaratildi xazinaga yillik to'lovlar va Beylerbey apparatlarini saqlash uchun. Misr alohida pashaliq bilan ajralib chiqdi. Pashaliklar Arabiston, Yaman va Bahraynda yaratilgan. Akk pashalik Falastinda tashkil etilgan. Har bir mintaqaning boshida Vali (hokimlar) yoki pasha unvoniga ega turk hukmdorlari bor edi. Pashalar ma'muriy hokimiyatni ham, bosh qo'mondon vazifalarini ham bajargan. Pashalarning ixtiyorida mahalliy yordamchi otryadlar, shuningdek, muntazam Sulton qo'shinlarining qismlari bor edi. Masalan, Bag'dod Eyaletida 12 mingga yaqin odam turli qal'alarda joylashgan. Yangilar va boshqa askarlar va Bag'dod poshosi uning ixtiyorida yana 3000 qurollangan askar bor edi. Pashalar odatda bir yoki ikki yil muddatga tayinlangan, lekin aslida ular uzoqroq hukmronlik qilishgan.

Har bir pashalik yoki eyaletning qaramlik darajasi boshqacha edi. Aholining vazifalari ma'lum bir yillik o'lpon to'lash bilan cheklangan viloyatlar bor edi, aks holda ular ichki tuzilishini saqlab qolishdi. Bular Bag'dod, Basra, Osiyodagi laxsa, Misr, Tripoli, Tunis, Shimoliy Afrikadagi Jazoir edi. Bu yerda yerlar mahalliy feodallarga topshirildi va turklarning yerga egalik qilish tizimi (Timarlar va zeametlar) bu hududlarga tatbiq etilmadi. Istisno Bag'dod Eyalet edi, bo'lingan 20 sanjaks, qaysi 8 turk feodal yer egalik tizimi edi. Sulton xazinasi uchun yig'ilgan yillik o'lpon qisman mahalliy garnizonlar va ma'muriyatni saqlash uchun pashalar qo'lida qoldi, Misrdan esa o'lpon butunlay Istanbulga yuborildi. Irmoq provinsiyalari aslida yarim mustaqil pozitsiyani saqlab qolishdi.



Turk bosqinchilari o'zlarini nisbatan mustahkam o'rnatgan joyda, ular o'zlarining feodal institutlarini va turk ma'muriy bo'linish tizimini tarqatdilar. Damashq, Tripoli (Suriyada), Haleb, Mosul eyaletlarida ko'plab yerlar turk feodallariga timar va zeamet sifatida tarqatilgan. Ularning yonida nisbatan yuqori darajadagi avtonomiyaga ega bo'lgan ko'chmanchi va yarim ko'chmanchi qabilalarning mulklari qoldi. Ularning huquq va majburiyatlari (soliqlarni to'lash, karvon yo'llarini himoya qilish, harbiy kampaniyalarda ishtirok etish) tegishli momo havo nomlarida ko'rsatilgan.

Har bir eyalet uchun aholining iqtisodiy faoliyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, uning milliy va diniy tarkibini, mahalliy urf-odat va an'analarni hisobga olgan holda maxsus huquqiy qoidalar qabul qilindi. Va bularning barchasi soliqni yaxshiroq tashkil qilish uchun ishlatilgan. Soliqlar barcha ekin maydonlaridan, shu bilan birga ekinlarning tabiati, yerning sifati va hosilning pishib yetish vaqtini hisobga olgan holda undirilgan. Islomizm, shuningdek, aholining, shu jumladan shahar aholisining ko'payishi, savodxonlik darajasining oshishi va ommaviy axborot vositalarining jamoatchilik kayfiyatiga ta'sirining kuchayishi bilan mustahkamlandi.

Mustamlakachilik davridan beri musulmon jamiyatlariga kiritilgan modernizatsiyaning G'arbiy versiyasi keng omma tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanmadi. Ibodat xizmatchilarini passiv tinglashni to'xtatgan va muqaddas matnlar va haqiqiy hayot o'rtasidagi tafovutlarni ko'rgan imonlilar orasida ta'limning tarqalishi odamlarning ongi va xulq-atvorini o'zgartirdi.

Neft qazib oluvchi musulmon mamlakatlarining tobora ko'payib borayotgani dunyoda Islomizmning yuksalishiga ham hissa qo'shdi. Neft narxining ko'tarilishi musulmon jamiyatining G'arb modeli bo'yicha modernizatsiya qilish istagini susaytirdi. Neft qazib olish va sotish Afg'onistonda Isroilga va Sssrga qarshi kurashni moliyalashtirishga imkon berdi, bu falastinliklar va afg'onlar orasida radikal Islomizmning o'sishiga yordam berdi. Moliyaviy resurslarning keskin o'sishi Saudiya Arabistoniga Islomizmni maqsadli ravishda dunyoga yoyishga imkon berdi: masjid va madrasalar qurishdan tortib jangari islomchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'qitishgacha.

Islomizmning tarqalishida SSSR va Aqsh o'rtasidagi to'qnashuv maydoni sifatida yaqin Sharqning geosiyosiy pozitsiyasi, mintaqaning SSSR chegaralariga yaqinligi muhim rol o'ynadi. G'arb davlatlarining musulmon jamiyati hayotiga aralashuvi va uning qarama-qarshiliklaridan o'z maqsadlari uchun foydalanish istagi pirovardida anti-g'arbiylik, anti-amerikanizm va radikalizmning o'sishiga yordam berdi. Misr mag'lubiyatidan so'ng Suriya, Falastin va Livan Turkiya hukmronligiga qaytdi. Livan amirligi



tugatildi, Falastin maxsus, Quddus, sanjakka ajratildi. 1838-yildagi qullikdagi Angliya-Turkiya savdo shartnomasi ushbu hududlarga tarqaldi. Sulton hokimiyatining tiklanishi tez orada arablarning turklar hukmronligiga qarshi ozodlik kurashida yangi yuksalishga sabab bo'ldi. Bu ingliz va fransuz poytaxtlarining kirib borishi, mustamlakachilarning Arab mamlakatlari ichki ishlariga faol aralashuvi va diniy kelishmovchiliklarni qo'zg'atish sharoitida yuzaga keldi. Shu bilan birga, Angliya Druzlardan foydalanishga harakat qildi va Fransiya Maronit feodallaridan foydalanishga harakat qildi.

1859-yilda Kesruanda qishloq temirchisi Shahin boshchiligidagi katta dehqonlar qo'zg'oloni boshlandi. Maronit salibchilari Maronit feodallarini quvib chiqarishdi va yerlarini tortib olishdi. Turkiya hukumati Shohin ma'muriyatini tan olishga majbur bo'ldi.

Qo'zg'olonning muvaffaqiyati boshqa sohalarga inqilobchi ta'sir ko'rsatdi. U diniy nizolar olovida xalq harakatini buzishga qaror qilgan feodallar va G'arb mustamlakachilarini xavotirga soldi. Maronit dehqonlari Druze feodallari tomonidan zulm qilingan hududlarga dehqonlarga qarshi feodal harakatining ma'lum darajada tarqalishi diniy dushmanlikning keskin avj olishiga yordam berdi.

1860-yil bahorida Bayrut shahar darvozalarida Maronitlar va druzlar o'rtasidagi otishma pogromlar va qirg'inlar uchun xizmat qildi. Musulmon mutaassiblari keskin vaziyatda Suriya markazida-Damashqda nasroniy pogromini uyushtirdilar. Bu voqealar Napoleon III ga aralashish uchun sabab berdi. Fransuz qo'shinlarining qo'nishi haqidagi xabar boshqa Yevropa kuchlarining qo'rquviga sabab bo'ldi. Ular Angliya, Rossiya, Fransiya, Avstriya, Prussiya va Turkiya ishtirokida xalqaro konferensiyani chaqirishni talab qilishdi, ular 1860-yil sentabr oyida Fransiya ekspeditsiya kuchlari sonini 12 ming askarga va uning Suriya va Livanda bo'lish muddatini olti oygacha cheklashga qaror qilishdi. Napoleon III harakat qildi. Biroq, 1861-yil yozida boshqa kuchlarning bosimi ostida fransuz qo'shinlari Suriya va Livanni tark etishdi. Bundan oldin ular kesruan hududidagi Maronit isyonchilarini bo'ysundirgan edi. Ko'p o'tmay, kuchlar va Turkiya o'rtasida "Livanning organik nizomi" ni joriy yetish to'g'risidagi Konvensiya imzolandi. Livan tog'i to'g'ridan-to'g'ri Istanbulga bo'ysunadigan nasroniy gubernatori tomonidan boshqariladigan avtonom viloyatga aylandi.

Jamal Abdul Nosir (1918-1970) boshchiligidagi "Erkin ofitserlar" tashkiloti 1952-yilda Misrda monarxiyani ag'darishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynadi. Misrni chet yel ta'siridan xalos qilish va yagona Arab davlatini yaratish uchun bir partiyaviy rejim o'rnatildi va kurs o'tkazildi. 1956-yilda Suvaysh kanali milliylashtirildi. Prezident J. A. Nosir marksistik modelga muvofiq sotsializmni qurish kursini belgiladi. Agrar islohot



natijasida dehqonlar yirik mulkdorlardan sotib olingan yerlarni oldilar. 1961-1964 yillarda. Barcha yirik va o'rta sanoat, moliya, transport va tashqi savdo milliylashtirildi. 1965 yilda davlat sektori sanoat mahsulotining 85 foizini ishlab chiqardi. SSSR bilan hamkorlik rivojlandi. Sovet mutaxassislari yordamida Nil bo'yidagi Asvan GES qurildi. Siyosiy hayotda aholining huquqlari kengaytirildi, erkaklar va ayollar tengligi o'rnatildi. Arab Sotsialistik Ittifoqi hokimiyatda edi va ilgari mavjud bo'lgan partiyalar tarqatib yuborildi. Nosir Misrdagi sotsializm milliy taraqqiyot yo'liga mos kelishi, Islom normalari va tamoyillariga amal qilishi kerak, deb hisoblagan.

Ikkinchi Jahon urushi tugaganidan keyin Falastinning taqdiri BMTga yuborildi. 1947-yil 29-noyabrda BMT Bosh Assambleyasi Falastin hududida ikkita mustaqil davlat - Arab va yahudiy davlatlarini tashkil etish to'g'risida qaror qabul qildi. Yahudiy aholisi bu rejani ma'qulladi, Arab aholisi uni rad etdi. 14 yil 1948-mayda Isroil davlatining tashkil etilishi e'lon qilindi. 15 May kuni Misr samolyotlari tomonidan Tel-Avivni bombardimon qilish birinchi Arab-Isroil urushini (1948-1949) boshladi. Arab armiyasi Isroilga qarshi chiqdi. Arablar bu urushda jangovar qobiliyatining pastligi va kelishmovchiliklar tufayli mag'lubiyatga uchradi. Isroil nazorat qila boshlagan hudud BMT rejasida ko'zda tutilganidan kattaroq bo'lib chiqdi. G'azo sektori Misr nazorati ostida edi. Iordaniya g'arbiy Sohil va Sharqiy Quddusni qo'shib oldi. Natijada Falastin Arab davlati hech qachon yaratilmagan. Falastinlik qochqinlar muammosi paydo bo'ldi: urushdan oldingi 960 ming Arab aholisidan 1 million 350 ming Falastinlik arablar ularga aylandi.

Ikkinchi Arab-Isroil urushi (1956) Misr tomonidan Suvaysh kanalining milliylashtirilishi bilan bog'liq edi. Kanalning yo'qolishiga chidashni istamagan ingliz va fransuzlarning asosiy harbiy kuchi 1956-yil oktabr oyida Sinay yarim orolida Misrga qarshi harbiy operatsiya boshlagan Isroil armiyasi edi. Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti, SSSR va Aqsh tomonidan ittifoqchilarning harakatlarini qoralash Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya va Isroilni Misrdan qo'shinlarini olib chiqishga majbur qildi va BMT qurolli kuchlari Misr-Isroil sulh chizig'i bo'ylab joylashtirildi. Suvaysh inqirozi yaqin Sharqdagi siyosiy keskinlikni yanada kuchaytirdi. 1964-yilda J. A. Nosir ko'magida Isroilga qarshi qurolli kurash maqsadida Falastin Ozodlik tashkiloti (PLO) tashkil etildi.

1967-yilda kuchaytirilgan Misr Isroil bilan urushni davom yettirish niyatini yashirmadi. Suriya va Iordaniya Misrga qo'shildi. Biroq, Isroil ushbu Arab mamlakatlarining aerodromlariga oldindan zarba berib, ularning aksariyat havo kuchlarini yo'q qildi. Isroil Sinay yarimorolidagi Misr qo'shinlarini mag'lub G'azo sohili, Iordaniya G'arbiy Sohil va Suriya Golan Heights qo'lga. Arab aholisi bosib olingan



hududlardan haydab chiqarildi. Ushbu uchinchi Arab-Isroil urushi tarixga olti kunlik urush sifatida kirdi, chunki u 5-10 iyun 1967-yil davom etdi.

To'rtinchi Arab-Isroil urushi (1973 yil oktabr) olti kunlik urushdagi mag'lubiyat uchun qasos olishni istagan Arab davlatlari tomonidan boshlangan. Biroq, bu arablarga ham muvaffaqiyat keltirmadi. Yaqin Sharq muammosini harbiy yo'l bilan hal qilishning iloji yo'qligi tobora ravshanlashdi. Misr Prezidenti A. Sadat mojaroni diplomatik yo'l bilan hal qilishga bordi. 1978-yilda Kemp-Devid (AQSH) da u Isroil Bosh vaziri Menaxem Begin (1913-1992) bilan muzokaralar olib bordi. 1979-yil mart oyida Misr Isroil bilan alohida tinchlik shartnomasini imzoladi, unga ko'ra Isroil Sinay yarim orolini Misrga qaytardi va Misr Isroilni tan oldi va Falastinda Arab davlatini yaratishni talab qilishdan bosh tortdi. Bunga javoban ko'plab Arab davlatlari Misr bilan munosabatlarni uzdilar va u bir necha yil davomida Arab Ligasidan chiqarildi.

XULOSA

Zamonaviy Arab jamiyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi natijalarini tahlil qilish bizni ushbu rivojlanishning mohiyati haqidagi savolga yaqinlashtiradi. Kapitalistik "markaz" va Arab "periferiyasi" o'rtasidagi sezilarli yaqinlashish haqida gapirishning hojati yo'q. Arab dunyosining iqtisodiy dinamikasi asosan fors ko'rfazining tez rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlari hisobiga yaratilgan, qolgan davlatlar esa iqtisodiy jihatdan inert bo'lib qolishda davom etmoqda. Ularning orasidagi bo'shliq o'sishda davom yetmoqda. Buning sababi demografik omilning iqtisodiy o'sishga kuchli ta'siri. Bir qator mamlakatlarda aholining o'sish sur'atlari iqtisodiy o'sish muvaffaqiyatini inkor etmoqda. Kelajak istiqbollari umidsizlikka uchraydi-aholining hozirgi o'sishi bilan biz iqtisodiy rivojlanishning sekinlashishi va tabiiy ofatlar yuz berganda milliy iqtisodiyotning yuqori zaifligi haqida gapirishimiz mumkin.

So'nggi paytlarda iqtisodiy o'sish mezonlari nafaqat mutlaq yoki nisbiy makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarni o'z ichiga olishi kerakligi aniq bo'ldi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni adekvat baholash uchun moddiy to'planishni kuchaytirish bilan bir qatorda ishlab chiqaruvchi kuchlarning ijtimoiy va ma'naviy tarkibiy qismlarini rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Nisbatan yaqinda ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan yangi mezonlarga asoslanib, XXI asr ostonasida inson farovonligini baholashni ularning "hayot sifati"ni hisobga olmasdan tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. Bugungi kunda moddiy farovonlik muhim, ammo inson ehtiyojlarining yagona ko'rsatkichi emasligi allaqachon isbotlangan. Odamlar o'zlarini anglash uchun siyosiy erkinliklardan tortib sog'lom turmush tarzi uchun qulay sharoitlargacha bo'lgan turli xil imkoniyatlarga muhtoj. Demak,



ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy omillarning o'zaro ta'siriga tobora ko'proq bog'liq bo'lgan Arab dunyosi haqidagi tasavvurimiz yanada murakkablashadi va iqtisodiy dinamikani tushunish iqtisodiy samaradorlik va fuqarolarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish tamoyillarini yagona, yaxlit tizimga birlashtiradi.

XX-asr ostonasida qo'lga oluvchi mamlakatlarning rivojlanishini yetakchi mamlakatlar traektoriyasidan ajratib turadigan uchta muhim omil aniq paydo bo'ldi. Ulardan birinchisi-zamonaviy iqtisodiy o'sish natijasida hosil bo'lgan bilim va texnologiyalar tarqalishining notekis tabiati. Aytaylik, Arab mamlakatlarida zamonaviy epidemiyaga qarshi dori vositalaridan ommaviy foydalanish ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarining tarqalishiga qaraganda ancha tezroq. Shuning uchun arablarning o'limining pasayishi va umr ko'rish davomiyligining oshishi iqtisodiy rivojlanishning past darajalarida sodir bo'ladi. Natijada, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarning jahon aholisidagi ulushi oshdi, bu zamonaviy iqtisodiy o'sishni nafaqat rivojlanishning birinchi, balki ikkinchi darajali mamlakatlariga qaraganda ancha kechroq boshladi.

Ikkinchi omil rivojlangan G'arb tomonidan belgilanadigan iqtisodiyotdagi tarkibiy o'zgarishlarning shartlari va mezonlari. Ular oltin-valyuta standarti va import o'rnini bosuvchi sanoatlashtirish strategiyasiga asoslangan tovarlar va kapitalning jahon bozori shaklida mavjud edi, keyin 20-asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab dunyo bojxona tariflarini pasaytirish, kapital bozorini ochish davriga kirdi, lekin endi sharoitda emas oltin-valyuta standartidan, ammo dunyoning yetakchi valyutalarining o'zgaruvchan kurslari bilan. Bularning barchasi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarga eksport o'sishi va jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiyalashuviga yo'naltirilgan strategiyani tanlash uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.

Uchinchidan, umuman Arab dunyosining iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan milliy an'analar haqli ravishda rivojlanish traektoriyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini belgilovchi omil hisoblanadi. Va bu yerda dunyoning ilg'or sanoat kuchlari tajribasini ko'r-ko'rona nusxalash emas, balki boshqalarning xatolarini takrorlamasdan, ijtimoiy xavflarni minimallashtirish uchun arablar bir necha bor duch keladigan strategik muammolarni tushunish muhimdir. Darhaqiqat, Arab mintaqasining rivojlanishidagi ko'plab muammolar o'z fuqarolarining mentalitetida yotadi. Axir, Arab mamlakatlari aholisining aksariyati hali ham an'analarga amal qiladi, ba'zi hollarda ijtimoiy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq emas. Yaqinda Arab olimlari Islom, davlat va G'arb uslubidagi bozor iqtisodiyotini bir-biriga bog'lashga urinayotgani bejiz emas. Ular buni Arab dunyosini yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy sharti deb bilishadi.



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MEMORIES OF AMBASSADORS IN HISTORICAL SOURCES

Yaminkhon Mukhammedovich Mukhammedov

Lecturer at the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University

ABSTRACT

What is a historical source? By historical source we mean material and spiritual monuments of the distant past, reflecting the past of mankind at a certain stage in the development of nature and society.

Keywords: material and spiritual monuments, national independence, memoirs, historical sources.

INTRODUCTION

The science of history as a science that comprehensively studies the historical path of human society in the form of a natural process, occupies an important place in the system of social sciences (literature, political economy, law, philosophy, economics, etc.). serves the cause of educating people in the spirit of loyalty. In particular, the role of this science in the study of everyday life, lifestyle, religion and beliefs of our great ancestors is extremely important. In other words, first of all, we need to know who we are, where the "bullet vein" of our nation is and how it was formed. However, this cannot be achieved without a good knowledge of history. As I have repeatedly emphasized, Dear First President I.A. Karimov "awareness of identity begins with knowledge of history." It is necessary to raise this unprovable fact to the level of public policy.

It is known that an impartial, beautifully written history of Uzbekistan has not yet been created. In the past, especially during the years of the Soviet system, history books were written under the influence of the so-called idea of Marxism-Leninism, which was alien to our people and soul. The incidents and events that took place were illuminated in the blink of an eye, the labels of "religious", "reverse" and "heretic" were imprinted on the forehead of our great scientists and enlightened ancestors; our personnel, our rich and incomparable spirituality "fell to the ground"; our precious books were condemned as religious or books written in the palace of khans and kings; those who did not want to more or less think about our great past were ignored, no one took them into account.

Having the honor of national independence, we have the opportunity to study and write our true history. It is good that our government is creating all the necessary conditions for historians to create an impartial and perfect history of our country.

A thorough mastery of the basics of science, a good knowledge of the history of one's homeland largely depends on the quality and level of textbooks and teaching aids, as well as on how educational work is organized.

It should also be said that history cannot be written without a source, just as a building cannot be built without a solid foundation. Thank God we have enough resources, both physical and spiritual. Despite nationalism and the great state policy of the colonial regime, cruel and countless robberies, repressions, various "cultural revolutions",



some of our historical sources have survived to our time. There are enough of them to create an impartial and thorough history of our country. The ideology of the new Uzbekistan that we are creating will be the idea of goodness, humanity, humanism. When we say “ideology,” we mean, first of all, the education of thought, the education of national and universal values. They are based on the life concepts and values of our people for thousands of years

MAIN PART

The memoirs of Arab, Chinese and Russian ambassadors and tourists also contain a lot of evidence necessary for a deep and comprehensive study of our history. These rich memories are also an important historical source.

Taking this into account, we decided to briefly touch on some of them.

Central Asia has long been of interest to Russia and its investment groups in all aspects: military-strategic, that is, proximity to India and China, the wealth of its lands, the simplicity and hard work of its people. Interest in Central Asia and the movement to turn it into a Russian colony began during the reign of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich (1613-1645) and ended two hundred and forty-five years later, in 1865, with the conquest of the Kokan and Bukhara khanates. and Khiva.

To implement this policy, the Russian government used its highly educated diplomats and military personnel who knew Central Asia well. Initially, they were intended to develop trade and cultural relations, but in fact to study the military-political situation in the country, determine the relationship of the Kokand, Bukhara and Khiva khanates with neighboring countries: India, Iran, Turkey and China and determine close and convenient routes to cities of Central Asia.

To confirm our word, let us briefly touch upon the activities of some ambassadors and military specialists who arrived in our country from Russia over the course of two hundred years from 1620 until the invasion of the Russian army in Central Asia.

Khokhlov is a talented Russian diplomat of the 17th century. There is very little information about his life and activities. Veselovsky N.I., a prominent Russian orientalist who specially studied Khokhlov. According to Veselovsky (1848-1918), he was born into a noble (boyar) family. The first information about it dates back to the 90s of the 16th century. At that time, he and his brother Vasily were in public service and served in a rifle unit in Kazan. In 1600, the Iranian ambassador, returning to his country, accompanied Pirqulbek from Kazan to Saratov (the city was founded in 1590).

In 1606, I. D. Khokhlov, together with his brother Vasily and governor Golovin, was sent to the Terek to force his people to take an oath to the new Tsar Vasily Ivanovich Shuisky (1606-1610). However, the residents of Terek do not recognize the new Russian Tsar, and Khokhlov is severely beaten and imprisoned. After some time, poplars I.D. Khokhlov was sent to Astrakhan with a bodyguard. Thus, he was imprisoned in Astrakhan prison for seven years, until 1613. In 1617, Astrakhan ruler I.V. Zarutsky took it in his hands, and he received an identity card. He freed Khokhlov and sent him as ambassador to Iran, to Shah Abbas I (1587-1629/30). Ataman Zarutsky asked the tsar to help him with money, food and soldiers, and after the capture of Moscow, Astrakhan was promised to him as a gift. Shah Abbas I initially agreed and promised to send the chieftain 12



tomans of money and a large amount of food. But later, having heard from his ambassador Khoja Murtaza that the rebellion of Ataman Zarutsky had failed and the throne had passed to Mikhail Fedorovich, and also that new ambassadors Alexei Bukharin and Mikhail Tikhanov had arrived in Iran from Russia, he changed his mind. The Tsar sent Russian ambassadors back with large gifts. Then I. D. He also allowed Khokhlov to leave. But when they reached Vladimir, they captured it by order of the king. In July 1615, after the suppression of the Zarutsky rebellion in Astrakhan, I.D. They repented of Khokhlov's sin and released him. D. We do not know what happened to Khokhlov before 1620.

In our opinion, during this period he was in the service of the Kazan governor.

In 1620-1622, by order of the king, he visited Central Asia, the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. After returning to Russia (December 12, 1622), he lived for some time in Moscow. At the beginning of 1623, he was allowed to return to Kazan and serve in the service of the governor Ivan Odoevsky. Khokhlov was again summoned to Moscow on December 8, 1624 and he was tasked with organizing information about the Bukhara and Khiva khanates.

The latest information about Khokhlov's life dates back to 1629. That same year, he escorted the Iranian ambassador Muhammad Silibek and an Iranian trade convoy from Kazan to Moscow and from Moscow to Kazan.

Two important documents of Khokhlov are the special order of the tsar (mandate) and I.D. Information ("Article List") written by Khokhlov to the Tsar about the state of the Bukhara and Khiva Khanates has been preserved.

The first document concerns the duties assigned to the embassy. First of all, his task is to persuade the rulers of both khanates to establish friendship, trade and bilateral ties with Russia; Having convinced the khans that Russia was a powerful country and that it had good relations with other powerful countries by releasing Russian captives in the khanates, the existing relationship between the two khanates was to determine the khanates' relations with Iran, Turkey and Georgia, and to determine their natural resources and military power.

Well, could Khokhlov complete the tasks assigned to him or not? Judging by the information that he wrote to the Ambassadorial Prikaz, he completed most of the tasks assigned to him.

For example, Imamkulikhan freed 23 Russian prisoners who were under his control. Regarding the captives held by rich people, emirs and merchants, Imamkulikhan promised the ambassador that "there is no time to look for them, and after suppressing the rebellion of his servant (Tashkent ruler Tursunkhan) we will fulfill this request of His Highness the Emperor, and we will send those whom we find"

The Russian ambassador managed to collect a lot of information about the internal situation in both khanates. In the ambassador's message, for example, we read the following: "... (while we were in Bukhara) a war occurred between the Bukhara khan and the Tashkent governor. Khan sent his senior emir Nadr against him Devanbeg with 40,000 soldiers. 10,000 of them were killed by the Tashkent governor in the war. After this, the princes of Imam Kuli Khan went and defeated the youths of Tursun-Sultan. It's good that the war between them is still being waged on the same side..."



At the time when the Russian ambassador came and went, Imam Quli Khan remained in Samarkand with Balkh due to mutual wars and uprisings. During this time, the ambassador visited him twice: the first time ten days after arriving in Bukhara and the second time before returning to his country (August 3, 1622). In Khokhlov's information we read: "The Khan was not in Samarkand at that time. His younger brother fled to Nodr - Muhammad. Imamkulikhan Samarkandu I.D. A week after Khokhlov arrived in Bukhara, he returned. But it was very painful. Negotiations with the Russian ambassador were conducted by Nodr Devanbegi . The main issue raised at the negotiations was the release of Kalmyks, Nogais, and Russian prisoners. Regarding the Russian prisoners of Nodr Devanbegi answered the ambassador: "Imam to Ulikhan ordered me to convey to you the following: "The Khan ordered the release of all Russian prisoners. God willing, after the end of the war with Tursun Sultan, he will find others and send them to his country. Let your king do the same and free the people Imamkulikhana .

I. D. Khokhlov collected important information about the internal situation of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. According to him, the country was engulfed in internecine wars, and the governors of Balkh, Tashkent and Samarkand refused to submit to the central government and retained independence, and the government weakened.

The same situation arose in the Khiva Khanate. There was a struggle for the throne between Arab Muhammadkhan (1602-1623) and his sons Avanes and Elbars . In the report I. D. Khokhlov to the embassy court we read: "The uprising has begun in the land of Urgench." Sons of Arabkhan Avanes and Elbars grabbed (his father) and stabbed him in the eye. Other sons of Arabkhan : Abulgazi and Sharif Sultan fled to the presence of the Bukhara Khan.

The Russian ambassador also provides important information about the frequent robberies of the Oyik (Ural) Cossacks and Kalmyks in the territories of the Khiva Khanate. About this Here is what we read in the certificate of I. D. Khokhlov: "While Ivan was a prisoner in Bovata (Bogota), the invading Russian Cossacks Trenka Us and his people invaded the lands of the nomadic peoples belonging to Urgench, plundered the Turkmens, killed many people, took many prisoners. Kalmyks repeatedly invaded the lands of Urgench. In 1220 and 1221 he invaded the lands of the Kyzylbasha in Urgench and killed many people.

The message of the Russian ambassador contains important information about the general situation in the cities and villages of Bukhara and Khiva. By the time the ambassador arrived, they were completely desolate. According to the ambassador, this was caused by constant internecine wars, the struggle for the throne, and frequent attacks by Kazakhs, Kalmyks and Cossacks. In the catalog we also find valuable information about customs duties. About customs, firstly, not only when moving from country to country, but also when moving from one province to another within the same country. Secondly, payment was made both in money and in goods. For example, 33 pieces of fabric were charged for each load.

A.D. Khokhlov also collected some information about the relations of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates with India and Iran. For example, his report contains the following statements: "Imamkulikhan and khan Balkh a Nadir Mukammamkhan , has bad relations with Shah



Abbas, king of the Qizilbash ." They are at war (with each other). There is currently no war between them. The world is also not established. The reason there is no war is because there is no war between the king and India (for Kandahar). Relations between the Bukhara and Balkh khanates and India at this time were also not good. The Russian ambassador explains the reason for this as follows: "The Bukhara khan Imamkulihan sent a falcon to the king of India. As for, it was taken (from the Bukhara ambassador) by Khan Balkh a Nadir Muhammadkhan . For this reason, the king of India interrupted trade relations with him, did not send his merchants to Balkh and Bukhara, and forbade the merchants of Bukhara to take Indian goods..."

According to I. D. Khokhlova, relations between the Khiva Khanate and Iran at that time were not very good. For example, he writes: "The people of Urgen do not have good relations with Shah Abbas." Ivan (during his stay in Khorezm) son of Imam k ulikhan a Elbars attacked Obiward , who belonged to the Qizilbash , and took horses and camels from the Obivars . He also captured 100 people..."

CONCLUSION

As you can see, the sources of the history of Uzbekistan are varied and great. They were written in many languages: ancient Iranian, Khorezmian, Sugdian, ancient Turkish, Greek, Latin, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian and other languages. However, it is not enough to collect information from them and study it. It is impossible to fit them all in one book. Therefore, in order to attract the attention of historians and source scientists, we briefly touched on their important ones.

In this article we draw your attention to the historical, geographical, geocosmographic, hagiographic memories of scientists, writers and tourists, reports of ambassadors.

Thirty-three years have passed since we gained national independence. But so far we have not been able to write our fair and honest history. There is one reason for this. We don't know the sources of history well; most of us don't even know how to read it. We lack historians who know the source well and read it easily. Without a source, history cannot be written, true history. Even now, among our historians who speak the language and are qualified to work with sources, there are only one and a half left. But they are old. If the necessary conditions are created, they can also be used. But this is not enough. In history faculties, oriental studies, universities, and pedagogical institutes, it is necessary to properly organize the teaching of oriental languages, the ability to work on manuscripts, and the training of mature source scholars. It is necessary to radically improve the study and publication of ancient manuscripts both at the Institute of Oriental Studies and at the Institute of History. An impartial, truthful story cannot be written without a source, without a variety of rich information.

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IBN RUSHD AQLNING BILISH JARAYONIDA TUTGAN O‘RNI TO‘G‘RISIDA

Samarbek Qurbonnazarovich Eronov

ToshDTU Olmaliq filiali “Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar va jismoniy tarbiya”
kafedrasi katta o‘qituvchisi

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada fan va din munosabatlarida ishonch-e’tiqodning o‘rni va ahamiyati ijtimoiy-falsafiy nuqtai-nazardan tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, “ishonch” va “e’tiqod” hodisalarining falsafiy mazmun-mohiyati mamlakatimizdagi va xorijdagi bir qator faylasuf olimlarning mustaqil tadqiqot ob’ekti bo‘lganligi hamda ancha vaqtdan buyon batafsil o‘rganib kelinayotganligi ilmiy asoslangan. Shuningdek, maqolada ilmiy va diniy e’tiqodlar oldida turgan muammolarga munosabat masalasi nazariy va empirik kontekstda ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: fan, din, ishonch, e’tiqod, modda, energiya, hodisa, xulq-atvor, muloqot, shubha, fikr, qarash, falsafiy komponent.

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role and significance of faith in the relationship between science and religion from a socio-philosophical point of view. It is also scientifically substantiated that the philosophical content of the phenomena "faith" and "belief" has long been the subject of independent research by a number of philosophers in our country and abroad and is studied in detail. Also in the article, in a theoretical and empirical context, the question of attitude to the problems faced by scientific and religious beliefs is revealed.

Keywords: science, religion, faith, belief, substance, energy, phenomenon, behavior, communication, doubt, thought, vision, philosophical component.

KIRISH

Universumning qonunga muvofiq uyg‘unlashuvini ochib beruvchi sababiy aloqalarning umumiyligi Ibn Rushd tomonidan insonning olamni idrok etishining ob’ektiv asosi sifatida o‘rganiladi.

Ibn Rushd insonning oliy bilishga oid qobiliyati – inson ongi haqidagi o‘z ta’limotini Arastuning psixologik nazariyasidan kelib chiqqan holda rivojlantiradi. Bu nazariyaga asosan, insondagi idrokli faoliyatga bo‘lgan qobiliyat, o‘zi bilan faqatgina taffakkur faoliyati hissiy obrazlar manbalaridan olingan ma’lum



mazmun, fantaziyani qayd eta oladigan toza taxtani aks ettirgan holda, shu faoliyatning o'ziga sabab bo'ladi. Bu bilan bog'liq holda Arastu ikki taraflama idrokni farqlagan: barcha narsalarni ishlab chiqaruvchi serg'ayrat, faol intellekt, va har narsaga aylanishi mumkin bo'lgan majhul, passiv intellekt. Majhul idrok tushunchasini kiritib, Stagirit, ehtimol tafakkur va qalbning sodda, hissiy yashirin imkoniyatlari o'rtasida qandaydir bog'lanish hosil qilishga intilgandir, biroq uning asarlarida ushbu ongning mohiyati va uning faol intellekt va sodda psixik kuchlarga bo'lgan munosabati ochilmay qolib ketgan. Keyinchalik Arastuning qalb haqidagi ta'limotida ochiq qolgan bu bo'shliqni to'ldirish bilan ko'plab sharhlovchilar, jumladan, Arastu passiv deb atagan intellktni belgilash uchun birinchi marotaba "moddiy idrok" atamasini kiritgan Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiyl ham harakat qilganlar.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiy tomonidan taklif qilingan moddiy ongni izohlashda Ibn-Rushd ikki asosiy tushunchani tafsilotli, tanqidiy tahlil qilib chiqadi: 1) bu ong tana harakatidir; 2) faollashuviga qadar u hali taxtaga bitilmagan yozuv belgilarining o'xshashi – salbiy xususiyatga ega bo'lgan bir narsani aks ettiradi. Bu holatlarning birinchisiga qarshi chiqqan holda, Ibn Rushd aytadi: agar moddiy intellekt to'rt elementning aralashuvidan kelib chiquvchi psixik kuch bo'lganida edi, natijasi o'laroq ko'plab tuturuqsiz xulosalar kelib chiqadigan hissiyotlardan hech nimasi bilan farq qilmay qolar edi: o'z shakliga ega bo'lgan holda intellekt faqatgina bir xildagi ob'ektlarning qat'iy chegaralangan doirasini qabul qilar, aynan bitta narsani bilishga oid harakatlarda qarama-qarshiliklarni, shuningdek o'z-o'zini ham anglay olmas, yillar davomida, garchi aslida hissiyotlardan farqli ravishda aql vaqt o'tgani sayin zaiflashmasada, aksincha, charhlanib borsa-da, "siyqalanib ketishi" mumkin edi. Qisqasi, bu holatda Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiy, Anaksagordan so'ng Arastuning onnga nisbatan qo'ygan talablarini nazar-pisand qilmaydi: anglash uchun u tana bilan "aralashishi" zarur emas. Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiy tomonidan moddiy ongni oddiy moyilikka yo'yilishi Ibn Rushdda ham shu kabi e'tirozlarni uyg'otadi. Ibn Rushd fikriga ko'ra, aqlan tushunib etish shakllarini qabul qilish qobiliyati haqida salbiy va o'zi uchun ma'lum substratga ega bo'lmagan narsa haqida gapirish, - bu hech qanday imkoniyat mavjud bo'lmagan mutlaq yo'qlik haqida gapirgan bilan barobardir. Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiy tomonidan ilgari surilgan analogik (ikki narsa, hodisa va sh. k. ning biror jihatdan o'xshashligiga qarab, boshqa jihatlardan o'xshashligi haqida hukm yurgizish usuli)ga amal qilgan holda, Ibn Rushd moddiy



ong materiyadan yashirin holda hissiy qabul qilinuvchi emas, balki barcha idrok qilinuvchi ekanligi bilan farq qilishiga, va xuddi materiya yakka narsalarning shaklini tashqi manbadan olmay, balki o'z ichida saqlagani kabi, moddiy ong ham tafakkurni qabul qiluvchi emas, balki hali toza taxtaga yozilmagan narsa emas, shu taxtaning aynan o'zi bo'lgani kabi, shu qabul qilinishi lozim bo'lgan narsaning tashuvchisidir.

Ibn Rushd tasavvur shakllarini yashirin holatdan faol holatga o'tishni kutayotgan tushunchalar uchun haqiqiy asos deb hisoblaydi. Tasavvur, – deb aytadi u, - bu Demokrit taxmin qilganidek, hissiyot emas, chunki xayolda biz mavjud bo'lmagan predmetlarni ham qabul qila olamiz, ko'pincha xato qilamiz va bizda o'tmishda bo'lgan hissiyotlardan erkin birikuvlarni yaratamiz; bu Empedokl o'ylaganidek, fikr-mulohaza ham emas, chunki tasavvur harakati bizning istagimizga bog'liq va u mulohaza bilan birga kechmaydi; va nihoyat, bu Aflotun ta'kidlaganidek, hissiyotlarning fikrlar bilan birikuvi ham emas. Tasavvur shakllari, unga tayanuvchi umumiy hissiyotlarda yuzaga keluvchi tasavvurlar kabi yagonadir. Bu bilan birga ushbu ko'rinishlar ularni tushunchalarga yaqinlashtiruvchi ayrim xususiyatlarga ega, masalan, qo'zichoqning bo'ri va qo'y obrazlarida dushmanlik va do'stlik "g'oya"larini ko'rganidek. Kordovalik mutafakkir Ibn Sinoning, ushbu qobiliyat "taxmin"ning alohida kuchi asosida aniqlanadi, degan nuqtai nazariga qo'shilmaydi.

Moddiy ong tarkibidagi tushunchalarning yashirin holatdan muhim holatga o'tishini Ibn Rushd, oy ostidagi dunyoning tabiiy kuchlarining qonuniyatga bo'ysunuvchi harakatining ramzi bo'lgan faol intellekt faoliyati bilan izohlaydi. Arastuga ergashgan holda, u bu jarayonni hissiyot (sezgi) larning paydo bo'lish jarayoni bilan qiyoslaydi. "Bu o'xshashlik, - deb yoziladi "Qalb haqida" kitobiga bergan katta sharhida, - ko'rish qobiliyatini harakatga keltiruvchi ko'rinib turgan predmet, va ongni harakatga keltruvchi bilan idrok qilinuvchi predmet o'rtasida yanada yaqqolroq namoyon bo'ladi. Chunki rang kabi ko'rinadigan predmet, ko'rish qobiliyatini faqatgina, avval yashirin holda bo'lgan va yorug'lik tufayli rangga aylangandagina haraktga keltira oladi; xuddi shu kabi tasavvur ko'rinishlari ham moddiy ongni faqatgina avval yashirin holda bo'lgan va keyinchalik anglash mumkin bo'lgan holatga o'tgandagina harakatga keltira oladi. Va aynan shu sababli Arastuga tasavvur ko'rinishlarini yashirin holatdan aktual holatga olib chiqadigan ong bo'lgan faol ong haqida gapirish zarur bo'lib qoldi... Anglash shakllarini moddiy onggga munosabati rangni ko'rish qobiliyatiga bo'lgan munosabatiga o'xshashdir" [1].

Shunday qilib, Ibn Rushd asarlarida moddiy ong negizi sifatida intellihalokatli (idrokni o'ldiruvchi) bo'lib qolishga



moyil bo‘lgan imaginativ shakllar, tasavvurlar ko‘rinishini moddiy ongni faol harakatga keltiruvchi tamoyil sifatida faol intellekt namoyon bo‘ladi. Dolzarb holatga o‘tishda moddiy salohiyat “sohib (ega) bo‘luvchi ong”ga aylanib qoladi: unda birinchi tushunchalar va tajribaga asoslangan aksiomatik prinsiplar tug‘ila boshlaydi. Sohib ong o‘z tomonidan insonni harakat-larni faqatgina mavhumlik bilan amalga oshiruvchi, va endilikda tajribaga muhtoj bo‘lmagan, ongli ravishdagi bilimlarga undovchi ibtido sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Bu bosqichda – “egallangan ong” bosqichida, inson intellkti nafaqat harakatga keltiruvchi kuch, balki inson xayolining mazmuni bo‘lgan faol ongga o‘xshab qoladi. Faol ongga qo‘shilishda, yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda, dunyoni nazariy o‘rganish jarayonida his etiladigan baxtiyorlik, Ibn-Rushdning fikricha, barchaga ham nasib etavermaydi, va hattoki, bu baxtni his qilishga musharraf bo‘lganlar ham o‘z mehnatlari mahsulini hayotlari so‘nggidagina totib ko‘ra oladilar.

Ko‘rib turganimizdek, moddiy ong haqidagi o‘z ta‘limotini kordovalik mutafakkir Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiy bilan munozara qilgan holda bayon qiladi. Bu munozaraning o‘tkirliigi G‘azzoliy va Ibn Sinolar bahs-munozaralari bilan bog‘liqliklar u yoki bu darajada aniqlanmaganda hattoki sezilmay ham qolar edi. Bizga ma‘lumki, Aleksandr Afrodiziyskiyning Ibn-Rushdning e‘tirozlariga sabab bo‘lgan fikrlaridan birinchisi ratsional bilishni hissiy bilish bilan bir-biriga tenglashtirganidir. Biroq, aynan shu fikrdan kelib chiqqan holda G‘azzoliy ongda umumiy tushunchalarning va ob‘ektiv borliqda ularning korrelyat (mazmuni boshqa tushuncha bilan munosabatdagina ochiladigan tushuncha) larining mavjudligini inkor etgan. Abu-Xamid G‘azzoliyning qarashlaridan, - deb yozadi Ibn Rushd, “ong bu yakka holdagi nimadir, uning umumiyliigi esa uning aksidensiyasi, degan fikr kelib chiqadi; shu sababli u ong yakka narsalarda umumiy jihatlarni aniqlovchi usulini, hissiyot aynan bir narsani ko‘p marta qabul qila olishi usuli bilan qiyoslaydi. Chunki Abu-Xamid uchun idrok qilinishi mumkin bo‘lgan narsa umumiy, emas balki yakkadir, masalan, Zaydning mahluqotligi uning uchun, ong Xolidning mahluqotligini anglagani kabidir”. Bu noto‘g‘ri, chunki agar bu holat shunday bo‘lganda edi, u holda hissiy idrok bilan aqliy idrok o‘rtasida hech qanday farq qolmas edi”[2] (4, 552 b.qarang). Ikkinchi fikrga, ya‘ni moddiy ong qiziqishga olib kelishiga kelsak, - u Ibn Sinoning moddiy intellekt xuddi materiya kabi o‘z-o‘zidan mavjud bo‘luvchi faol intellekt (zakovat)ning shakllariga kira olishning oddiy qobiliyatini aks ettiruvchi konsepsiyasi bilan aynan o‘xshashdir: materiyaning yakka shakllarni qabul qilishiga tabiiy sabablar, moddiy ongning universal shakllarni qabul qilishiga esa tasavvur sabab bo‘ladi, biroq har ikkala



holatda ham shakllar supranatural (supratabiiy) tamoyillardan, ya'ni "shakllarni tortiq qiluvchidan" kelib chiqadi.

Kordovalik mutafakkir ong va hissiy qabul qilish qobiliyati o'rtasidagi qat'iy tafovutlarni ko'rsatib o'tadi. Hissiyotlardan farqli ravishda tushunchalar bir tarafdin o'tkinchi (vaqtincha), boshqa tarafdin esa unday emas; o'tkinchiligiga sabab, ular u yoki bu individ tushunchasining mohiyati ekanligi, biroq "inson" turiga mavjud bo'lgan barcha individlar uchun umumiy bo'lganligi sababli ular o'tkinchi emasdir. Ibn Rushdiy fikriga ko'ra, agar tushunchalar faqatgina o'tkinchi bo'lganda edi, ular xuddi hissiyotlar kabi individual (shaxsiy) bo'lar edilar, biroq bunda odamlar o'z bilimlarini bir-birlariga etkazishlarining umuman imkoni bo'lmas edi. Mana nima uchun, deb yozadi u, "bilimlar abadiydir": tushunchalar "faqatgina tasodifan yuzaga keladilar va yo'q qilinadilar", chunki "agar ular o'z-o'zidan vaqtincha bo'lganida edi, ularning (yakka o'tkinchi narsalar bilan) bog'liqliklari faqatgina ularning mohiyatida mavjud bo'lar edi va ular har doim ham o'zlariga o'xshash bo'la olmas edilar"[3] (27, 551-552 b). Bu nuqtai nazardan odamlarning qalb(ruh)lari ham bir tarafdin ko'plikdir (bu erda individuallik prinsipi sifatida materiya namoyon bo'ladi), boshqa tarafdin esa yakkadir, va "inson" turi kabi abadiylik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan qandaydir umumiylik(yaxlitlikni) tashkil etadi.

Insoniyat haqidagi tasavvurga kelsak. Arastu, masalan "Hayvonlarning vujudga kelishi haqida" asarining ikkinchi kitobida, oy ostidagi dunyoda mavjud bo'lgan, individ sifatida o'tkinchi, biroq ularning turiga xos bo'lgan abadiylik nuqtai nazaridan qaraganda, umrboqiy bo'lgan, ya'ni insonlar, hayvonlar va o'simliklar yashashda davom etib kelayotganligi haqidagi konsepsiyasi bilan qiyoslaganda, hech qanday yangilik kiritmagan.

XULOSA

Insonlarning yagona onga daxldorligi haqidagi ta'limotni ham Ibn Rushdda go'yoki mavjud bo'lgan, barcha odamlarni intellektual rivojlanish yo'lidan yurish qobiliyatiga ega, degan fikr bilan bog'lash (boshqa mualliflar qilgani kabi) mumkin emas. Bunday izohlash IbnRushd yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan, insonlarning fikrlash uchta usulidan biriga tug'ma moyilliklari haqidagi nazariyasiga ziddir. Ayni holatda, aftidan, Ibn Rushdning individlar uchun emas, balki xalqlar va avlodlarning haqiqatga etish qobiliyati tengligini tasdiqlashga intilishi haqida gapirish yaxshiroqdir. YAgona mohiyatli va abadiy ong haqidagi ta'limot, bu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, Ibn Rushdning "Qarorni kelitirib chiqaruvchi mulohaza"da rivojlantirgan fikrini qamrab olishi mumkin: dunyoni bilish qandaydir bir



mamlakat yoki diniy jamoaning alohida imtiyozi emas; u turli mamlakatlar mutafakkirlari tomonidan va birdaniga emas, balki inson avlodlarining cheksiz o'zgarishi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Va shunda, ushbu ta'limotni tahlil qilish jarayonida E.Renan tomonidan aytilgan fikrga qo'shilish mumkin: "hozirgi kunda falsafiy tadqiqotlarga qo'yilgan talab darajasida aniq ifodalanmagan bo'lsa-da, bunday yechim muammoning asosiy shartlarini qondirgan va bilish masalasida mutlaq va nisbiyning o'rnini etarli darajadagi aniqlik bilan ifodalay olgan"[4].

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SOME SOCIOLOGICAL DOCTRINES OF THE INTERACTION OF RELIGION AND STATE

Bobur Nurali ugli Juraev

Assistant of the Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences and Physical Education of Olmalik branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov

ABSTRACT

Religion plays a big role in a person's life, influencing him, shaping his value orientations. Religion affects society in the same way. In general, religion located to close relationships with society, forms social institution and ensures the integrity of society and the state. Religion manifests itself how is relationships between people so and state relationships. On various periods of existence of society state-church relations in degrees neither were they different in character. The article presents some teachings of the fundamental liars sociology of interaction religion and states.

Keywords: religion, state, interaction, scientific knowledge, social aloe, worldview, value-based

Religion as a social phenomenon is an objective a factor that, in its external and forced way, influences affects people like any other social institution. Religion accompanies man from the very beginnings of civilization and penetrates into everything spheres human being, occupying certain place in life any person, but how believer so convinced atheist [1].

In this regard, sociology considers religion as one of the digital social institutions. Various manifestations of religion reveal makes friends in interpersonal relationships, in social relationships, in state mechanisms, ideals, traditions. Religious factor lies at the basis of all social institutions, it is a powerful force, which unites people and ensures the integrity of society. All social, cultural and political institutions society grew up from religious beliefs and ideas, were based on them, A Sometimes And disappeared together with them.

Transformation processes are mainly aimed at changing social foundations for the functioning of socio-religious organizations wearing. Today, modern Russian society is participating in the construction research on religious and social structure. Attention to issues of interaction the influence of socio-religious relations



is connected, first of all, with the fact that a holistic analysis of determining the nature of religion with sociological point of view as one of the independent societal subsystems of modern Russian society; as a social institution, mutually effective with others social institutions [2].

In religion becomes subject scientific research, empiric data is accumulated and collected. From a sociological point of view religion is an objective factor that influences on people like any social institution. Religion does not exist, it is part of public life and is in close relationships with society.

In addition, the need to study the sociological approach in military the simple interaction of state and religion is determined by the actualization the role of religion in recent times, its peculiarities of functioning in Russian society [3].

Character And degree communications religion With society not the same on different stages of development of society. The problem of state-church relations it was considered in the works of the founders of sociology O. Comte, E. Durkheim, M. Weber, T. Parsons.

O. Comte defined religion as one of the foundations of social order. He put forward the “law of three stages of history” or the “law of progressive development” the development of all humanity." Cognitive activity of people and in general their social consciousness went through three stages of development: theological logical, metaphysical and positive. In other words, human the mind, by its nature, uses in each of its investigations hence three methods thinking, every from which essential but different from the other and even opposite. From here it is possible three systems of views on the totality of phenomena emerge: the first stage is the necessary starting point of the human mind; third stage stump is a definite and final state of the phenomenon; second step recognized serve only transitional step.

The first stage is theological. At this stage the person explains the nature of things under the influence of supernatural factors. He explains that all based on religious ideas. Belief in God determines stability of the social system. This stage takes a long time period.

The second stage is metaphysical, which is transitional, explaining The understanding of all phenomena by philosophers and lawyers is explained by the definition their essence. A person, destroying religious ideas, refuses rooted in belief in the supernatural, he explains the essence of all phenomena from the point of view vision abstract entities and reasons. This stage is transitional in last stages – positive.

Positive stage is based on studying valid laws



phenomena. In a positive state, a person recognizes the impossibility of achieving to attain and cognize absolute knowledge, refuses to study pro- origins and appointments Universe and from knowledge internal reasons I'm laziness. Human concentrates that use and combine reasoning and observation, studying actual laws, i.e. permanent relationship consistency and similarity. O. Comte recognized the inevitable conflict between religion and positive consciousness, i.e. science, its victory over religion gee. According to Conte, is intended to replace religion, which is binder link of people, those the most become basis order, stability in society. The impact of science on humans will lead to the disappearance of relegues, there by causing a possible severance of social ties between religion and by the state. The relationship between religion and state is possible only through positive synthesis scientific knowledge. The science, which combines teach yourself foresight and observation constitute the main feature of positive no philosophy. Society will be changed by the doctrines proposed new science - sociology. And sociologists themselves will play certain roles rules in government, education and in the establishment of a new "religion of man" of eternity" [3].

Another an approach to studying interactions religion and states laid down by E. Durkheim. He believed that religion can only be understood by studying the historical path of its development. The study of any phenomenon to a certain extent at a certain stage of development, for example, religious belief, law, society, non- it is necessary to start with its simplest form, study its features, especially features characteristic of a given period of existence, and only then it is possible to explain its essence for a given period. Society, according to Durkheim, is the most powerful focus of physical and moral strength, which only exist on the world, which requires scientific the studying.

E. Durkheim, being Comte's successor, rejected the law of the three stages of intellectual and social evolution of O. Comte, he looked for the causes of social al phenomena. After difference from Comte He strived combine theoretical analysis with empirical. Studying religion, E. Durkheim tried to understand the chanisms functioning religions, role religion on society and For him, he analyzed the social roots and social functions of religion. He's from defines religion through faith in God, through faith in supernatural natural. Religious beliefs have general line: They divide phenomenainto real and ideal, which people imagine, into two classes, two opposite type. Religion divides world on two parts: sacred andsecular. The range of objects classified as sacred cannot be determined. divided in advance, anything can become sacred. E. Durkheim defined e



religion as a system of beliefs and rituals that are sacred, those. separated, forbidden things; beliefs and rituals united into one moral community the church, and all those who are its supporters him. The idea of religion is inseparable from the idea of the Church, i.e. there must be religion a mainly collective (social) phenomenon. Existence religion is impossible outside the groups in which it a rose: "Religious representation are collective ideas, I express-sharing collective reality." Since thoughts, thinking occur from religion, therefore they are social phenomena, products collective thought. Thus, religion is a product of society, it therefore strengthens social cohesion and shapes social ideals. Durkheim believes that collective thought concentrates a special intellectuality that goes beyond the individual reposes. According to Durkheim, Human It has two started: individual and social, which contains intellectual and moral reality, by which he understands society. Durkheim considered religion as a social category that influences people century, not only from the outside through public opinion, but also from inside, since society also exists in man through thinking. In other words, religion is with in a person, but its source is society. Society contains moral and ethical elements ments that are inherent in religion. Therefore, it is necessary to study not only individual consciousness, but also the role of the collective principle. He considers religion is a symbolic expression of society, so when a believer worships religious objects, He is reality worships to society. In his work "Elementary forms of religious life. Totemistic system on Australia" Durkheim emphasizes similarity between religious and secular ceremonies and highlights commonalities sacralization how social process. He takes away society specialrole, believes What religion performs integrative function.

E. Durkheim, being representative functionalist direction in his concept noted that in connection with the development of industry new social relations are emerging, entailing the creation understanding of individual spheres of life: politics, morality, religion, etc. These relationships require the formation of new social connections. He viewed religion as the basis of social order. Study of Religion led E. Durkheim to the creation of a new approach to the issue of interaction effects of religion and state. He believed that this relationship was at the level of two subjects, two individuals belonging to this or that other environment. Struck- The nature and form of interaction in this case is determined by the specifics of the roving.

The problem of the relationship between religion and other social subsystems mothers, including the state, lies in the problem of relationships knowledge and faith, rational and



irrational . According to E. Durkheim, the state has religious origins and religious symbols, state And religion – Part society and exactly that society are being formed mechanisms regulating their interaction. Society influences on a person in two ways, not only externally, through social opinion, but also from the inside, since society through the categories of thinking is also present within us. This, E. Durkheim is based on mutual and interactions religion and states considered itself society.

The German scientist M. Weber gives instructions for an industrial society quality how historical phenomenon, which arose in a result row happening certain circumstances, including religion. Religion for Weber is result doubling peace, he explained religion How reflection those external them of the forces that dominate their daily lives. Religion is determining the behavior of people, it represents a system of value ties and meanings that indicate to people their behavior. Thus, religion becomes the main driving force of social development. And also, being a reflection of human behavior, it is a factor historical social dynamics. To decide the reflection quality Weber puts forward the idea of rational consciousness. The most rational religion, according to Weber, is Protestantism. Rationalization in its protestant version is manifested in such features as activity, asceticism, hoarding . All necessary conditions for the development of capitalism ma are a manifestation of rational industrial and commercial activity or “spirit of capitalism” and the consequence of the rationalization of consciousness in the form of the protestant religion. M. Weber considered the interaction effect religion and states her relationships with economic basics society. He defined religion as a lever of influence on society, in compliance with his teaching religion – This strong factor social dynamics, since it is the basis of socio-cultural changes. He thought religion is the main driving force of society. Rapid development of the west explained by Weber on religious grounds. In his work “protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism” M. Weber put forward the idea and proved that the protestant religion and its spread stimulated the development capitalism in Europe. Differences in socioeconomic status protestants and catholics depended from worldview representatives these religions, the very religious foundations of these faiths. Catholic asceticism ma fostered indifference to earthly goods, great “alienation from the world”, sustainable secure existence. And, conversely, among owners of capital, managers of large commercial and industrial enterprises, among graduates who graduated from educational institutions of trade and industrial activities, also among artisans and skilled Bath workers were dominated by



Protestants, i.e. we can say that the choice professions due to education, which determined religious doctrines "Protestant Faith Promotes Economic Success Protestants" the "materialism" of Protestants led to the secularization of everything content of life. That the reason for the different behavior of Catholics is love and Protestants should search "Sustainable internal originality everyone religion" [4]

Becoming capitalism of countries west to go period was in the emergence of a special "spirit of capitalism", which was combined with the understanding dedication to service to the cause, attitude to work as an end in itself, as a "calling" enrichment combined with honesty. The origins of the spirit capitalism, according to M. Weber were embedded in the theology of the teachings of Calvinism and other Protestant sects. Belief in predestination and that the sign is whether a person is saved or not can only be achieved by improving in one's professions. Belonging to a sect, which is an association of dostoic on religious and ethical respect of people, is "moral certificate personalities", characterizes moral quality parishioners Andentails the provision of credit from other parishioners. Banker, prowalking baptism, could confident count on deposits all surroundings. Expulsion from the sect for moral transgressions economically attracted behind yourself loss loan and social declassing [5].

At the same time, Weber managed to show quite convincingly that the process sys of religious evolution can have a certain independent effect impact on socioeconomic development. But M. Weber also suggests another explanation for the correlation between the spread of Protestantism and a certain acceleration of the pace of economic development. In economics There is a widespread view in economic science that the most important factor of economic growth - human capital, the main component to whom is level education.

However, religion is not the main condition for the development of society, but scientific knowledge, systematization of public administration also have whether there is a great influence on the state. M. Weber identified the main function religion is a function of meaning, meaning (worldview). That's why the relationship between religion and state is of fundamental importance for the development orbit society [6].

T. Parsons developed the theory of structural functionalism, according to which main element public systems is interaction situation, a set of actions aimed at satisfying a needties of the system itself. Religion, according to the structural-functional theory ries of T. Parsons, performs the function of maintaining a value



model and integration through cultural elements and legitimation. Parsons did an attempt to functionally substantiate the process of interaction between social subsystems – religion and state, i.e. condition for the existence of any social system is to maintain the interaction of any social subsystems, They must be organized, compatible with others and must receive support others social subsystems

According to Parsons, religion performs a legitimizing function and carries out the justification of the value-normative order. Religion confirms that this value-normative system is not relative strong, changeable character. Religion by its nature is necessary natural, superhuman, it is absolute and eternal. Religion stands out the basic basis not just of individual values and patterns of behavior, but of the entire sociocultural order . Speaking about the values that are established lines in a given society as generally accepted, T. Parsons notes, that “religious orientation may consist both in the acceptance of these values ties, and in their rejection, the basis on which they are based is never Yes, it is not a purely internal property of the social system: it presupposes the existence of a general level of correlation with which personal, organic, cultural and empirical consideration" [7].

This theory was supported by the network model of social development, the founder of which is M. Castells. In contrast to home the leading role of the state in the field of social policy network the considers the state in close relationship with other entities mi social policy, including with religious associations, who carry out social service. According to this theory policy states by attitude to religious organizations is based on a policy of mutual responsibility and obligations. That analyzing the views of T. Parsons on issues of interaction between religion and government state, we can conclude that religion has a social aspect, so religion itself performs a meaning-making function aimed at personality, function of social integration aimed at social structures and cultural aspects. The institution of religion is a factor legitimation social relations [8].

Thus, it can be noted that representatives of some sociological teachings believe that religion is an integral part society, which interacts very closely with the state. The established sociological teachings consider the state-church cohesive relationships through the meaning of religion in society. The process of interaction the actions of religion and the state are studied from various points of view: from positivist (relationship possible only through scientific cognition), with history (the basis of interaction between religion and state is society



itself); from economic (religion is the basis of social-cultural tour changes); with a functional one (religion has a social aspect). Thus, we can say that the process of interaction between religion and state is very multifaceted, as it is the basis of existence society.

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O‘ZBEK TILIDA TAHRIRLOVCHI DASTURLAR YARATISHNING UMUMIY TAVSIFI

Nazira G‘anijon qizi Sobirova

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tayanch doktoranti

nazirasobirova9@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Kompyuter lingvistikasi fanining maqsadi lingvistik masalalarni yechishning kompyuter dasturlarini yaratishdir. Kompyuter lingvistikasining asosiy vazifalari esa tillarda o‘qitish, bilimlarni tekshirish, matnlarni tahrirlash va mashina tarjima dasturlarini ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

Bugungi kunda o‘zbek tilshunosligining kompyuter bilan bog‘liq holda hal etilishi lozim bo‘lgan vazifalari, xususan, o‘zbek tilining kompyuter uslubini yaratish, axborot matnlaridagi qoliplilik, qisqalik standartlarini ishlab chiqish, internet saytlarini yaratish me‘yorlarini belgilash, kompyuter izohli va tarjima lug‘atlarini yaratish, o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti darsliklarining elektron versiyasini ishlab chiqish, kompyuterda tarjima dasturlarini ishlab chiqish, kompyuterdagi matnlarni avtomatik tahrirlash dasturlarini yaratish kabi masalalar dolzarblik kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada avtomatik tahrir va tahlil jarayonlari muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: avtomatik tahrir, orfografiya, lingvistik ta‘minot, statk tahlil, dinamik tahlil, imlo qoidalari, tahlil metodlari, grafematik tahrir, morfologik tahrir, spellchecker.

ABSTRACT

The goal of computational linguistics is to create computer programs for solving linguistic problems. The main tasks of computer linguistics are teaching languages, testing knowledge, editing texts and developing machine translation programs.

Today, tasks of Uzbek linguistics that need to be solved in connection with the computer, in particular, the creation of a computer style of the Uzbek language, the development of standards for formality and brevity in information texts, the establishment of standards for creating Internet sites, computer annotated and Issues such as creating translation dictionaries, developing electronic versions of Uzbek language and literature textbooks, developing computer translation programs, and creating automatic text editing programs on computers are gaining relevance. This article discusses automatic editing and analysis processes.

Keywords: automatic editing, orthography, linguistic support, statistical analysis, dynamic analysis, spelling rules, analysis methods, graphematic editing, morphological editing, spellchecker.



АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель компьютерной лингвистики — создание компьютерных программ для решения лингвистических задач. Основными задачами компьютерной лингвистики являются обучение языкам, проверка знаний, редактирование текстов и разработка программ машинного перевода.

Сегодня задачи узбекского языкознания, которые необходимо решить в связи с компьютером, в частности, создание компьютерного стиля узбекского языка, разработка стандартов формальности и краткости информационных текстов, установление стандартов создания Интернета. сайты, компьютерные аннотации и такие вопросы, как создание переводческих словарей, разработка электронных версий учебников узбекского языка и литературы, разработка программ компьютерного перевода, создание программ автоматического редактирования текста на компьютерах. В этой статье обсуждаются процессы автоматического редактирования и анализа.

Ключевые слова: автоматическое редактирование, орфография, лингвистическое обеспечение, статистический анализ, динамический анализ, правила правописания, методы анализа, графематическое редактирование, морфологическое редактирование, проверка орфографии.

KIRISH

Kompyuter lingvistikasi tilning kompyuter nuqtayi nazaridagi ilmiy talqinidir. Texnologiya asrida taraqqiyot sur'atining tezlashgani, intellektual salohiyat, texnikaning yuqori darajada yuksalishi kishilik jamiyati oldiga qator vazifalarni qo'ymoqda. Mintaqamizdagi globallashuv jarayoni barcha sohalarda tezkorlikni, jadal taraqqiyotni talab etmoqda. Kompyuter tizimi qulayliklar, imkoniyatlar majmuyiga va tarkibiy qismiga aylandi.[Rahimov, 2011]

Avtomatik tahrir - kompyuter lingvistikasining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib, u kompyuterdagi matn muharrirlari (Microsoft Word, Exsel, Wordpad, Lexicon) rivojlanishi bilan bog'liqdir. Avtomatik tahrir deganda, kompyuterga kiritilayotgan matnning mexanik xatolari avtomatik tarzda to'g'rilanishi va xato ekanligi haqidagi signallarning foydalanuvchiga taklif etilishi nazarda tutiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Xorijda kompyuter lingvistikasi sohasida matnlarni avtomatik tahlil va tahrir qilish masalasi ko'plab olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan.[Peterson, James, 1980] J.Peterson xatolarni tekshiruvchi va ularni tuzatuvchi dasturiy ta'minot (DT)lar borasida so'z yuritgan. Matnning avtomatik



tahlil jarayonini lingvistik aspektida o'rganish D.Jurafskiy nomi bilan bog'liq.

Avtomatik tahrirlash yo'nalishida avtomatik tahrir qiluvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan, ular ruscha, inglizcha, nemischa, fransuzcha, italyanча matnlarni tahrirlashga yo'naltirilgan. Hatto tatar, boshqird, qozoq, qirg'iz, ozarbayjon kabi turkiy tillarga mansub matnlar uchun morfologik va sintaktik analizatorlar yaratilgan, MS WORD sistemasiga avto-tahrir paketlari joylashtirilgan. Bunday tahrirlash dasturlari, asosan, imloni tekshirishga mo'ljallangan. Rus tilini avtomatik tahlil qilish yo'nalishida R.G.Kotov, V.E.Berzon, V.G.Britvin, I.A.Melchuk, A.B.Kuznetsov, L.I.Belyayeva, V.A.Chijakovskiy, G.G.Belonogov, I.S.Duganova, L.L.Iomdin, E.K.Lavoshnikova, A.V.Sokirko, I.M.Nojov, E.I.Bolshakova, D.V.Klishinskiy, N.N.Leonteva va boshqalar samarali tadqiqot olib borishgan. Turkiy tillarga mansub matnlarni statistik metodlar asosida lingvistik tahlil qilish sohasida R.G.Piotrovskiy, M.A.Mahmudov, A.A.Piotrovskaya, T.Sadikov ishlari diqqatga sazovor. O'zbek tili materiallari bo'yicha KLga oid dastlabki tadqiqotlarni olib borgan olimlar H.Arziqulov, S.Rizayev va S.Muhamedovlardir. Ular, asosan, KLning statistik tahlil yo'nalishlari bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy ishlarni amalga oshirgan.

So'nggi yillarda M.X.Xakimov rahbarligida "Tarjimon LMX" sistemasi uchun bajarilgan tadqiqot ishlarida o'zbek va rus tillarining leksik-sintaktik tahlili berilgan, aniq metodlarning qo'llanilishi, bunda kompyuterdan foydalanish, til va nutq hodisalariga statistik yondashishning sabablari, matnlarni avtomatik qayta ishlash, mashina tarjimasi muammolari, shuningdek, harflarning qo'llanilish chastotasini aniqlashda kompyuterning o'rni borasidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

XX asrning 50-yillaridan til va matn muammolari bilan bog'liq masalalar kompyuter texnologiyalari yordamida hal qilinmoqda.[Rahimov, 2011, 2020]

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Maqolada matnlarni avtomatik tahrir va tahlil qilish dasturining lingvistik protsessorini yaratish masalasi muhokama qilinadi. Uning asosiy tarkibiy omillari va qismlari tavsiflanadi. O'zbek tilidagi matnlar tahririga mo'ljallangan kompyuter dasturlarini yaratish mezonlari tahlili qilindi. Jahon tajribasidagi mavzu bo'yicha yondashuvlar o'rganildi.

TAHLILLAR VA NATIJALAR

O'zbek tilshunosligi sohasida XXI asrning boshlarida kompyuterdan foydalanish natijasida yangi, zamonaviy yo'nalish bo'lmish kompyuter lingvistikasi yuzaga keldi. Kompyuter lingvistikasining asosiy o'rganish doirasini aynan ijtimoiy



taraqqiyot asosidagi ehtiyoj - mashina tushuna oladigan va qayta ishlashi mumkin bo'lgan tabiiy til modelini yaratish tashkil etadi.

“Prezidentimiz tomonidan 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan “2020-2030-yillarda o‘zbek tilini rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish Konsepsiyasi”da belgilangan davlat tilining zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini ta‘minlash maqsadida o‘zbek tilini Internet jahon axborot tarmog‘ida ommalashtirish, unda munosib o‘rin egallashini ta‘minlash, dasturiy mahsulotlarning o‘zbekcha ilovalarini yaratish, o‘zbek tilini o‘rgatuvchi kompyuter dasturlarini keng miqyosda amaliyotga tatbiq qilish hamda o‘zbek tilidagi matnlar tahririga mo‘ljallangan kompyuter dasturlarini yaratish kabi vazifalarining ko‘rsatib berilishi bugungi kun tilshunos-dasturchi mutaxassislariga katta mas‘uliyat yukladi. Shuning uchun ham o‘zbek tiliga zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari vositalarida ishlov berilishiga erishish, buning uchun til korpuslari, elektron tarjimon, tezaurus, orfokorrektor, ularga dastlabki avtomatik ishlov berish vosita(lingvistik analizator)lari hamda ularning lingvistik ta‘minotini yaratish singari masalalar asosiy bajarilishi shart bo‘lgan vazifalar qatoridan o‘rin egallagan.

Avtomatik tahrir matndagi texnik xatolarning avtomatik tarzda to‘g‘rilanishi va xato ekanligi haqidagi signallarning userga taklif etilishi bilan bog‘liq. Microsoft Word dasturida so‘zlarning yozilishi bilan bog‘liq xatolar bo‘lsa, ularning ostiga qizil yoki ko‘k rangda chizilishi, katta harf bilan yozilishi kerak bo‘lgan so‘zlarning avtomatik tarzda bosh harfga o‘tkazilishi, hujjatga avtomatik numeratsiya qo‘yilishi kabilar avtomatik tahrir erishgan yutuqlar hisoblanadi.

Matnlarni tahrir qilish ikki usulda amalga oshiriladi:

1. Inson tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan tahrir (bevosita tahrir – muharrirlik ishi).
2. Zamonaviy texnika vositasida amalga oshiriladigan tahrir (bilvosita, ya‘ni avtomatik tahrir).

Avtomatik tahrirlash yo‘nalishida avtomatik tahrir qiluvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan, ular ruscha, inglizcha, nemischa, fransuzcha, italyancha matnlarni tahrirlashga yo‘naltirilgan. Hatto tatar, boshqird, qozoq, qirg‘iz, ozarbayjon kabi turkiy tillarga mansub matnlar uchun morfologik va sintaktik analizatorlar yaratilgan, MS WORD sistemasiga avto-tahrir paketlari joylashtirilgan.[Орехов, Слободян, 2010] Bunday tahrirlash dasturlari, asosan, imloni tekshirishga mo‘ljallangan.

MC Word dasturida orfografiyani tekshirish imkoniyati cheklanganligi bois hozirgi kunda maxsus *SpellChecker* dasturlar yaratilmoqda. Bunday dasturlar sirasiga quyidagilarni kiritish



mumkin: *SpellLink Multilingual Pro* (ingliz, ispan, italyan, nemis, fransuz, portugal, ukrain tillaridagi soʻzlarning toʻgʻri yozilishini tekshiradi. _ *SpellLink -Enlisʻh*, *SpellLink French*, *SpellLink Italian*. *SpellLink Spanish*. *Ruta 1.0* rus va ukrain tillaridagi soʻzlarning imlosini tekshirishga yordam beradi), *Asutyp*. *Spellex*, *Spell atche* kabi. Mazkur dasturlar Word dasturiga qoʻshimcha tarzda oʻrnatiladi.

Imloni tekshirish tizimi (spell-cheker ingl. spell checker) – kompyuter dasturi boʻlib, kiritilgan matnning orfografik tahririni amalga oshiradi. Aniqlangan imlo xatolari maxsus belgilanadi, yaʼni xato yozilgan leksema tagiga chiziladi. Koʻp hollarda matn teruvchiga imloviy xatolarga ishora qilishdan tashqari dastur maxsus eslatmasi sifatida soʻzning toʻgʻri yozilish variantlarini ham taklif qiladi. Shuningdek, matnga qanday tuzatish kiritish mumkinligiga izohlar ham beriladi.

Tahrirlovchi dasturlarning onlayn tizimlari ham yaratilgan, ularning imkoniyatlari bir-biridan farq qiladi, matnni har jihatdan tekshirishga qaratilgan. Hozirda ularning: *Grammarly*, *Reverso*, *Ginger software*, *whiteSmoke*, *languageTool*, *PaperRater*, *Pro Writing Aid*, *Online Correction .com*, *Hemingway Editor*, *Spell Check plus*, *Grammar Slammer*, *Virtual Writing Tutor*, *Microsost Word*, *Google Docs*, *Slick Write*, *GrammarCheck*, *WordPerfect Office X8*, *SentenceChecker.org*, *After the Deadline*, *Textly.ai* kabi turlari bor.

Kompyuter dasturi ikkita taʼminot asosida ishlaydi:

- 1) texnik taʼminot
- 2) lingvistik taʼminot (LT).

Lingvistik taʼminot qanchalik aniq, batafsil yaratilgan boʻlsa, dasturning mukammalligi shunchalik chuqur boʻladi. Lingvistik dasturlarning LTlarini yaratishda adabiy til meʼyorlari asos vazifasini bajaradi.

Oʻzbek tilida ham imlo tekshirish dasturlari yaratish bugun uchun muhimlik kasb etadi. Avtomatik tahrir faqat matnlardagi mexanik xatolarni bartaraf etibgina qolmay, matnning savodli yozilishini ham taʼminlaydi, matn kirituvchiga jumlada xato soʻz borligi haqida xabar berib, xatoni bartaraf etishga undaydi. Avvalo, bunday dasturlarni yaratishda biz LTni mukammal etib yaratishimiz shart.

Taʼminot asosini lingvistik qoidalar va meʼyorlar tashkil etadi. Shuningdek, LTdan muayyan tilning lingvistik va filologik lugʻat boyligi ham oʻrin oladi. Shu bois lingvistik protsessorni yaratishda qayta ishlanayotgan tabiiy til haqida yetarli darajada maʼlumotga ega boʻlish talab qilinadi. Bu oʻz navbatida lingvistik protsessorning mukammal boʻlishini taʼminlaydi. Lingvistik maʼlumotlar tabiiy tilning adabiy meʼyorlaridir.

Lingvistik taʼminot tarkibi toʻldirib borilishi 2 xil:

1. dasturini turgʻun (statik)
2. dinamik (oʻzgaruvchan)



Statik tahlil dasturi L_{Ti} faqat mutaxassis tomonidan yaratiladi, uning neologizmlar, yangi lingvistik modellar, til me'yorlari bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar dasturning keyingi versiyalariga kiritib boriladi. Ma'lum bo'lganidek, L_Tga foydalanuvchi tomonidan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri so'zshakllarni kiritish imkoniyati bo'lmaydi, L_Tga foydalanuvchi tomonidan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri so'zshakllarni kiritish imkoniyati bo'lmaydi.

Dinamik muharrir dasturining vazifasi doimiy ravishda *leksikografik* ta'minotni yangi so'zlar bilan to'ldirib, boyitib borish hisoblanadi. Ko'pincha ushbu vazifa foydalanuvchi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi, ya'ni matnda qo'llanilayotgan muayyan neologizm, yangi termin maxsus so'rovlarga binoan ta'minotning zarur moduliga kiritilishi natijasida keyingi o'rinlarda uning turli shakllarda qo'llanilganda tahrir va tahlil qilinishiga erishiladi. Bu matn muharrir dasturi rivoji uchun xizmat qiladi, chunki til doimiy harakatda, so'zlar yangi-yangi ma'nolar kasb etishi, neologizm, arxaizm, istorizmlarning paydo bo'lishini kuzatib borish imkonini beradi.

XULOSA

Matnlarni tahrirlovchi dasturlar matn tarkibida tushirib qoldirilgan yoki ortiqcha qo'llanilgan so'z yoki iborani aniqlash, imloviy va uslubiy xato qo'llanilgan so'zlarni aniqlash, matnning sintaktik strukturasiidagi xatolarni aniqlash, grammatik xato qo'llanilgan shakllarni hamda so'zlarning sinonimlarini taqdim etish orqali semantik imkoniyatini oshirish singari bir qator funksional imkoniyatlarga ega bo'ladi.

O'zbek tilidagi matnlarni avtomatik tahrir va tahlil qilish dasturining lingvistik protsessorini yaratishda o'zbek adabiy tilining lingvistik lug'atlari va grammatik qoidalar jamlanmasi zaruriy vositalaridir.

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AVTOMATIK TAHRIR ASOSIY YO‘NALISH SIFATIDA

Nazira G‘anijon qizi Sobirova

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tayanch doktoranti

nazirasobirova9@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Dunyo tilshunosligida muayyan tillarda yaratilgan og‘zaki va yozma manbalarni raqamlashtirish hamda ulardan tabiiy tillarni qayta ishlashda foydalanish muhim masalalardan biriga aylandi. Kompyuter lingvistikasiga doir qator izlanishlar olib borilmoqda, jumladan, mashina tarjimai, korpus texnologiyasi, kompyuter leksikografiyasi hamda dasturiy ilovalarning lingvistik asoslarini ishlab chiqish, leksikografik matnlarga ishlov berish va lingvostatistik tahlil etish borasida muayyan darajada natijalarga erishib kelinmoqda. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kundalik turmushda muhim o‘rin egallashi, ilm-fanning rivojlanishi avtomatik tahrir va tahlilning ahamiyatini oshirmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: avtomatik tahrir, orfografiya, grafematik tahrir, morfologik tahrir, tahlil metodlari, semantik tahrir, lug‘at

ABSTRACT

Digitization of oral and written resources created in certain languages and their use in processing natural languages has become one of the important issues in world linguistics. A number of researches are being conducted in computer linguistics, including machine translation, corpus technology, computer lexicography, and the development of linguistic foundations of software applications, lexicographic text processing, and linguostatistical analysis. The importance of modern technologies in everyday life, the development of science increases the importance of automatic editing and analysis.

Keywords: automatic editing, orthography, graphematic editing, morphological editing, analysis methods, semantic editing, dictionary

АННОТАЦИЯ

Оцифровка устных и письменных ресурсов, созданных на отдельных языках, и использование их при обработке естественных языков стала одной из важных проблем мировой лингвистики. Ведется ряд исследований в области



компьютерной лингвистики, включая машинный перевод, корпусные технологии, компьютерную лексикографию, разработку лингвистических основ программных приложений, лексикографическую обработку текста и лингвостатистический анализ. Значение современных технологий в повседневной жизни, развитие науки повышают значимость автоматического редактирования и анализа.

Ключевые слова: автоматическое редактирование, орфография, графематическое редактирование, морфологическое редактирование, методы анализа, семантическое редактирование, словарь

Kompyuter lingvistikasida avtomatik tahrir yo'nalishi matnlarni takomillashtirish uchun keng qo'llanilmoqda. Uning asosiy yo'nalishlari matn xatolarini tuzatish, matn uslubini yaxshilash va matn tuzilishini yaxshilashdan iborat. Ushbu yo'nalishda turli xil statistik, lingvistik va mashinali o'rganish usullaridan foydalanilmoqda. Avtomatik tahrir tizimlarining samaradorligi doimiy ravishda oshib bormoqda va ular kundalik hayotimizda keng qo'llanilmoqda. Avtomatik tahrir yo'nalishi XX asr o'rtalariga kelib rivojlandi. Ma'lumki, kompyuter yaratilmasdan avval matnlar yozuv mashinkalarida terilgan, bu jarayonda orfografik, punktuatsion, stilistik, grammatik xatolarga yo'l qo'yilgan bo'lsa, matnni boshdan oxirigacha qayta yozib chiqishga to'g'ri kelgan, bu esa foydalanuvchiga qiyinchilik tug'dirgan. Kompyuterda matnni tahrirlash birmuncha qulay bo'lib, unda foydalanuvchi dialogli rejimda ishlaydi va o'z o'rnida xatolarni to'g'rilash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Shu o'rinda alohida ta'kidlash zarurki, avtomatik tahrirlash tizimi faqat matn muharrirlari dasturlari bazasiga qo'shilgan ingliz, rus, nemis, fransuz kabi tillarda amal qiladi. Agar bazada mavjud bo'lmagan tilda matn kiritilsa, uni kompyuter avtomatik tahrirlay olmaydi, ayrim internatsional so'zlar bundan mustasno.

Avtomatik tahrirlash jarayonida MS Word lug'atida mavjud bo'lmagan so'z uchrasa, ostiga qizil chiziq bilan ajratib ko'rsatiladi. Mazkur holatda dastur so'z imlosi haqida variant taklif eta olmaydi, chunki Ms Word lug'atida bu so'z mavjud emas. Ehtimol u so'z tog'ri yozilgan bo'lishi mumkin, bunda insonning ishtiroki zarur bo'ladi. Agar so'zning imlosi to'g'ri bo'lsa, matnda tez-tez qayta ishlatilsa, uning avtokorreksiyada to'g'ri deb sanalishi uchun Ms Word lug'atiga «kiritib qo'yish» (kontekst menyudagi «add» yoki «добавить» komandasi yordamida) mumkin. Matn kiritish davomida so'z yoki so'zlar birikmasi ko'k chiziq bilan ajratib qo'yiladi, bunda so'zning imlosida xato mavjud bo'ladi. Bu holda foydalanuvchi xatoni o'zi tog'rilab qo'yishi zarur yoki ostiga chizilgan so'zda sichqonchani o'ng tomoni bosilsa, kontekst menyusida so'zning



to'g'ri varianti taklif etiladi va uni tanlashi mumkin.[Xolmanova, 2019]

Kompyuter dasturi ikkita ta'minot asosida ishlaydi:

- 1) texnik ta'minot;
- 2) lingvistik ta'minot (LT).

Lingvistik ta'minot qanchalik aniq, batafsil yaratilgan bo'lsa, dasturning mukammalligi shunchalik chuqur bo'ladi. Lingvistik dasturlarning LTlarini yaratishda adabiy til me'yorlari asos vazifasini bajaradi.

Mashina tahririda, asosan, imloviy xatolarni tekshirish ko'zda tutiladi va asosiy e'tibor so'zshakllarga qaratiladi. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi ishlar amalga oshirilishi talab qilinadi: 1) tilning lug'at tarkibini kompyuterga kiritish, ya'ni elektron lug'atni tuzish; 2) lug'atdagi adabiy tilga mansub so'zlarni ajratib olish; 3) ajratib olingan so'zlarni uslubiy (ilmiy, badiiy, publitsistik, rasmiy-idoraviy va so'zlashuv) jihatdan guruhlash; 4) adabiy so'zlarni turkumlarga ajratish; 5) so'zlarni turkum doirasida guruhlash (masalan, ot turkumidagi so'zlarni shaxs otlari, o'simlik nom (fitonim)lari, joy nom (toponim)lari kabi guruhlarga ajratish); 6) guruhlangan so'zlarning affikslar kombinatsiyasini tuzish; bunda affikslar kombinatsiyasining amalda adabiy til doirasida foydalaniladigan hajmi qamrab olinadi. Kombinatsiyalar qatorini tuzishda affikslar ketma-ketligiga e'tibor qaratiladi. M-n, ot turkumida ko'plik+egalik +kelishik kategoriyasi va h.k. [Абжалова, 2019]

Avtomatik tahrirning asosiy uch vazifasi :

Orfografiyani tekshirish

bu vazifa morfologik tahlil yordamida amalga oshiriladi, bunda etalon lug'atdagi baza asosida tekshiriladi.

Sintaksisni tekshirish

orfografiyani tekshirishdan ko'ra murakkabroq. Chunki orfografiyani tekshiruvchi dasturlar yaratilgan, lekin norasmiy matnlarning sintaktik jihatdan avtomatik tahriri masalasi haligacha hal etilgani yo'q. Rasmiy matnlarning avtomatik tahriri bo'yicha muhim natijalarga erishilgan.

Semantik tahrirlash

inson tafakkurini modellashtirishga asoslangan sun'iy intellekt tizimi bilan bog'liq ravish o'rganilmoqda. Bunda mazkur ko'p aspektli muammoni semantik maydon, freym yonda tezauruslar tizimini boyitish, so'z va so'z birikmalari o'rtasidagi paradigmatic munosaba (sinonimiya, gipo-giperonimik munosabat – tur-jins munosabati)ni modellashtirishga tatl etish asosida hal etish mumkin. Chunki inson bunday assotsiativ munosabatlarni o'z intellektiga tayanib o'rnatadi, biroq bu jarayon kompyuter uchun murakkabdir.



Avtomatik tahrir matndagi texnik xatolarning avtomatik tarzda to'g'rilanishi va xato ekanligi haqidagi signallarning userga taklif etilishi bilan bog'liq. Microsoft Word dasturida so'zlarning yozilishi bilan bog'liq xatolar bo'lsa, ularning ostiga qizil yoki ko'k rangda chizilishi, katta harf bilan yozilishi kerak bo'lgan so'zlarning avtomatik tarzda bosh harfga o'tkazilishi, hujjatga avtomatik numeratsiya qo'yilishi kabilar avtomatik tahrir erishgan yutuqlar hisoblanadi.

Avtomatik tahrirlash yo'nalishida avtomatik tahrir qiluvchi dasturlar ishlab chiqilgan, ular ruscha, inglizcha, nemischa, fransuzcha, italyancha matnlarni tahrirlashga yo'naltirilgan. Hatto tatar, boshqird, qozoq, qirg'iz, ozarbayjon kabi turkiy tillarga mansub matnlar uchun morfologik va sintaktik analizatorlar yaratilgan, MS WORD sistemasiga avto-tahrir paketlari joylashtirilgan. Bunday tahrirlash dasturlari, asosan, imloni tekshirishga mo'ljallangan.

Matnlarni to'liq avtomatik tahrir va tahlil qilish uchun dastur quyidagi modullar asosidagi lingvistik tizimdan tarkib topishi lozim:

***Grafematik tahrir** bosqichida matndagi xatboshi, raqam, punktuatsion va boshqa ramziy belgilar aniqlanadi, ya'ni so'z va so'zshakllarga qadar tekshiruv amalga oshiriladi. Grafematik tahrir bosqichining maqsadi – matndagi eng kichik birliklarni ham aniqlash va tasniflashdan iborat. Bunday birliklarga quyidagilar kiradi: so'z, xatboshi, tinish belgilari, sanalar, pul birliklarining ramzlari, so'z-raqamli birikmalar, sonlar, IP-manzillar va fayl nomlari, telefon raqamlari. Grafematik tahrir qilish dasturining ilk bosqichi hisoblanib, u keyingi bosqichlarning to'laqonli va samarali bo'lishi uchun zamin yaratadi. Morfologik tahrir bosqichi asos va shu asosdan yuzaga kelgan so'zshakllarni tekshiradi.

***Morfologik tahrirning** maqsadi – faqat orfografik xatolarni tekshirishdan iborat, deb hisoblash uning vazifa ko'lamini toraytiradi. Ushbu bosqichda kiritilayotgan so'zshaklning qanday asosiy shakldan, qaysi lingvistik parametrlardan yuzaga kelgani aniqlanadi. Bu keyinchalik bir so'zning barcha shakllari ustida ishlashga emas, balki asosiy shaklning qanday lingvistik parametrlarni olish imkoniyatiga egaligi ustida ish olib BORISHga turtki beradi. Masalan, ot turkumidagi kitob so'zining qanday shakl hosil qiluvchi va sintaktik shakl yasovchi qo'shimchalarni qabul qilishi hamda ularning kombinatsiyasini biriktirib, so'zshakllarni hosil qilish imkoniyati, ya'ni parametrlari dastur bazasiga kiritiladi. Natijada kitob so'zining barcha shakllari kiritilib, dastur ta'minotidan katta hajm egallanmaydi, balki asosiy shakl va unga birikishi me'yoriy hisoblangan lingvistik parametrlar kiritilib, hajm iqtisod qilinadi.

Avtomatik tahrir afzalliklari

Avtomatik tahrirning eng muhim afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:



**Tezkorlik va samaradorlik*: Kompyuter tizimlarining katta hajmdagi matni qisqa muddat ichida tahrir qila olish qobiliyati, matni ishlov berisp jarayonini sezilarli darajada tezlashtiradi;

**Xatolarni kamaytirish*: Avtomatik tahrir dasturlari nutqiy va grammatik xatolarni aniqlab, tuzatish imkoniyatiga ega. Bu esa matn sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi;

**Konsistentlik*: Avtomatik tahrir tizimlarida qo'llaniladigan qoidalar va standartlar doimo bir xil bo'lgani uchun, matnlardagi uslubiy va shakliy yaxlitlikni ta'minlaydi;

**Masshtablanish*: Avtomatik tahrir jarayonini katta hajmdagi matnlarga qo'llash mumkin. Bu esa nashriyot tashkilotlari uchun katta qiymatga ega;

**Xarajatlarni kamaytirish*: Avtomatik tahrir jarayoni insonlar tomonidan bajarilayotgan tahrirchilik xizmatlariga qaraganda arzonroq.

Avtomatik tahrir tizimlarining asosiy cheklovi ular tomonidan yuksak darajadagi ijodiy va mantiqiy tahlil talab qilinuvchi vazifalarni bajara olmasliklaridir. Shuningdek, avtomatik tahrir tizimlari kontekstga bog'liq bo'lgan xatolarni aniqlay olmaydi yoki matnning maqsadiga mos kelmaydigan o'zgarishlarga yo'l qo'yishi mumkin. Bu kabi cheklovlar tufayli avtomatik tahrir asosiy yo'nalish bo'lishiga qaramasdan, insonlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan qo'shimcha tahrir jarayonlariga muhtoj bo'ladi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ham avtomatik tahrir yo'nalishida izlanishlar olib borilgan. Professor H.Arziqulov rahbarligida Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutida injener tilshunosligi markazi tashkil etilgan. Bu markazda davlat tilidagi matnlarga kompyuter yordamida qayta ishlov berish masalalari ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan. Bunda matnlarga qayta ishlov beradigan kompyuter dasturlarini yaratish, o'zbek tilining barcha sathlariga oid matnlarni yig'ish, ularni muayyan bir tizimga keltirish, algoritmlarni tuzish, ularga statistik jihatdan ishlov berish, inglizcha-o'zbekcha mashina tarjimasini yaratish kabi sohalarda ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirilgan. O'zbekcha matnlarga qayta ishlov beruvchi avtomatik tizim "Uzlington", lotin alifbosidagi matnlarni kirill alifbosiga va krill alifbosidan lotin alifbosiga o'tkazuvchi "Spellchecker", kompyuter ko'magida korrektura qiladigan, imloviy xatolarni tuzatadigan kompyuter dasturlarini yaratishga birinchilardan bo'lib kirishilgan.[Rahimov, 2011]

O'zbek tilidagi matnlarni avtomatik ravishda tahrir va tahlil qilish dasturini yaratish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalasiga aylangan,[Abjalova, 2015] Bunday dastur tizimining katta imkoniyat va yuqori sifati lingvistik modullarning mukammal ishlab chiqilgani bilan belgilanadi, ular o'z navbatida dasturning bosqichlarini tashkil etadi.



XULOSA

Texnologik rivojlanish va mashinali o'rganish usullarining takomillashishi bilan avtomatik tahrir doimiy ravishda takomillashib, insonlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan tahrir jarayonini to'ldirib, yengillashtirmoqda.

Avtomatik tahrirning pragmatik ahamiyati shundaki, u kelajakda taraqqiy etsa, yetarli ma'lumotlar bazasi yaratilsa va maxsus dasturlar ishlab chiqilsa, muharrir faoliyati yengillashadi,[Xolmanova, 2019] xususan, o'zbek tili asosida ko'p bosqichli avtomatik tahrir dasturining lingvistik ta'minotini mukammal darajada ishlab chiqish bugungi kun tilshunos-dasturchilari oldidagi asosiy masaladir.

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THEORETICAL INFORMATION ABOUT APHASIA AND ITS TYPES. RESULTS OF EXPERIMENT WITH BROCA'S APHASIA

Rakhshona Muslikhiddinova

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

muslixiddinovaraxshona@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Preliminary information about the term “aphasia” and its origin which is the subject of study of neurolinguistics and therefore, based on this information, reasonable information about the results of the experiment is given.

Keywords: aphasia, cerebral hemispheres, stroke, thrombus, speech disorder

INTRODUCTION

Aphasia is a language disorder that occurs as a result of brain injury after the formation of language skills in a person. [1] Aphasia, which is the object of study in the field of neurolinguistics, is considered a disease caused mainly by problems with the brain. In particular, vascular diseases, traumatic brain injury, neoplasms, infections, degenerative conditions, etiologies of nervous system pathologies - these five factors can cause aphasia. [2] Aphasia is considered an object of study of which subjects? Aphasia is a concept in the center of neurology, psychology, speech therapy, and neurolinguistics. The term "aphasia" first entered the science in the form of "Aphenemia" as a result of research by P. Broca, who lived in 1824-1880, and later the term "aphasia" was proposed by Armand Trousseau and this name was chosen.

Literature analysis.

Disruption of the structural-semantic (internal) type of speech is indicated by two types: alalia and aphasia:

1. Alalia - loss of speech or underdevelopment of the speech zones in the cerebral cortex as a result of damage to the organ in the womb of the child or during the early development.
2. Aphasia - complete or partial loss of speech due to damage to a specific part of the brain. Synonyms: speech disorder, loss. [3]

So, it is known that aphasia is the basis of speech disorder caused by factors affecting the brain. As a result of studies, the division of aphasia into types is different by many scientists. We chose the following. Aphasia is divided into the following types:



1. Global aphasia is the most common type. Patients can produce only a few typical words. They have little or no understanding of spoken language. However, they may have fully preserved cognitive and intellectual abilities that are not related to language or speech.
2. Broca's aphasia - limited fluency or expressive aphasia, also called agrammatic. Patients have difficulty speaking fluently. Because they can only say a few words at a time, their speech is characterized by a lot of pauses. They can usually understand speech well and retain the ability to read, but their writing skills may be limited.
3. Mixed Disfluent Aphasia - Patients with this type of aphasia have limited and labored speech, similar to patients with Broca's aphasia. However, their comprehension skills are limited.
4. Wernicke's aphasia is called fluent or receptive aphasia. The reason why it is called fluency is that the person has difficulty in creating speech despite the ability to understand, but the connections may be that the logic of the speech is broken. Although the ability to read and write is small, the ability to understand is likely to be lost.
5. Anomic aphasia - the patient cannot find the right words to speak and they speak very slurred.
6. Primary progressive aphasia - in this type, the person gradually loses the ability to use language. While other aphasias are caused by vascular permeability disorders, thrombi, this type is caused by central nervous system dysfunction or death (neurodegenerative), such as Alzheimer's disease. [4]

Aphasia has the following types depending on where it occurs in the brain.

Table 1

Vascular territory	Type of aphasia
Main trunk of the left middle cerebral artery	Global aphasia
Orbitofrontal, pre-rolandic	Broca aphasia
Rolandic	Dysarthria
Parietal anterior	Conduction aphasia
Posterior parietal, angular	Sensory extrasylvian
Temporal	Wernicke aphasia
Lenticulostriate	Dysarthria, subcortical aphasia
Anterior cerebral artery	Aphasia of the supplementary, motor area
Posterior cerebral artery	Alexia w/o agraphia [2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



The condition of aphasia differs between different ages and sexes, and therefore also has differences in the level of morbidity. There are different stages of brain damage, and there are two types of stroke: stroke and microstroke. . This paper was originally selected for laboratory training with one participant with microstroke as it was the author's first in-depth study in this area. At the same time, one healthy man and two women were selected.

Table 2

N	Participant Name (Initials)	Gender	With/without symptoms	Age	How long ago
1	E.A	male	yes	82	4 years ago
2	Q.O	male	No	55	-
3	E.D	female	No	54	-
4	D.M	female	no	77	-

Speech condition was studied with a person suffering from aphasia mainly by answering free questions. Because this participant had a microstroke, it is possible not to notice the big pauses in the speech and the big difference between them and the healthy participants in the communication process. But the table below shows how many words they use in a maximum sentence (regardless of whether it is a complete or incomplete sentence):

Table 3

Participant	With/without symptoms	The number of words in a sentence
E.A	yes	3-4
Q.O	No	7-10
E.D	No	10-15
D.M	No	8-12

Persons suffering from agrammatic aphasia remember words of the verb group without difficulty during the speech process, but words of the verb group [5] Extracting and analyzing a text of about 200 words yielded the following results.

Table 4

	E.A	Q.O	D.M	E.D
Noun	50 -60	50-60	60-70	60-70
Verb	10-20	60-70	80-100	80-100



Auxiliary words	2-3	10-20	20-30	15-20
Pronouns	40-50	10-20	10-20	10-20

Also, during the laboratory, we witnessed that the participant who experienced a brain injury mistakenly uses the moods and tenses of the verb phrase. Also, the participant made a mistake in the sentences of the following verbs. (We cannot fully explain the Uzbek dialect in English)

-It's coming now

-Tell me when you see it.

-Pleasure will come

CONCLUSION

During the experiment, the main participant's age and disease state were practiced with short questions, and the result was that the participant mainly avoided the use of verb phrases, instead using too many inappropriate demonstrative pronouns. encountered such situations. However, it was found that the general speech condition was not seriously damaged, the participant's mental and visual comprehension ability, the process of reacting through words was not damaged, and Broca's aphasia was evident in some places.

In this article, it was explained that the laboratories were conducted within the framework of practical linguistics with participants of Uzbek nationality, whose language is Uzbek, with and without aphasia.

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ZAYTUN AGROTEKNIKASIDA TUPROQ VA IQLIM SHAROITLARINING O'RNI

A. Botirov, S. Abdishukurov, B. Jabborov, B. Eshmirzayev

Akademik M.Mirzayev nomidagi bog'dorchilik, uzumchilik va vinochilik ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Bandixon ilmiy-tajriba stansiyasi

ANNOTATSIYA

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda Zaytun ekinini yetishtirish bo'yicha say harakatlar olib borilmoqda. Bu ekinni yetishtirishdan avval uni agroteknikasini bilish bu ekinni o'sishi uchun muhim bo'lgan omillarni to'g'ri tanlash muhimdir. Bu omillar tuproq va iqlim sharoitlari bo'lib Zaytun uchun bu sharoitlarni yaratish ekin maydonlariga duch keladigan ilk omillardan bir hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada Zaytun daraxti uchun maqbul bo'lgan tuproq va iqlim sharoitlari haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Zaytun, tuproq, tuproq unumdorligi, pH, iqlim, harorat, yorug'lik.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, many efforts have been made to cultivate the olive crop in our country. Before growing this crop, it is important to know its agrotechnical and choose the right factors that are important for the growth of this crop. These factors are soil and climatic conditions, and the creation of these conditions for olives is considered one of the first factors faced by cultivated areas. This review article provides brief information about soil and climate conditions that are optimal for olive trees.

Keywords: Olive, soil, soil fertility, pH, climate, temperature, light.

KIRISH

Zaytun daraxti (*Olea europaea*) qadim zamonlardan beri o'stiriladigan, uzoq umr ko'radigan va ko'plab foydali xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan daraxtlardan biri hisoblanadi. Uzoq o'sishi va hosil berishini ta'minlaydigan bir qancha omillar mavjud bo'lib bu omillar qatoriga tuproq holati va iqlim sharoiti muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Quyida Zaytun daraxtlari uchun maqbul bo'lgan tuproq va iqlim sharoitlari haqida birlamchi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan [8, 9, 10].

Asosiy qism

1. Tuproq sharoiti



1.1. Tuproq. Zaytun daraxtlari turli tuproq turlarida o'sishi mumkin, ammo ular yaxshi drenajlangan, qumli yoki loyqa tuproqlarni afzal ko'rishadi. Ushbu tuproqlar suvning tez o'tkazish xususiyatiga ega bo'lib ildizlarning yaxshi nafas olishiga imkon beradi [1]. Suvni ushlab turgan va yaxshi havo aylanadigan tuproqlar zaytun daraxtlari uchun ideal hisoblanadi [2, 11].

1.2. Tuproq pH darajasi. Zaytun daraxtlari uchun maqbul tuproq holati neytral yoki ozgina ishqoriy tuproqlar bo'lganidir. Tuproqning pH darajasi 6,0 dan 8,0 gacha bo'lishi kerak [3, 12]. Tuproqning pH darajasini o'lchab, uni kerakli darajaga keltirish uchun ohak yoki sulfat qo'shish orqali optimallashtirish mumkin.

1.3. Tuproq unumdorligi. Zaytun daraxtlari o'simlik oziqlariga boy, lekin ortiqcha o'g'itlashni talab qilmaydigan tuproqlarni yaxshi ko'rishadi. Azot, fosfor va kaliy kabi asosiy oziqlarni yetarli miqdorda ta'minlash kerak [4, 13]. Organik modda qo'shish tuproqning unumdorligini oshirishga yordam beradi. Kompost yoki chirigan go'ng qo'shish yaxshi natijalar beradi [2].

1.4. Tuproq namligi. Zaytun daraxtlari qurg'oqchilikka chidamli bo'lishiga qaramay, rivojlanishining dastlabki bosqichlarida va hosil davrida muntazam sug'orishni talab qiladi. Tuproqning namligini nazorat qilish va ortiqcha sug'orishdan qochish muhim. Tuproqning yaxshi drenajlanishi ortiqcha suvning ildizlarga zarar yetkazmasligini ta'minlaydi.

1.5. Tuproq tuzilishi. Tuproq tuzilishi zaytun daraxtlarining ildiz tizimi uchun muhimdir. Suvning yaxshi o'tishi va ildizlarning rivojlanishi uchun yumshoq va yaxshi strukturalangan tuproq kerak. Qattiq va zich tuproqlar ildizlarning nafas olishini va suvni o'zlashtirishini qiyinlashtiradi.

2. Iqlim sharoiti

2.1. Iqlim turlari. Zaytun daraxtlari asosan O'rta yer dengizi iqlimida yaxshi o'sadi. Ushbu iqlim yozda issiq va quruq, qishda esa yumshoq va nam bo'ladi [2]. Bu sharoitlar zaytun daraxtlari uchun ideal hisoblanadi, chunki ular qishga chidamli va quruq sharoitlarda yaxshi o'sishga moslashgan.

2.2. Harorat. Zaytun daraxtlari issiq iqlimni yaxshi ko'radi. Optimal o'sish harorati 20-30°C orasida bo'ladi [3]. Lekin, daraxtlar qishda ham sovuq havo sharoitlariga chidamli bo'lishi kerak. Ular -7°C gacha bo'lgan sovuqqa chidashi mumkin, ammo uzoq davom etgan va intensiv sovuq daraxtlarga zarar yetkazishi mumkin [1].

2.3. Yog'ingarchilik. Zaytun daraxtlari qurg'oqchilikka chidamli bo'lishiga qaramay, ular o'sish va hosil berish davrida ma'lum miqdorda yog'ingarchilik yoki sug'orishni talab qiladi. Yillik yog'ingarchilik miqdori 400-700 mm bo'lishi kerak (Rallo et al., 2018).



Yog'ingarchilik kam bo'lgan hududlarda zaytun daraxtlarini sug'orish zarur bo'lishi mumkin.

2.4. Namlilik. Zaytun daraxtlari quruq havoni afzal ko'rishadi. Yuqori namlik darajasi (60% dan yuqori) zamburug'li kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin [4] Shu sababli, daraxtlar yaxshi ventilyatsiya qilingan va havo aylanishi yaxshi bo'lgan joylarda ekilishi kerak.

2.5. Yorug'lik. Zaytun daraxtlari ko'p miqdorda quyosh nurini talab qiladi. Kuniga kamida 6-8 soat to'g'ridan-to'g'ri quyosh nuri olishlari kerak [6, 14, 15]. Ushbu yorug'lik daraxtlarning fotosintez qilishiga va sog'lom o'sishiga yordam beradi.

2.6. Shamol. Shamol zaytun daraxtlari uchun muhim elementdir, chunki u daraxtlarning tozaligini saqlaydi va changlanishni yaxshilaydi. Biroq, juda kuchli shamollar daraxtlarga zarar yetkazishi yoki mevalarni to'kishi mumkin [7].

XULOSA

Zaytun daraxtlari uchun to'g'ri tuproq va iqlim sharoitini ta'minlash ularning sog'lom o'sishi va yuqori hosil berishiga yordam beradi. Yaxshi drenajlangan, ozuqaviy moddalarga boy, to'g'ri pH darajasiga ega tuproqlar, hamda optimal iqlim, harorat, yog'ingarchilik, namlik, yorug'lik va shamol sharoitlari zaytun daraxtlari uchun eng yaxshi hisoblanadi. Tuproqni muntazam ravishda tahlil qilib, kerakli oziq moddalar va namlik darajasini ta'minlash shuningdek yuqorida keltirilgan iqlim sharoitlarini ta'minlash zaytun daraxtlari parvarishining muhim qismi hisoblanadi.

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LINGUISTIC VALENCY

Sevara Anvar qizi Eshboeva

Maqsuda Aybekovna Matsapayeva

Tashkent University of Humanities, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article delves into various linguistic theories that try to explain valency. The author tries to differentiate views of linguists on the theory of valency as well as presents her own attitude towards them. Syntactic, semantic, lexical, morphological valencies are studied while paying main attention to valency patterns, valency reducing, increasing and changing with some examples.

Keywords: subcategorization, syntactic placeholder, valency reduction or expansion, changing valency, valency-increasing.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, valence is the number and type of arguments controlled by a predicate expressed by substantive verbs. Valency, though not the same, is related to subcategories that only consider object arguments, and transitivity valency considers all arguments, including the subject. The linguistic meaning of valence comes from the definition of valence in chemistry. The valence metaphor first appeared in linguistics in Charles Sanders Peirce's 1897 essay *The Logic of Kin* [6], and then appeared in the works of several linguists in the late 1940s and 1950s [7]. Lucien Tesson is best credited for introducing the concept of valence in linguistics [8]. A major reference on verb valence in English is Allerton (1982), who made an important distinction between semantic and syntactic valence. In linguistics, verb valence or valency refers to the number of arguments governed by a verbal predicate. Although it is not the same, it is only related to the transitive verb, which counts the object arguments of the verbal predicate. Verb valence includes all arguments, including the subject of the verb. The term valency has a corresponding technical meaning in lexical semantics, which defines the role of argument structure – it refers to the ability of other lexical units to combine with a given word. For example, valence is one of the construction-defining elements in some construction grammars. This meaning of the term is sometimes called lexical valence.

In our country some linguists also researched valency one of whom is R.M.Asadov established different approach to syntactic valency claiming that any syntactic unit whether it be



verb, noun, adjective or other notional word, holds a valence which is defined by its syntactic relations with other components of the sentence [1][2].

Valency Patterns for Verbs

The main verb in a clause determines the other elements that are required in that clause. The pattern of the clause elements is called the valency pattern for the verb. The patterns are differentiated by the required clause elements that follow the verb within the clause (e.g. direct object, indirect object, subject predicative). All valency patterns include a subject, and optional adverbials can always be added.

There are five major valency patterns:

A. *Intransitive Pattern*: subject + verb (S + V). Intransitive verbs occur with no obligatory element following the verb. For example: “*He smiled*”. In this sentence, the verb “*smiled*” is intransitive because it does not require a direct object. “*She ran quickly*”. In this sentence, the verb “*ran*” is intransitive because it does not require a direct object, but the adverb “*quickly*” adds more information about how the subject is performing the action.

B. *Monotransitive Pattern*: subject + verb + direct object (S + V + DO). Simple sentences with just one verb and one direct object are monotransitive. For example, in the sentence “*I prefer cats*” “*prefer*” is the transitive verb, and “*cats*” is the direct object.

C. *Ditransitive Pattern*: subject + verb + indirect object + direct object (S + V + IO + DO). Ditransitive verbs occur with two object phrases – an indirect object and a direct object. For example, a sentence might read: “*Jeannine gave Marco a book*”. In this sentence, the book is the direct object because it's the item being given.

D. *Complex Transitive Patterns*: subject + verb + direct object + object predicative (S + V + DO + OP) or subject + verb + direct object + obligatory adverbial (S + V + DO + A). Complex transitive verbs occur with a direct object (a noun phrase) which is followed by either (1) an object predicative (a noun phrase or adjective), or (2) an obligatory adverbial. In a complex-transitive construction, the object complement identifies quality or attribute pertaining to the direct object. Complex-transitive verbs in English include *believe*, *consider*, *declare*, *elect*, *find*, *judge*, *keep*, *know*, *label*, *make*, *name*, *presume*, *pronounce*, *prove*, *rate*, *regard*, and *think*. Note that verbs often belong to more than one category. For example, *made* can function as a complex transitive (as in “*Her thoughtless remarks made him unhappy*”) and also as an ordinary transitive verb (“*She made a promise*”) [5].

E. *Copular*. Copulas, linking verbs or copulative verbs, are a special type of verb that joins a subject complement to the



subject of the sentence. The most common copular verbs are: *be, seem, appear, feel, sound, get, become, taste, look*. For example, in the sentence: “*The lady seemed nice*”.

Patterns: subject + verb + subject predicative (S + V + SP) or subject + verb + obligatory adverbial (S + V + A). Copular verbs are followed by (1) a subject predicative (a noun, adjective, adverb, or prepositional phrase) or (2) by an obligatory adverbial ... [4].

Valency changing. Most languages provide a means to change the valency of verbs [6]. There are two ways to change the valency of a verb: reducing and increasing [3].

Note that the labels S, A, and P will be used. These are commonly used names (taken from morphosyntactic alignment theory) given to arguments of a verb. S refers to the subject of an intransitive verb, A refers to the agent of a transitive verb, and P refers to the patient of a transitive verb. (The patient is sometimes also called undergoer or theme.)

These are core arguments of a verb:

- *Lydia (S) is sleeping.*
- *Don (A) is cooking dinner (P).*

Non-core (or peripheral) arguments are called obliques and are typically optional:

- *Lydia is sleeping on the couch.*
- *Don is cooking dinner for his mom.*

Valency-reducing

Reducing valency involves moving an argument from the core to oblique status. This kind of derivation applies most to transitive clauses. Since there are two arguments in a transitive clause, A and P, there are two possibilities for reducing the valency: passive voice and antipassive voice are prototypical valency reducing devices [3].

1. A is removed from the core and becomes an optional oblique. The clause becomes intransitive since there is only one core argument, the original P, which has become S. This is exactly what the passive voice does. The semantics of this construction emphasize the original P, downgrade the original A and are used to avoid mentioning A or to draw attention to P or the result of the activity [3].

(a) *Don (A) is cooking dinner (P).*

(b) *Dinner (S) is being cooked (by Don).*

2. P is removed from the core and becomes an optional oblique. Similarly, the clause becomes intransitive but the original A becomes S. The semantics of this construction emphasize the



original A, downgrade the original P and are used when the action includes a patient that is given little or no attention [3]. These are difficult to convey in English.

(a) *Don (A) is crushing a soda can (P).*

(b) *Don (S) is crushing* [with the implication that a soda can is being crushed].

Note that this is not the same as an ambitransitive verb, which can be either intransitive or transitive.

There are some problems, however, with the terms passive and antipassive because they have been used to describe a wide range of behaviors across the world's languages. For example, when compared to a canonical European passive, the passive construction in other languages is justified in its name. However, when comparing passives across the world's languages, they do not share a single common feature. [8]

Valency-increasing

This involves moving an argument from the periphery into the core. Applicatives and causatives are prototypical valency increasing devices [3].

Valence plays an important role in a number of the syntactic frameworks that have been developed in the last few decades. In generalized phrase structure grammar, many of the phrase structure rules generate the class of verbs with a particular valence.

One of the most widely known versions of construction grammar also treats the subject like other complements, but this may be because the emphasis is more on semantic roles and compatibility with work in cognitive science than on syntax.

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FRACTIONAL RESERVE BANKING: HOW IT WORKS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Kholidabonu Sobirjonova

Student of Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the basic principles of money creation in the fractional reserve banking system. The connection between the emergence of banking crises and the functioning of the fractional reserve system is shown. The author concludes that partial reserves are directly related to the creation of crises. It artificially increases the supply of credit and lowers interest rates, making money more accessible. An excess (or rather, the appearance that there is an excess) of money in the “economy” allows entrepreneurs to increase the savings rate (i.e., the share of income that is directed not to current consumption, but to investment). An investment boom begins. Investment decisions are made taking into account the fact that there are more resources (fixed assets, investment goods, natural resources, labor) in the “economy”. However, this is an illusion: there are no more resources in the “economy”. There is only more money, and money is not a resource, but only a mirror image of it. The author’s goal is not to find someone’s mistakes, but to correctly state the problem, show the possibilities of change, and also justify the need to separate the deposit-crediting and investment activities of banks.

Keywords: Federal Reserve, fractional reserve, bank,

INTRODUCTION

Fractional reserve is a banking activity that encourages commercial banks to benefit from lending a portion of their customers' deposits while keeping just a limited portion of these deposits as actual money and usable for withdrawals. In practice, this monetary system can make funds out of the air by deducting a fraction of consumers' deposit accounts (Evans, 2013).

To put it another way, these banks are allowed to keep a certain proportion (a tiny percentage) of the money invested in their deposits, allowing them to lend out the remainder. Whenever a bank makes a credit, the funds are counted as collateral from both the bank and the individual that borrows them, effectively doubling the initial sum. This currency is then re-used, re-invested, and re-loaned many times, resulting in the multiplier impact, which is how fractional reserve banking generates fresh liquidity.



Rothbard (1993) argue that the fractional reserve banking structure relies on lending and debt, which often necessitates a central bank putting fresh money into circulation so commercial banks can have withdrawals. Most central banks often act as legislative bodies that set minimum reserve requirements, among other items. Most countries' financial institutions depend on this type of banking structure. It is indeed popular in the north America as well as several other free-trade nations.

In the gold trading age, the idea of fractional banking originated with the understanding that not all citizens require their deposits immediately. When people laid their silver and gold coins in gold-smiths, a promissory note was issued to them. The notes were subsequently recognized as an exchange and used by the holders in commercial transactions. As the notes were directly used for exchange, the goldsmiths knew that not all saver would remove their deposits instantly (Hulsmann, 2003). They began utilizing savings to issue high interest loans and bills in parallel to the deposits' holding fee. The goldsmiths then changed from guardians of valuables and interest-paying accounts.

If the bill holders lost confidence in the goldsmiths, they will simultaneously remove all their coins and other investments. If a bank would not have enough funds to fund mass retirement, it will eventually become insolvent. Due to the danger faced by banks on customer deposits, different policymakers also introduced legislation to set up a single supervisory body to oversee the banking industry. In 1667, Sweden was the first nation to create a central bank, preceded by other nations. Central banks have been authorized to control commercial banks, establish reserve criteria and function as last resort lenders for commercial banks impacted by banks.

Reserve conditions, also known as reserve ratios, are central bank standards that specify the minimum amount of reserves a bank must maintain. The United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand and Sweden and are among the countries that do not have reserve rules and regulations. Instead, capital regulations impose restrictions on these countries' banks. When a commercial bank's deposits run out, these countries' central banks move in to own required reserves.

The deposits are held in the separate bank account or at the Federal Reserve Bank closest to the bank in the United States. The Reserve Conditions are provided by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, and they are one of the instruments used by the Fed to guide monetary policy. Financial institutions with reserves of less than \$15.2 million were not expected to hold capital as of January 2016. Financial institutions with deposits ranging from \$15.2 million to \$110.2 million were intended to keep a 3 percent reserve requirement, whereas those with deposits above \$100.2



million were required to maintain a 10 percent reserve requirement (Hulsmann, 2003). The first \$2 million in contingency obligations were removed from the reserve provisions under the Garn-St. Germaine Act of 1982.

Banks must retain at least the necessary amount of reserves. They are entitled to keep more than the necessary percentage of reserves. Excess reserves are those reserves that are held in excess of what is needed. Starting October 1, 2008, the Federal Reserve was approved by the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006 to pay interest on excess assets. Excess reserves are held by certain banks as a precautionary measure in the event of large cash withdrawals by consumers, especially during times of economic instability (Evans, 1993).

There are particular explanations why understanding the whole mechanism of fractional reserve banking is essential, one of which is that most of what economists refer to as "money" is produced by fractional reserve banking. Money may be thought of as having two roots. To begin, economists used to refer to "outside money" as "foundation money," which was presumably referred to as "central bank money". This is the money, or savings, that the Federal Reserve, the country's central bank, creates and deposits through the financial sector.

The financial system, which produces a particular form of currency, "deposit money," takes the place of base money, which is why it's called base money. Deposit currency, also known as "inside money," is money created by the fractional reserve banking process. Banks receive a deposit, issue a loan, and the loan, in turn, becomes another deposit, that becomes a further loan, and so on. A new form of capital is generated as a result of financial intermediation, such as loans and savings, which lies on top of base money (Selgin, 2012).

To truly comprehend the essence of what we call liquidity in an economy and how the central bank's policies influence the money supply, one must first comprehend the framework through which banks convert deposits into loans. We all hear that about the different instruments of monetary policy, many of them are intended to regulate the amount of money in circulation. These methods operate as part of the mechanism, mostly via the banking sector. The Federal Reserve, for example, may alter reserve conditions to compel banks to keep more or fewer reserves in their vaults, allowing for more or less inside-money formation.

For instance, lowering reserve standards at the Federal Reserve would normally enable banks to lend out more funds, which would result in more deposits, allowing the fractional reserve banking mechanism to produce more money in circulation (Block and Davidson, 2011). If the central bank raises the reserve requirement, the trend would



operate in the opposite direction, with reserves contracting and the money supply shrinking.

The Federal Reserve and, more broadly, the financial system placed outside currency, or base money, into circulation by purchasing and selling shares on the open market. Via fractional reserve banking, the Federal Reserve will change the sum of base money in the economy, allowing the whole financial sector to extend loans to make more deposits. As a technological issue, it is critical to comprehend this mechanism if one is to fully comprehend the instruments that the central bank employs.

In the United States, monetary strategy is typically implemented by free market activities. When we purchase or sell US government securities in the open market, we are adding to or subtracting from the financial system's assets (Selgin, 2012). So, if we purchase US government securities on the open market, we are releasing assets into the banking sector, which are then converted into loans and savings, on which they accumulate.

Indeed, the mechanism will also operate in reverse, as citizens wish to remove deposits from financial intermediaries that have been borrowed out as different types of investments. Liquidity issues may arise in the financial sector for a variety of reasons. The Federal Reserve was assigned this as one of its primary duties when it was formed. We were supposed to function as a lender of last resort, ensuring that banks still had a demand to sell otherwise decent assets in order to obtain the reserves needed to repay depositors in times of recession.

In terms of the importance of fractional reserve banking, one of the most important advantages of it, in my opinion, is that it pools a number of smaller deposits and can lend it out in a multitude of sectors, some to large companies, but also to small businesses and households—institutions that banks are unable to lend to because of their proximity and knowledge of the needs of small businesses and neighborhoods (Block and Davidson, 2011). Therefore, I believe that the primary advantage of banks, and of financial services in general, is the knowledge they carry to the table for lending out capital that most of us don't have, or that would be prohibitively costly for most of us to obtain.

One of the causes the goldsmith tale appeals to so many people, particularly students, is because there's a popular misconception that when you deposit money in a bank, it stays in the vault. Of course, you're aware that putting your money in that bank earns you interest, and the interest must come from somewhere. When you think about it, you realize that the bank is spending the capital for you, and the return you get is derived



from the proceeds of those transactions. And your money isn't just lying in a vault doing nothing, but will be effective and bring a value.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, Fractional reserve banking is a financial mechanism where banks only keep a portion of the funds deposited by their consumers as deposits. This encourages them to borrow money from others who wish to borrow (e.g. to go to university, to buy a new car or a house). This method generates revenue and thus improves the availability of money. However, it is necessary to notice that when new capital is made, the total economic wealth remains unchanged.

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KEY ACHIEVMENTS AND SUCCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Kholidabonu Sobirjonova

Student of Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent

ABSTRACT

The industrial sector, as a separate part of the country's economy, is of great importance. The article considers and analyzes the development of the economy, satisfaction of the market demand for goods, to a certain extent related to the quality and volume of products produced by industrial enterprises.

Keywords: Economy, development, industry, modernization, independence.

INTRODUCTION

Competitiveness in the world market and the effective growth of the country at the present time in the context of an updated system of global economic problems require updating the methods of formulating and implementing the industrial strategy of the state. The essay considers the key trends of future growth and changes in the structural appearance of industry in the direction of building an innovation-oriented structure of industrial production. Nowadays, the development and implementation of the economy in the world market and its prosperity require new strategies in the formulation and implementation of the state industrial policy in response to the changing challenges of the world economic space. The current state of globalization and market transformation processes in the industrial sector of the domestic economy requires the introduction of high-quality management methodologies. The solution of issues related to the institutional framework regulating the functioning of the industrial system is of great importance for the industrial strategy of all countries.

The economic development of individual countries is theoretically substantiated taking into account the following factors:

1. The introduction of new conditions for decision-making has been established for all economic entities, regardless of their stage of development and national origin.
2. The institutional structure that manages decision-making processes within a particular country.
3. The effectiveness of policy implementation depends on the currently existing institutional conditions. [1].

It is appropriate to conduct an analysis of the economic policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to determine the structural characteristics of its industrial policy and identify its main



achievements and shortcomings. The above actions will contribute to the development of key strategies for strengthening the national industrial policy, which is aimed at overcoming the structural causes of failures inherent in the current industrial system.

Since independence, Uzbekistan has been actively pursuing an industrial policy with the aim of moving from the production of raw materials with a relatively low market value to the production of finished goods with a higher market value. The measures taken concern the identification of priority goods and industries and the subsequent redistribution of resources.

Generally speaking, this methodology facilitates the process of economic restructuring and expansion within the country. The effectiveness and long-term results of industrial policy depend on a reasonable choice of target products and commodity groups, which should be based on the existing potential of the country.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The implementation of the measures has led to several significant results, including a consistent increase in industrial production, an increase in the contribution of industry to overall GDP growth, favorable trends in the development of the innovative factor of industrial growth, an increase in the production of high-tech products, an increase in the efficiency of resource use, and an increase in the level of localization of products. During this period, there was a significant increase in the volume of industrial production, which increased by more than 2.2 times. The average annual growth rate of production was 9.2%, exceeding the average level of industrial growth achieved in the CIS countries by 6.2%. [2].

During the global financial and economic crisis from 2008 to 2009, Uzbekistan's industrial sector demonstrated remarkable resilience in its development. While other major countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) experienced a 10% decline in industrial production, Uzbekistan was able to maintain its pre-eminent status in the expansion of industry within the Commonwealth of Independent States. The share of industrial value added in the structure of the gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 14.2% to 23.6%. Support for key industries contributed to maintaining a stable growth trajectory in areas such as fuel and energy production, metallurgy, chemicals, and construction materials. In the industrial sectors, production volume increased by more than 1.6 times, allowing the country to maintain a commendable level of raw material security. Implementation of design modifications within industrial production. Industries that focus on the production of final products that require significant processing and are readily available demonstrate average annual growth rates that exceed those of the fuel and raw materials industry by 14.1 percentage points. The mechanical engineering sector



demonstrates the highest growth rates - 124.0%, followed by light and food industry - 114.4%, and the chemical and pharmaceutical industry - 126.9%. Over the previous five-year period, there was a noticeable increase in the share of manufacturing in the structure of industrial production, increasing from 34.7% to 40.4%. This increase applies to mechanical engineering, which saw growth from 9.8% to 16.3%. Over the previous two years, the share of inventive products in total industrial production increased from 4.5% to 5.4%. The share of inventive goods in the fuel sector underwent significant growth, increasing from 0.07% to 10.5%. Similarly, the construction materials industry saw growth from 3.6% to 9.2%, while the food and light industries saw growth from 1.1% to 2.6%. Internal funds are the predominant means of financing innovation in various industries, with their share increasing significantly on average across the industry from 74.9% to 89.9% over the past two years. The share of industrial output belonging to the high-tech sector increased from 6.1% to 12.8% over the period under review. The positive impact of high-tech mechanical engineering industries such as the communications and radio measuring equipment industry, the electronics industry, and the production of electrical measuring instruments led to an increase in growth dynamics from 0.2% to 0.7% over the period. The chemical and pharmaceutical industries maintained their positions in the high-tech sector output volumes, accounting for only 0.35% of the entire industry. The share of fuel and energy costs in the overall structure of industrial production costs has decreased from 15.5% to 11.8%.

Industries that focus on finished goods production offer the highest degree of product localization. For example, the localization rate of automobile production reached 54%, while cotton pickers reached 56%, televisions - 47%, refrigerators - 40%, and cotton seeders - 60%.

Over the past year, the volume of localized goods increased by 2.3 times, which amounted to approximately 16% of the total industrial production. The localization program has yielded significant results: more than 840 projects have been successfully implemented. This has led to the establishment of production of more than 120 new product categories, including oil and gas equipment, components and materials obtained from local raw materials. These products are intended for the chemical, food and light industries, as well as for the building materials sector. [3], [4].

CONCLUSION

However, the achieved favorable results are constantly exposed to the influence of external and internal environmental factors, which can potentially undermine or nullify the achieved results. The challenges and risks arising from the global financial and economic crisis, as well as the growing globalization of the world economy, are associated with external



factors. The current state of affairs has been facilitated by several factors, including the intensification of global competition, the expectation of upcoming technological advances, the growing importance of innovation in socio-economic progress and the decreasing influence of traditional growth factors. In addition, the raw materials-export model of industrial development has reached its limits, as evidenced by the rapid escalation of fuel and raw materials exports, the release of goods for domestic consumption due to the overload of production capacities and the low cost of production factors such as labor, fuel and electricity. [3]. The external situation dictates the need for the government to take anti-crisis measures due to two main factors: the state of the global financial sector and the prices of goods exported by the republic. The implementation of measures aimed at mitigating the effects of crises to support the real sector industries has allowed the national industry as a whole to maintain a favorable trajectory. Uzbekistan maintains its leading positions in the world markets for various raw materials, such as natural gas, non-ferrous metals, uranium, cotton and silk.

Obstacles to achieving the intended goals are internal in nature and stem from the need for large-scale modernization. This requirement is due to factors such as the presence of a significant amount of outdated equipment and a relatively low rate of renewal of fixed assets.

Despite the decrease in the rate of depreciation of fixed assets in the industry of Uzbekistan, this issue is still of great importance for the economy. A comparative analysis of the depreciation of fixed assets by industry revealed a positive downward trend in certain industries, including ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering and metalworking, as well as light and food industries. The main problems faced by large enterprises are related to the procurement of raw materials, product marketing, stimulating innovation and employee training. These factors significantly affect the competitiveness of their products. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented targeted financial and economic initiatives to support enterprises operating in the material sector of the economy. Several scientific studies have confirmed that over a long period, a policy that prioritizes exports occupies a more advantageous position compared to a policy that emphasizes import substitution. World Bank experts analyzed data from 41 countries for the period from 1963 to 1985. The data obtained indicate that in countries that pursued an active import substitution policy over a long period of time, the average annual economic growth rate was only 1.6%. In contrast, countries that prioritized strong export orientation achieved growth rates of 67%. Moreover, the efficiency of investments in countries pursuing import substitution policies was half that of countries developing and implementing exports. The growth rates of industrial exports in countries with a stable export orientation were significantly higher,



averaging from 14.5% to 15%. In contrast, in countries with a strong import substitution strategy, growth rates were only 3-5%. [5]. Over the past two decades, the share of exports in the total volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan has doubled. Favorable changes are taking place, as evidenced by the increase in the share of high-tech goods in the commodity structure of exports.

The largest share of exports in relation to the volume of production falls on the non-ferrous metallurgy, light industry, fuel and energy complex, chemical and petrochemical industries. The observed decrease in this indicator is obvious in such areas as mechanical engineering and metalworking. This trend can be explained by the negative consequences of the global financial and economic crisis, which led to a decrease in demand for automotive products in foreign markets.

One of the most important tasks of the state economic policy in the process of modernization of the industrial structure of the country is the creation of favorable conditions conducive to a dynamic investment process. The revitalization of the technological infrastructure of the industrial sector depends on a dynamic investment process, which is largely influenced by the tax, budget and monetary policies of the government.

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"СТРАТЕГИИ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ ИНДИЯ И ФЕДЕРАТИВНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БРАЗИЛИЯ"

Арина Сергеевна Митряева

магистрант Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии республики
Узбекистан.arina.mitryaeva@gmail.com

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается энергетическая политика Индии и Бразилии в контексте глобального энергетического перехода. Основной целью исследования является анализ текущего состояния энергетической безопасности этих стран, включая использование возобновляемых источников энергии и меры по снижению зависимости от ископаемых видов топлива. Методологический подход включает сравнительный анализ государственных стратегий, SWOT-анализ сильных и слабых сторон, а также системный и геополитический анализ. Результаты исследования показывают, что Индия и Бразилия достигли значительных успехов в развитии возобновляемой энергетики, однако сталкиваются с множеством политических, экономических и экологических вызовов. Заключение подчеркивает необходимость международного сотрудничества и привлечения инвестиций для достижения устойчивого энергетического будущего.

Ключевые слова: Энергетическая политика Индии, энергетическая безопасность, возобновляемые источники энергии, гидроэнергетика, ветровая энергетика, солнечная энергетика, биоэнергетика, международное сотрудничество, устойчивое развитие, глобальный юг, Индия, Бразилия, инфраструктура, инвестиции, энергопереход.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Энергетическая безопасность имеет критическое значение как для Индии, так и для Бразилии по ряду причин. Индия является одной из самых быстрорастущих экономик мира. Устойчивое энергоснабжение необходимо для поддержания и ускорения экономического роста. Промышленность, транспорт, сельское хозяйство и бытовой сектор зависят от стабильного и доступного энергоснабжения. С населением более 1,4 миллиарда человек, Индия сталкивается с постоянно растущим спросом на энергию. Обеспечение энергетической безопасности является важным для удовлетворения потребностей населения и



предотвращения энергетических кризисов. Индия сильно зависит от импорта нефти и газа. Это делает страну уязвимой к внешним шокам, таким как колебания цен на энергоносители и геополитические конфликты. Снижение зависимости от импорта и развитие внутренних источников энергии является стратегическим приоритетом. Страна активно инвестирует в солнечную и ветровую энергетику. Энергетическая безопасность включает в себя диверсификацию источников энергии и развитие экологически чистых технологий.

Бразилия обладает значительными запасами нефти, природного газа и гидроэнергетических ресурсов. Однако, для обеспечения энергетической безопасности необходимо эффективно управлять этими ресурсами и развивать инфраструктуру для их эксплуатации. Как крупнейшая экономика Латинской Америки, Бразилия зависит от устойчивого энергоснабжения для поддержания экономической активности. Энергетическая безопасность необходима для обеспечения стабильности и роста в ключевых отраслях экономики. Бразилия является значительным экспортером нефти и биотоплива. Энергетическая безопасность важна для поддержания и увеличения экспортного потенциала, что способствует экономическому развитию и укреплению позиций страны на международном рынке. Бразилия активно использует гидроэнергию и биомассу. Развитие возобновляемых источников энергии является важным элементом энергетической безопасности и устойчивого развития, снижая зависимость от ископаемых видов топлива и способствуя сокращению выбросов парниковых газов.

Текущая энергетическая ситуация в Индии: Основные источники энергии, структура потребления, зависимость от импорта.

Индия является одной из крупнейших экономик мира с быстро растущими потребностями в энергии. Основные источники энергии в стране включают уголь, нефть, природный газ, возобновляемые источники энергии, гидроэнергетика и атомная энергетика. Уголь остаётся доминирующим источником энергии в Индии, обеспечивая около 55-60% потребностей в электроэнергии. Индия обладает значительными запасами угля и является вторым по величине производителем угля в мире после Китая. Нефть занимает второе место в энергетическом балансе Индии, обеспечивая примерно 25-30% потребностей страны. Индия является третьим по величине потребителем нефти в мире, после США и Китая. Большая часть нефти импортируется, что делает страну уязвимой к колебаниям мировых цен и геополитическим рискам. Природный газ



составляет около 6-7% от общего потребления энергии. Несмотря на значительные запасы газа, Индия импортирует около половины своих потребностей в природном газе, в основном в виде сжиженного природного газа (СПГ). В последние годы Индия активно развивает возобновляемые источники энергии, такие как солнечная и ветровая энергетика. На долю возобновляемых источников приходится около 10% от общей установленной мощности, при этом солнечная энергия занимает значительное место. Гидроэнергетика также играет важную роль, обеспечивая около 10% потребностей в электроэнергии. Индия имеет значительный потенциал для развития гидроэнергетики благодаря своей географии и климату. Атомные электростанции обеспечивают около 2-3% от общего объема вырабатываемой электроэнергии. Индия активно развивает свою атомную программу, стремясь увеличить долю атомной энергии в энергетическом балансе.

Индия значительно зависит от импорта энергоносителей, что делает её уязвимой к внешним шокам. Более 80% потребностей в нефти покрывается за счет импорта. Основные поставщики — страны Ближнего Востока, такие как Саудовская Аравия и Ирак. Около 50% потребностей в природном газе также покрывается за счет импорта, в основном в виде СПГ. Основные поставщики — Катар и Австралия. Хотя Индия обладает значительными запасами угля, около 20% потребностей в угле импортируется, главным образом из Индонезии и Австралии, чтобы удовлетворить спрос на качественный уголь для металлургической промышленности. В условиях быстро растущего спроса на энергию, обусловленного демографическим ростом и промышленной модернизацией, правительство Индии активно разрабатывает и внедряет разнообразные стратегии и программы для обеспечения энергетической безопасности страны. Индия делает значительные инвестиции в солнечную и ветровую энергетiku. Программа "Национальная солнечная миссия" (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission) направлена на развитие солнечных электростанций, и к 2022 году планировалось достичь мощности в 100 ГВт. Индия активно развивает ядерную энергетiku как альтернативу традиционным углеводородам. Сотрудничество с Россией, Францией и США позволило увеличить мощности ядерных станций и обеспечить технологический обмен. Внедрение программ по снижению энергопотребления в промышленности и жилищном секторе. Программа "Уджвала" (UJALA) стимулирует использование энергоэффективных светодиодных ламп. Повышение стандартов энергоэффективности для бытовых приборов и промышленных установок. Модернизация и



расширение энергетических сетей, чтобы минимизировать потери при передаче и распределении электроэнергии. Развитие газопроводной инфраструктуры для увеличения доли природного газа в энергобалансе страны. Заключение долгосрочных контрактов на поставку нефти и газа с различными странами, включая Иран, Саудовскую Аравию и Россию. Участие в международных энергетических проектах, таких как Международное энергетическое агентство (IEA) и Международное агентство по возобновляемым источникам энергии (IRENA).

Индия сталкивается с рядом вызовов в своей энергетической политике, которые существенно влияют на способность страны обеспечивать стабильное и устойчивое энергоснабжение. Одним из ключевых препятствий является недостаток финансирования для реализации масштабных энергетических проектов. Высокие капитальные затраты и долгие сроки окупаемости требуют значительных финансовых вложений, которые не всегда легко привлечь. Это особенно актуально для проектов в области возобновляемой энергетики и модернизации инфраструктуры, где требуются большие инвестиции для достижения долгосрочных целей. Многие энергетические объекты в Индии являются устаревшими и требуют значительных инвестиций в модернизацию. Устаревшие технологии не только менее эффективны, но и менее экологичны, что повышает уровень загрязнения окружающей среды и снижает общую энергоэффективность системы. Технологическое обновление необходимо для повышения производительности, уменьшения потерь и улучшения экологических показателей. Распространение энергоэффективных технологий среди бедных слоев населения сталкивается с социально-экономическими барьерами. Высокая стоимость начальных инвестиций в энергоэффективные устройства и технологии делает их недоступными для многих семей с низким доходом. Кроме того, отсутствие знаний и информации о преимуществах энергоэффективности препятствует их широкому внедрению.

Несмотря на указанные вызовы, Индия обладает значительным потенциалом для улучшения своей энергетической политики и обеспечения устойчивого развития. Укрепление сотрудничества с международными финансовыми организациями и частными инвесторами может помочь привлечь необходимые ресурсы для реализации крупных энергетических проектов. Использование международного опыта и технологий также может способствовать модернизации энергетической инфраструктуры. Продолжение инвестиций в солнечную, ветровую и биоэнергетику позволит диверсифицировать



энергетический баланс и снизить зависимость от ископаемых видов топлива. Внедрение инновационных технологий, таких как интеллектуальные сети (smart grids) и системы хранения энергии, повысит надежность и устойчивость энергоснабжения.

Энергетическая безопасность в Федеративной Республике Бразилия.

Бразилия обладает разнообразными и обширными энергетическими ресурсами, которые играют ключевую роль в обеспечении энергетической безопасности и экономического роста страны. Гидроэнергетика является основным источником электроэнергии в Бразилии, обеспечивая около 60-70% от общего объема производства электроэнергии. Страна обладает значительным гидропотенциалом благодаря многочисленным рекам и благоприятным климатическим условиям. Крупные гидроэлектростанции, такие как Итайпу и Бело Монте, являются ключевыми объектами в энергетической системе страны.

В последние годы Бразилия активно развивает сектора солнечной и ветровой энергетики. Эти возобновляемые источники энергии играют все более значимую роль в энергетическом балансе страны. Ветровая энергетика особенно развита в северо-восточных регионах, где природные условия способствуют эффективному использованию ветровых турбин. Солнечная энергетика также развивается быстрыми темпами, с множеством проектов по установке солнечных панелей как в коммерческом, так и в жилом секторе.

Бразилия является мировым лидером в производстве биотоплива, особенно этанола, который производится из сахарного тростника. Биоэнергетика обеспечивает значительную долю энергетических потребностей страны, особенно в транспортном секторе. Программа Proálcool, запущенная в 1970-х годах, стимулирует использование этанола в качестве автомобильного топлива, что способствует снижению зависимости от импортируемой нефти.

Большая часть электроэнергии в Бразилии производится из гидроэнергетики, однако возобновляемые источники, такие как ветер и солнце, занимают все большую долю. Промышленный сектор является крупнейшим потребителем электроэнергии, за ним следуют жилой сектор и сфера услуг. Транспортный сектор в значительной степени зависит от биотоплива (этанол и биодизель), что снижает зависимость от импортируемой нефти. Использование гибридных автомобилей, работающих на смеси бензина и этанола, широко распространено. Промышленность потребляет значительное количество энергии, включая электроэнергию и природный газ. Основными потребителями являются металлургия, химическая промышленность и производство цемента.



Несмотря на значительные запасы нефти, Бразилия по-прежнему импортирует определенное количество нефти и нефтепродуктов для удовлетворения внутреннего спроса. Импорт природного газа осуществляется в основном из Боливии через газопровод, а также в виде сжиженного природного газа (СПГ) из различных стран. Бразилия импортирует уголь для использования в металлургической промышленности и для производства электроэнергии. Основными поставщиками угля являются страны, такие как Колумбия и США.

Анализ схожих и отличительных черт в энергетических стратегиях двух стран.

Обе страны активно работают над улучшением своей энергетической безопасности и устойчивости, но при этом используют различные подходы и сталкиваются с разными вызовами.

Индия и Бразилия активно развивают возобновляемые источники энергии, включая солнечную, ветровую и биомассовую энергетику. Обе страны стремятся уменьшить свою зависимость от ископаемых видов топлива и улучшить экологическую устойчивость. Обе страны реализуют программы стимулирования инвестиций в возобновляемую энергетику. Индия проводит инициативы, такие как Национальная солнечная миссия, а Бразилия — программу "RenovAr". Обе страны внедряют меры по повышению энергоэффективности в промышленности, транспорте и жилищном секторе. Это включает использование энергоэффективных технологий и снижение потерь в распределительных сетях. Правительства обеих стран реализуют программы по стимулированию использования энергоэффективного оборудования и внедрению интеллектуальных сетей (smart grids). Индия и Бразилия активно привлекают международные инвестиции и сотрудничают с международными организациями для развития энергетической инфраструктуры. Оба государства заключают двусторонние соглашения и участвуют в международных энергетических инициативах. Страны сотрудничают с международными финансовыми институтами, такими как Всемирный банк и Азиатский банк развития, для финансирования инфраструктурных проектов.

Бразилия в значительной степени полагается на гидроэнергетику, которая обеспечивает около 60-70% электроэнергии. Страна также является мировым лидером в производстве биотоплива из сахарного тростника. Индия зависит от угля, который составляет около 70% от общего объема производства электроэнергии. Индия также активно развивает ядерную энергетику, в отличие от Бразилии. В



Бразилии транспортный сектор значительно полагается на этанол, что снижает зависимость от импортируемой нефти. Гибридные автомобили, использующие смесь бензина и этанола, широко распространены. В Индии транспортный сектор в основном полагается на ископаемые виды топлива, такие как бензин и дизель, хотя правительство стремится увеличить использование природного газа и электротранспорта. Бразилия сталкивается с внутренней политической нестабильностью и коррупционными скандалами, которые могут затруднять долгосрочное планирование и реализацию энергетических проектов. Межрегиональные конфликты и различия в регуляторных нормах между штатами также усложняют координацию. Индия сталкивается с бюрократическими барьерами и сложными регуляторными нормами, которые могут различаться между штатами. Тем не менее, Индия активно работает над улучшением инвестиционного климата и созданием более прозрачной регуляторной среды. Бразилия сталкивается с проблемами, связанными с защитой биоразнообразия и использованием земельных ресурсов для развития возобновляемой энергетики, что может приводить к конфликтам с местным населением и нарушению экосистем. Индия имеет высокий уровень загрязнения воздуха и водных ресурсов из-за использования угля и других ископаемых видов топлива, что создает серьезные экологические и здравоохранительные проблемы.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Исследование энергетических стратегий Индии и Бразилии выявило несколько ключевых выводов, которые имеют важное значение для понимания текущего состояния и будущих перспектив энергетической безопасности в этих странах. Обе страны активно работают над диверсификацией своих энергетических источников, уделяя особое внимание развитию возобновляемых источников энергии. Это позволяет им снизить зависимость от ископаемых видов топлива и повысить устойчивость энергоснабжения. Индия и Бразилия демонстрируют значительные успехи в развитии солнечной, ветровой и биоэнергетики. Эти усилия направлены на снижение углеродного следа и адаптацию к глобальным изменениям климата. Обе страны активно привлекают международные инвестиции и сотрудничают с глобальными финансовыми и технологическими институтами. Это помогает им реализовывать масштабные инфраструктурные проекты и внедрять передовые технологии. Внутренняя политическая нестабильность, экономические ограничения и экологические проблемы остаются значительными вызовами для обеих стран. Эти факторы требуют комплексного



подхода и координации усилий на национальном и международном уровнях.

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COMPLEXITY OF RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CHINESE-RUSSIAN OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Sevara Oybek qizi Sodiqova

Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti magistranti

This article examines the complex oil and gas cooperation between Russia and China, highlighting its significance for their bilateral relations. It addresses the opportunities and challenges stemming from political shifts, notably the annexation of Crimea and ensuing Western sanctions, which have strained Russia's ties with the West and prompted a shift towards Asian markets. Additionally, it discusses the impact of global economic crises on energy prices, which complicates negotiations and project implementation. The authors propose strengthening cooperation by developing alternative energy sources, enhancing the investment environment, and reinforcing the legal framework to navigate obstacles and bolster the strategic partnership between the two nations.

Keywords: Sino-Russian cooperation, oil and gas sector, economic obstacles, political factors, Western sanctions, energy security, investments in energy, interdependence, diversification of energy sources, price negotiation talks.

Chinese-Russian cooperation in the oil and gas sector represents a significant element of bilateral relations between the two countries, both of which possess substantial resources in the energy sector. Although there are favorable conditions for expanding cooperation between Russia and China in the oil and gas sphere, it is important to note that there are currently both political and economic obstacles that hinder its progressive development.

Political factors, such as Russia's unstable foreign policy position, particularly after the annexation of Crimea and the Ukrainian crisis, have complicated oil and gas cooperation between Russia and China. These events have worsened relations between Russia and the West, leading to Western sanctions that have undermined the Russian economy and decreased its attractiveness for investment in energy projects. The reduction in investment, exacerbated by the fall in oil prices, has led to the cancellation of many projects, including deep-water drilling. In response, Russia has strengthened its self-sufficiency processes in the energy sector and sought new partners in Asia, such as in China, India, and South Korea.¹

¹ Pagnamenta R. Glutted oil market faces new flood from Iran. The Times. 2016, Jan. 15



Russia's pivot to China carries its risks, as Beijing aims to use this strategy to achieve its goals. Russian experts note that Chinese support reflects not so much political solidarity as it does the protection of its business interests. China also plans to fill niches in the Russian economy that have been weakened by the withdrawal of Western investments.²

The economic crises of 2008 and 2014-2016 had a significant impact on the global economy, introducing instability and uncertainty, particularly in the energy sectors. This led to a reduction in demand and prices for energy resources, negatively affecting the economies of China and Russia, major producers and exporters of energy.³

After the Ukrainian crisis in 2014, political factors became key in Russian-European energy relations, leading to the imposition of sanctions against Russia. These sanctions, which restrict equipment supplies, have affected both the extraction of energy resources and infrastructure projects, including the construction of gas pipelines. Despite the obstacles created, the energy dialogue between Russia and the European Union continues, highlighting mutual dependency, especially in the context of exporting Russian energy resources to the European market.⁴

In 2023, despite the embargo on Russian oil and petroleum products, Russia continued to supply the European Union with hydrocarbons not covered by sanctions, amounting to over €29 billion. According to Eurostat data, the EU imported oil, gas, and other goods, including metals and chemical products. However, the share of Russian gas in EU imports decreased from 40% in 2021 to 8% in 2023, particularly after the halt of the Nord Stream project. The total volume of imported gaseous hydrocarbons from Russia dropped to €16.7 billion, nearly three times less compared to the previous year.⁵

China does not impose sanctions against Russia and plans to continue economic interaction. Leaders of both countries regularly emphasize the friendly nature of their relations. However, analysts express concerns that under international sanctions, Russia may become more dependent on China, and the duration of this partnership may be questionable if it ceases to benefit China. In 2023, Russia became

² Михеев В.В., Швыдко В.Г., Луконин С.А. Китай-Россия: когда эмоции уместны? // Мировая экономика и междунар. отношения. 2015. № 2. С. 10.

³ Ли Пэйци, Юрьев Артем Романович (2022) Сравнительный анализ финансовых кризисов России и Китая, 139-146

⁴ Кинякин Андрей Алексеевич, Напара Алина Сергеевна, Копыл Мария Вадимовна, Перфилова Мария Игоревна, Костина Анастасия Александровна, & Сырыченко Катерина (2018). ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ДИАЛОГ РОССИИ И ЕС: СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО ИЛИ КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ?. Наука Красноярья, 7 (2), 167-198

⁵ ЕС закупил у России почти на €30 млрд нефти и газа в прошлом году От каких российских товаров Европе сложно отказаться <https://www.rbc.ru/economics/16/02/2024/65ce0b359a79470ffd7493db>



the largest oil supplier to China, surpassing Saudi Arabia, according to Bloomberg, highlighting Russia's significance as a supplier of raw materials and energy resources for China.⁶

According to Bloomberg, China is considering increasing its stakes in Russian energy companies, including Gazprom and Rusal. These potential deals are primarily aimed at strengthening China's position. Negotiations between the parties are still at an early stage and may not conclude with specific agreements.⁷

While energy cooperation between China and Russia is active, many projects are developing slowly and facing public resistance in Russia due to environmental concerns and uncertainty about the economic benefits for the regions. For instance, the "Power of Siberia-2" project, which involves laying a pipeline across the Ukok Plateau, has raised concerns about potential damage to a UNESCO World Heritage site, as noted by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Russia.⁸

Many pipeline projects, including "Power of Siberia-2" from Gazprom, take a long time for detailing and calculations. This project is key for exporting gas to China, where Russia could become a leading supplier. However, even with successful launch, it will not replace losses in the European market, but will significantly support the business. Nonetheless, with alternatives available, China can set the terms of negotiations. According to The South China Morning Post, negotiations with Beijing are conducted "from a position of strength," which may delay the project due to ongoing compromise searches.⁹

In 2022, the demand for energy carriers in China fell for the first time in decades due to the pandemic, according to the International Energy Agency, as noted by The New York Times. Although demand has started to recover, it is still 6-7% below expected growth by the end of 2023.¹⁰

Despite low performance over the last two years, China maintains a strategy to increase the share of gas in its energy balance from 10% to 15% by 2030, which could increase consumption to 600 billion cubic meters per year. Neil Beveridge from

⁶ Russia Becomes Top China Oil Supplier for First Time Since 2018 <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-01-22/russia-becomes-top-china-oil-supplier-for-first-time-since-2018>

⁷ Bloomberg узнал о заинтересованности Китая в покупке долей российских компаний <https://www.forbes.ru/investicii/458301-bloomberg-uznal-o-zainteresovannosti-kitaa-v-pokupke-dolej-rossijskih-kompanij>

⁸ China Considers Buying Stakes in Russian Energy, Commodity Firms <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-03-08/china-considers-buying-stakes-in-russian-energy-commodity-firms?sref=Y0jVLcFo>

⁹ Exclusive | China wielding 'bargaining power' with Russia over Power of Siberia 2 natural gas pipeline <https://www.scmp.com/economy/global-economy/article/3242612/china-wielding-bargaining-power-russia-over-power-siberia-2-natural-gas-pipeline>

¹⁰ China's Oil and Gas Use Fell in 2022 for First Time in Decades <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/01/27/business/energy-environment/china-energy.html>



Bernstein Research expects that gas demand in China will continue to grow until 2040, reaching 700-800 billion cubic meters.¹¹

The "Line D" from Turkmenistan is considered the main competitor for "Power of Siberia — 2," as China, seeking to diversify energy sources, is unlikely to build both pipeline systems simultaneously. According to Reuters, although China may sign contracts with both Turkmenistan and Russia, preference in construction speed is given to "Line D."¹²

In 2023, important meetings between Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin were expected in March and October, which could have led to a contract for the "Power of Siberia — 2" project, but agreements were not reached. In October, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Victoria Abramchenko stated that construction of the pipeline continuation through Mongolia might start in early 2024. However, as asserted by The South China Morning Post, issues regarding prices, tariffs, and taxes have not yet been resolved.¹³

In 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, China increased its oil imports by 7.3%, reaching a record 542 million tons. Initially, at the peak of the pandemic, China reduced purchases, but after prices fell in March, it actively replenished stocks and ramped up oil refinery operations. By December, when prices began to recover, China reduced imports due to internal economic problems and pandemic effects, including strict lockdowns, which slowed economic growth and reduced the need for oil imports.¹⁴

Pricing is a key factor slowing energy cooperation between Russia and China. As a supplier, Russia faces uncertainties due to increasing global competition in the energy market. Previously successful negotiations between Gazprom and CNPC in 2009 and 2015 laid the groundwork for cooperation. However, with the onset of the shale revolution in the USA and declining interest in European markets, China began to press for significantly lower gas prices than those established in the market. This created tension in negotiations, although both sides have shown willingness to compromise to maintain cooperation.¹⁵

Insiders from S&P Global report that China is pushing for lower prices on Russian gas in negotiations, considering internal regulatory restrictions on final prices

¹¹ Taking Stock of China and the Geopolitics of Energy [OEF-137.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](#)

¹² China prioritising Turkmenistan over Russia in next big pipeline project <https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/china-prioritising-turkmenistan-over-russia-next-big-pipeline-project-2023-05-24/>

¹³ Exclusive | China wielding 'bargaining power' with Russia over Power of Siberia 2 natural gas pipeline | South China Morning Post (scmp.com)

¹⁴ China Economy Faces Worst Slowdown Since Pandemic, Nomura Says - Bloomberg

¹⁵ Битва России и Китая за газ: текущий счет \$350 на \$250 <https://iz.ru/news/492436>



for consumers, especially during winter consumption peaks.¹⁶ Despite the attractiveness of low prices, this puts China in a dilemma of moving away from a policy of diversifying energy carriers and may slow the transition to renewable energy sources, believes expert Sergey Vakulenko. The new "Power of Siberia — 2" pipeline is also important for China in terms of energy security, especially amid potential tensions around Taiwan, which could lead to the blocking of sea routes for LNG. Vakulenko believes that the contract with Russia also plays a role as insurance for the anti-Western regime, increasing China's dependence on Russia.¹⁷

For Russia, China is not only a market for products and resources but also a partner in developing alternative energy. According to Yagyi Talii Saidovna, pricing for energy resources between the countries is complicated due to significant coal reserves in China and successes in alternative energy. China can also meet its gas needs through domestic sources, reducing dependence on Russian gas, especially with the discovery of new deposits on its territory.¹⁸

Reducing oil consumption in China due to the transition to ecological technologies may negatively affect the economy of both countries.¹⁹ China's energy policy, based on centralized management, shapes the national understanding of energy security and affects its energy partnership with Russia. Such cooperation has both potential and contradictions, the resolution of which is seen in deepening interaction and understanding, contributing to political, strategic, and economic benefits for both countries, despite the fact that economic relations between the countries remain at a lower level compared to political ties.

To improve oil and gas cooperation between Russia and China, it is worth considering the following: developing alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons, strengthening trade relations through dialogue, stimulating investments for sector modernization, joint projects in extraction and processing technologies, increasing transparency to avoid conflicts, and strengthening the legal basis to prevent disputes. This will help strengthen strategic partnerships and the sustainability of relations, ensuring ongoing dialogue on energy issues to strengthen ties.

In conclusion, to strengthen energy cooperation and the sustainability of relations, it is important to develop alternative energy sources, stimulate joint

¹⁶ [China's CNPC drives hard bargain for impending Power of Siberia 2 gas deal with Russia | S&P Global Commodity Insights \(spglobal.com\)](#)

¹⁷ [OEF-137.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](#)

¹⁸ Ягья Талие Саидовна (2020). ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА РОССИИ И КИТАЯ. Россия в глобальном мире, (16-17 (39-40)), 192-207.

¹⁹ China's green leap forward is a nightmare for Saudi Arabia and Russia

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2023/04/07/chinas-green-leap-forward-is-a-nightmare-for-saudi-arabia/>



investments and technological projects, strengthen the legal basis for resolving potential conflicts, and increase transparency in interactions. These measures contribute to a more effective and mutually beneficial partnership between the two countries.

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TURKIY TILLAR KORPUSINING QIYOSIY TADQIQI

Durdona Gurbanmurat qizi Allaberdiyeva

Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti magistranti

durdonallaberdiyeva39@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

XXI asrning eng dolzarb ijtimoiy masalalaridan biri tabiiy tillarni saqlab qolishdir. Dunyo tillarining elektron korpuslarini yaratish va rivojlantirishda NLP va til texnologiyalariga doir tadqiqotlarni izchil ravishda olib borish dolzarb masalaga aylandi. Ushbu maqolada turkiy tillarda yaratilgan korpuslar bir-biriga qiyoslash orqali o‘rganiladi va ular haqida ma‘lumot beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: NLP, korpusshunoslik, dasturiy ta‘minot, model, tokenayzer, matnlar bazasi, lug‘at, grammatik ma‘lumot.

Dunyo tajribasida korpus yaratishning lingvistik, matematik va dasturiy tomonlari olimlar tomonidan tadqiqotlarda o‘z ifodasini topgan. Chunonchi, rus va ingliz tillari bo‘yicha korpus lingvistikasi sohalar kesimida V.Zaxarov, A.Sedov, A.Baranov, R.Potapova, V.Rikov, U.Frensis, N.Leontyeva, V.Martin, S.Kubler, A.Laurens, E.Etwell, S.Hunston, L.Boizou, Me.Kenneri, J.Grafmiller, J.Grieva, N.Grumb, S.Hansson, K.Me.Aulif, M.Malberg, P.Milin, A.Murakami, R.Peych, A.Shembri, P.Tompson, B.Vinter, G.Lich, kabi xorijiy olimlar tomonidan hamda Turkologiyada Korpusshunoslik bo‘yicha (korpus lingvistikasi) sohasi bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Turk tili korpusi bo‘yicha Aksan, Deniz, Zeyrek, Kemal, Oflazer, Umut O‘zge Bular; uyg‘ur tili bo‘yicha Yusup Aibaidulla, Kim-Teng Lua; boshqird tili bo‘yicha J.Suleymanov, A.Gatiatullin, O.Neyzorova, R.Gilmullin, B.Hakimov; qirimtatar tili bo‘yicha L.Kubedinova hamda tuva tili bo‘yicha Salchak kabi olimlarning ishlari diqqatga sazovor¹.

Bugungi kunda Turkologiyada korpusshunoslik sohasi turkiy tillar korpuslari bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar sababli rivojlanmoqda. Turkiy tillar orasida ham korpusshunoslik bo‘yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, N.Yoqubova, M.Ayimbetov, S.Rizayev, S.Muhamedov kabi olimlarimizning tadqiqotlarini alohida ta‘kidlash joizdir. Shuningdek, so‘nggi o‘n yillikda kompyuter lingvistikasi sohasida A.Po‘latov, S.Muhammedova, A.Rahimov, Z.Xolmanova,

¹ Nilufar Abduraxmanova. O‘zbek tili elektron korpusining kompyuter modellari. Monografiya.GlobeEdit,2021.



N.Abdurahmonova kabi olimlarning nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlari yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi.

Qozoq tili korpusi A.Baytursun o'g'li nomidagi Tilshunoslik instituti Amaliy tilshunoslik bo'limi tomonidan yaratilgan bo'lib, asoschisi A.Jubanov hisoblanadi. Korpus veb-saytida qozoq tilining elektron matn fondi mavjud. Korpusdagi matn hajmi 31 mln. Matnlar qozoq tilining 5 ta uslubidan (badiiy uslub, ilmiy uslub, publitsistik uslub, rasmiy uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi) to'plangan. Korpus so'z, so'z shakli (so'zni o'zgartirish) bo'yicha qidirish va qidirilayotgan so'z ishlatiladigan jumlar ro'yxatini va ularning manbasini ko'rish mumkin. Har qanday topilgan so'z, so'z shakli yoki misollardagi har qanday so'z tilning barcha darajalariga tegishli ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlangan.

Turk tilining milliy korpusi (TUD) 50 million so'zdan iborat umumiy maqsadli ma'lumotnoma bo'lib, turli soha va janrlardan bugungi turk tilining yozma va og'zaki misollarini o'z ichiga oladi hamda keng qamrovli, platformadir. Foydalanuvchilar o'z so'rovlarini cheklash mezonlarining keng doirasi (ommaviy axborot vositalari, matn namunasi, mavzu maydoni, lotin matn formati, muallif jinsi, maqsadli o'quvchi va matn turi va boshqalar) bilan bajarishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, TUD 3.0 versiyasida foydalanuvchilar so'z turi va qo'shimchalari bo'yicha qidirish imkoniyatiga ega.

Tatar tili yozma korpusi "Tugen Tel" Amaliy semiotika instituti tomonidan (2012-2024) yaratilgan bo'lib asoschisi Sayxunov M.R. (filologiya fanlari nomzodi, Tatariston FA Informatika instituti ilmiy xodimi). Korpusning hajmi 180 000 000 tokeni tashkil etadi (2018 yil dekabrgacha). Korpus turli uslub va janrdagi matnlarni (badiiy adabiyot, ommaviy axborot vositalari matnlari, rasmiy hujjatlar, o'quv va ilmiy adabiyotlar va boshqalar) o'z ichiga oladi. Korpusda barcha mavjud grammatik so'z shakllarini taqdim etishga qaratilgan grammatik izohlar tizimi mavjud. Tatarcha so'zning grammatik annotatsiyasi so'zning nutq qismi va morfologik xususiyatlar (parametrlar) to'plami haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Korpus matnlarini morfologik izohlash PC-KIMMO dasturiy vositasida amalga oshirilgan tatar tilining ikki darajali morfologik tahlil moduli yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Korpusning qidiruv tizimi leksemalar, so'z shakllari va individual grammatik parametrlarni qidirish imkonini beradi.

Korpus lingvistikasi korpus yaratish hamda korpus metodlaridan foydalanib, tilning nazariy va amaliy muammolarini o'rganishga doir ikki yo'nalishi asosida ish olib boradi. Mazkur sohada Respublikamizning bir qator oliy ta'lim muassasalari, shuningdek, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlarida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. O'zbek korpus lingvistikasi



rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shayotgan olimlar sirasiga B.Mengliyev, N.Abdurahmonova, Sh.Shahobiddinova, Z.Xolmanova, S.Karimov, L.Raupova, Sh.Hamroyeva, G.Toirova, J.Djumabayeva, G.Ergasheva, A.Eshmo‘minovlarning tadqiqotlarini alohida qayd etish o‘rinli².

O‘zbek tili korpusi (uzbek.corpora.uz) O‘zbekiston milliy universiteti “Kompyuter lingvistikasi va amaliy tilshunoslik” kafedrasida professori N.Abduraxmonova tomonidan yaratilgan, bugungi kunda 30 million so‘zdan iborat, lug‘at va foydali saytlarni ichiga qamrab olgan keng qamrovli platformadir.



Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan turkiy tillar korpusi turkiy tillarning ba’zi umumiy grammatik xususiyatlari sababli model jihatdan bir birlariga o‘xshash tarzda yaratilgan.

Xullas zamonaviy leksikografiya va lingvistik tadqiqotlar tarixi, umuman olganda, leksik hujjatlar ma'lumotlar bazalarining evolyutsiyasidan ajralmasdir, chunki biz uchun til tarixi va uning lug'ati haqida yagona ma'lumot manbai matnlardir. Shu sababli bugungi kunda tabiiy tillarimizni saqlab qolishning yagona usuli bu ularni elektronlashtirishdir. Endilikda korpus lingvistikasi tilshunoslikning ajralmas qismiga aylandi. Negaki kompyuter lingvistikasi, sotsiolingvistika, pedagogika, tarjimashunoslik, diskurs analiz kabi sohalarda korpuslardan unumli foydalanilib, ijobiy natijalarga erishib kelinmoqda.

² Abduraxmanova N. O‘zbek tili elektron korpusining kompyuter modellari. (monografiya). GlobeEdit, 2021.

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NUTQIY AKT TURLARI VA ULARNING TILDAGI AHAMIYATI

Bonu Shamuratova

Ilmiy rahbar: Saparabayeva Gulandam Masharipovna
Filologiya fanlari doktori, Urganch davlat universiteti dotsenti

ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqola muloqotda nutqiy aktlarning ahamiyatini va ularning turlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Og'zaki, illokatsion, va perlokutsion aktlar tahlil qilinib, ularning muloqot jarayonida o'z vazifalarini bajarishning ko'rsatilgan turlari to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nutqiy aktlar, og'zaki akt, illokatsion akt, perlokutsion akt, kommunikatsiya, tilda fikrlar ifodalash, muloqot jarayoni

ВИДЫ РЕЧЕВЫХ АКТОВ И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В ЯЗЫКЕ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена изучению значения речевых актов в общении и их видов. Анализируются устные, иллокутивные и перлокутивные акты, приводятся сведения об указанных типах выполнения своих задач в процессе общения.

Ключевые слова: речевые акты, речевой акт, иллокутивный акт, перлокутивный акт, общение, выражение мысли на языке, процесс общения.

TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN LANGUAGE

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the importance of speech acts in communication and their types. Oral, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts are analyzed, and information is given about the specified types of performing their tasks in the process of communication.

Keywords: speech acts, verbal act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, communication, expression of thoughts in language, communication process.

KIRISH

Kishilar kundalik hayotidagi barcha fizik va psixologik aktivlik davomida eng ko'p bajaradigan harakati bu bir-biri bilan muloqotda bo'lishdir. Aksariyat insonlar uchun bu jarayon biroz qiyin davom etishi mumkin. Ba'zan muloqot jarayonida, munosib so'zlarni



ongimizda shakllantirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelamiz, ba'zan esa qarshimizdagi so'zlovchini tushunish va uni anglash uchun pauzalar ham qilamiz, shunday bo'lishiga qaramasdan bir-birimizni tushunamiz. Shuni unutmaslik kerakki, tildan foydalanish juda murakkab jarayon va bu, ayniqsa, xorijiy tillarni o'rganishda yaqqol seziladi. Shuni qo'shimcha qilish lozimki, tilni bilish faqatgina unda jumlar yaratish va tanib olishdangina emas, balki undan foydalanish va shunga o'xshash ko'plab narsalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Muloqot bu- ijtimoiy jarayon bo'lib, odatda aniq belgilangan ijtimoiy vaziyat kontekstida sodir bo'ladi. Bunday kontekstda biz vaziyat haqida tushunchamizni baham ko'rish uchun bir-birimizga tayanamiz. Biz bilgan odamlar bilan muloqot qilish jarayonini osonlashtirish uchun hamma so'zni to'g'ri va aniq talaffuz qilishdan ko'ra, umumiy tushunchaning aniqligiga tayanamiz.

Odamlar faqat ovoz paylarini mashq qilish uchun gapirmaydilar. Umuman olganda, kishilarning muloqot qilishiga sabab, qarshisidagi tinglovchiga o'z maqsadini zerkazishdir. Ya'ni, biror narsani aytishda odamning ma'lum bir maqsadi mavjud va bu maqsad tinglovchi tomonidan tan olinsa, muloqot jarayoni muvaffaqiyatli kechgan bo'ladi. Ko'zda tutilgan maqsad, faqatgina muloqotdan so'ng qisman tan olinadi. Aytilgan narsa so'zlovchining kutilgan maqsadi nimadan iboratligini to'liq aniqlamaydi. Agar so'zlovchi: "*Buning uchun sizga haq to'layman*" desa, u va'da berganlik yoki tahdidni bildirishi mumkin. Eshituvchi ma'noni o'sha jarayonda qanday qabul qiladi? Yoki so'zlovchi, tinglovchi tomonidan o'z nutqining qanday qabul qilinishini qanday biladi?

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METOD (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД / MATERIALS AND METHODS)

Ushbu savollarni javobini ko'rib chiqishdan avval, nutq aktlarini bir-biridan farq qilishimiz kerak. So'zlovchi nutq aktining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari sxematik bo'lishi mumkin va ular quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

Og'zak akt: so'zlovchi ifodani tilda nutq konteksti orqali tinglovchiga yetkazishi;

Lokutsion akt: so'zlovchining tinglovchiga kontekstni yetkazishi;

Illokutsion Akt: so'zlovchining kontekstdagi harakat ifodasi;

Perlokutsion Akt: so'zlovchining tinglovchiga ta'sir o'tkazishi.

Bu aktlar bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Qanday? So'zlovchi nutq ifodasini gaplar orqali tinglovchiga yetkazadi. Tinglovchiga nimadir deyish jarayonida so'zlovchi biror harakat sodir etadi: va bu harakat orqali tinglovchiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, perlokutsion aktning muvaffaqiyati tinglovchining boshqa aktlardan birini aniqlashiga bog'liq. Bizning muammomiz - bu harakatlarning tabiatini,



shuningdek, ularning bir-biriga bo'lgan munosabatlarini iloji boricha aniqroq aniqlashdir¹.

Bu erda biz ishlatgan terminologiya, asosan, Ostin (1962) va Searl (1969) ishlaridan kelib chiqadi. Ular ishlab chiqqan nazariyaga ko'ra, nutqiy aktlarning to'rtta muhim toifasi mavjud. Og`zaki akt - bu shunchaki tildan tovushlar, bo'g'inlar, so'zlar, iboralar va jumalarni talaffuz qilish harakatlaridir. Og`zaki akt nuqtai nazaridan, bular unchalik qiziq emas, chunki og`zaki akt o'z-o'zidan kommunikativ emas. Bunday aktni hattoki to'tiqush, magnitafon yoki ovoz sintezatori ham bajarishi mumkin. Og`zaki aktning eng qiziq tomoni shundaki, bu jarayonni amalga oshirishda biz odatda yo illokutsion aktni (biror narsani aytishda qilingan harakatni) yoki perlokutsion aktni (biror narsani aytish orqali bajariladigan harakatni - ta'sirni keltirib chiqaradigan harakatni) bajaramiz. Tilshunoslarni eng qiziqtiradigan soha ham illakutsion akt sohasidir.

Ostin (1962) illokutsion aktni biror narsa aytishda bajariladigan harakat sifatida tavsiflagan. Misol uchun, *Nadal Federerni mag'lub etishi mumkin* deganda, Nadal haqiqatdan ham Federerni mag'lub etish degan aktni amalga oshirishi mumkin. Quyidagilar illakutsion aktga misol tariqasida keltirib otildi:

va'da berish, rahmat

hisobot berish, so'rash

bildirish, taklif qilish

so'rash, buyurtma berish

aytish, taklif qilish

illakutsion akt, perlakutsion aktdan nimasi bilan farq qiladi? Birinchidan, illakutsion aktlar ko'pincha to'g'ri, aniq jumlaning, konkret niyat va ishonch bilan va to'g'ri sharoitda aytish orqali muvaffaqiyatli bajarilishi mumkin. Ikkinchidan, illokutsion aktlar (perlokutsion aktlardan farqli o'laroq) lingvistik muloqotda markaziy o'rinni egallaydi. Bizning oddiy suhbatlarimiz ko'pincha bayonotlar, takliflar, iltimoslar, salomlashishlar va shunga o'xshashlardan iborat. Biz ishonirish yoki qo'rqitish kabi perlakutsion aktlarni amalga oshirganimizda, buni bildirish yoki tahdid qilish kabi illakutsion aktlar orqali qilamiz.

Uchinchidan, eng muhimi, perlakutsion aktlardan farqli o'laroq, muloqot qilish uchun ishlatiladigan ko'pgina illokutsion aktlar, kishi tomonidan o'z maqsadlarini to'g'ri ifoda qilish orqali muvaffaqiyatli bajara olish xususiyatga ega. Quyidagi fikrimizni, uqoriroqda kelirib o'tgan *Nadal Federerni mag'lub etishi mumkin* gapi orqali muhokama qilsak. J.L.Ostinning nutqiy harakatlar

¹ Kent Bach. Robert·M. Harnish. Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts – Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England: The MIT Press



nazariyasi Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladimi yoki yo'qmi, A va B ishtirokidagi misolida yaxshi tasvirlangan. Ushbu nazariya muloqotdagi ma'no va niyatning turli qatlamlarini tushuntirishga yordam beradi.

NATIJALAR (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ / RESULTS)

Illakutsion akt:

A so'zlovchi (maqola davomida {A} deb yuritiladi): "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" deganida, bu iborali akt A ning bayonot yoki tasdiqlashini o'z ichiga oladi. Agar B tinglovchi (maqola davomida {B} deb yuritiladi) A ning "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" deb ta'kidlash niyatini tan olsa, A B ga illakutsion akt doirasida nimadir deyishga urinib ko'rganligini bildiradi. Bu jarayon o'zaro tushunishni o'z ichiga oladi, bunda B A ning maqsadi ma'lum faktni bayon qilish yoki tasdiqlash ekanligini tushunadi.

Perlakutsion aktlar:

Agar A B ni "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" deb ishontirmoqchi bo'lsa, A ning ifoda niyatini tan olishning o'zi etarli emas. B ni ham ishontirish kerak, ya'ni B A da'vo qilayotgan narsaga ishonishi kerak. Perlokutsion harakatning muvaffaqiyati A so'zining B ga ta'siriga bog'liq. Bu holda, kerakli ta'sir ishonch yoki ishontirishdir.

Illokutsion muvaffaqiyat: Agar B A ning Nadal va Federer haqida nimadir da'vo qilayotganini tushunsa, A illokutsion harakatda muvaffaqiyat qozonadi.

Misol: A: "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" deydi. B o'ylaydi: "*A menga Nadal Federerni mag'lub etishi mumkinligini aytmoqda*". Bu erda illokutsion harakat muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

Perlokutsion muvaffaqiyat: Agar B nafaqat tasdiqlash ma'noni tushunsa, balki unga o'zi ham ishonishiga B ni ham ishontirsa, A perlokutsion harakatda muvaffaqiyat qozonadi.

Misol: A: "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" deydi. B dastlab shubhalanadi, lekin A ning argumentini ko'rib chiqqach, Nadal haqiqatan ham Federerni mag'lub eta olishiga ishonadi. Bu erda perlokutsion harakat muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

Misol sifatida keltirilgan "*Nadal Federerni mag'lub eta oladi*" iborasini ko'rib chiqish illokutsion va perlokutsion aktlar o'rtasidagi farqni yaqqol tasvirlaydi. Bu jarayonda so'zlovchining niyati va tinglovchiga ta'sir etishi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Agar tinglovchi so'zlovchining maqsadini to'g'ri tushunsa, illokutsion akt muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi. Agar tinglovchi so'zlovchining maqsadini tan olganidan tashqari, unga ishonsa, perlokutsion akt muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladi.

XULOSA



Mazkur maqola kishilar kundalik hayotidagi muloqot jarayonlarini chuqurroq tushunish va ularni turli tilshunoslik nazariyalari orqali o'rganish muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Muloqot jarayoni insonlar uchun muhim bo'lib, bu jarayonni qiyinlashtiruvchi omillar mavjudligini tasdiqlaydi. Shunday omillardan biri so'zlarni ongimizda to'g'ri shakllantirish va uni boshqalarga yetkazishdir. Bu ayniqsa, xorijiy tillarni o'rganishda yaqqol seziladi.

Nutq aktlarini farqlashda maqola asosiy tarkibiy qismlarni ko'rib chiqadi: og'zaki akt, lokutsion akt, illokutsion akt va perlokutsion akt. Bu aktlar bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lib, muloqot jarayonida o'zaro ta'sir etadi. Illokutsion akt ayniqsa, tilshunoslar uchun qiziqarli bo'lib, bu jarayonda so'zlovchi biror harakatni amalga oshiradi va bu harakat orqali tinglovchiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Maqola ushbu jarayonlarni batafsil tahlil qilish orqali, insonlar o'rtasidagi muloqot qanday amalga oshishini va uning murakkabliklarini ochib beradi.

Ostin va Searl tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan nutqiy aktlar nazariyasiga ko'ra, muloqotda to'rtta muhim toifa mavjud. Bu toifalar nutq aktlari va ularning kommunikativ funksiyalarini tahlil qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Illokutsion aktlar, perlokutsion aktlardan farqli o'laroq, lingvistik muloqotda markaziy o'rinni egallaydi va muloqot jarayonining muvaffaqiyatini belgilaydi. Nutq aktlari orqali, insonlar bir-biriga ma'lumot yetkazish, fikr almashish va o'zaro tushunish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Maqola muloqot jarayonining murakkabligini va uning lingvistik, psixologik va sotsiologik omillarini ko'rsatadi. Muloqot bu nafaqat so'zlarni aytish va tushunish, balki o'zaro ta'sir, ijtimoiy kontekst va maqsadlarni amalga oshirish jarayoni hamdir. Muloqot jarayonida so'zlovchi va tinglovchi o'rtasidagi o'zaro tushunish va ta'sir qilish jarayoni juda muhim. Bu maqola muloqot jarayonini chuqurroq o'rganish va tushunish uchun yaxshi asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, maqola tilshunoslikda yangi nazariyalarni ishlab chiqishda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Til va muloqotning turli jihatlarini o'rganish orqali, lingvistlar tilning murakkabligini va uning turli funksiyalarini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilishlari mumkin. Shuningdek, maqola muloqot jarayonining turli madaniyatlar va ijtimoiy guruhlar o'rtasida qanday amalga oshishini ko'rsatadi, bu esa til va madaniyat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Umuman olganda, maqola inson muloqotining murakkabligini va uning turli qirralarini ko'rsatadi. Muloqot jarayonida tilning o'rni, uning turli aktlari va ularning funksiyalari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Bu esa, kelgusida tilshunoslik va muloqot nazariyalarini yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.



Maqola orqali olingan bilimlar, nafaqat tilshunoslar, balki boshqa soha mutaxassisleri uchun ham foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

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STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN EMI CLASSES USING FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL

Gulbakhor Husanboevna Eshchanova

PhD student, EFL teacher, Department of English Language and Literature, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan
gulbahorehchanova@gmail.com

UDC (UO'K, YDK): 372.881.1

ABSTRACT

The swift advancements in information and communication technology have raised learners' expectations, prompting researchers to look for fresh approaches to education. The flipped classroom is one of the numerous technology-enhanced teaching styles that has become more and more popular in recent years. This method helps create a communicative and more student-centered learning atmosphere in EMI (English as a medium of instruction) classes. While this method is becoming more and more used in the field. There hasn't been much study done on using the flipped classroom method in EMI classes. In order to close this gap, the research offered various resources that can help teachers implement classroom flipping strategies and enhance student engagement and communication. The flipped classroom was also investigated from the perspective of EMI students. A learning experience questionnaire, focus group interviews, and teacher observations were used to gather the data.

Keywords: Flipped classroom, EMI, tool, online, methods, context.

EMI DARSLARIDA “FLIPPED CLASSROOM” MODELINI FOYDALANISHDA O‘QUVCHILARNING ISHTIROKINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH STRATEGIYALARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Axborot-kommunikatsiya sohasidagi jadal o'zgarishlar o'quvchilarning texnologiyaga bo'lgan talabini oshirib, tadqiqotchilarni ta'limga yangicha yondashuvlarni izlashga undaydi.. Flipped classroom (Teskari sinf) modeli so'nggi yillarda tobora ommalashib borayotgan ko'plab texnologiya takomillashtirilgan o'qitish uslublaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu usul EMI (mutaxassislik fanlarini ingliz tilida o'qitish) darslarida kommunikativ va ko'proq o'quvchilarga yo'naltirilgan o'quv muhitini yaratishga yordam



beradi va shuningdek, bu usul sohada tobora ko'proq qo'llanilayapti. EMI darslarida teskari sinf usulidan foydalanish bo'yicha ko'p tadqiqotlar o'tkazilmagan. Ushbu bo'shliqni bartaraf etish maqsadida ushbu maqola o'qituvchilarga sinfni o'zgartirish strategiyalarini amalga oshirish va talabalarning faolligi va muloqotini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan turli xil resurslar keltirib o'tilgan. Ta'lim jarayonida Teskari sinf modelini qo'llash haqidagi talabalarning fikr mulohazalari ham inobatga olindi. Ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun o'quv tajribasi so'rovi, fokus-guruh suhbatlari va o'qituvchilarning kuzatishlaridan foydalanildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Flipped classroom, EMI, vosita, online, metodlar, kontekst.

СТРАТЕГИИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ УЧАСТИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ В КЛАССАХ ЕМІ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ МОДЕЛИ ПЕРЕВЕРНУТОГО КЛАССА

АННОТАЦИЯ

Быстрые изменения в сфере информации и коммуникации увеличили спрос студентов на технологии, что побудило исследователей искать новые подходы к образованию. В последние годы модель перевернутого класса становится все более популярной. Этот метод помогает создать более коммуникативную и ориентированную на учащихся среду обучения в классах ЕМІ (специализированные предметы на английском языке), а также все чаще используется на местах. Не так много исследований было проведено по использованию метода перевернутого класса в классах ЕМІ. Чтобы устранить этот пробел, в этой статье представлены различные ресурсы, которые помогут учителям реализовать стратегии улучшения качества занятий в классе и повысить вовлеченность и вовлеченность учащихся. Также были учтены мнения студентов об использовании модели «Перевернутый класс» в образовательном процессе. Для сбора данных использовались опрос об опыте обучения, интервью в фокус-группах и наблюдения учителей.

Ключевые слова: Flipped Classroom, ЕМІ, инструмент, онлайн, методы, контекст.

Introduction

The majority of the students of today are referred to as digital natives and considered to be a part of the Millennium Generation. They would rather study in a setting where technological advancements are always occurring (Prensky, 2001). Considering the demands placed on learners today are distinct, and they also have different learning styles than their forebears. Using MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) in place of



encyclopedias to search and locate information is one way that Savion (2016) illustrates this process. As a result, new developments in technology and shifts in the value of education have altered the methods used in instruction. Furthermore, an evolution in teaching approaches was brought about by the abrupt shift to online schooling during the COVID-19 epidemic. This unforeseen change brought up a number of issues with evaluation, time management, material accessibility, and teacher-student interaction.

The teacher-centered method to teaching in EMI (English as a medium of instruction) has been replaced by a more student-centered, interactive, and communicative approach thanks to the use of technology in the classroom. Many technology-enhanced teaching techniques have been created to improve student participation and engagement. "School work at home and home work at school" is a simple definition of the flipped classroom model, one of the most popular approaches that changed student-centered learning. The current study adopted a general definition of "flipped learning" as "a flipped intervention involves first presenting new content to learners to be independently studied before class, and then class time is devoted to reinforcing and engaging with the 'flipped' content." This definition was based on recent meta-analyses on the topic of flipped learning, such as Lag & Saele, 2019; Vitta & Al-Hoorie, 2020). Therefore, further study on flipped learning interference is required to fully understand how beneficial and Flipped classrooms that work well are situated in multifaceted in classes. The current investigation demonstrates an consider implementing a range of tools in an EMI class in an effort to assist content teachers in creating their own flipped classrooms.

Materials and Methods

Although the flipped classroom technique has gained popularity in a variety of STEM-related professions over the past ten years, language instructors have also taken notice of it (Brinks Lockwood, 2014; Kostka & Marshall, 2017). Prior research has shown that the flipped classroom method enhances the language use in EMI students combining grammar, speaking, writing, reading, and listening (Ahmad, 2016; Song, 2015). Information and communication technology (ICT) used by experimental groups is positively, significantly, and quickly impacted by flipped classrooms, according to Huang and Hong (2015). It has been discovered that flipped classrooms increase students' enthusiasm to study and foster their participation. Furthermore, the outcomes showed that pupils swiftly and successfully improve their English reading comprehension skills. Flipped instruction, according to recent studies, it increased pupils' awareness of content knowledge. The advent of the Flipped Classroom methodology is usually attributed to 2007, when American chemistry teachers Jonathan



Bergman and Aaron Sams began recording live lessons and broadcasting them online for students who had missed classes for various reasons. The essence of the flipped classroom is that the student must be ready for a new topic before the lesson begins. During the lessons, the student consolidates the knowledge already acquired independently. After switching to the “flipped” teaching system, it became easier for D. Bergmann to conduct individual surveys of students to test knowledge. And this approach made it possible to implement an individual approach to each student. In their book *Flip Your Classroom: Reach Every Student in Every Class, Every Day*, Jonathan Bergman and Aaron Sams compare time spent on learning activities in traditional and flipped classrooms. The comparison showed that this technology allows you to spend more time on practical activities than on studying theoretical material in a flipped classroom (75 minutes versus 35 minutes).

In the current study, a mixed-methods methodology that allowed for the gathering and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data was used. This approach makes it possible to see the actuality of the real-life situation under study in tremendous detail.

The present study was conducted at Urgench state university in the department of Food Science and technology. The research was implemented as an experimental in the 2nd II course students. The instructor give the lesson materials to the students before the lesson by using online tools and and students also reflected that reading the materials before the class hour helps more to apprehend the content and participate in in-class activities. Therefore, the researcher decided to flip the class by required reading texts and pre-class quizzes. More detail how the researcher flipped the classroom is given below in treatment and procedures section.

According to Dilorom Ashurova opinion, she suggested several advantage sides of using Flipped classroom model in boosting students self-study skill.

The topic before class through online content of students independent mastery, to explain this topic anew in the lesson saves time. The time saved is relevant to the topic to solve problems, apply knowledge and skills in practice and to create new educational products with learners will be directed. In this model, students have a computer at home and must master the given task using the Internet.

Advantages of the flipped classroom model:

- 1) ease of working with a group;
- 2) there is no need to change the established lesson schedules;
- 3) no major changes are required in the rooms;
- 4) individual, independent teaching is effective.



In order to willingly take part in the focus group interview, the participants signed an informed permission form. Inquiries during the interview included the following:

1. How does the flipped classroom compare to your traditional classrooms in terms of time and effort invested, efficiency, and reading proficiency?
2. Did you encounter any issues with the resources, article content, Q&A activities, or communication tool (like Edmodo) throughout this experience?
3. What changes do you believe the flipped classroom you were in should make?
4. Which aspect of the flipped classroom did you like best?

A new teaching model, the Flipped Classroom, is becoming popular among educators who are trying to change the traditional approach to teaching. The flipped classroom model is very different from the traditional education system. The focus is on encouraging students to learn independently, shifting the role of teachers from active to passive, and shifting the emphasis to individualized learning. In such conditions, the teacher can pay attention to each student. However, the introduction of the flipped classroom model does not reduce, but increases the workload on teachers. The changes in the new teaching model are complex and require more attention, time and effort from the teacher, such as preparing materials for each lesson and determining the optimal content for the purposes of each lesson. Working with new systems will become a habit over time and may seem easier if the teacher develops his own educational algorithms and many free techniques.

Results

All of the participants believed that Flipped classroom could be useful by adding online quiz related to the class and preferred them to use Flipped classroom model as it helps to improve their self-study skill. Furthermore every participant mentioned how helpful they thought the flipped classroom model was for EMI classes. They were all aware that the substance of the course might affect how effective flipped classrooms are in their learning process. Since this is one of the most difficult activities to facilitate outside of the classroom, "communicative pairwork and groupwork, i.e. activities that encourage students to practise using the language" (Hockly, 2017: 144) is probably the best use of class time in many English language teaching contexts. Simultaneously, a variety of tasks, such as comprehensive reading, writing, listening, and grammar exercises (Hockly & Dudeney, 2017: 241), may be easily transferred outside of the classroom. The exact portions of a language learning program that should be flipped, however, will depend on the primary learning objectives and any potential



benefits in each particular situation. The following is a summary of these possible benefits.

In my point of view Flipped classroom technology also impacts the role of teachers. The teacher's role is changing from providing ready-made knowledge to students to facilitating learning. Flipped classrooms rely heavily on student self-learning, so teachers must help students take more responsibility for their own learning. Teachers should also help students with no offline experience learn time management skills to make learning more effective.

As with any innovative concept, there are some challenges that must be overcome to successfully integrate flipped classroom technology into the educational process. One challenge relates to the additional burden on teachers when developing e-course content. Recording lectures, creating teaching materials, and finding additional resources require a lot of time, skill, and effort on the part of teachers.

Moreover, Flipped classrooms improve learning in EMI courses by fostering peer interaction while overcoming language and other barriers. In academic and professional courses, they provide EFL students invaluable assistance. For example, according to Chou, pupils thought that the flipped classroom positively in EMI classes, improving their understanding of English. The paradigm aligns with task-based, communicative-oriented approaches by encouraging interactive and collaborative work.

THE POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES OF FLIPPED LEARNING	
PERSONALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping with specific learning difficulties • Self-pacing • Offering a personal choice of study material • Providing individual support
ACTIVE LEARNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussing on 'higher order skills' • Facilitating increased interaction between students • Creating more opportunities for useful feedback
ENGAGEMENT AND ATTITUDES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing classroom management issues • Encouraging learner 'ownership' of learning • Promoting contact between school and parents / carers

Table 1: A summary of the potential advantages of flipped learning

Conclusion

The current study detailed the learning experiences that EMI students had while using a flipped classroom model of

instruction and looked at its application in class. The study's findings showed that: students felt favorably about flipped classrooms and online assignments as well as discussion tasks were helpful in putting the flipped classroom model into practice in teaching subjects in English. Another concern is that student engagement is typically necessary for flipped learning to succeed. The articles and online tests that the students in this study had to finish before class started were the source of worry. In a similar vein, Haghghi (2019) mandated that pupils complete study logs. Participants send their learning outcomes to the instructor prior to the lesson. They also observed that students participate more when given pre-class assignments. The research's findings show how to actually execute a flipped classroom in addition to strengthening our understanding of students' views regarding the teaching technique. A deeper comprehension of the educational value and difficulties of the flipped classroom resulted from its deployment in an EMI teacher-training program. Additionally, flipped classrooms provide EMI students several chances to communicate more effectively and cooperatively. Flipped classrooms boost students' autonomy, motivation, engagement, contentment, and confidence in addition to their language skills. Overall, it is advised that teachers create more communicative activities in their EMI by flipping the classroom, which would allow for a more effective use of class time (Maharsi et al., 2021). s. It draws attention to the beneficial effects on learning results, creativity, and student involvement. It illustrates how this strategy aids students in making the connection between theory and real-world application, enhancing communication abilities, and better organizing their academic workload efficiently. For students to understand and participate in EMI situations, L1 assistance must be included. These results imply that L1 assistance and flipped classrooms are useful instructional approaches in EMI contexts, particularly in engineering education where the application of theoretical knowledge in real-world contexts is crucial. Teachers may use the information from this study to create EMI courses that will meet the requirements of a wide range of students in the future by utilizing cutting-edge technology and teaching strategies.

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ИМПЛЕМЕНТАЦИЯ В ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ИНСТИТУТА СОГЛАШЕНИЯ О ПРИЗНАНИИ ВИНЫ, ПОНЯТИЕ, ПРИЗНАКИ И АНАЛИЗ

Мухаммадамин Улугбек угли Хусанов

Слушатель магистратуры Правоохранительной академии
Республики Узбекистан

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются внедрения института соглашения о признании вины в законодательство Республики Узбекистан. Анализируются правовые основания и порядок заключения соглашения о признании вины. Раскрываются особенности данного института в отечественном законодательстве, разъясняется порядок назначения наказания лицу, с которым заключено соглашение о признании вины. Вместе с тем автором предлагаются некоторые изменения в действующее законодательство.

Ключевые слова: соглашение, признание вины, наказание, прокурор, обвиняемый, подозреваемый, суд.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PLEA AGREEMENT IN THE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: CONCEPT, FEATURES, AND ANALYSIS

Mukhammadamin Khusanov

Master's student of the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines the implementation of the institute of plea agreement in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It analyzes the legal basis and procedure for concluding a plea agreement. The features of this institute in domestic legislation are revealed, and the procedure for sentencing a person with whom a plea agreement has been concluded is explained. Additionally, the author suggests some changes to the current legislation.

Keywords: agreement, plea, punishment, prosecutor, defendant, suspect, court.

Институт соглашения о признании вины является новым для законодательства нашей страны. Предпосылки реформирования и совершенствования порядка рассмотрения уголовных дел впервые были отражены в Стратегии действий по пяти



приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан¹.

Важность внедрения данного института заключалось в том, чтобы посредством зарубежного опыта и международных стандартов создать в стране эффективную систему противодействия коррупции, обеспечить подлинную независимость и самостоятельность судебной системы, повысить качество и прозрачность правосудия, а также упростить порядок досудебного уголовного производства, сократить его сроки и обеспечить доступность правосудия для граждан².

В частности, в Указе Президента было предложено внедрить в законодательство страны институт соглашения о признании вины³. Следует отметить, что в Указе уже первоначально была предусмотрена в какой форме будет заключаться соглашение о признании вины, указывалось, что соглашение будет заключаться не по всем категориям преступлений, что соглашение о признании вины можно будет заключить только в досудебном производстве. Кроме этого, настоящим указом был предопределен порядок назначения наказания в случае заключения соглашения о признании вины, а также условия заключения соглашения.

Институт соглашения о признании вины был внесен законодателем как в материальное, так и в процессуальное право. При этом если материальное право содержит только порядок назначения наказания лицу, с которым было заключено соглашение о признании вины, то процессуальное право раскрывает само понятие этого института, его признаки и регламентирует порядок заключения соглашения и порядок рассмотрения дела судом.

В частности, институт соглашения о признании вины был внедрен в Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Законом Республики Узбекистан от 18.02.2021 года за №675, в котором устанавливается весь порядок заключения соглашения и рассмотрения его судом. В связи с этим УПК дополнен главой 62 прим 1 – “Соглашение о признании вины”. В месте с тем, настоящим Законом Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан был дополнен новой статьей – статьей 57 прим 2: “Срок или размер наказания, назначаемого по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, не может превышать половины

¹ Приложение №1 к Указу Президента Республики Узбекистан от 07.02.2017 года №УП-4947. (электронный ресурс). URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/3107042#3109624> (дата обращения: 02.05.2024 г.)

² Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по усилению гарантий прав и свобод граждан в судебной-следственной деятельности» от 30.11.2017 года №УП-5268 (электронный ресурс). URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/3432428> (дата обращения: 02.05.2024 г.)

³ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О дополнительных мерах по усилению гарантий прав и свобод граждан в судебной-следственной деятельности» от 10.08.2020 года №УП-6041 (электронный ресурс).

URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4939472> (дата обращения: 02.05.2024 г.)



максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса»⁴.

Сам институт соглашения о признании вины представляет собой упрощенную форму уголовного судопроизводства, однако в законодательстве нашей страны понятия как такого не существует. Вместе с тем, данный институт был внесен законодателем в раздел производств по отдельным категориям уголовных дел.

В части первой статье 586¹ УПК дается определению понятию соглашения о признании вины. Анализ данной статьи показывает, что понятие соглашения полностью не раскрывает субъектов – сторон соглашения. Поскольку само понятие соглашения присуще частноправовым отношениям, то важно, чтобы в соглашении конкретно были определены его стороны, предмет соглашения, обязательство сторон и др. Несоблюдение таких правил может привести в дальнейшем к недействительности соглашения.

Основываясь на этом, постараемся раскрыть понятие соглашения о признании вины и порядок его принятия на основе действующего законодательства. Поскольку само слово «соглашение» относится к институту частного права, считаем правильным обратиться в гражданское законодательство, чтобы определить его понятие.

В гражданском законодательстве вместо слова «соглашение» используется слово «сделка». Согласно положениям статей 101-102 Гражданского кодекса Республики Узбекистан, «сделками признаются действия граждан и юридических лиц, направленные на установление, изменение или прекращение гражданских прав и обязанностей.

Сделки могут быть односторонними, двухсторонними или многосторонними (договоры). Сделки совершаются устно или в письменной форме. Для совершения договора необходимо выражение согласованной воли двух сторон (двухсторонняя сделка) либо трех или более сторон (многосторонняя сделка)»⁵. На этой основе можно понять, что согласованное выражение воли нескольких лиц, посредством чего устанавливаются, изменяются или прекращаются правовые отношения, считается договором.

При этом по словарю синонимов слова «соглашение», «сделка» и «договор» являются синонимами⁶. И более того, по словарю Ожегова С.И. одним из

⁴ Закон Республики Узбекистан «О внесении изменений и дополнений в уголовный и уголовно-процессуальный кодексы Республики Узбекистан» (электронный ресурс) / Национальная база данных законодательства, 18.02.2021 г., № 03/21/675/0126 / URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/5295916#5298031> (дата обращения: 02.05.2024 г.)

⁵ Гражданский кодекс Республики Узбекистан (электронный ресурс). URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/111181> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024 г.)

⁶ Абрамова. Н. «Словарь русских синонимов и сходных по смыслу выражений». М., 1999.



значений слова «соглашение» является «договор, который регулирует взаимоотношения сторон»⁷. В связи с этим можно утверждать, что соглашение – это действия двух или более лиц, выраженное в согласовании их волеизъявления, которое направлено на регулирование тех или иных отношений.

Однако, как верно отмечает Салькова А.К., «рассмотрение соглашения как договора, с одной стороны, не лишено оснований, с другой – использование в качестве определяющего слова синонима, по сути, не добавляет новых знаний об исследуемом объекте. Однако есть и еще один вариант – в качестве определяющего использовать слово, обозначающее родовое понятие – «соглашение», и акцентировать внимание на видовых признаках, конкретизировав предмет, субъектный состав, форму и время. Такой вариант, как отмечалось выше, не противоречит логике, кроме того, позволит избежать недостатков, которые есть в действующем законодательном определении»⁸. Относительно формы соглашения о признании вины законодательством установлено заключение соглашения строго в письменной форме, что исключает устную.

Как было выше указано, для соглашения важное значение имеет определение его субъектов, которым законодательством предоставлено право заключать соглашение о признании вины. В данном случае Тисен О.Н. указывает, что «непосредственными субъектами соглашения являются подозреваемый или обвиняемый, его защитник и прокурор. Поскольку именно данные лица принимают непосредственное участие в процессе обсуждения условий и заключения соглашения»⁹.

В данном случае позиция Тисен О.Н. относительно субъектов соглашения является верной, однако думается, что, учитывая отечественное законодательство, следует несколько расширить круг субъектов.

В данном случае законодатель, первым выделяя прокурора как сторону соглашения, предоставляет ему главную позицию. Это характеризуется тем, что на стадии досудебного расследования уголовного дела прокурор является должностным лицом, осуществляющим надзор над органами дознания и предварительного следствия. Кроме этого, именно он уполномочен заключать с подозреваемым или обвиняемым соглашение о признании вины. В частности, данное право прокурора закреплено в статье 382 УПК. Таким образом можно утверждать, что одной из сторон соглашения выступает прокурор.

⁷ Ожегов С.И. «Словарь русского языка» под ред. Н.Ю. Шведовой. 23-е изд., испр. М., 1990.

⁸ Салькова А.К. «Назначение наказания при досудебном соглашении о сотрудничестве (соглашении о сотрудничестве) по уголовному законодательству Российской Федерации и Республики Казахстан». Диссертация, Омск 2021 г.

⁹ Тисен О.Н. «Теоретические и практические проблемы института досудебного соглашения о сотрудничестве в российском уголовном судопроизводстве». М., 2016.



Вместе с тем, другой стороной соглашения о признании вины выступает подозреваемый или обвиняемый, который предъявил ходатайство и согласился на предъявленное ему подозрение или обвинение.

Наряду с этим, в части второй статьи 586² УПК отмечено, чтобы ходатайство о заключении соглашения о признании вины было также подписано законным представителем обвиняемого или подозреваемого. Согласно УПК, если подозреваемый или обвиняемый является несовершеннолетним, к делу привлекаются также законные представители. Несовершеннолетним по законодательству признаются физические лица, не достигшие возраста восемнадцати лет¹⁰. Вместе с тем в отечественном уголовном праве установлен возраст привлечения лица к уголовной ответственности. Таковыми являются лица, совершившие преступления в возрасте 14, 16 или 18 лет.

Как уже отмечалось, законодатель закрепляет подписание ходатайства законным представителем подозреваемого или обвиняемого, если последний является несовершеннолетним. Но вместе с тем, в норме, регламентирующей порядок заключения (подписания) соглашения о признании вины, отсутствует данное требование¹¹. Это означает, что если соглашение о признании вины не будет подписано законным представителем несовершеннолетнего обвиняемого или подозреваемого, то в последствии соглашение может быть признано судом недействительным.

На наш взгляд данный случай является пробелом в законодательстве. Соответственно, по делам, по которым подозреваемым или обвиняемым является несовершеннолетним, законный представитель также должен быть субъектом соглашения и подписывать соглашение о признании вины.

В соответствии с пунктом 8 прим 4 части первой статьи 51 УПК, в уголовных делах, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, участие адвоката является обязательным¹². Очевидно, что защитник участвует также при заключении соглашения, а также он его и подписывает.

Таким образом, учитывая, что защитник обвиняемого или подозреваемого непосредственно участвует в процессе заключения соглашения, и что его участие считается обязательным в таких делах, и тем не менее, именно он обсуждает своим подзащитным вопрос заключения соглашения и его последствия, считаем правильным признать защитника стороной в соглашении о признании вины и отнести его к субъектам данного соглашения.

¹⁰ Закон Республики Узбекистан «О профилактике безнадзорности и правонарушений среди несовершеннолетних» (электронный ресурс) URL: <https://www.lex.uz/acts/1685724> (дата обращения: 11.05.2024)

¹¹ Часть третья статьи 586⁵ Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан.

¹² Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс Республики Узбекистан, URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/111463#5307570> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024 г.)



Исходя из этого, можно сделать вывод о том, что, учитывая особенности национального законодательства, к субъектам института соглашения о признании вины относятся прокурор, обвиняемый или подозреваемый, его защитник, а также законный представитель подозреваемого или обвиняемого, если последний является несовершеннолетним. При этом признание их субъектами исходит из того, что все они непосредственно принимают участие в процессе заключения соглашения о признании вины, каждый из них обладает соответствующими правами и обязанностями, а также при заключении соглашения о признании вины мнение каждого из них имеет существенное значение.

Вместе с тем, в процессе заключения соглашения о признании вины важное значение имеет определение предмета соглашения, поскольку он определяет саму сущность соглашения. В частности, к предмету соглашения, согласно статье 586¹ УПК, относятся:

- 1) предъявление ходатайства подозреваемым или обвиняемым на заключении соглашения после консультации с участвующим в деле защитником;
- 2) добровольность заявления ходатайства и осознание подозреваемым или обвиняемым значений своих действий и их последствий;
- 3) признание подозреваемым или обвиняемым предъявленного дознанием или предварительным следствием подозрения или обвинения и не отрицание доказательств;
- 4) не оспаривание подозреваемым или обвиняемым характера и размера причиненного вреда и его заглаживание.

Все перечисленные условия должны оцениваться в совокупности, так как все они составляют одно целое и, ибо отсутствие одного из них влечет за собой как отказ в удовлетворении ходатайства о заключении признания вины прокурором, так и отказ в утверждении судом соглашения и передачи уголовного дела прокурору для проведения расследования по общим правилам.

По рассматриваемой статье вытекает, что соглашение может заключаться только по трем категориям преступлений: не представляющим большую общественную опасность, менее тяжким и тяжким преступлениям. В соответствии с УК, в законодательстве существуют также категория особо тяжких преступлений. Однако заключить соглашение о признании вины по особо тяжким преступлениям делается невозможным, поскольку законодатель установил на это ограничение.

Также, не допускается заключать соглашение о признании вины в случае, если имеются основания для применения принудительных мер медицинского характера¹³.

¹³ Подпункт 1 части второй статьи 586 прим 1 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Республики Узбекистан, URL: <https://lexx.uz/docs/111463#5307570> (дата обращения: 06.05.2024 г.)



Более того, при заключении соглашения о признании вины существенным является обозначение последующих действий (обязанностей) обвиняемого или подозреваемого по способствованию раскрытия преступления и заглаживанию причиненного вреда. Эти требования приводятся в статье 586⁵ УПК.

Наиболее важную роль играет тот факт, когда можно заявить ходатайство о заключении соглашения о признании вины. Закон допускает заявить ходатайство на любой стадии дознания или предварительного следствия. При этом согласно УПК, заявить ходатайство подозреваемый и обвиняемый могут с возбуждения уголовного дела до утверждения обвинительного акта или обвинительного заключения.

Как правило, предварительное следствие начинается с момента возбуждения уголовного дела и заканчивается составлением обвинительного заключения или обвинительного акта. Срок проведения предварительного следствия или дознания регламентируется статьей 351 и 381⁷ УПК.

Наряду с этим, большое значение имеет также строгое регламентирование сроков рассмотрения ходатайства о заключении соглашения о признании вины. Думается, что установление таких требований истекает из признаков, присущих к институту соглашения о признании вины, посредством чего достигается одна из целей упрощения уголовного производства.

Итак, после получения ходатайства о заключении соглашения о признании вины, дознаватель либо следователь обязан в течении 24 часов направить уголовное дело вместе с ходатайством прокурору.

Далее прокурор должен рассмотреть ходатайство в течение 72 часов с момента получения уголовного дела. При этом прокурор вызывает дознавателя или следователя, подозреваемого, обвиняемого, защитника и законного представителя. Прокурор также проверяет соблюдение требований, предусмотренных в статье 586¹ УПК. На данной стадии могут также привлекаться потерпевший и гражданский истец.

Затем, рассмотрев и изучив ходатайство согласно условиям статьи 586³ УПК, прокурор объясняет подозреваемому или обвиняемому последствия заключения соглашения, а также пересмотр приговора суда в случае нарушения последним условий соглашения. По итогам рассмотрения прокурором принимается одно из двух постановлений: удовлетворить ходатайство о заключении соглашения о признании вины либо отказать в удовлетворении.

В случае удовлетворения ходатайства составляется соглашение по правилам, указанным в статье 586³ УПК и подписывается сторонами. Далее, если находящиеся в деле доказательства сочтутся достаточными, то утверждается обвинительное заключение или акт и уголовное дело направляется суду для рассмотрения. Но в случае



проведения необходимых процессуальных действий, прокурор обратно передает дело следователю или дознавателю.

Производство в суде по таким делам проводится по общим правилам судопроизводства, но при этом учитываются особенности, указанные в статье 586⁷ УПК. Уголовные дела, по которым заключены соглашения, должны быть рассмотрены судом не позднее одного месяца.

Дело рассматривается в составе подсудимого, потерпевшего (гражданского истца), законного представителя, если он участвует в деле, защитника и прокурора. В заседании первым выступает прокурор, который раскрывает содержание соглашения о признании вины, разъясняет суду содействие подсудимого предварительному следствию (дознанию). Далее судья выясняет соответствие заключенного соглашения требованиям статьи 586¹ УПК, выясняет вопрос: понимает ли подсудимый суть соглашения, осознает ли его последствия, было ли это добровольным, поддержит ли он соглашение, загладил ли причиненный ущерб.

Выслушав мнение участвующих в деле, судья удаляется в совещательную комнату. В связи с этим, судья по итогам рассмотрения может принять решение об утверждении соглашения, или об отказе в утверждении соглашения.

Если судья откажет в утверждении соглашения, то дело направляется прокурору, чтобы проводить расследование по общим правилам или заново пересмотреть соглашение. Если соглашение утверждается, то судья выносит обвинительный приговор. Обвинительный приговор выносится по общим правилам и назначается наказание, исходя из статьи 57² Уголовного кодекса.

Подводя итог, можно отметить, что внедрение института соглашения о признании вины было обусловлено:

- во-первых, совершенствованием уголовного и уголовно-процессуального законодательства, либерализацией наказания и внедрением передового зарубежного опыта;
- во-вторых, ускоренным развитием общественных отношений и необходимостью внедрения новых альтернативных методов уголовного расследования;
- в-третьих, потребностью правоприменительной практики в новом ускоренном явлении, которое могло бы обеспечить эффективность работы при высокой потребности в человеческих и экономических ресурсах;
- в-четвертых, повышением уровня деятельности правоохранительных органов и судебной системы и эффективностью предупреждения (профилактики) преступлений.

При этом правильное применение института соглашения о признании вины на практике даст ожидаемым результат.



Очевидно, что законодательстве есть некоторые недостатки, решение на которых будет найдена посредством изучения правоприменительной практики.

Исходя из этого автором предлагаются внести в отечественное законодательство следующие изменения:

Предлагается внести изменения в часть первую статьи 586¹ УПК и изложить его в следующем порядке:

Часть первая статьи 586¹ УПК: «соглашение о признании вины – это соглашение, *заключаемое между прокурором*, осуществляющим надзор за производством уголовных дел, *и подозреваемым или обвиняемым, его защитником, а также законным представителем, если последний участвует в деле*, по не представляющим большой общественной опасности, менее тяжким и тяжким преступлениям на основании ходатайства подозреваемого или обвиняемого, который согласился с предъявленным ему подозрением, обвинением, активно способствовал раскрытию преступления и загладил причиненный вред».

Предлагается внести изменения в часть третью статьи 586⁵ УПК и изложить его в следующем порядке:

Часть третья статьи 586⁵ УПК: «Соглашение подписывается прокурором, подозреваемым, обвиняемым, его защитником, *а также законным представителем, если последний участвует в деле*. До подписания соглашения подозреваемый, обвиняемый имеют право наедине и конфиденциально обсудить с защитником вопрос заключения соглашения и его последствия».

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НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАКАЗАНИЯ ПО ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ, ПО КОТОРЫМ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНО СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О ПРИЗНАНИИ ВИНЫ

Мухаммадамин Улугбек угли Хусанов

Слушатель магистратуры Правоохранительной академии
Республики Узбекистан

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются вопросы назначения наказания по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины. Вместе с тем автором раскрываются особенности назначения наказания, разъясняется сущность уголовного наказания, а также анализируются проблемы назначения наказания, по преступлениям по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины. Также автор приводит примеры и выдвигает предложения относительно совершенствования действующего законодательства.

Ключевые слова: наказание, смягчение, срок, размер, соглашение, признание вины, штраф, лишение свободы.

SENTENCING FOR CRIMES FOR WHICH A GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED

Mukhammadamin Khusanov

Master's student of the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines issues related to sentencing for crimes subject to guilty plea agreements. Additionally, the author elucidates the peculiarities of sentencing, clarifies the essence of criminal punishment, and analyzes problems in sentencing for crimes covered by guilty plea agreements. Furthermore, the author provides examples and offers proposals for improving existing legislation.

Keywords: punishment, mitigation, term, magnitude, agreement, admission of guilt, fine, imprisonment.

Законом Республики Узбекистан №ЗРУ-675 от 18.02.201 года Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан (далее по тексту - УК) дополнен новой статьей, предусматривающей назначения более мягкого наказания за совершенное преступление. В частности, в УК была внесена статья 57², который устанавливает порядок назначения



наказания лицу, с которым заключено соглашение о признании вины. Согласно данной статье, «Срок или размер наказания, назначаемого по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, не может превышать половины максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса»¹.

Следует отметить, что данная норма является поощрительной, поскольку она на половину уменьшает срок или размер назначаемого наказания, предусмотренного специальной статьей Особенной части УК, при условии заключения соглашения о признании вины.

При этом норма регламентирует также предел назначения наказания: «срок или размер наказания ... не может превышать половины максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса».

К примеру, допустим, что лицо совершил грабеж, предусмотренный частью 1 статьи 166 УК, за которое предусмотрено лишение свободы до пяти лет. В данном случае, если судья намеревается назначить лишение свободы сроком пять лет, то он, учитывая факт заключения соглашения о признании вины и исходя из статьи 57² УК, должен назначить половину этого наказания, то есть лишение свободы на срок два с половиной года. Или же подсудимому, обвиняемому пунктом «а» части второй статьи 167 УК, судья может назначить штраф в размере до 150 БРВ, так как максимальный размер штрафа составляет 300 БРВ.

Стоит обратить внимание, что законодатель связывает назначение наказания в случае заключения соглашения о признании вины с выполнением процессуальных действий, закрепленных в соглашении о признании вины. Институт соглашения о признании вины является межотраслевым, так как, если порядок заключения соглашения регламентируется уголовно-процессуальным правом, то порядок назначения наказания закрепляется в уголовном праве. Перед тем как назначить наказание судья сначала проверяет соблюдение сторонами порядка заключения соглашения о признании вины и выполнение подсудимым обязательств, предусмотренных в соглашении.

Вместе с тем, перед назначением наказания судья устанавливает: имеются основания для заключения соглашения, обеспечено ли подозреваемому или обвиняемому процессуальные права, указанные в статье 46, 48 и 586⁷ УПК, заключено ли соглашение о признании вины добровольно, осознает ли

¹ Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан (электронный ресурс) / Национальная база данных законодательства, 16.03.2024 г., № 03/24/921/0219 / URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/111457> (дата обращения 18.05.2024 г.)



подозреваемый или обвиняемый сущность соглашения и его последствия, поддерживается ли им соглашение и приняты меры ли по заглаживанию причиненного вреда.

Если судья установит, что имеются законные основания для заключения соглашения, то утвердит его и вынесет приговор. При этом назначаемое наказание не может превышать срока и размера, указанного в статье 57² УК.

Наряду с этим, следует отметить, что анализ рассматриваемой статьи и изучение зарубежного опыта показывает, что в статье 57² УК имеются некоторые недостатки. А именно в статье не уточняется тот факт, что какой вид наказания подлежит сокращению: только основное или же дополнительное тоже?

В частности, в отечественном уголовном праве система уголовного наказания по виду классифицируется на два вида: основное и дополнительное наказания.

По мнению профессора Рустамбаева М.Х.: «система наказаний представляет собой последовательный исчерпывающий перечень видов мер государственного принуждения (элементов системы), отличающихся единством, взаимосвязанностью и взаимодополняемостью, расположенных в строго определенном порядке с учетом их сравнительной строгости – от более мягкого к более строгому»².

Вместе с тем, в соответствии с УК к основным видам наказания относятся такие, как штраф, лишение определенного права, обязательные общественные работы, исправительные работы, ограничения по службе, ограничения свободы, направление в дисциплинарную часть, лишение свободы и пожизненное лишение. Следовательно, в качестве дополнительных видов наказания могут назначаться лишения воинского или специального звания.

Однако в теории уголовного права различают также смешанный вид наказания³. К данному виду относятся те наказания, которые могут быть назначены как в качестве основного, так и в качестве дополнительного. Так, согласно части четвертой статьи 43 УК, «лишение определенного права может применяться не только в качестве основного, но и в качестве дополнительного наказания»⁴.

² Рустамбаев М.Х. «Курс уголовного права Республики Узбекистан» общая часть, том-2, «Учение о наказаниях» Т.2018 г.

³ Дядькин Д.С. «Система и виды наказаний применительно к теории их назначения», Вестник ОГУ №3/март 2006 год. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru> (дата обращения: 17.05.2024 г.)

⁴ Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан (электронный ресурс) URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/111457> (дата обращения: 09.05.2024 г.)



При этом основные виды наказания назначаются самостоятельно и не подлежат к дополнению к другим. Дополнительное же наказание назначается, когда санкция соответствующей статьи Особенной части УК предусматривает наряду с основным наказанием, также дополнительное. Но в данном случае также имеется исключение.

В частности, в Постановлении Пленума дается разъяснение, что: «если дополнительное наказание в виде лишения определенного права не предусмотрено санкцией статьи Особенной части Уголовного кодекса, оно может применяться на основе и в пределах, установленных статьей 45 УК, с приведением в приговоре мотивов принятого решения»⁵.

В соответствии с этим, в случае необходимости судья может назначить подсудимому вместе с основным наказанием также и дополнительное наказание, хотя в статье Особенной части УК это прямо не предусматривается.

В Постановлении Пленума Верховного суда отмечено, что максимальный предел срока и размера наказания исчисляется из каждого вида наказания, который предусмотрен в статье Особенной части УК.

Если исходить из данного положения, то при назначении наказания судья, руководствуясь статьей 57² УК, должен сократить максимальный срок или размер основного и дополнительного наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей частью Особенной части УК, на половину.

На наш взгляд, при назначении судом наказания по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, сокращению должен подлежать только основной вид наказания.

Поскольку при анализе норм УК можно заметить, что в санкции преобладающего количества статей Особенной части УК предусматривается только основное наказание, тогда как дополнительное может быть назначено судьёй посредством применения норм статьи 45 УК. Так, например, среди исключительных случаев указания дополнительных видов наказания можно привести положения статьи 266 УК, где во второй части обозначено одновременное назначение дополнительного наказания в виде лишения определённого права при применении основного наказания – лишения свободы.

При этом дополнительное наказание должно назначаться в общем порядке. Важность дополнительного наказания заключается в том, что его применение даст эффективность, когда назначением основного вида наказания полагается не достичь предупреждения совершения новых преступлений. И

⁵ Постановление Пленума Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан «О практике назначения судами уголовного наказания» (электронный ресурс)
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более того, назначение дополнительного наказания позволит суду соотнести наказание с характером преступления и личностью осужденного.

Учитывая то, что такие упущения в законе при назначении наказания составляют судье определенные трудности в процессе правильного применения норм права, предлагаем внести изменения в части уточнения вида наказания, предусмотренного в статье 57² УК. Принимая во внимание практику Республики Казахстан, предлагается внести изменения в статью 57² УК в части уточнения вида наказания и внести слово «основной» перед словом наказание.

Следует отметить, что в статье 57² УК также имеется, по нашему мнению, недопущение в части исчисления сроков и размера наказания. В частности, в статье указано: «Срок или размер наказания ... не может превышать половины максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса»⁶.

Если обратить внимание на статьи Особенной части УК, то их санкции предусматривают несколько видов основного наказания. Среди них судья по своему усмотрению выбирает один подходящий. Например, часть первая статьи 168 УК (мошенничество) предусматривает штраф от пятидесяти до ста базовых расчетных величин или исправительные работы до двух лет или ограничение свободы от одного года до трех лет либо лишение свободы до трех лет. В данном случае возникает обоснованный вопрос: если по части первой статьи 168 УК с обвиняемым заключено соглашение о признании вины, то в каком размере или какой срок может назначить судья подсудимому согласно статье 57² УК? Из смысла статьи 57² УК исходит, что в данном случае срок или размер наказания не может превышать половину максимального наказания, указанного в части первой статьи 168 УК. По классификации наказаний в этом случае максимальным является лишение свободы до трех лет. Тогда самое максимальное наказание в виде лишения свободы не должен превышать 1 год и 6 месяцев (3 года = 36 месяце/2=18 месяцев). Но при этом судья может назначить подсудимому штраф до ста БРВ или же исправительные работы до двух лет, потому что это не превышает максимальное наказание по данной статье.

Однако есть и другой вариант. Например, если судья по части первой статьи 168 УК примет решение назначить подсудимому лишение свободы, то согласно статье 57² УК максимальный срок лишения свободы не может превышать 1 года и 6 месяцев. Либо, если же судья решит назначить штраф, то в соответствии со статьей 57² УК размер максимального

⁶ Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан (электронный ресурс)
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штрафа не может быть выше 150 БРВ. То есть в этом случае судья может на половины сократить как максимальный срок, так и максимальный размер всех наказаний, предусмотренных в статье Особенной части УК.

На наш взгляд с точки зрения принципов законности и справедливости. Однако для этого следует внести изменения в статью 572 УК и изложить его в следующем виде:

*«Срок или размер **основного** наказания, назначаемого по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, не может превышать половину **максимального срока или размера наказания**, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса».*

Кроме этого, при анализе действующего законодательства установлено, что соглашение о признании вины можно заключать также с несовершеннолетним подозреваемым и обвиняемым.

Положение статьи 586² УПК дает понять, что ходатайство заключить соглашение о признании вины может также заявить и несовершеннолетний подозреваемый или обвиняемый. Есть одно условие, чтобы ходатайство было подписано также законным представителем.

Известно, что в УК предусмотрено отдельный порядок назначения наказания несовершеннолетним. В частности, срок и размер наказания назначаемая несовершеннолетним отличается от наказания, назначаемого совершеннолетним. К несовершеннолетним могут назначаться только основные виды наказания такие, как штраф, обязательные общественные работы, исправительные работы, ограничение свободы и лишение свободы. Но при этом несовершеннолетним лицам дополнительное наказание не назначается⁷.

В данном случае, важно знать, что в Постановлении Пленума Верховного суда разъяснено, что при назначении наказания несовершеннолетним, судьям необходимо уделять внимание на тот факт, что назначаемое наказание не должно превышать сроки и размеры, указанные в статьях 82-85 УК.

Из это понимается, что судья при определении срока и размера наказания несовершеннолетнему должен руководствоваться положениями Общей части УК и, чтобы назначаемым срок и размер назначаемого наказания не превышал сроки и размеры, указанные в статьях 82-85 УК.

Исходя из вышеуказанного выясняется, что при внедрении института соглашения о признании вины законодателем не был учтен данный момент. То есть в действующем законодательстве не урегулирован порядок назначения

⁷ Статья 81 Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан
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наказания несовершеннолетнему по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины.

Учитывая особенности назначения наказания несовершеннолетним, считается справедливым исчислять срок и размер максимального наказания, подлежащий сокращению, из того срока и размера наказания, который может быть назначен несовершеннолетнему исходя из статей 82-85 УК. В связи с этим, предлагается дополнить статью 57² УК частью второй, в которой будет предусмотрен порядок назначения наказания несовершеннолетним при заключении соглашения о признании вины. Исходя из этого, следует дополнить статью 57² УК часть второй и её следующим образом: *«Срок или размер основного наказания, назначаемого в отношении несовершеннолетних по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, не может превышать половину максимального срока или размера наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьёй (частью) Особенной части настоящего Кодекса, учитывая положения раздела 6 Общей части УК».*

Важно указать, что в законодательстве не существует ограничений по поводу заключения соглашения о признании вины с лицом, который совершил несколько преступлений, и ни за одно из них не был привлечен к ответственности (совокупность преступлений). Кроме этого, допускается также заключать соглашение о признании вины с лицом, совершившим несколько однородных преступлений, за которые не был привлечен к ответственности (повторное преступление). В данном случае закон допускает заключать соглашение о признании вины с лицом совершившим несколько преступлений. Однако в данном случае в законодательстве отсутствуют положения, разъясняющие порядок назначения наказания.

Исходя из УК, в данном случае, можно утверждать, что суд при назначении наказания по совокупным преступлениям сначала определяет срок и размер наказания в соответствии со статьей 59 УК, а затем применяет статью 57² УК.

Кроме этого, в уголовном законе предусмотрено также уголовная ответственность за преступления, которые по объективным причинам не были окончены. То есть уголовная ответственность за неоконченное преступление. К неоконченным преступлениям по уголовному закону относятся приготовление к преступлению и покушение на преступление. При этом следует отметить, что срок и размер наказания за неоконченное преступления отличается от срока и размера наказания, предусмотренного за оконченное преступление.



В частности, в соответствии со статьей 58 УК, срок и размер наказания за неоконченное преступление не может превышать трех четвертей максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей Особенной части УК. Вместе с тем, следует иметь ввиду тот факт, что данный порядок наказания не распространяется в случаи совершения лицом преступлений, предусмотренных в пунктах «а» и «б» части второй статьи 58 УК.

Поскольку в законодательстве не существует ограничений касательно заключения соглашения о признании вины с лицом, совершившим неоконченное преступление, то при назначении наказания судья, учитывая положение статьи 58 УК, при назначении наказания должен применить также положение статьи 57² УК.

Таким образом, исходя из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что срок и размер наказания по преступлениям, по которым заключено соглашение о признании вины, регламентировано УК. За признание вины и предъявленного обвинения или подозрения, за способствование раскрытию преступления и заглаживание причиненного преступлением вреда, обвиняемому или подозреваемому предоставляется поощрение при назначении наказания. При этом, в случае соблюдения и выполнения последним всех условий соглашения о признании вины, ему гарантируется назначение наказания превышающего половину (срока и размера) максимального наказания, предусмотренного соответствующей статьей Особенной части УК.

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