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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA SAVODXONLIKKA O'RGATISHNING STRATEGIYALARI

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Annotatsiya: Boshlang'ich ta'limda savodxonlikni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish juda muhim. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu mavzular o'z aksini topgan. Ushbu maqolada bugungi davr ta'limini tubdan o'zgartirish qisman yoritilgan. Bunda qo'yilgan asosiy talab yosh avlodning ilmiy dunyoqarashini va intellektual rivojlantirishni sifat jihatidan yangi darajaga ko'tarish, tez o'zgarayotgan dunyoga moslashishni o'rgatishdan iboratdir. Shu bilan birga o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga ta'limning innovatsion shakllari va usullarini joriy etishga qaratilgan. Shu boradagi aniq strategiyalar o'z aksini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, savodxonlik, integratsiya, jamiyat, metod, onlayn

Abstract: It is very important to form and develop literacy in primary education. These topics are reflected in this article. In this article, the radical change of education of today's era is partially covered. The main requirement is to raise the scientific outlook and intellectual development of the young generation to a qualitatively new level, to teach them to adapt to the rapidly changing world. At the same time, it is aimed at introducing innovative forms and methods of education into the educational process. Specific strategies in this regard have been reflected.

Key words: education, literacy, integration, society, method, online

Hozirgi kunda o'quvchilarni har tomonlama yetuk, intellektual salohiyatli, erkin fikrga ega, nutqi ravon, barkamol, komil inson etib tarbiyalash, o'quvchilarga har tomonlama bilim berishda o'qituvchi oldiga katta ma'suliyat yuklatilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Farzandlarimizning qobiliyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishga bolalikdan e'tibor berib, ularning kamoloti uchun barcha imkoniyatlarimizni safarbar etsak, yurtimizdan yana ko'plab Beruniylar, Ibn Sinolar, Ulug'beklar yetishib chiqadi, men bunga ishonaman" deb xalq oldida yoshlarga nisbatan o'z ishonchinibildirib o'tdilar. Mana shunday buyuk mutafakkirlardek insonlarni voyaga yetkazishimiz uchun albatta, poydevorni mustahkamlashimiz kerak. Mustahkam qurilgan poydevor ustida har qanday yuksalishlarga qo'rqqanidan intilishimiz mumkin. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilari uchun ushbu yuksak maqsadlarga erishishlarida barcha shart-sharoitlar yaratilib berilmoqda. Faqatgina bulardan to'g'ri, oqilona foydalana olsak bo'lgani. Ta'lim-tarbiyani tashkil etish jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlik, ijtimoiy va tabiiy omillarning o'zaro muvofiq kelishiga erishish omillari, atrof-muhit hamda ijtimoiy munosabatlar ta'sirida shaxs kamolotini ta'minlashga erishish imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalanishga intilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Boshlang'ich sinfda savodxonlikni o'rgatish maktab ta'limining asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Bolalarning savodxonlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun o'qituvchilar turli xil strategiyalardan foydalanishlari kerak. Quyida ushbu strategiyalarning ba'zilar keltirilgan.

1. Fonemik tushuncha va tovushlarni aniqlash

Bolalar tovushlarni ajratishni va ular qanday shakllanishini o'rganishlari kerak. Ushbu ko'nikma ularning so'zlarni o'qish va yozishda muvaffaqiyat qozonishlariga yordam beradi. Faoliyatlar: Tovushli o'yinlar: har xil tovushlar chiqarib, bolalardan ularni aniqlashni

so‘rash. Ritim va qafiyali she‘rlar: bolalar bilan birga ritmik she‘rlar va qafiyali qo‘shiqlar o‘qish va o‘rganish.

2. O‘qish va yozish mashqlari

Bolalarni o‘qish va yozishga faol jalb qilish, ularning savodxonlik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Faoliyatlar: Harf va so‘zlar bilan tanishtirish: alifbo o‘yinlari, harflar va ularning tovushlari bilan tanishtirish. Jurnal yozish: bolalardan kundalik hayotidagi voqealarni yozib borishlarini so‘rash. Hikoya yozish: bolalarga qisqa hikoyalar yozdirish va ularni sinfdoshlari bilan baham ko‘rish.

3. O‘qish tushunchasi va savollar berish

Bolalar o‘qigan matnlarini tushunish va ular haqida savollar berish orqali o‘z fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantiradilar. Faoliyatlar: Hikoyalarni tahlil qilish: o‘qigan hikoyalari haqida muhokama qilish va savollar berish. Rolli o‘yinlar: o‘qilgan hikoyalarni rolli o‘yinlar orqali jonlantirish.

4. Vizual va multimediya resurslardan foydalanish

Vizual va multimediya materiallar bolalarning e‘tiborini jalb qiladi va o‘qish jarayonini qiziqarli qiladi. Faoliyatlar: Rasmlar bilan hikoyalar: bolalarga rasmlar berib, ular asosida hikoya tuzdirish. Videolar va animatsiyalar: qisqa o‘quv videolar va animatsiyalar orqali darslarni boyitish.

5. Individual va guruhli ishlash

Bolalar o‘z qobiliyatlariga ko‘ra individual va guruhli ishlash orqali o‘qish va yozish ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlaydilar. Faoliyatlar: Kichik guruhli ishlash: guruhlarga bo‘linib, birgalikda hikoya o‘qish va tahlil qilish. Individual tayyorlov: har bir bolaga mos keladigan individual o‘qish va yozish mashqlarini berish.

6. Oilaviy hamkorlik

Ota-onalar bilan hamkorlik qilgan holda bolalarning savodxonligini oshirish samarali bo‘ladi. Faoliyatlar: Uy vazifalari: ota-onalar yordamida bajarilishi mumkin bo‘lgan uy vazifalari berish. O‘quv kitoblarini uyda o‘qish: bolalarga uyda ota-onalari bilan birga o‘qish uchun kitoblar berish. Boshlang‘ich sinfda savodxonlikni o‘rgatish uzoq davom etadigan va ko‘p qirrali jarayondir. Yuqorida keltirilgan strategiyalar bolalarning savodxonlik ko‘nikmalarini samarali rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. O‘qituvchilar ushbu strategiyalarni ijodiy va moslashuvchan qo‘llagan holda har bir bolaning ehtiyojiga moslashgan darslarni tashkil etishlari kerak.

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SAVODXONLIKKA ILK QADAMLAR

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Ta'lim muassasalarida o'quv predmetlari sifatida tavsiya etilgan fanlar asoslarining o'quvchilar tomonidan chuqur o'zlashtirilishi ularda keng ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. O'qituvchilar o'quvchilarda ilmiy dunyoqarashning shakllanishi xususida g'amxo'rlik qila borib, doimiy ravishda ular tomonidan o'zlashtirilgan ilmiy bilimlarni amaliyotda qo'llay olinishiga e'tibor berishlari zarur. Fan o'qituvchilari u yoki bu qonuniyatlar va ularning mohiyati bilan o'quvchilarni tanishtirib borar ekan, o'quvchilarga turli hayotiy vaziyatlarda ulardan foydalanish yoki ularga shaxsda dunyoqarash izchil, tizimli, uzluksiz hamda maqsadga muvofiq tashkil etilayotgan ta'lim-tarbiyaning yo'lga qo'yilishi, uning turli yo'nalish va mazmundagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar jarayonida faol ishtirok etishi, shuningdek, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalab borishi natijasida shakllanadi.

Savodxonlikka ilk qadamlar bolaning kelajagi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan davr hisoblanadi. Savodxonlik faqat o'qish va yozishni o'rganishdan iborat emas, balki bu bolalar dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish va axborotni qayta ishlash qobiliyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Savodxonlikni rivojlantirishning muhim jihatlari Erta Yoshdagi Ta'lim: Bolaning savodxonligi ona tilini o'rganish bilan boshlanadi. Erta yoshdagi ta'lim muassasalari va oilada ona tilida hikoyalar o'qish, she'rlar aytish va muloqot qilish bolaning lug'at

boyligini oshiradi. Kitob O'qish Madaniyati: Bolalarda kitob o'qishga qiziqish uyg'otish muhim. Bu uchun ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar bolalarga yoshlariga mos kitoblarni tavsiya qilishlari va birgalikda o'qishlari mumkin. O'yin va Faoliyatlar: O'yin orqali o'rganish bolalar uchun juda samarali. Savodxonlik o'yinlari, masalan, harflarni tanish, so'zlar tuzish va hikoyalar yaratish orqali bolalar o'qish va yozishni osonroq o'rganadilar. Teknologiyalardan Foydalanish: Bugungi kunda raqamli texnologiyalar ham savodxonlikni rivojlantirishda katta rol o'ynaydi. Maxsus mobil ilovalar va ta'limiy dasturlar bolalarga interaktiv o'rganish imkonini beradi. Ijtimoiy Muhit: Bolaning savodxonligi nafaqat maktab, balki oilaviy va ijtimoiy muhitga ham bog'liq. Oilada muntazam muloqot qilish, savodxonlik faoliyatlarini rag'batlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash bolani o'qishga qiziqishini oshiradi. Savodxonlikni Rivojlantirishning Amaliy Usullari Har kuni o'qish va yozish: Bolalar har kuni oz bo'lsa-da, o'qish va yozish bilan shug'ullanishlari kerak. Bu doimiy amaliyot orqali ularning ko'nikmalari mustahkamlanadi. Savol-javoblar va Muhokamalar: O'qigan matnlar bo'yicha savollar berish va ularni muhokama qilish bolalarning tushunish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi. Bu usul bolani tanqidiy fikrlashga ham o'rgatadi. Qo'shimcha Mashg'ulotlar: O'qish va yozishdan tashqari, bolalarni lug'at boyligini oshirish uchun maxsus mashg'ulotlar o'tkazish mumkin. Masalan, yangi so'zlarni o'rganish va ularni gaplarda ishlatish. Rol O'ynash: Bolalar bilan birga hikoyalarni rolda o'ynash orqali ular matn mazmunini chuqurroq tushunib olishlari mumkin. Bu nafaqat o'qish, balki ijodiy fikrlash va ifodalanishni ham rivojlantiradi. Xulosa Savodxonlikka ilk qadamlar bolaning ta'limiy va shaxsiy rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Erta yoshda o'qish va yozishni o'rganish, kitob o'qishga qiziqish uyg'otish va doimiy amaliyot orqali bu ko'nikmalarni mustahkamlash bolalarning muvaffaqiyatli kelajagi uchun zamin yaratadi. Oilalar, o'qituvchilar va jamiyatning qo'llab-quvvatlashi bilan bolalar savodxonlik yo'lida muvaffaqiyatga erishadilar.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'XATI:

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY

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Key words: short story, span of time, single emotion, genre in fiction, situation, episode, characterization, narrative in effective

Kalit so'zlar: qisqa hikoya, vaqt oralig'i, yagona tuyg'u, badiiy adabiyotdagi janr, badiiy bo'lmagan, vaziyat, epizod, xarakteristika, ta'sirchan hikoya

Ключевые слова: рассказ, отрезок времени, единичная эмоция, жанр в художественной литературе, нехудожественная литература, ситуация, эпизод, характеристика, повествование в действии.

Annotation: The short story is an important genre in fiction but usually misunderstood form of writing; therefore it is helpful to understand what a short story is and how it differs from non-fiction, such as the essay; as well as other forms of fiction, such as the novel. Ridout and Stuart (1968) share the idea that the short story has often been associated with the idea of oneness of impression. This impression is attained by developing a single incident in one locale, with a small group of characters and covering a single, relatively short span of time.

Аннотация: Рассказ — важный жанр художественной литературы, но обычно неправильно понимаемая форма письма; поэтому полезно понимать, что такое рассказ и чем он отличается от документальной литературы, такой как эссе; а также другие формы художественной литературы, такие как роман. Ридаут и Стюарт (1968) разделяют идею о том, что короткий рассказ часто ассоциировался с идеей единства впечатления. Это впечатление достигается путем развития одного инцидента в одном месте, с небольшой группой персонажей и охватывающего один относительно короткий промежуток времени.

Anotatsiya: Qisqa hikoya badiiy adabiyotda muhim janrdir, lekin odatda noto'g'ri tushuniladigan yozuv shaklidir; shuning uchun qisqa hikoya nima ekanligini va uning badiiy bo'lmagan, masalan, inshodan qanday farq qilishini tushunish foydalidir; shuningdek, roman kabi badiiy adabiyotning boshqa shakllari. Ridout va Styuart (1968) qisqa hikoya ko'pincha taassurotning birligi g'oyasi bilan bog'liq degan fikrni baham ko'radi. Bunday taassurot bitta mahalliy sharoitda, kichik qahramonlar guruhi bilan bitta hodisani ishlab chiqish va nisbatan qisqa vaqt oralig'ini qamrab olish orqali erishiladi.

However, they feel that such definition of the short story may not be always applicable to short story. They, therefore, add that the short story is prose writing rather than verse. Although the short story is neither verse nor poetry, it may have a rhythmic pattern. It has no fixed limits, but the short story generally is fictitious prose not exceeding ten thousand words. A story running to about thirty five thousand words may be referred to as a novella or novelette; anything in excess of that is referred to as a novel conclude in their definition of the short story, as “a unified work in prose usually no longer than ten thousand words containing elements of fictitious - dealing in a dramatic manner with a character who is faced with a problem about which he must make a decision”. Fowler defines the short fiction as “Probably the most ancient of all literary terms; the terms cover everything from the fable, folktale or fairy-story, to such sophisticated and highly developed structures as the German Novella, via the stories of the Decameron, and Cervantes' exemplary tales. Like the epic, short 122 fiction goes back in time far beyond the art of writing, and it was not until relatively recently in the history of literature that stories arose from anything but a

common stock". It was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century that the short story, because of the requirement of magazines of ever widening circulation, came into its own and attracted great writers to practice it; like Pushkin, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry James, Anton Chekhov, James Joyce, Thomas Mann, Franz Kafka and D.H. Lawrence, as well as Maupassant who excelled in this particular genre. Ibid makes reference to Poe's definition as one of the earliest in two reviews 1842-1847 of Nathaniel Hawthorne's Tale "Short Prose narrative requiring from a half -hour to one or two hours in its perusal; working towards a single effect, created by incident chosen with economy and a rigorous sense of necessity". Other critics, most of them in fact, are practitioners of the art, such as H.E. Bates, Sean O. Faolain and V.S. Pritchett have stressed that fact that short fiction must be exemplary and representative, a world in brief compass; that it establishes unity of impression and a feeling of totality, by concentrating on a single character, event or emotion, and by compression and avoidance of digression or a repetition, that it satisfies our craving for paradox and shape our longing to perceive a dramatic pattern and significance in experience. Bill expresses his admiration of the effect the short story yields: "I like ambiguity and mystery, and the short story lends itself to that more tentative experience of life. The novel, by its very size, needs to include wisdom and overall vision. I prefer the vividness and the immediacy of the story, its ability to appear before the reader, be intensely alive for a brief moment, then return to darkness—and yet leave itself with the reader, lodge itself in his memory". In another definition, Beachcroft (1968) also states that a short story may take only a few minutes to read. It may be written in unobtrusive prose - yet in those few minutes it may enter into the reader's mind. Iheakaram says "the short story deals with a single incident; the fruit of a single moment of time; a single perception, a single emotion, or a series of emotions called forth by a single situation". It has individuality, compression and completeness" He provides more elaboration when he states that It may range from the short story of five thousand words to the long story of twelve to fifteen thousand words. It is an imaginative narrative, unfolding a single predominating incident and a single chief character. It contains a plot, the details of which are so compressed, and the whole treatment organized as to produce a single impression. The short story can be anything the author decides it shall be. A death of a horse could be regarded as a story as well as a young girl's affair. The whole thing lies on what appeals to the authors. Bates writes that "a story should be a story: a record of 123 things happening, full of incident and accidents, swift movement, unexpected development leading through suspense to climax and satisfying denouement" On his part, Brien, to whom the short story in Britain and America owes an unpayable debt, holds that "the first text of a short, story, in any qualitative analysis, is the measure of how vitally compelling the writer makes his selected fact or incident. So it is that the short story has come to mean all sort of things, situation, episode, characterization, or narrative in effective a vehicle for every man's talent. [11, 61]

It is also clear that there is one thing which many varied definitions all have in common. All omit to point out the advantages of elasticity, in both choice of character and use of time, which the short story holds over the novel. Of the earliest stalwarts of American short story, the major ones are Washington Irving (1783-1859), Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) and Nathaniel Hawthorne (1805- 1864). They were contemporaries, and largely wrote in the first half of the nineteenth century. Washington Irving, living in England for most part of his creative period, was encouraged by the reception accorded to his Sketch Book (1819-20), and issued three additional volumes of stories and sketches before 1832.

However, although his "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" belong to the classics of American short story, his mode of writing was rather "too leisurely" and the stories therefore often lacked "dramatic tension". Nonetheless, Irving was perhaps the first American to clearly recognize that the short story was a distinct form of literature which required, he wrote to his brother-in-law, " a constant activity of thought and nicety of execution." The key word 'constant' in this phrase chives the sense of an 'unceasing' and 'persistent' application of mind and art in writing a story and relates, however faintly, to the latter-day definitions of short story as a highly organized, intense and complete genre of literature. It was however Edgar Allan Poe who for the first time formulated a set of principles governing the composition of a short story.

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КРИМИНАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С НЕЗАКОННЫХ ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЙ К ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИМ СЕТЯМ В КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ ЦЕЛЯХ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные правила и порядок производства следственного действия по допросу о хищениях в сфере коммунального хозяйства, порядок оформления результатов этого следственного действия и его значение при расследовании уголовных дел. Анализируются основные способы получения доказательств путем допроса дознавателями и следователями.

Ключевые слова: следственное действие; допрос; следователь; подозревать; обвиняемый; законность; допустимость доказательств.

С обретением независимости государства, наша страна поставила задачи по реформированию перехода от плановой экономики к свободной смешанной экономике, которая бы дала огромный рывок в рыночных отношениях, в связи с этим, позволило обеспечить высокий уровень процветания общества. Следовательно, для реализации поставленных целей появляется необходимость в совершенствовании социальных, политических, экономических, культурных и многие другие реформы во всех сферах общества и государства.

Однако, стоит подчеркнуть, что преступления, связанные с незаконных подключений к электрическим сетям в коммерческих целях, часто квалифицируется как кража электроэнергии, что является нарушением уголовного законодательства. То есть, такое преступление подпадает под соответствующие статьи Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан и может повлечь за собой ответственность. Вместе с этим, требуется дать уголовно-правовую характеристику преступления, связанного с незаконных подключений к электрическим сетям в коммерческих целях.

В соответствии с частью 2 статьи 169 Уголовного кодекса Республики Узбекистан были внесены дополнительные пункты «д» и «е» в которых указано, что кража, совершенная: «д) в коммерческих целях путем самовольного подключения к электрическим, тепловым, газовым или водопроводным сетям общего пользования либо умышленной порчи приборов учета электрической энергии, природного газа, холодной или горячей воды, в том числе их пломб, либо вмешательства в приборы учета извне с целью изменения их показателей;

е) в коммерческих целях по предварительному сговору должностных лиц или работников электро-, газо- или водоснабжающих организаций путем самовольного подключения к электрическим, тепловым, газовым или водопроводным сетям общего пользования либо умышленного повреждения приборов учета электроэнергии, природного газа, холодной или горячей воды, в том числе их пломб, либо вмешательства в приборы учета извне с целью изменения их показателей, —»¹. Необходимо заметить, что незаконное потребление электроэнергии могут показаться не очень значительными, однако, когда такие действия становятся массовыми, они представляют собой угрозу для всей

¹ Уголовный кодекс Республики Узбекистан принятый 22.09.1994 года и вступивший в силу 1.05.1995 года. ст. 169 ч.2. [URL: https://lex.uz/acts/111457](https://lex.uz/acts/111457)

энергосистемы страны, так как потребление электроэнергии в коммерческих целях является объемным. Таким образом, потери, возникающие в результате этих незаконных действий, оказывают серьезный ущерб для общества.

Перейдем к рассмотрению уголовно-правовой характеристики преступления, то есть к основным понятиям. Так, составом преступления принято считать совокупность юридически значимых признаков, которые тесно связаны и взаимообусловлены между собой, вместе с этим характеризуют деяние как преступное.

Следовательно, такое определение является важным в уголовном праве, так как определяет, какие действия или бездействия могут быть признаны преступными, и служит основой для применения уголовной ответственности. В уголовно-правовой теории состав преступления включает в себя такие элементы, как объект, объективная сторона, субъект, субъективная сторона.

Необходимо рассмотреть определения объекта и объективной стороны состава преступления. Под объектом преступления понимается охраняемые уголовным законодательством общественные отношения, которые могут быть нарушены или находиться под угрозой в результате общественно- опасного деяния. Важность объекта преступления заключается в том, на что непосредственно направлены действия в нарушении общественных отношений, которые находятся под охраной уголовного законодательства. Объектом кражи электрических сетей в коммерческих целях является деяния совершенные против собственности представляют общественные отношения, которые поддерживают нормальное функционирование экономики государства.

Как известно, объект преступления — это один из ключевых элементов состава преступления. Согласно мнению автора Абдумаджидова Г.А., считает, что: «Непосредственными предметами преступных посягательств при кражах признаются товарно-материальные ценности в любом состоянии и виде, обладающие экономическим свойством стоимости, а именно: деньги как всеобщий эквивалент стоимости любых материальных товаров, ювелирные изделия, одежда, авто-мототранспорт, аудиовидео-техника и др.»². С данным мнением можно согласиться так, как электрическая энергия преступления в связи с тем, что обладает материальной ценностью.

По мнению автора Грачевой Ю.В., считает, что: «Под объективной стороной преступления понимается совокупность признаков, характеризующих внешний акт конкретного общественно опасного посягательства на охраняемый объект. Она включает в себя лишь юридически значимые признаки:

- 1) общественно опасное действие (бездействие);
- 2) преступное последствие;
- 3) причинную связь между действием (бездействием) и преступным последствием;
- 4) способ;
- 5) обстоятельства места;
- 6) обстоятельства времени;
- 7) орудия;
- 8) средства;

² Абдумаджидова Г.А. «Криминалистика». Учебник, отв. ред. Заслуженный юрист Республики Узбекистан доктор юридических наук, профессор Рустамбаев М.Х., – Т.: Издательство ТГЮИ, 2008. – стр.360.

9) обстановку совершения преступления»³. С данным мнением невозможно не согласиться, так как под объективной стороной кражи, с незаконным потреблением электрических сетей в коммерческих целях, следует понимать внешнее проявление характеристики деяния, которая выражается в тайном хищении электроэнергии. Такое преступление с объективной стороны выражается как в действии, так и в бездействии. Действие определяется в краже, с незаконным подключением электрическим сетям в коммерческих целях в создании условий для потребления электроэнергии.

Структура хищения электроэнергии коммерческими организациями может включать несколько ключевых аспектов, которые обычно организованы для уклонения от платежей или уменьшения затрат на энергопотребление. Вот основные элементы, составляющие эту структуру:

1. использования мощных магнитов для воздействия на счетчик, что может привести к его некорректной работе и, как следствие, к уменьшению регистрируемого потребления;
2. применение технологий, которые позволяют скрыть реальное потребление энергии или распределять его в такие периоды, когда контроль минимален (например, в ночное время);
3. перепрограммирование, включающий в себя взлом программного обеспечения счетчика для изменения его функций или полностью фальсифицировать данные о потреблении;
4. внесение изменений в проводку, то есть, обход или изменение проводки счетчика для того, чтобы электроэнергия потреблялась, но не регистрировалась, в том числе подключение устройств, которые могут перенаправлять поток электроэнергии вокруг счетчика;
5. попытки оформить документально уже потребленную энергию на условиях, выгодных для коммерческих организаций, часто договорные обязательства с поставщиком электроэнергии или в судебном порядке.

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³ Грачева Ю.В. «Уголовное право России. Общая и Особенная части: Учебник», отв. ред. Ю.В. Грачева, А.И. Чучаев. – Москва: «Котракт», 2017. – стр. 33.

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO SMOKING ON THE BODY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE PREVENTION OF HARMFUL SPORTS-ORIENTED HABITS

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Annotation: In the 21st century, almost a billion people who have failed to overcome their addiction to cigarettes, snuff, hookahs, cigars and smoking pipes may die from tobacco. Smoking in all its forms remains the main preventable cause of death worldwide. Tobacco kills between one third and half of the people who have been using it regularly for 15 years. Representatives of the World Association of Lung Diseases believe that by 2030, the number of deaths due to smoking will increase to 10 million people per year. Smokers, on the other hand, cannot give up cigarettes, about 80% would like to do so, but only 4 people out of 100 can. The revenues of governments from tobacco taxes are on average 5,000 times more than the funds they spend on tobacco control.

Keywords: gastrointestinal problems, chronic bronchitis, psychological characteristics

Penetrating into various spheres of our lives, these bad habits have an increasingly detrimental effect on social well-being, intellectual, professional, and genetic potential of society. All this leads to a sharp reduction in the birth rate and average life expectancy, deterioration of people's health, undermining of the country's labor resources, weakening of the fundamental basis of society - the family.

According to official statistics, more than 2 million people die every year. The main cause is cardiovascular diseases (strokes, heart attacks), which account for more than 1 million deaths. Injuries are in second place, and about 310 thousand Russians die a year due to their fault. Immediately after them are oncological diseases that kill up to 300 thousand people. Infections, gastrointestinal problems, respiratory diseases, diabetes and other causes account for the same number of deaths. However, according to independent experts, the factors that led to the development of these diseases remain outside the framework of official statistics. At least in half of the cases out of a hundred, human death is caused by behavioral risk factors: alcohol abuse, smoking, and weight gain.

You found out that your child smokes. First of all, you should calm down, because excitement or anger never helps solve problems. In such a situation, it is ineffective to resort to scandal and punishment, this can embitter a teenager and undermine trust in a relationship. It is better to calmly discuss the problem with him, tell him that it bothers you, you are upset by the situation. You should pick up literature on the problem of smoking, familiarize yourself with it (yourself) and introduce the teenager. You should not intimidate a child or provide him with false information. Clearly state your position on smoking, without rejecting the child himself or denying him understanding and support. Tell us about the possibilities of overcoming a bad habit.

SMOKING, weakening the body's protective reactions, leads to the development of many fatal diseases. Smoking increases the risk of lung cancer. Smokers make up 96-100% of all patients with this terrible disease. Smokers are 20 times more likely to develop cancerous tumors of the lower lip, tongue, larynx, esophagus, stomach, kidneys and cervix. The mortality rate among smokers is 30-80% higher than among non-smokers, increases with an increase in the number of cigarettes smoked, and is higher among people who started smoking at a young age. 25% of regular cigarette smokers will die prematurely due to smoking. Those who die as a result of smoking will lose 10-15 years of their lives on average. The blood composition changes under the influence of smoking. A smoker, inhaling tobacco smoke, condemns himself to oxygen starvation. Smoking

has a negative effect on the respiratory system. Cigarette smoke comes into direct contact with the lungs, greatly increasing the risk of cancer, pneumonia, emphysema, chronic bronchitis and other lung diseases, including tuberculosis. The condition of the lungs of a smoker with 25 years of experience is no better than that of the liquidators of the Chernobyl accident, who inhaled radioactive dust.

By the way, the health of regular passive smokers suffers from smoking. Inhaling tobacco smoke in a smoky room by non-smokers for an hour corresponds to smoking 4 cigarettes. But one cigarette shortens life by 5-15 minutes. People who are systematically in smoky, poorly ventilated rooms can also get tuberculosis, inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung cancer.

According to our data, most 17-year-old smokers have a smoking experience of three years or more, but none of them are aware of the formed dependence on nicotine. It is interesting that schoolchildren evaluate their own smoking habits: 98% of young smokers consider this hobby to be temporary, which they can part with at any time. It is noteworthy that 43% of smokers have already made attempts (from one to three) to quit smoking, but resorted to this habit again because of the need to relieve tension and relax. Even in these cases, teenagers do not realize their dependence on nicotine and still consider it possible to quit this habit at their first desire.

In grades 10-11, the survey gave the same results: for example, an average degree of nicotine dependence was diagnosed in 21% of smokers, a high degree in 10% of smokers. In addition, the survey adjusted the proportion of boys and girls who smoke towards their equal ratio already in the 10th grade.

The prevalence of smoking among schoolchildren increases from junior grade to graduation, while boys start smoking earlier than girls and among them the prevalence of addiction to smoking is more pronounced both during education and on average over all years of study. In addition, if twice as many boys smoke in the sixth grade (13 years old), then by graduation (18 years old) the difference between the sexes is only 11%.

Of particular interest were the results of studying the attitude of schoolchildren to smoking as a phenomenon of modern life. 91% of non-smokers and 49% of smoking schoolchildren believe that smoking is prohibited under any circumstances, except in certain situations associated with extreme stress, in order to alleviate the effects of a psychogenic factor. 34% of schoolchildren allow occasional smoking in the company to relieve tension and fatigue, however, 5.2% of smokers see smoking as a completely normal phenomenon of life, which should be present in the life of a modern young person. But surprisingly, the absolute majority of both smokers and non-smokers would not like to see their children with a cigarette, and only 2.7% of smokers consider it possible to form this habit in children, but not earlier than 17-18 years old.

About the level of knowledge about the dangers of smoking on human health, 53.6% of respondents reported that they did not know anything about the dangers of nicotine, 12.8% heard from their parents, 11.2% received information from the media, 8.9% of teenagers discussed this problem with friends, only 4.0% of students were familiar with the effects of nicotine on the body. Finally, 1.7% of teenagers limited their "knowledge" to a warning on cigarette packs.

The number of smoking relatives in the family is significantly related to the smoking of schoolchildren. So, in families where there are no smokers, 17.8% of boys and 10.2% of girls tried to smoke; in families where three or more relatives smoke, 87.3% of boys and 64.9% of girls. A similar trend can be observed with regard to those who continue to smoke: in families where there

are no smoking relatives, 18.2% of boys and 7.3% of girls smoke, whereas in families where there are three or more smoking relatives - 82.4% of boys and 59.5% of girls.

Teachers showed better awareness in the prevention of bad habits. They referred to the development of state programs; the interest of government bodies in the work of social services; the activity of society, schools, and families in relation to the physical, moral, and labor education of young people; the improvement of psychological and pedagogical assistance to adolescents, parents, and teachers in schools and social services. Parents place great emphasis on the organization of youth leisure and educational work of the school.

Research suggests that the main motives for alcoholism and smoking are adolescent reactions - grouping: in interpersonal relationships, the fear of being rejected by the group dominates, the fear of being unprofitably different from friends; alcohol consumption and smoking, according to teenagers, makes everyone equal. The increasing attractiveness of alcohol lies in an unconscious, illusory effect. Not alcohol itself, as such, but the projection of expectation, creates in the teenager's mind a picture that alcohol and nicotine have "unique" properties: they facilitate the process of communication, relieve tension, "open" creative consciousness, give self-confidence, cheer up, i.e. create a "comfort zone" (75 out of 60 people% have such feelings). From here, it seems to us, a dangerous path begins for the development of alcoholism and smoking among adolescents.

As studies have shown, extreme parenting options, i.e. where there is a blocking of leading activities; disrespect and rejection of the child's feelings; lack of self-affirmation and independence, disclosure of potential creative abilities; ignorance of the psychological characteristics of children and the early formation of bad habits begins as a possible way to resolve a severe internal conflict. Violations of family upbringing determine the peculiarities of character (accentuation), which are a risk factor for early alcoholism and tobacco smoking in adolescents.

We systematize the risk factors of early alcoholism and tobacco smoking in adolescents that arise: at the macro level: the lack of a clear state program aimed at early prevention of harmful habits in adolescents; socio-economic crisis; moral and spiritual impoverishment of society; lack of an integrated training system for organizing and conducting preventive work; at the meso level: the presence of high indicators in the territory migration flows, high criminality; media exposure; youth subculture; alcohol and tobacco advertising company; at the micro level: the weakening of the role of the family as the main institution of socialization of adolescents; an increase in the number of families leading an antisocial lifestyle; low psychological and pedagogical culture of parents; shortcomings of the pedagogical process contributing to school maladaptation; antisocial adolescent environment; psychophysiological personality traits (high level of anxiety, aggressiveness; inadequate self-esteem; lack of value orientations and socially positive low resistance to stress; inability to organize leisure time; adolescent reactions - grouping, imitation, emancipation, and others).

The result of the pedagogical prevention system was a decrease in the level of anxiety and aggressiveness of adolescents, as one of the main risk factors for the early formation of bad habits in adolescents. Qualitative analysis indicates cognitive restructuring: awareness of problems; reassessment of one's own personality; reassessment of the environment (improvement of constructive communication: the use of feedback, listening skills, identification, reflection, the ability to empathize and be attentive to others); actualization of self-knowledge; mastery of

confident behavior strategies by adolescents; reducing the involvement of adolescents in alcoholism and tobacco smoking.

The diagnosis of early alcoholism and tobacco smoking among adolescents of experimental and control groups after experimental work confirmed the effectiveness of the pedagogical prevention system, the dynamism of this process, the interconnectedness of all its components, and the variability of its formation depending on the age characteristics of the teenager.

The result of working with the family was the resolution of tasks: family diagnostics, in order to determine the style of upbringing and interpersonal relations in the family; improvement of psychological and pedagogical culture; resolution of interpersonal conflicts; development of measures for the long-term development of a teenager based on cooperation and mutual understanding.

The result of preventive work with teachers were the following indicators: activation to self-knowledge, removal of personal anxiety as a condition for an adequate perception of reality; improvement of empathy and communication skills; improvement of psychological and pedagogical culture.

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O'RTA OSIYO XONLIKLARI DAVRIDA BOJXONA VA SAVDO MASALASI**Haydarova Malika Shaxriddin qizi****Ideal study xususiy maktabi tarix fani o'qituvchisi****Tel: +99890 401 19 29 Email:****xaydarovamalika12@gmail.com**

Annotatsiya: Maqolada O'rta Osiyo xonliklarining tarixiy savdo karvonlari, bojxona faoliyatining rivojlanib borishi va savdogarlarning dunyo ahamiyatidagi tovarlari masalalari yoritilgan bo'lib, sayohatnomalar, kundaliklar va statistika materiallari asos qilib olindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Karvonsaroy, sardoba, bojxona, tranzit, Tarif ibn Malluk, diplomatik, Marv, Turfon, savdo, dukt, Tuya.

Annotation: The article covers historical trade caravans of Central Asian khanates, the development of customs activities and the world-important goods of merchants, based on travelogues, diaries and statistical materials.

Key words: Caravanserai, cistern, customs, transit, Tarif ibn Malluk, diplomatic, Marv, Turfon, trade, ducat, Tuya.

Biz tadqiq qilayotgan ushbu mavzu bugun mamlakatimiz hamda uning iqtisodiy salohiyati uchun naqadar dolzarb ekanini barchamiz yaxshi bilamiz. Eng muhimi mavzu yuzasidan tarixda savdo yo'llarining ahamiyatini ochib, bojxona faoliyati rivojlanishini yillar ketma-ketligida o'rganamiz.

O'rta Osiyo xonliklari o'rtasidagi savdo yo'llari bo'ylab o'nlab rabotlar, karvonsaroylar, sardobalar qurilgan. Masalan, Buxoro - Samarqand yo'li bo'yida joylashgan mashhur Raboti Malik karvonsaroyi, Buxoro-Qarshi yo'li bo'yida joylashgan Qorovulbozor karvonsaroyi, sardobasi, Kasbi, Qarshi, Qamashi sardobalari, Bo'zachi raboti savdo karvonlari xavfsizligini hamda ularni ichimlik suvi bilan ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynagan. Karvonlarni suv bilan ta'minlashda quduqlar ham katta rol o'ynagan. O'rta Osiyoning dasht va cho'llarida qadimdan ko'plab quduqlar barpo etilgani ma'lum. Ko'rib chiqilayotgan davrda Buxoro - Marv oralig'idagi cho'l hududida quduqlar 2-5 sajendan 10-11 sajengacha chuqurlikda qazilgan.

Tadqiqot ishi doirasida Markaziy Osiyo bojxona tarixiga doir ma'lumotlar tahlili qilinib, mintaqada mavjud savdo yo'llari, nazorat tayanch maskanlar, xonliklar davrida mavjud karvonsaroylarning bojxonaga doir vazifalari, tovar va yig'imlar miqdori, chegara davlatlar bilan savdo munosabatlari, tranzit savdoda vositachilik va boj masalalari kabi jarayonlar yoritib berilgan. Bundan kelib chiqadiki Markaziy Osiyoda bojxona sohasidagi tashkiliy-boshqaruv xususiyatlari, qonunchilik normalari (diniy qoidalar asosida), iqtisodiy-moliyaviy jihatlar o'rganish, manbalarni tahlil qilish, O'rta Osiyo xonliklarida mavjud bojxonalar tovar-pul munosabatlari va iqtisodiy hayotga ta'siri masalalarini o'rganish yana bir alohida masala hisoblanadi[1:197-b].

Savdo sotiqdagi tashkiliy-boshqaruv tizimi rivojlanishi, davlat byudjetini to'ldirish hamda xalqaro diplomatik munosabatlarni tartibga solish masalalari boj-tarif siyosatida o'zgarishlar bo'lib turgan[1:198-b]. Davlat ehtiyoji uchun kerakli oziq-ovqat, qurol-yarog' kabi muhim tovarlar xattoki bojsiz mamlakatga olib kelingani, ittifoqchi mamlakatlar uchun boj tariflari pasaytirilganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Dastlab savdo tovarlaridan olinadigan oddiy yig'imlar keyinchalik bojxona siyosatida qo'llaniladigan "tarif" so'zining qo'llanilishiga olib keldi ("tarif" so'zi arab sarkardasi Tarif ibn Malluk nomi bilan bog'liq ravishda vujudga kelgan, hozirgi Ispaniya janubida Tarif shahri o'sha davr uchun savdogarlardan boj to'lovlari olinadigan port-shahar edi).

Xiva xonligida ichki va tashki tranzit savdo aloqalarida mamlakatda yashovchi afg'on savdogarlari kabi tojiklar, xindlar va eronlik savdogarlar katta rol o'ynagan. G. Gilmersenning "Хива, в нынешнем своем состоянии" maqolasida karvonlardan boj solig'i pul bilan olinishi va aniq soliq miqdori belgilanmaganligi, soliq avval Urganchda, keyinchalik Xivada olinganligini xabar qiladi. G.I.Danilevskiy Xivada musulmon savdogarlardan 2%, rus savdogarlaridan 5% boj solig'i olinganligini ta'kidlaydi[2:62-63-b].

G.Tompson Buxoroda boj solig'i olinishiga o'z e'tiborini qaratgan. Buxoroda hamma keltiriladigan tovarlardan 1%, olib chiqiladigan tovarlardan esa 10% soliq olingan. Tinchlik davrlarida boj solig'idan keladigan foyda yiliga 1000 dukatni tashkil qilgan. Xuddi shunday, Xiva xoni xazinasiga tushadigan boj solig'i foydasi yiliga 100 dukatgacha yetgan. Shundan ko'rinib turibdiki, Xivada Buxoroga nisbatan savdo aylanishi ancha past bo'lgan[3:208-213-b].

1843 yili "Мануфактур и торговли" jurnalida nashr qilingan maqola Xiva orqali Rossiya Eron va Buxoro bilan savdo qilishi va Xivadan ketadigan tuyadan bir zolotnikdan, Xivaga kirib keladigan tovarlardan esa 1/40 miqdorda soliq olinishi xabar qilingan. Bozorlarda va savdo bo'ladigan joylarda boj solig'i olingan. Sotilgan tuya uchun xazinaga 3 rubl, ot, xo'kiz va qoramol uchun 1 rubl, qo'ydan 50 kopek soliq olingan[4].

Tadqiqot doirasida biz birmuncha chet ellik sayyohlarning kundaliklari, yozib qoldirgan asarlari hamda ularning ma'lumotlaridan foydalanishimiz maqsadga muvofiqdir. XVI asar ikkinchi yarmida Turkiyadan Hindiston so'ng Afg'oniston va Yorkend orqali Xitoyga sayohat qilgan Turk sultonining shaxsiy kotibi bo'lgan turkiyalik Sayfi Chelebiy sayohatnomasi bo'lib, asar muallifi o'z safari davomida Yorkend xonligining Qashg'ar, Xami va Turfon shaharlarida savdo sotiq bilan shug'ullangan buxorolik savdogarlarni uchratganligi, ular bu shahardagi yirik bozorlardan Xitoyga olib borib sotish uchun ot va qoshtosh ya'ni, nefrit sotib olganligi to'g'risida ma'lumot bergan[5].

XVII asr boshlarida Evropadan Hindiston va Xitoyga sayohat qilgan asli portugaliyalik missioner Benedikt Goes ham Turfonning yirik bozorlarida uchratgan, Buxoro, Qashg'ar va Xitoy o'rtasidagi savdoda katta rol o'ynagan buxorolik savdogarlar haqida safarnomasida guvohlik bergan[6]. Ular yani savdogarlar savdodan mamnun sababi savdo karvoni talanmaydi va ulardan boj savdo xajmiga qaraganda kam miqdorda olinadi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, xonliklarning tashqi savdo aloqalari va uning holati borasida bugungacha mahalliy va xorijlik olimlar tomonidan ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Ularda mahalliy manba yoki xonliklarga tashrif buyurgan xorijlik sayohatchilarning asarlaridagi ma'lumotlarga asoslangan holda xonliklarning xalqaro ahvoli va karvon yo'llari to'g'risida turli nazariyalar ilgari surildi va davom etmoqda.

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6. The journey of Benedict Goes from Agra to Chitay, p. 207

KOGNITIV TILSHUNOSLIK VA UNING XORIJIY TILNI O'QITISHDAGI O'RNI**Radjapova Gavhar Kurbonovna**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola kognitiv tilshunoslikning xorijiy tilni o'qitishdagi rolini o'rganib, uning tilni tushunish va o'zlashtirishni kuchaytirish imkoniyatlarini beradi. Kognitiv tilshunoslik til, ong va tajriba o'rtasidagi munosabatlarga urg'u berib, an'anaviy usullardan tashqariga chiqadigan o'qitish uslubiga innovatsion yondashuvlarni taklif etadi. Kontseptual metafora, timsol va xorijiy tildan foydalanib o'rganish kabi asosiy tushunchalarni o'zida aks ettirib, maqola yanada samarali va qiziqarli til o'qitishni yaratish uchun qanday qo'llash mumkinligini namoyish etadi. Ushbu maqola kognitiv tilshunoslikni o'qitish amaliyotida foydalanishni targ'ib qilib, shu jumladan, yanada yaxlit va mazmunli til o'rganish tajribasini rivojlantirish orqali xorijiy til ta'limiga hissa qo'shishiga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *Kognitiv tilshunoslik, konseptual metafora, metodologiya, kontekst, lingvistik kompetensiya, konseptualizatsiya, kognitiv strategiya, rasm sxemalari, polisemiya, konstrual, multimediya resurslari.*

Annotation: This article explores the role of cognitive linguistics in teaching a foreign language, highlighting its potential to enhance language comprehension and acquisition. Cognitive linguistics offers innovative approaches to the teaching method that go beyond traditional methods, with an emphasis on the relationship between language, mind, and experience. Reflecting basic concepts such as conceptual metaphor, symbolism and learning using foreign languages, the article demonstrates how to apply it to create more effective and interesting language teaching. This article aims to make a lasting contribution to foreign language education by promoting the use of cognitive linguistics in teaching practice, including developing a more holistic and meaningful language learning experience.

Keywords: *Cognitive linguistics, conceptual metaphor, methodology, context, linguistic competence, conceptualization, cognitive strategy, image schemas, polysemy, construal, multimedia resources.*

So'nggi yillarda kognitiv tilshunoslik xorijiy tillarni o'rganish borasida muhim soha sifatida paydo bo'ldi va biz xorijiy tillarni qanday tushunishimiz va egallashimiz haqida chuqur tushunchalarni taqdim etib kelmoqda. Kognitiv tilshunoslik til, aql va tajriba o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlikni o'rganib, tilshunoslikning ushbu sohasi tillarni o'qitishda yaxlit yondashuvni ta'minlaydi, tilni o'rganishda ishtirok etadigan aqliy jarayonlarini oshirishiradi.

Kognitiv tilshunoslik "til aqliy qobiliyatimizning ajralmas qismi" degan fikrga asoslanadi. Lingvistik bilimlar boshqa bilim turlaridan ajralib turmaydi, balki bizning idrokimiz, xotiramiz va kontseptualizatsiya jarayonlari bilan chuqur bog'liqdir. Ushbu yondashuv tilni o'z qoidalari bilan

boshqariladigan avtonom tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqadigan an'anaviy qarashlardan farq qiladi. Kognitiv tilshunoslikning asosiy tamoyillari:

1. Timsol: Til bizning tanamizdagi tajribalarimizdan kelib chiqib, bizning atrof-muhit bilan jismoniy o'zaro munosabatlarimiz tajribamizni kontseptsiya va og'zaki bayon qilish usulini shakllantiradi. Masalan, baxt uchun "boshi ko'klarga uchmoq" va qayg'u uchun "bag'rini yerga bermoq" kabi fazoviy metaforalar bizning dunyodagi jismoniy yo'nalishimizni aks ettiradi. Xuddi shunday, ingliz tilida nazorat qilish uchun "narsalarning tepasida bo'lish- being on the top of things" va nazoratni yo'qotish uchun "nurash, parchalanish – falling apart" kabi iboralar muvozanat va barqarorlik haqidagi jismoniy tajribalarimizga asoslanadi.

2. Kontseptual metafora nazariyasi: Ushbu nazariya mavhum tushunchalarni aniq tajribalarga asoslangan metafora orqali tushuntiradi. Masalan, biz ko'pincha pul nuqtai-nazaridan ("vaqt sarflash-spending time", "vaqtni tejash-saving time") vaqt haqida gapiramiz va metafora mavhum narsalar haqidagi tushunchamizni qanday shakllantirishimizni ko'rsatadi. Yana bir misol "vaqt sarflash-investing time" bo'lib, vaqtni moliyaviy investitsiyaga o'xshatadi va sarflangan sa'y-harakatlardan daromad kutadi.

3. Tildan foydalanishga asoslangan nazariya: Xorijiy tilni o'rganish tildan foydalanish natijasida paydo bo'lgan deb hisoblanadi. Belgilangan grammatik qoidalarni o'zlashtirish o'rniga, o'quvchilar mazmunli kontekstda ya'ni so'zga izoh(definition) yoki narsa va u bilan mashq qilish orqali lingvistik kompetentsiyani rivojlantiradi. Masalan, bolalar "ball" so'zini to'p bilan o'ynash va uni shu kontekstda qayta-qayta eshitish orqali o'rganadilar. Xuddi shunday, masalan ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilar ingliz tilida suhbatlar qilish, o'qish va yozish orqali o'rganayotgan tilini rivojlantiradilar.

Xorijiy tilni o'qitish metodologiyasiga kognitiv tilshunoslikning muhim ta'sirlari:

1. Kontekstli o'rganish(Contextualized learning): Kontekstning ahamiyatini anglagan holda, tilni o'qitishda real hayotda kommunikativ vaziyatlarda amalga oshirilishiga e'tiborini qaratish lozim. Ushbu yondashuv o'quvchilarga amaliy til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga va tildan foydalanishning madaniy nozikliklarini tushunishga yordam beradi. Masalan, kundalik ishlarimizni aks ettiruvchi rolli o'yinlardan foydalanish o'quvchilarning kontekstual tushunchasini oshirishi mumkin

2. Ma'noga e'tiborni jamlash: Grammatik qoidalarni yodlashdan ko'ra, tilni o'qitishga ustuvor ahamiyat berishi kerak. O'qituvchilar buni haqiqiy materiallardan foydalangan holda va o'quvchilarni o'z g'oyalari va tajribalarini o'rganayotgan tilida ifoda etishga undash orqali osonlashtirishi mumkin. Ushbu yondashuv til o'rganuvchining fikrini etkazishi uchun tildan tabiiy foydalanishiga kuchli ta'sur qiladi.

3. Metaforani bilish: O'quvchilarga metaforalarni tushunish va ulardan foydalanishga yordam berish ularning lingvistik va kognitiv qobiliyatlarini oshirishi mumkin. Masalan, o'rganilayotgan tilda "vaqt-pul – time is money" kabi umumiy metaforalarni o'rganishi o'quvchilarning madaniy tushunchalarini chuqurlashtirishi va majoziy tilni talqin qilish va ishlab chiqarish qobiliyatini yaxshilashi mumkin.

4. Tana a'zolarining harakatlari: Til darslarida jismoniy mashqlar va intuitiv tajribalarni kiritish tilning tana a'zolari harakatini kuchaytirishi mumkin. Rol o'ynash, imo-ishoralarga asoslangan tadbirlar va multimedia resurslari o'rganishni yanada qiziqarli va samarali qilishi mumkin. Masalan, harakat fe'llarini o'rgatish uchun imo-ishoralardan foydalanish o'quvchilarga jismoniy harakatlarni lingvistik analoglari bilan bog'lashga yordam beradi.

5. Kognitiv strategiyalar: Vizualizatsiya, aqliy xaritalash va bog'lab yodlash metodlar kabi kognitiv strategiyalarni o'rgatish lug'atni mustahkamlash va xotirada saqlashda yordam beradi. Ushbu strategiyalar miyaning axborotni qayta ishlash va tartibga solishning tabiiy usullaridan foydalanadi. Masalan, so'zni ma'lum bir kontekstda tasavvur qilish yoki uni tanish tushuncha bilan bog'lash xotirani yaxshilashi mumkin.

6. O'zaro suhbat va aqliy jarayonga asoslangan til o'rganish: Ushbu yondashuv o'quvchilarga tilni tabiiy va intuitiv tushunishga yordam berib, takroriy foydalanish orqali til me'yorlari va tuzilmalarini o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi. Muntazam suhbatlar va yozish mashqlari bilan shug'ullanish bu jarayonni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Xulosa o'rinda shuni ta'kidlash joizki, kognitiv tilshunoslik xorijiy tillarni o'rganish va o'qitishning murakkabliklarini tushunish uchun boy qarashlarni taqdim qiladi. Tilning kognitiv va hayotiy tajribadan kelib chiqqan jihatlariga e'tibor qaratib, o'qituvchilar yanada samarali va qiziqarli o'qitish amaliyotini rivojlantirishlari mumkin. Til, ong va tajriba o'rtasidagi aloqalarni o'rganishda davom etar ekanmiz, kognitiv tilshunoslikning tushunchalari, shubhasiz, til ta'limi kelajagini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

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“GO’ZAL VA NAVQIRON XUDOYORXON O’RDASI”

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QDPI Tarix yo`nalishi I-bosqich talabasi

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Qo‘qon xonligining so‘nggi hukmdori Xudoyorxon davrida Markaziy Osiyodagi eng noyob arxitektura yodgorliklaridan biri 1863-1870 – yillarda qurilgan Xudoyorxon o‘rdasi qurilish ishlari, o‘ziga xos me‘morchilik sanoati haqida ma‘lumot beriladi.

Абстрактный. В данной статье представлены сведения о строительных работах Орды Худойрхана, одного из самых уникальных архитектурных памятников Средней Азии, построенного в 1863-1870 годах в период правления Худойрхана, последнего правителя Коканского ханства, и уникальной архитектурной отрасли.

Abstract. In this state, the information about the construction works of the Order of Khudoyorkhana, one of the most unique architectural monuments of Central Asia, built in 1863-1870 and during the reign of Khudoyorkhana, the last ruler of the Kokhan Khanate, and a unique architectural branch.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘rda , zarrin saroy, darvozaxona, peshtoq, Xo‘qand, salomxona

Ключевые слова: Орда, золотой дворец, сторожка, пешток, Коканд, Саломхана.

Key words: Horde, golden palace, gatehouse, roof, Khoqand, salomkhana

Buyuk tarixda hech narsa izsiz ketmaydi. U xalqlarning qonida, tarixiy xotirasida saqlanadi va amaliy ishlarida namoyon bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun ham u qudratlidir. Tarixiy merosni asrab avaylash, o‘rganish va avlodlardan avlodlarga qoldirish davlatimiz siyosatining eng muhim ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir”.

Sh.M.Mirziyoyev

Barchamizga ma‘lumki mustaqilligimiz tariximizni xolisona, tarafkashlikka yo‘l qo‘ymasdan yoritish vazifasini yukladi. O‘zbek xalqi ko‘hna va buyuk o‘tmishga ega ekanligi bugungi kunda hech kimga sir emas. Bugungi kunda yurtimizda amalga oshirilayotgan tub islohotlar jamiyatimiz hayotining barcha sohalariga chuqur kirib borib, ulkan o‘zgarishlar ro‘y bermoqda. Ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad – buyuk xalqqa munosib buyuk kelajakni yaratishdir. Bunyodkor xalqimiz ko‘p ming asrlik tarixi davomida ulkan bunyodkorlik ishlarini amalga oshirgan bo‘lib, uning namunalari bugungi kunda ham o‘zining mahobati va nafisligi bilan kishilarni lol qoldirmoqda. Jannatmakon O‘zbekistonning marvaridi bo‘lgan Farg‘ona zamini tarixiy madaniy yodgorliklarining qadimiyligi bilan xalqimiz tarixida munosib o‘rin tutadi. Bu yerda mavjud bo‘lgan moddiy madaniyat namunalarini o‘rganish va ularni ilmiy iste‘molga kiritish va yosh avlodni Vatanga muhabbat ruhida tarbiyalash muhim vazifalardan hisoblanib kelinmoqda.

Farg‘ona vodiysining eng qadimiy shaharlaridan biri Qo‘qon shahrining tarixiy-madaniy obidalari, muqaddas ziyoratgohlari asrlar davomida o‘z qadrini, ko‘rinishini yo‘qotmay saqlanib kelinmoqda. Qo‘qon shahri tarixan ilm-ma‘rifat, madaniyat, ma‘naviyat markazi hisoblanadi. 1709-yilda Qo‘qon xonligining tashkil topishi bilan bu hududda bir qancha noyob me‘moriy obidalar qurila boshlandi. Ularning orasida madrasalar, saroylar, masjidlar va boshqa binolar alohida o‘rin tutadi. Ularning ayrimlari hozirgi kunga qadar saqlanib qolingan.⁴

⁴ T. Nuridinov, X. Sodiqov- “Mening jonajon shahrim”. Farg‘ona-2022/ 15-B

Xo'qandi latif Markaziy Osiyoning eng yirik siyosiy, ijtimoiy, ma'naviy markazlaridan biri sifatida mashhur bo'lib kelgan. Garchi hozir rasman "Qo'qon" deb atalsa-da, manbalarda "Xo'qand" hamda "Xo'qandi latif" shaklida qalamga olib kelingan. Shahar nomining kelib chiqishi borasida turli talqinlar aytilgan. Bu talqinlar ichida eng mo'tabari, ahli ilm tomonidan tan olingani quyidagichadir: qadimgi turkiy tilda "Xo'" – shamol, "kand, kent, qand" – shahar ma'nosini beradi. Shahar iqlimi tahlili natijalaridan ma'lum bo'lishicha, shaharda bir yilda o'rta hisobda 240 kun turli tezlikda shamol esib turadi. Shaharning iqlimi mo'tadil, suvi totli va pokiza, havosi yugurik, aholisi imon-e'tiqodli, odobli, xushmuomala, xushtavoze, nozikta'b, hozirjavob, mehmondo'st, savobtalab, she'riyatga, mutoyibaga moyil, ko'cha va maydonlari, hovli-haramlari orasta bo'lganligi va boshqa fazilatlar tufayli unga "latif" sifati berilgan⁵.

Shaharning farzandi sifatida shuni ta'kidlab o'tishdan mamnunmizki, jahonda "Sharif" sifatini olgan shahar oltita bo'lsa, "Latif" sifatini olgan shahar yagona Xo'qanddir. 2009-2011-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Arxeologiya institutining Qo'qon arxeologik ekspeditsiyasi tomonidan olib borilgan qazuv ishlari asnosida shahar zamini qatlam-qatlam o'rganildi. Mutaxassislar topildiqlarni tahlil qilib, "shahar taxminan milodiy eradan oldingi I asrda vujudga kelgan" degan xulosaga keldilar.

XIX asrning muhtasham va muazzam obidalaridan biri bo'lmish Xudoyorxon saroyi Turkiston zaminida saqlanib qolgan uchta saroy majmualaridan biridir. Ularning birinchisi Xivadagi Toshhovli saroyi, ikkinchisi Buxoro Arki, uchinchi esa Xudoyorxon saroyidir.

Qo'qon xonligi mavjud bo'lgan davrda (1709-1876 yillar) xonlar tarafidan yetti marta saroy qurdirilganligi ma'lum. Zamona zayli bilan ularning oltitasi yo'q bo'lib ketgan. Xudoyorxon saroyi esa ularning ettinchisi bo'lib, hozirda uning kichik bir qismi saqlanib qolgan. Xudoyorxon saroyi "O'rda" deb ham atalgan. "O'rda" atamasining ma'nosiga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, dastlab bu so'z "davlat", "saltanat" ma'nolariga ega bo'lgan. Keyinchalik "davlat boshlig'i qarorgohi" tariqasida o'zgarib borgan. Demak, "O'rda" - "xon qarorgohi" demakdir.

Manbalardan ma'lum bo'lishicha, Xudoyorxon saroyi o'rnida Sayyid Muhammad Umarxon tomonidan qurdirilgan "Zarrinsaroy" nomli saroy bo'lgan. 1842-yilda Buxoro amiri Nasrulloxonning Qo'qonga bostirib kelshni oqibatida bu saroy vayron etilgan⁶.

Sayyid Muhammad Xudoyorxon o'z hokimiyatining dastlabki yillarida "Jahonaro" saroyida istiqomat qilgan. Mazkur saroy davr talabiga javob bermay qolganligi va bu yerda otasi hamda akasining o'ldirilganligi sababli Xudoyorxon unda yashashni istamay, Zarrinsaroy o'rnida yangi saroy binosini qurdirishga farmon beradi. Qurilish ishlari 1863-yilda boshlanadi. Unga sarkor etib mashhur me'mor Mir Ubaydullo Muhandis Ho'qandiy tayinlanadi. Shuningdek, me'morchilikda dong'i taratgan ustalardan Usta Abdulla Roshidoni, Muhammad Turdiali, Usta Fozilxo'ja, Isavoy Maxsum, Mullo Ahmad Domullo, Muhammad Olim sirchi va boshqalar bino qurilishiga jalb etilganlar. Dastlab ganchdan saroyning kichik nusxasi (maketi) tayyorlanadi. U xon tomonidan tasdiqlanganidan keyin qurilish ishlari boshlanadi. Xudoyorxon vaqtincha taxtdan ketgandan so'ng qurilish ishini Sulton Sayyidxon bir muddat davom ettiradi. 1865-yilda Xudoyorxon taxtni qayta

⁵ Xo'qandiy, Muhammad Yahyoxon – Xo'qandi latif manoqibi. (tazkira) - T:"Movarounnahr".2018. 12-bet.

⁶ T. Nuridinov, X. Sodiqov- "Mening jonajon shahrim". Farg'ona-2022/16-B

egallagach, qurilish ishlari keng ko‘lamda davom ettirilib, 1871-yilda yakunlanadi. Bezak ishlari esa 1873 yilda to‘liq tugallangan⁷. Biz g‘urur bilan shu jumlani kiritishimiz mumkinki hozirgi paytda ham ichki va tashki turistlar tashrif buyurishganida ushbu saroyi jozibadorligidan va hashamatlilikidan ham lol qolishadi. Albatta saroy o‘z ustalari tomonidan juda muhtasham qilib qurilgan.

Xudoyorxon saroyining hozirgi kunda saqlanib qolgan qismlarini quyidagi tasniflarga bo‘lish mumkin:

Peshtoq- saroyning saqlanib qolgan qismlaridan biridir. Xudoyorxon saroyining peshtoqlari rang-barang, guli-guliga monand koshinlar bilan bezatilgan.

Koshinlar – turli xil ranglarga bo‘yalgan, sirlangan, ya‘ni usti yaltiroq parda bilan qoplangan sopol lappaklardir. Koshinlar maxsus xumdonlarga pishirib keltirilganidan so‘ng koshinkor ustalar gulini-guliga, shaklini shakliga moslab devorga maxsus loy vositasida o‘rnatganlar peshtoqining chap tomonidagi burj mezanasi ostiga “Alloh” degan so‘z yozilgan. Koshinlar orasidan turtib chiqqan yog‘ochlar esa imorat sarroflarining ichki qismi bo‘lib, devordagi namni surib chiqarish, fonus osish hamda ko‘z tegishini oldini olish kabi vazifalarni bajargan. Xudoyorxon saroyi darvozasi chinor daraxtidan tayyorlangan. Ushbu darvozada fors tilida o‘yib bitilgan hikmatlar naqshlar bilan shu darajada uyg‘unlashib ketganki, uni darxol ilg‘ab olish qiyin. Darvozaxonadan to‘g‘ri yurilsa asosiy xovliga chiqiladi. Bunda o‘ng tomonda devon, chap tomonda esa xonning qabulxonasi joylashgan. Xudoyorxonga bu saroyda besh yilgina yashash nasib etgan. 1876-yilda Qo‘qon xonligi ruslar tomonidan tugatilgandan so‘ng saroy pastki qismlari buzib tashlanib, o‘rniga qal‘a qurilgan. Saroyning qolgan qismi shahar garnizoni ixtiyoriga berilgan. Binoning yuqori qismi xam asta sekin buzilib, dastlab qurilganda 114 xonadan iborat bo‘lgan, keyinchalik saroyning orqa tomonidagi qismi buzilib ketgan. Hozirgi kunda uning 19 ta xonasi saqlanib qolgan. Keyinchalik Xudoyorxon saroyi rus hokimiyati davrida tamirlanib, ayrim xonalarning qiyofasi o‘zgargan. Biroq asli holati saqlanib, qolgan xona ham mavjud hisoblanib, ilgari saroy masjidi bo‘lgan. Ba‘zi manbalarda esa bu xona xonning bosh vaziri Otabek noibning xonasi bo‘lganligi aytib o‘tilgan.

Shuni aytib o‘tishimiz joizki ushbu yuqorida keltirib o‘tilgan xona go‘zal, uni bezatishda xalq amaliy san‘atining barcha turlari qo‘llanilgan. Xona shifti murakkab va go‘zal uslubda ishlangan bo‘lib, ulardagi xovuzaklar go‘zallik baxsh etish bilan birga xonaning salqinligini ham ta‘minlagan. O‘rda binosi o‘z davrining yirik saroy inshootlaridan bo‘lib, maydoni sakkiz gektarni tashkil etgan.

Inshoot to‘rt tarkibiy qismdan iborat bo‘lgan: 1. Tashqi saroy. (qal‘a) 2. O‘rta saroy. 3. Ichki saroy. 4. Bog‘.

Tashqi, o‘rta va ichki saroylarning sharq tomonga qaragan va bir o‘q yo‘nalishida joylashgan o‘z darvozasi bo‘lgan. Birinchi darvoza hozirgi istirohat bog‘ining ramziy darvozasi o‘rnida joylashgan. Inshoot tog‘ri to‘rtburchak shaklida qurilmagan. Joyning relyefi, atrofdagi imoratlarning joylashuvi, Umarxon davridan qolgan bog‘ning tuzlishi va boshqa omillar geometrik aniqlikka erishishga imkon bermagan.

O‘rda binosi ma‘muriy jihatdan ham bir necha yirik qismlarga bo‘linadi: 1.Qal‘a. 2. Davlatxona. 3. Haram. 4. Shahnishin. 5. Xo‘jalik bo‘limi. 6. Ma‘naviy bo‘lim. Ushbu ma‘muriy qismlar inshootning turli me‘moriy qismlariga joylashgan. Mazkur bo‘limlar o‘z navbatida ko‘plab bo‘limlardan iboratdir. Ichki saroy yerdan to‘rt gaz balandlikdagi, atrofi g‘ishtli poydevor

⁷ T. Nuridinov, X. Sodiqov- “Mening jonajon shahrim”. Farg‘ona-2022/16-B

bilan mustaxkamlangan sun'iy tepalik ustiga qurilgan. Ostqurmaning uzunligi 143 metr, eni 68 metr. Maydoni 1 gektar atrofida. Inshootning Haramgacha bo'lgan qismi bir qavatli, Haram esa ikki qavatli qilib qurilgan. Ichki saroy yetti hovli va bir yuz o'n to'rt xonadan iborat. 114 raqami musulmonlar uchun muqaddasdir, illo, Qur'oni karim 114 suradan iborat, shu tufayli, me'morlarimiz bu muqaddas raqamni o'z imoratlarida ifodalashga harakat qilishgan. Jumladan, Xudoyorxon tomonidan qurdirilgan Madrasayi Oliyda 114 hujra mavjud bo'lgan, Umarxon Jome' masjidi shiftini 114 toqiga bo'lishgan.⁸

Birinchi kichik hovli. Darvozaxonadan to'g'ri yurilsa, asosiy hovliga chiqiladi. O'ng tomonda devon, chap tomonda esa xonning Qabulxonasi joylashgan. Undan narida uzun ayvon⁹ hovlini o'rab turadi.

XIX asrning 20-yillarida bu yerda qashshoqlar qo'mitasi, qo'shchilar soyuzi kabi idoralar o'rnatilgan. 1924-yilda Farg'ona viloyat qishloq xo'jaligi va sanoat ko'rgazmasi ochilib, keyinroq shu ko'rgazma asosida muzey tashkil etilgan.

Devon - davlatning boshqaruv idorasi bo'lib, saroyning shu qismi devon ixtiyoriga berilgan. Devonxonada vazirlar, mirzolar va boshqa mansabdorlar idora ishlarini yuritganlar. Devon binosiga kiriladigan joy bir vaqtlar ayvon bo'lgan. Xonalar ko'plab buzilib ketgach, keyinchalik xonalarga ehtiyoj ortib, devon binosidagi bir qancha ayvonlar xonaga aylantirilgan.

Rus hukumati davrida xonaga zamonaviy taxta pol qoplangan va kamin uslubidagi isitish vositasi qurilgan. Ushbu kaminni qo'qonlik Mamasodiq usta qurganlar. Xonalar mankaldonlar vositasida isitilgan.

Saroyni batamom buzish boshlanmasdan oldin rus harbiylari saroy tarixini chizib qoldirgan ekan. Shu asosda me'morlar tomonidan saroy ichki qismining kichik nusxasi (maketi) tayyorlandi. Ushbu maketda saroyning barcha xonalari va hovllari: peshtoq, darvozaxona, devon, xazina, zarbxona, mehmonxona, salomxona, hujrayi xos, xonzodalar xonasi, shaxnishin va haram o'z aksini topgan.

Asosiy hovli. Bu hudud ichki saroyning asosiy hovlisi bo'lib, unda turli marosimlar: tantanalar, sunnat to'ylari, yig'ilipshar o'tkazilgan. Xon davrida hovli sathiga g'isht yotqizilgan edi. Sho'ro davrida asosiy hovlini devon hovlisidan ajratib turgan devorlar va mehmonxona inshooti buzib tashlangan edi. XX asrning 70-80 yillarida ular qayta tiklandi. G'arb tomondagi ayvonlar esa ta'mirdan chiqarildi. Sharqiy ayvon ichidagi bino peshtoqiga arab tilida quyidagi bitik bitilgan:

“Ifta yo mufattix al-abvob.

Faqir Muhammad Turdali. Sana 1286”.

Mazmuni: “Ey dorbon, eshiklarni och menga, faqir Muhammad Turdali. 1286”.

Bu jumla jannat darvozaboni Rizvonga qarata aytilgan xitobdir. Muhammad Turdali esa saroy qurilishida sarkor va ustalardan biri edi. Bu jumalarni aynan u bitib qoldirgan.

Salomxona. Bu xona xonning qabulxonasi bo'lib, rasmiy nomi “Salomxona” bo'lgan. U Sharq me'morchilik uslubida juda go'zal qilib naqshlangan. Xona shiftiga oltin suvi yurgizilgan rang bilan bezak berilgan. Xon bu yerda elchilarni, mehmonlarni, a'yonlarni va fuqarolarni qabul qilgan. Xonning o'zi mehrobdagi taxtda o'tirgan. Taxt o'sha davrda yo'qolib ketgan. Podsho Rossiyasi davrida bu xonada pravoslav cherkovi ochilgan. Shu sababli xona ko'rinishiga ayrim

⁸ Xo'qandiy, Muhammad Yahyoxon – Xudoyorxon O'rdasi – T:“Namangan”. 2016. 23-53-betlar

⁹Ayvon – bir, ikki yoki uch tomoni ochiq asosan, yog'och ustunli bostirma.

o'zgarishlar kiritilgan: eshik, derazalar o'rni, pol, mehrob ko'rinishi o'zgartirilgan. Qolgan qismi asl holatida saqlangan.

Hujrai xos. Hujrai xos so'zi forscha bo'lib, "xonning o'z xonasi" degan ma'noni anglatadi, ya'ni xon davlat ishlaridan xoli bo'lgandan so'ng shu xonada dam olgan. Kichikroq ziyofatlar, maxfiy majlislar ham shu xonada o'tkazilgan. Bu xona to'liq ta'mirlangan. Ayrim joylarida eski naqsh namunalari qoldirilgan. Hozirda xonada turli mamlakatlardan keltirilgan osori-atiqalar namoyish etilmoqda.

Xudoyorxon saroyini ko'plab chet ellik sayyoh va olimlar o'z xotiralarida yozib qoldirganlar. Masalan, 1871-yilda Qo'qon shahriga kelgan rus sayyohi saroy haqida shunday yozadi: "Ulkan soydan o'tib biz qal'a oldidagi katta maydonga kirib qoldik. Bu yerdan bundan ham yaxshiroq go'zal saroy ko'rki ochiladi. Saroy binosi balandlikda qurilganligi tufayli qal'a devori orqasidan ham ko'rinaveradi. Aslida, faqat o'rtasidagi ark bilan old tomoni (fasadi) ko'rinadi.

Qo'qon shahar me'morchilik bo'limida quyidagi ma'lumotlar saqlanadi: "XIX asr o'lka me'moriy yodgorliklari, O'rta Osiyoda saroy me'morchilik inshootlari qatorida Qo'qon xoni Xudoyorxon o'rdasi oxirgi o'rinda turadi. Saroy qurilishi 1863-yildan 1871-yilgacha davom etgan bo'lib, old tomonining koshinlar bilan bezatilishi esa 1873-yilda tugagan. Saroy qurilishida Farg'ona vodiysidan bir necha ming odam qatnashgan. Barcha qurilish ishlari qo'lda bajarilgan. Qurilishni Qo'qon xonligining turli shaharlaridan keltirilgan 80 nafar usta boshqargan. Rejalovchi va saroyning bosh me'mori Usta Mir Ubaydullo edi.

Saroy mahalliy ustalar Mulla Suyarqul va Usta Solixo'ja va buxorolik Usta Fozilxo'jalar tomonidan me'morboshi Usta Mir Ubaydullo usta boshchiligidagi qurilgan. Asosiy qurilish materiali pishgan g'isht bo'lgan.

I.I. Ibragimovning yozishicha, "1871-yilda xonning qabulxonasi osiyocha rang-baranglik bilan yevropacha komfort aralashmasi bo'lib, yevropacha jihozlari ko'proq edi, osiyocha jihozdan juda oz qolgandi: bo'yalgan shift va devordagi tokcha hamda yozilgan gilam, ko'rpacha va yostiqlar. Devorda katta oyna osig'liq turardi. Uning oldida dumaloq stol, uning ustida shamdon va yoqilgan sham turardi. Eshikning o'ng va chap tomonlarida yana ikkita kichik oynalar osilgandi, devorlar oldida buk daraxtidan tayyorlangan stullar qo'yilgan, xontaxtalarda esa chiroq yokilgan edi"¹⁰.

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytib o'tishimiz joizki, mustaqillik yillarida tarixiy shaharlar va obidalarga juda katta e'tibor berilgan bir davrda Qo'qon xoni Xudoyorxon tomonidan qurilgan, "Xudoyorxon o'rdasi"da ham katta ta'mirlash ishlari olib borildi. Birinchi prezidentimiz I.A. Karimov tashabbusi bilan "Xudoyorxon o'rdasi"da 2007-yilda yirik ta'mirlash ishlari olib borildi. Natijada birinchi hovlining chap tomonidagi ayvoni qayta yirik ta'mirdan chiqardi. Saroy va saroy joylashgan bog' maydoni ta'mirdan chiqarilib obodonlashtirildi.

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MAMLAKATDA BIZNES SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH VA IQTISODIYOTIMIZDA BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Annonatsiya: Kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirish mamlakat iqtisodiyoti rivojining garovidir. Kichik va o'rta biznesning innovatsion rivojlanishi nafaqat ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish, byudjetga tushadigan soliqlar miqdorini oshirish, balki davlat ichidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy vaziyatni yaxshilash imkonini beradi. Aholi o'rtasida ishsizlik darajasi pasayadi, mehnat o'rinlari soni ortadi, daromad oshadi, turmush darajasi yaxshilanadi. Ushbu maqolada biznes samaradorligini oshirish to'g'risida tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisod, biznes, sarmoya, hamkorlik, tadbirkorlik

Аннотация: Развитие малого и среднего бизнеса является залогом развития экономики страны. Инновационное развитие малого и среднего бизнеса позволяет не только увеличить объемы производства, увеличить объем налогов, поступающих в бюджет, но и улучшить социально-экономическую ситуацию в стране. Уровень безработицы среди населения снизится, количество рабочих мест увеличится, доходы возрастут, улучшится уровень жизни. В этой статье представлены рекомендации по повышению эффективности бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: экономика, бизнес, инвестиции, кооперация, предпринимательство.

Abstract: The development of small and medium-sized businesses is the guarantee of the development of the country's economy. Innovative development of small and medium business allows not only to increase the volume of production, to increase the amount of taxes coming to the budget, but also to improve the socio-economic situation in the country. The unemployment rate among the population will decrease, the number of jobs will increase, income will increase, and the standard of living will improve. This article provides recommendations on how to improve business performance.

Key words: economics, business, investment, cooperation, entrepreneurship

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlik sohasi jadal rivojlanib borayotgan bo'lsada, mazkur sohani yanada rivojlantirish yo'llarini aniqlash va ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifa bo'lib qolmoqda. Respublikamizda iqtisodiyotni bozor qonunlari talablari asosida shakllantirib, ishlab chiqarishni erkin raqobat muhitida olib borish muhim masala hisoblanadi. Tobora kuchayib borayotgan raqobatbardosh va talabchan ishbilarmonlik muhiti barcha tashkilotlarni, hatto notijorat tashkilotlarni ham o'z bizneslarini doimiy ravishda yaxshilashga undaydi.

Tadbirkorlik - bu shaxsiy tashabbus, tadbirkorlik qobiliyatlari va xatarni qabul qilish asosida ishlab chiqarish, xizmatlar ko'rsatish, savdo-sotiq faoliyatini tadbirlar asosida amalga oshirish orqali daromad olishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy faoliyat. Tadbirkorlik iqtisodiyot sub'ektlarining mavjud iqtisodiy, tabiiy, mehnat va intellektual salohiyatlarini oqilona sarflab, samaraliroq natijalarga erishishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Shuningdek, u bozor munosabatlari rivojlanishida iqtisodiyotni harakatlantiruvchi kuchga aylanadi.

Tadbirkorlik nazariyasini yaratishga Y.Shumpeter katta hissa qo'shgan olimdir. Shumpeterning (1982) "Innovator kontseptsiyasi" tadbirkorlik nazariyasi evolyutsiyasiga asos soldi. Y. Shumpeter "innovatsiya" tushunchasiga chuqur va mazmunli ta'rif berib, uning tarkibiga texnik yangiliklardan tashqari, yangi bozorlar, yangi ta'minot manbalari va yangi manba aloqalarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va marketing faoliyati jarayonida, moliya sohasidagi

yangiliklarni ham o'z ichiga oladi.. Tyunen (1936) tadbirkorni yuqori va alohida fazilatlariga ega, muhim qarorlar qabul qilish, tavakkal qilish, kutilmagan daromad olish va uning harakatlariga javob berish qobiliyatiga ega shaxs deb ta'riflagan. Knight (2003) A.Tyunenning yondashuvini yanada rivojlantirdi va xavf va noaniqlik kabi tushunchalarga e'tibor qaratdi.

Zamon o'zgarishi munosabati bilan kichik va o'rta biznes tushunchalari, strategiyalari, boshqaruv tamoyillari o'zgarmoqda. Ba'zi olimlar kichik biznesga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni ko'rib chiqsalar, boshqalari biznes rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladigan muammolarni ko'rib chiqadilar.

Romanenko E.V. (2008 y.) kichik biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha hududiy dasturlarning samaradorligini baholash uchun kichik biznes sub'yektlarining umumiy hududiy mahsulotdagi ulushini, viloyatdagi boshqa tadbirkorlik sub'yektlarida kichik biznesning ulushini, kichik biznes sub'yektlarining ulushini baholash zarur, deb hisoblaydilar. viloyatdagi kichik korxonalarda mehnat qilayotgan ishchilar ulushi. barcha korxonalarda ishlaydigan xodimlar soni va kichik biznes sub'ektlarining umumiy soliq tushumlaridagi ulushini baholash kerak degan yondashuvni taklif qilgan. Hududlarda kichik biznesni rivojlantirish samaradorligini soliqlar ulushiga qarab baholash mumkin.

Ya'ni, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga doir davlat dasturlari samaradorligini kuzatishda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni ning bugungi rivojlanishini tahlil qilish va baholash muhim ahamiyatga ega. Baholash natijalariga ko'ra amaldagi davlat dasturlari va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari samaradorligini aniqlash mumkin.

Mamlakatimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning izchil rivojlanib borishini ta'minlash orqali jamiyatimizning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga erishilmoqda.

Shunday ekan, endilikda kichik biznesni nafaqat son jihatdan ko'paytirish, balki uni avvalo sifat jihatdan ham rivojlantirishimiz, bu borada oddiy ishlab chiqarishdan ichki va tashqi bozorga yo'naltirilgan murakkab, yuksak texnologiyaga asoslangan ishlab chiqarishga o'tish masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratishimiz darkor.

Yurtimizda fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishning integratsiyalashuvini yanada chuqurlashtirish, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining innovatsion rivojlanish yo'llarini ishlab chiqish orqali ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarish o'rtasida o'zaro foydali aloqalarni mustahkamlashga bo'lgan e'tibor yildan-yilga oshib bormoqda.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotimizning asosiy tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish va texnik yangilash, mamlakatimizning yangi marralarni egallashi uchun kuchli turtki beradigan va jahon bozorida raqobatdoshligini ta'minlaydigan zamonaviy innovatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy qilish bo'yicha maqsadli loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda olib borilgan islohotlar natijalariga ko'ra 2024-yilning yanvar-mart oylari kichik tadbirkorlik (biznes) subyektlari tomonidan 100 279,7 mlrd so'm miqdorida qo'shilgan qiymat yoki iqtisodiyotdagi yalpi qo'shilgan qiymatning 42,7 % i yaratilgan.

Shundan 25,3 % i qishloq, o'rmon va baliqchilik xo'jaligi, 13,0 % i sanoat, 10,3 % i qurilish tarmoqlari va 51,4 % i xizmatlar sohasiga to'g'ri keldi.

Kichik tadbirkorlik (biznes) subyektlari ulushi iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarmoqlari bo'yicha qishloq, o'rmon va baliqchilik xo'jaligida 96,1 %, qurilishda 79,3 %, xizmatlar sohasida 40,6 % va sanoatda 19,1 % ni tashkil etdi.

Kelgusida biznes samaradorligini yanada oshirish maqsadida quyida bir qancha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi

Investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash:

-Investorlar uchun qulay va barqaror siyosiy, iqtisodiy va huquqiy sharoitlarni yaratish.
 -Soliq tizimini soddalashtirish, soliqlar miqdorini kamaytirish va ularning barqarorligini ta'minlash.

-Xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun qulayliklar yaratish.

-Raqobatbardosh infratuzilmani rivojlantirish.

Korxonalar faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash:

-Moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini yaratish (vergi, kredit, subsidiyalar).

-Kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini yaxshilash va malaka oshirish dasturlarini takomillashtirish.

-Innovatsion faoliyatni rag'batlantirish va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish.

-Yagona elektron platformalar orqali ishlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish.

Tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilash:

-Tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirish bo'yicha davlat siyosatini takomillashtirish.

-Qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini soddalashtirish, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirish.

-Korxonalar uchun muammolarni bartaraf etish orqali xizmatlar sifatini oshirish.

-Raqobatni rag'batlantirish va monopoliyalarning ta'sirini kamaytirish.

Ishbilarmonlik madaniyatini shakllantirish:

-Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish uchun zarur bilim va ko'nikmalar bilan ta'minlash.

-Innovatsion g'oyalar va yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish.

-Davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligini mustahkamlash.

-Xalqaro tajribalar va eng yaxshi amaliyotlarni maqsadli o'rganish va joriy etish.

Korxonaning biznes-jarayonlarini optimallashtirish butun faoliyat yoki alohida jarayonlarni qayta tashkil etish orqali korxona foydasini oshirishga, xavflarni bartaraf etishga va xarajatlarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Eng oddiy misol - zamonaviy uskunalarga o'tish. Ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish va mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash orqali mijozlar sonini ko'paytirishga va raqobatchilardan ustun turishga yordam beradi.

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MUNDARIJA / TABLE OF CONTENTS / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1	<i>Rajabova Munisa Aminboy qizi</i>	BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA SAVODXONLIKKA O'RGATISHNING STRATEGIYALARI	3-6
2	<i>Rajabova Munisa Aminboy qizi</i>	SAVODXONLIKKA ILK QADAMLAR	7-10
3	<i>Sobirjonovna Sevinch Rakhmonkulova</i>	AN OVERVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY	11-13
4	<i>Нормахамедов Бобурбек Хусанбой угли</i>	КРИМИНАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С НЕЗАКОННЫХ ПОДКЛЮЧЕНИЙ К ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИМ СЕТЯМ В КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ ЦЕЛЯХ	14-16
5	<i>Khalimova Dilrabo Jalilovna</i>	THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO SMOKING ON THE BODY OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE PREVENTION OF HARMFUL SPORTS-ORIENTED HABITS	17-21
6	<i>Haydarova Malika Shaxriddin qizi</i>	O'RTA OSIYO XONLIKLARI DAVRIDA BOJXONA VA SAVDO MASALASI	22-24
7	<i>Radjapova Gavhar Kurbonovna</i>	KOGNITIV TILSHUNOSLIK VA UNING XORIJIY TILNI O'QITISHDAGI O'RNI	25-28
8	<i>Hasanov Muxtorjon Qaxramonjon o'g'li</i> <i>Karimov Shukurullo Ravshanjon o'g'li</i>	GO'ZAL VA NAVQIRON XUDOYORXON O'RDASI	29-34
9	<i>Eshimova Gulandom</i>	MAMLAKATDA BIZNES SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH VA IQTISODIYOTIMIZDA BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISH	35-38