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THE ROLE OF SPORT IN OUR LIFE

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Abstract: *Sport holds a significant place in people's lives, offering benefits beyond physical activity. This article delves into the multifaceted role of sports, exploring its impact on physical and mental health, social connections, life skills, and community cohesion. From fostering teamwork and resilience to serving as a source of inspiration and entertainment, sports play an integral role in shaping individuals and communities.*

Keywords: *Sport, physical health, mental health, social connections, life skills, community cohesion, teamwork, resilience, inspiration, entertainment.*

Sport plays a crucial role in many people's lives. It is more than just a physical activity; it is a way of life that impacts our health, well-being, and social interactions. From the excitement of professional sports to the casual games played in backyards and parks, sports are a universal language that brings people together. Sports offer a wide range of benefits that extend far beyond the playing field. They contribute to our physical health by encouraging regular exercise, which is essential for maintaining a healthy body. Additionally, sports provide mental health benefits by reducing stress and improving mood. The social aspects of sports are equally important, as they help us build relationships, develop life skills, and foster a sense of community.

Moreover, sports serve as a source of inspiration and entertainment. Watching our favorite athletes and teams compete can be thrilling and uplifting. For many, sports heroes serve as role models, embodying the virtues of hard work, perseverance, and fair play. In times of triumph and defeat, sports teach us valuable lessons about resilience and dedication.

In this article, we will explore the multifaceted role of sports in people's lives, examining how they contribute to physical and mental health, social connections, life skills, and community spirit. By understanding the importance of sports, we can appreciate the many ways they enhance our lives and bring us together.

Physical Health. One of the main benefits of sport is that it keeps us physically fit. When we run, swim, or play games like soccer or basketball, our bodies get stronger. Regular exercise helps us stay healthy and can prevent many diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. It also helps improve our flexibility, endurance, and muscle strength. Exercise releases endorphins, which are chemicals in the brain that make us feel happy and energized. This is why people often feel good after playing sports.

Mental Health. Sport is not just good for our bodies, but also for our minds. Playing sports can reduce stress and anxiety. When we focus on a game, we take our minds off our worries and problems. This can be very relaxing and refreshing. Sport also helps improve our mood and mental well-being. Being active can help us sleep better and feel more rested. It can also increase our self-esteem and confidence. Achieving goals, whether it's scoring a goal or running a mile, gives us a sense of accomplishment.

Social Benefits. Sports can help us make new friends and build relationships. Whether we are playing on a school team, a local club, or just with friends, sports bring people together. This social interaction is important for our overall well-being. It teaches us teamwork, cooperation, and communication skills. We learn how to work together to achieve a common goal. This can be very rewarding and helps build strong bonds with others.

Life Skills. Playing sports can teach us many valuable life skills. For example, it teaches us discipline because we need to practice regularly to improve. It also teaches us how to handle success and failure. Winning feels great, but losing teaches us how to deal with disappointment and try harder next time. Sports also teach us the importance of setting goals and working hard to achieve them. We learn about dedication, perseverance, and resilience. These skills are not only useful in sports but also in other areas of life, such as school and work.

Fun and Enjoyment. One of the simplest reasons people play sports is because it is fun. The joy of playing a game, the excitement of competition, and the pleasure of being active make sports enjoyable. This fun aspect keeps people coming back to sports throughout their lives. It's a great way to relax and unwind after a long day. Whether it's a casual game with friends or a competitive match, sports provide entertainment and enjoyment.

Bringing Communities Together. Sports can bring communities together. Local sports events, school games, and even professional matches can create a sense of community pride. People come together to support their teams, celebrate victories, and share in the excitement of the games. This sense of community can be very powerful. It helps create a sense of belonging and unity. It can also inspire young people to get involved in sports and stay active.

Inspiring Role Models. Sports can also provide role models for young people. Many athletes are admired for their skills, hard work, and dedication. They can inspire young

people to set goals and work hard to achieve them. Athletes often use their fame to support good causes and make a positive impact in their communities. This can be very inspiring and motivating for young people.

In conclusion, sport plays a significant role in people's lives by promoting physical health, improving mental well-being, fostering social connections, teaching life skills, and providing fun and enjoyment. Whether you play sports or just watch them, they are an important part of our lives and our communities. Sports help us stay healthy, make friends, learn valuable skills, and have fun. They bring people together and create a sense of community. So, whether you are playing a game of soccer, running a race, or cheering for your favorite team, remember that sports play a vital role in making our lives better.

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XORIJIY TILNING BIZNES RIVOJIDAGI ROLI**Saidova Zulfizar Xudoyberdiyevna***Phd, Ingliz tili kafedrası o'qituvchisi**Buxoro davlat universiteti***Xushmamatova Nigora Urolovna****G'aniyeva Sitora Furqatovna***Buxoro davlat universiteti 3- kurs talabalari***Omonova Laylo Odiljon qizi***11-6ing 20 guruhi talabasi*

Annotatsiya: Maqola xorijiy tilning biznes rivojidadagi roli, iqtisodiyot sohasidagi til o'rganish va uning iqtisodiyotda qanday o'rni borligini tushuntiradi. Ushbu maqola, tilning biznes, xalqaro savdo, globalizatsiya kabi muhim ko'rsatkichlarda qanday rolini o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan. Tilning iqtisodiyot sohasidagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi va bu korxonalar, savdo bloklari va xorijiy tijorat bilan hamkorlikda o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Maqola, tilni o'rganishning iqtisodiyot sohasidagi muhimligini tushuntiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xorijiy til, iqtisodiyot, xalqaro savdo, biznes.

Abstract: *The article The role of a foreign language in business development, explains language learning in the field of economics and its role in the economy. This article focuses on the study of the role of language in important indicators such as business, international trade, globalization. The role of language in the economy is analyzed and it shows its influence in cooperation with enterprises, trade blocs and foreign trade. The article explains the importance of language learning in the field of economics.*

Key words: *Foreign language, economy, international trade, business.*

Biznes sohasida til, ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan muhim elementdir. Insonlar o'rtasidagi muloqotni rivojlantirish, tijoratda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lish, va global savdoda ishtirok etish uchun tilni tushunish va foydalanish muhimdir. Bu maqolada, tilning biznesda ahamiyati va bu ahamiyatni qanday kengaytirish mumkinligi ko'rsatiladi. Biznesda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun, ixtisoslashtirilgan so'z va til o'rganish, xaridorlar bilan chiroyli muloqotlarni rivojlantirishda muhimdir. Til, bir tadbirkorlikda, xaridorlar, hamkorlar va xodimlar bilan muloqotda bo'lishning yaxshi vositasi bo'lib, ishni bajarish uchun muhimdir. Mijozlar bilan taalluqli so'zlash, xizmat yoki mahsulotni sotishda katta muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadbirkor, xaridorlarga til orqali ma'lumot o'tkazish, ularning talablari va istaklari haqida xabardor bo'lish, biznesga muvofiq o'zgartirishlar kiritishda yordam bera oladi. Xaridorlar tushuntirilgan tilni tushunishadi, shuning uchun tadbirkorlar o'z mahsulotlarini sotish uchun o'zgartirishlar kiritish, reklama va xizmat ko'rsatishni takomillashtirishadi. Mijozlar tilni tushunishadi va o'zlarini uning orqali izlashadi.

Xorijiy savdo o'rtasida diplomatiya, xorijiy tadbirkorlar bilan xabarlashish va muzokaralarni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Xorijiy savdo sohasida tilni yaxshi tushunish va foydalanish, davlatlararo hamkorlikni rivojlantirishda yordam bera oladi. Xalqaro savdoni rivojlantirishda xorijiy tillarning o'zni katta. Xalqaro savdo, mamlakatlar o'rasidagi savdo munosabatlarini ifodalaydi va bir taraflar bilan boshqa taraflar o'rtasidagi savdolarni oshiradi. Xalqaro savdo orqali mamlakatlarning iqtisodiyotlarini rivojlantirish, eksport va importni oshirish, xalqaro kompaniyalar o'rtasida hamkorlikni kengaytirish mumkin. Bu esa tilni tushunish, gaplashish, va aniq fikr bildirishni talab qiladi.

Til, xalqaro savdoning amalga oshirilishida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, kompaniyalar o'rtasida tushunish va muzokaralar o'tkazishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Xorijiy tillarni rivojlantirish globalizatsiya, xalqaro savdodagi ko'nikmalarni oshiradi va kompaniyalarga yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Bunday xususiyatlar orqali kompaniyalar yangi bozorlarga kirish, yangi mijozlarni jalb qilish, va xalqaro iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirishlari mumkin.

Xalqaro savdoda qatnashuvchilar o'rtasidagi til, tarjima va ma'naviyat tushunish kabi ko'nikmalar tajribaga ega bo'lishga yordam beradi. Iqtisodiyot politikasi va til, bir-biriga integratsiya bo'lgan va jamiyatning rivojlanishiga o'rtacha ta'sir ko'rsatgan bo'lib, ularning to'liq tushunchasi va birligining qo'llanilishi, milliy va xalqaro taraqqiyotda katta ahamiyatga ega. Davlatlar o'z iqtisodiyot politikalarini, tilni va global o'zgarishlarga mos ravishda rivojlantirish uchun amalga oshirishlari zarur.

Xulosa. Xalqaro savdo va tilning o'rtasidagi munosabatlar biznes sohasida katta o'rin egallaydi. Tilni o'rganish, mamlakatlarni tushunish va xalqaro savdo bo'yicha strategiyalarni amalga oshirish, kompaniyalarni xalqaro darajada muvaffaqiyatga yetkazishi uchun juda muhimdir. Xalqaro savdoda qatnashuvchilar o'rtasidagi til, tarjima va ma'naviyat tushunish kabi ko'nikmalar tajribaga ega bo'lishga yordam beradi. Iqtisodiyot politikasi va til, bir-biriga integratsiya bo'lgan va jamiyatning rivojlanishiga o'rtacha ta'sir ko'rsatgan bo'lib, ularning to'liq tushunchasi va birligining qo'llanilishi, milliy va xalqaro taraqqiyotda katta ahamiyatga ega.

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GERMANIYA VA O'ZBEKISTONDAGI URF-ODATLAR

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Germaniya va O'zbekistonning milliy urf-odatları haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Germaniya madaniyati, All Saints festivali, Halloween, Germaniya Birligi kuni (Tag der Deutschen Einheit).*

Abstract. *This article reflects on the national customs of Germany and Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *German Culture, All Saints festival, Halloween, German Unity Day (Tag der Deutschen Einheit)*

Germaniya madaniyati — Yevropadagi asosiy intellektual va ommabop oqimlar, ham diniy, ham dunyoviy oqimlar tomonidan shakllantirilgan. Germaniya tarixda Das Land der Dichter und Denker (shoirilar va mutafakkirlar mamlakati) deb atalgan. Germaniyada bir qator davlat bayramlari mavjud. Mamlakat, ayniqsa, Myunxendagi Oktoberfest bayramlari, karnaval madaniyati va Weihnachten nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan global miqyosdagi Rojdestvo odatlari bilan mashhur. 3-oktabr 1990-yildan beri Germaniyaning milliy kuni bo'lib, Germaniya birligi kuni (Tag der Deutschen Einheit) sifatida nishonlanadi. YUNESKO Germaniyadagi 46 ta obyektni Jahon merosi ro'yxatiga kiritdi. BBC uchun o'tkazilgan global so'rov shuni ko'rsatdiki, Germaniya 2011, 2013 va 2014-yillarda dunyodagi eng ijobiy ta'sirga ega bo'lgan.

An'analar odamlarni muayyan millat sifatida o'zlarini aniqlashga imkon beruvchi omil. Germaniyada milliy urf-odatlar va ko'p, lekin turli mamlakatlardan ular tubdan farq qilishi mumkin. Ta'kidlash joizki, nemis an'alarining aksariyati qo'shni Evropa davlatlaridan qarz olishadi. Lekin Yangi yil daraxtining bezaklari, yashirin Fisih tuxumlarini izlash - boshqa bir qator davlatlarning qarzları bilan olingan nemis an'analari.

HAQIQIY NEMIS AN'ANALARI:

11-noyabrda nemislar har yili nishonlanadigan Aziz Martin kuni, ehtimol, ularning eng sevimli bayramidir. Uning kelib chiqishi odamlarga yordam bergan Rim legionerlari haqida afsonaga asoslangan. Bugun bolalar ko'cha bo'ylab qo'llarida chiroqlar bilan yurishmoqda. Ular ota-onalari bayramona taom tayyorlash bilan shug'ullanayotgan paytda qo'shiqlar kuylashadi. Stolda joylashgan asosiy taom qovurilgan gozdir.

Nemislar bilan birga ushbu bayramni Shvetsariya va avstriyaliklar nishonlaydilar. Aytgancha, mashhur All Saints festivali, Halloween, shuningdek, nemis ildizlariga ega.

Germaniyaning madaniyati va an'analari mamlakatdagi eng obro'li va tashrif buyurgan dam olish - Oktoberfest pivosi festivali bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Har yili oktyabr oyining birinchi o'n kunligida Myunxenga bir necha million sayyoh kelib, nemis pivosi, go'sht kolbasi, qovurilgan tovuqning ta'mini 16 kunga baxsh etadi. Aytgancha, spirtli festivali vaqtida mehmonlar bu ko'pikli ichimlikdan besh million litrdan ko'proq ichadilar!

Bir necha kun oldin (3 oktyabr) nemislar Germaniya Birligi kunini nishonlaydi, lekin eng sevimli bayramlari Rojdestvo va Fisihdir. Aytgancha, Germaniya aholisi Yangi yil uyda qolishlari va oila a'zolari bilan muloqotda bo'lishlari mumkin. Va noyabr oyida nemislar qishki karnavalga tayyorgarlik boshlashdi. Yilning beshinchi kuni deb nomlanadi. Munih va Köln ko'chalarida karnaval maskalari va kostyumlardagi odamlarni ko'rishingiz mumkin. Ayollar hamma joyda jodugar, qing'ir, ayollar, ayollar kiyimi, qo'shiq va baland ovoz bilan har joyda eshitiladi. Ushbu bayram Germaniyaning g'ayrioddiy an'analari bilan bog'liqdir: quvnoq ayollar e'tiborini jalb qiladigan erkaklar kiyimlarni olib ketishi mumkin! In do'konlarida an'analar va bayramlar Karnaval vaqti donuts sotiladi. Agar tanga yoki xantal bilan donut topsangiz, unda yil baxtli bo'ladi.

Germaniyada ko'plab qiziqarli an'analar va milliy bayramlar bor. Germaniyadagi yana bir qiziq fakt - Bilim kuni bilan bog'liq. Agar siz sentyabr oyining boshlarida sizning qo'lingizdagi katta sumkali bolalarni ko'rsangiz, sizda birinchi sinf o'quvchilaringiz bor va ularning sumkalarida o'yinchoqlar va shirinliklar bor. An'anaga ko'ra, u har doim o'z shogirdlariga daraxtlarning shoxlariga osib qo'yib, ularga sovg'alar bergan oqil muallim afsonasi bilan bog'liq. Keyin daraxt kesildi va bolalar uchun sovg'alar o'qituvchining xotirasiga ota-onalar tomonidan berildi. Ammo siz faqatgina birinchi maktab kuni tugagandan keyin kulechkeni ochasiz!

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SEMANTIC AND LINGUISTIC RESEARCH OF FASHION DISCOURSE IN UZBEK
AND GERMAN**Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna***English linguistics department,**Bukhara State University***Kamolova Sitora Jurabek kizi****Jalolova Rukhshona Shakhobiddin kizi***Bachelor's student of German and French languages department**Bukhara State University***Omonova Laylo Odiljon kizi***Student of 11-Ing 20 group of BSU*

Annotation: *This article provides an interpretation of the definition of the position of terms in the lexical system of the language in the field of fashion in Uzbek and German, the study of semantic and structural structure, the clarification of the relationship of variability, ambiguity, multiplicity in them.*

Keywords: *semantic structure; terms from the field of fashion; lexicology, lexicography, stylistics, textual linguistics, cognitive linguistics; study of learning.*

INTRODUCTION

The world linguistics is characterized by the fact that today the main attention is paid to the study of the functional aspects of language in the life of various communities, its psycholinguistic, linguocognitive, linguistic and sociolinguistic problems. This, in turn, further reinforces the need to study the laws involved in ensuring the interaction taking place in the layers of world languages. Systematic enrichment of the content of a language dictionary creates the need to understand its nature, scope, the role of factors affecting it, and similar problems and find a scientifically based solution for them. The possibilities of mastering foreign words have become the main topic of such areas as lexicology, lexicography, stylistics, textual linguistics, cognitive linguistics. In particular, the consideration of linguopragmatic aspects of the mass media system, in particular the assimilation of linguistic units inherent in newspaper texts, has exclusively theoretical and practical significance. Clothing as a significant part of a person's material culture, as one of the indicators of his "separation from the natural world (along with speech, name and a cross on the body)" is an attractive object of study for scientists from different fields of knowledge. The variety of clothing items, their gender, age, social, regional and ethnic conditionality are of interest to ethnographers and culturologists, dialectologists and ethnolinguists. Researchers, depending on the goal, are looking for their own approaches to the description of esthematonyms (εσθημα, τος, το - clothes, dress +

овома, атоқ, то - name, name) - the names of clothes. A special direction is made up of works on a comparative analysis of the corresponding layer of vocabulary, which talk about the general and specific features of individual groups of words in different language systems (for example, in Uzbek and English), the difficulties of translating the fashion language, etc. The authoritative collections linguistic, cultural and ethnolinguistic characteristics served as an empirical basis for our research. Since the collection of scientists is extensive, we limited ourselves to the material recorded in the Uzbek and English linguoculturology researchers, comparable in volume to the texts in two languages. At the first stage of work, we prepared dictionaries for the thematic group "Clothes", which were based on nouns. In accordance with the tradition reflected in ideographic dictionaries, we first took into account the language units that name objects worn by a person. Nevertheless, for the completeness of the description of this fragment of the linguistic picture of the world, the names of clothing details, accessories and fabrics, as well as the names of the most typical actions performed with garments. Note that for the correctness of the comparison, we reduced all diminutive forms, which are very common in Uzbek folklore, to one lexeme. The specific pairs of verbs were also reduced to one name (more frequent).

Main part. In Uzbek linguistics, such tasks as determining the position of terms in the field of fashion in the lexical system of the language, the study of semantic and structural structure, clarification of variability, ambiguity, multiplicity relations in them, lexicographic interpretation determine the relevance of the research topic. Fashion acts as an external design of the content of social life in a person's life; it reflects the level and peculiarities of the taste of society in a certain period. In the field of specialization, there is no special work on fashion terminology in Eastern and Western languages as an object of research, when a number of special research works are carried out, dictionaries of the German language in the field of fashion with a volume of three to four thousand words are not included. In linguistics, the question of how to choose and apply a term related to fashion in German and Uzbek is relevant and topical, to this day not enough attention is paid. The fact that most terms used in the field of fashion are Russian, and existing terms are formed mainly on the basis of calcification, ambiguities in the term, despite the fact that in some cases there are perfect means of expression in Uzbek, there are many applications of terms mastered through Russian, the absence of terminological dictionaries in the field of determining the position of, puts a number of problems on the agenda, such as lexicographic interpretation. The German language was studied for the purpose of its formation and enrichment by the method of affixation (prefix, suffixation, circumfixation) of terms related to the field of fashion.

In general, there are the following main types of education of German terms related to the field of fashion: affixation ;composition; semantic (semantic-syntactic);

transformation ;acronyms and abbreviations .We can say that with the affixation method, lexemes are expressed using certain suffixes. It is not surprising that at the same time a linguist put forward the idea of morphological expression. Prefixes and suffixes are word-forming elements from a morphological point of view, auxiliary morphemes, word-forming formants themselves reflect the smallest (minimal) word-forming, structural elements of the language. For example: tierischen Wollhaare –wool/animal fur; Baumwollprodukte -cotton products/ clothing and etc. In German, it is appropriate to mention that when translating, in addition to single-compound terms, terms composed using isophalia, vocabulary, prefixes and suffixes-prefixes and suffixes-suffixes are widely used .The observation that the terms are used in a composite form was modeled as follows: Nomen + Adjektiv =adj ; Adjektiv+Nomen ; Partizip I/II+Nomen ; Synthesefaserstoffen -synthetic fiber material; Polyamidseide -Polyamide Silk; Glänzfärbigestoffe - brilliant color/ brilliant color texture; this are from the sentence.

In particular, it is noted that fashionable terms found in the translation of terms differ from Uzbek terms in terms of construction using adjective + noun, noun + adjective I, noun + adjective II, noun + consonant, rape + noun, verb + noun .Today , the pragmatic properties of language units, that is, problems in the process of their use in people's speech, are studied more than semantic-syntactic ones. The reason is that it is to this day that linguistics focuses on the right approach to its research goal –to bring the user factor to the fore. In this sense, although this research paper defines terms related to the field of "fashion" in the German and Uzbek languages, which are the objects of research, modern progressive trends by their nature are associated with issues of anthropocentric approach, cognitive linguistics.

Conclusion. In particular, studies based on anthropocentric approaches to assessing problems in translation processes have practically not been conducted in comparative terms .Although pragmatic analysis has been given a large place in the linguistics of our country in recent years in scientific research, in this regard, there are still issues that need to be focused on in monographic terms. One of such problems is the use of terms related to the field of "fashion" in German and Uzbek, in languages and their translation from one language to another. In languages, terms related to the field of "fashion", in most cases, can be objects for identifying similar and different aspects, national-cultural and universal features. At the same time, the field of "fashion" for two languages is also important because it is able to provide more complete and interesting information about the people who are its creators than lexical units. At the same time, it is worth noting that "...The task of developing research and innovation activities, providing comprehensive support to creative ideas and developments" is also designed to give practical research results. This study is devoted to the consideration of the elements of the lexico-semantic field and their

comparative analysis with the terms related to the sphere of "fashion" in German and Uzbek.

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TA'LIMDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI

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Abstract. *This article reflects on the role of modern technologies in improving the quality of Education.*

Keywords: *educational process, educational technology, modern technologies, pedagogical technologies.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ta'lim sifatini oshirishda zamonaviy texnologiyalar o'rne haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni, ta'lim texnologiyasi, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, pedagogik texnologiyalar.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматривается роль современных технологий в повышении качества образования.*

Ключевые слова: *учебно-воспитательный процесс, образовательная технология, современные технологии, педагогические технологии.*

Ta'lim–tarbiya mazmuni, maqsad va vazifalari davrlar o'tishi bilan kengayib borishi natijasida uning shakl va usullari ham takomillashib bormoqda. Hozirda inson faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishlari ulardan ko'zda tutilgan maqsadlarni to'liq amalga oshirish imkoniyatini beruvchi yaxlit tizimlar, ya'ni texnologiyalarga aylanib bormoqda. Xuddi shu kabi ta'lim-tarbiya sohasida ham songgi yillarda pedagogik texnologiya amal qila boshladi. Pedagogik texnologiya tushunchasi ta'lim-tarbiya amaliyotini rivojlantirish ehtiyojlari asosida kelib chiqqan, va hozirda pedagogika, psixologiya fanlarida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lgan keng ko'lamli serqirra tushunchadir. Pedagogik texnologiyada ishlab chiqarish sohalaridagi turli texnologiyalardan farqli ravishda ishlov beriladigan material o'quvchi (ta'lim oluvchi)ning aqliy, ruhiy, axloqiy sifatleri bo'lib, ularga o'qituvchi, tarbiyachi tamonidan ma'lum maqsadlarga erishish yo'lida har turli ta'sirlar o'tkaziladi. Pedagogik texnologiya tushunchasi dastlab XX asrning o'rtalarida AQSHda paydo bo'lib, 1940-50 yillar ortasigacha «Ta'lim texnologiyasi» deb yuritilib kelgan va bu ibora texnika vositalaridan foydalanib o'qitishga nisbatan qo'llanilgan. 50-60 yillarda programmashtirilgan ta'lim nazarda tutilgan, 70- yillarda «pedagogik texnologiya» iborasi qo'llanilib u avvaldan loyihalashtirilgan va aniq belgilangan maqsadlarga erishishni kafolatlovchi o'quv jarayonini bildirgan. 1979 yilda AQSHning Pedagogik kommunikatsiyalar va

texnologiyalar assotsiatsiyasi tomonidan Pedagogik texnologiyani kompleks, integrativ jarayon deb asoslangan va 80- yillarning boshidan esa pedagogik texnologiya deb ta'limning kompyuterli va axborot texnologiyalarini yaratishga aytilgan. Hozirda bu tushunchaga quyidagi turli ta'riflar berilgan: Texnologiya – biror ishda, san'atda, mahoratda qollaniladigan usullar, yo'llar yig'indisi. Texnologiya – ishlov berish, ahvolni o'zgartirish san'ati, mahorati, qobiliyati metodlar yigindisi. (V.M.Shepel).

Pedagogik texnologiya – Bu o'qituvchi (tarbiyachi)ning o'qitish (tarbiya) vositalari yordamida o'quvchi (talaba)larga muayyan sharoit va ketma-ketlikda ta'sir korsatish va bu faoliyat mahsuli sifatida ularda oldindan belgilangan shaxs sifatlarini shakllantirish jarayondir. (N.Saydaxmedov). Pedagogik texnologiya – o'qitishning, ta'limning shakllari, metodlari, usullari, yo'llari, tarbiyaviy vositalarning maxsus yigindisi va komponovkasi (joylashuvi)ni belgilovchi psixologik tartiblar (ustanovka)lar majmuasi;u pedagogik jarayonning tashkiliy-uslubiy vositalaridan iborat (B.T.Lixachev). Pedagogik texnologiya – texnika resurslari, odamlar va ularning o'zaro ta'sirini hisobga olgan holda ta'lim shakllarini optimallashtirish vazifasini qo'yuvchi o'qitish va bilimlarni o'zlashtirishning hamma jarayonlarini yaratish, qo'llash va aniqlashning tizimli metodi. (YUNESKO). Pedagogik texnologiya – bu o'qitishga o'ziga xos yangicha (innovatsion) yondashuvdir. U pedagogikadagi ijtimoiy-muhandislik tafakkurining ifodalanishi, texnokratik ilmiy ongning pedagogika sohasiga kochirilgan tasviri, ta'lim jarayonining muayyan standartlashuvi hisoblanadi.(B.L.Farberman). Ushbu aytilganlar asosida pedagogik texnologiyaning quyidagi eng qisqa va umumlashtirilgan ta'rifini keltirishimiz mumkin: “Pedagogik texnologiya – barkamol insonni shakllantirish faoliyati”.Shu bilan birga pedagogik texnologiyaning keng kolamli, serqirra tushuncha ekanligini hisobga olgan holda uning quyidagi yana bir nechta ta'riflarini keltirishimiz mumkin. Pedagogik texnologiya – axborotlarni ozlashtirish, ulardan amalda foydalanish, ulardagi yangi ma'no-mazmunlarni hamda axborotlar orasidagi turli bogliqliklarni ochish orqali yangi axborotlar yaratishga orgatish jarayonidan iborat. Pedagogik texnologiya – bu o'z oldiga ta'lim shakllarini optimallashtirish vazifasini qo'yuvchi, butun o'qitish va bilimlarni o'zlashtirish jarayonini texnik resurslar va odamlarning o'zaro munosabatlarini hisobga olgan holda yaratish, qo'llash va aniqlashning tizimli metodidir. Pedagogik texnologiya turlari: Pedagogik texnologiyalar uzluksiz ta'lim turlari, ta'lim sohalari hamda ayrim belgilari boyicha turlarga ajratiladi.

Uzluksiz ta'lim turlari boyicha maktabgacha ta'lim, boshlangich ta'lim, tayanch ta'lim, maktabdan tashqari-qoshimcha ta'lim, o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi, oliy ta'lim, qayta tayyorlash va malaka oshirish ta'limi pedagogik texnologiyalariga bolinadi. Shu bilan birga, ta'lim sohalari boyicha ona tili, xorijiy tillar, adabiyot, ijtimoiy, tabiiy, aniq fanlar, san'at, sport, texnika, texnologiya, amaliy fanlar, kasb-hunarlar, maxsus ta'lim pedagogik texnologiyalari mavjud. Hozirda mavjud bolgan pedagogik texnologiyalarni bir qancha belgilariga qarab turlarga ajratiladi. Bu belgilar

haqida gapirishdan oldin shuni eslatib o'tishimiz kerakki, pedagogik texnologiya doimo kompleks xarakterga ega bo'lib, u faqat bittagina omildan, metoddan, tamoidan foydalanmaydi. Ya'ni quyida keltiriladigan turlarigagina xos bo'lgan monotexnologiyalar aslida mavjud emas. Lekin har bir pedagogik texnologiyada asosiy e'tibor ta'lim jarayonining u yoki bu tomoniga qaratilishi natijasida ularni shu belgilari bo'yicha turlarga ajratiladi.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: PRESTIGIOUS UNIVERSITIES AND UZBEK NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: *This article discusses a comparative analysis: prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities.*

Key words: *university, national, prestigious, libraries, laboratories, and extracurricular activities.*

When it comes to pursuing higher education, choosing the right university is crucial. Many students aspire to attend prestigious universities known for their academic excellence, research opportunities, and global recognition. In contrast, others opt for national universities in their home countries, which often offer a unique cultural and academic experience. Let's delve into the comparison between prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities to understand their differences and similarities.

Prestigious universities, such as Harvard, Oxford, and Stanford, are renowned worldwide for their rigorous academic standards, cutting-edge research facilities, and distinguished faculty members. These institutions attract top students and faculty from around the globe, fostering a diverse and intellectually stimulating environment. The resources available at prestigious universities, including libraries, laboratories, and extracurricular activities, are unmatched, providing students with ample opportunities for personal and professional growth.

On the other hand, Uzbek national universities, like Tashkent State University or the National University of Uzbekistan, play a vital role in the country's education system. These institutions offer programs tailored to the needs of the local community, with a focus on addressing regional challenges and promoting cultural heritage. Uzbek national universities often emphasize practical skills and hands-on learning experiences, preparing students for careers in various sectors within Uzbekistan and beyond.

One significant difference between prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities is their global reputation and ranking. Prestigious universities consistently rank among the top institutions worldwide, attracting attention from prospective students, researchers, and employers. In contrast, Uzbek national universities may not

receive the same level of international recognition, primarily focusing on serving the local population.

Another distinction lies in the diversity of the student body and faculty. Prestigious universities pride themselves on their multicultural environment, with students and faculty from diverse backgrounds contributing to vibrant academic discourse. Uzbek national universities, while promoting diversity within the country, may have a more homogenous student population, reflecting the local demographics.

Despite these differences, both types of universities have their strengths and advantages. Prestigious universities offer unparalleled resources and opportunities for those seeking a global perspective and access to top-tier education and research. On the other hand, Uzbek national universities provide a strong foundation for students interested in contributing to the development of their homeland, fostering connections within the local community, and addressing regional challenges.

Furthermore, the cost of education varies significantly between prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities. While attending a prestigious university often comes with a hefty price tag, including tuition, living expenses, and other fees, many Uzbek national universities offer affordable education options, making higher education accessible to a broader segment of the population.

In conclusion, the choice between prestigious universities and Uzbek national universities ultimately depends on individual preferences, career goals, and cultural considerations. While prestigious universities offer a world-class education and global opportunities, Uzbek national universities provide a unique platform for students to engage with their local community, contribute to national development, and celebrate cultural heritage. Whether one chooses to pursue education at a prestigious institution or a national university, both paths offer valuable learning experiences and opportunities for personal and professional growth.

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„DIE ROLLE DES GER BEIM WEITEREN SPRACHENLERNEN: RICHTLINIEN UND ANWENDUNGEN“

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Abstrakt. *Der Gemeinsame Europäische Referenzrahmen für Sprachen (GER) ist ein vom Europäischen Rat entwickelter Leitfaden zum Erlernen, Lehren und Bewerten von Sprachen. Dieser Rahmen wurde geschaffen, um Sprachkenntnisse zu standardisieren und die Prozesse des Sprachenlernens und -lehrens auf internationaler Ebene zu erleichtern. Der GER ist ein Leitfaden zur Bewertung, Definition und zum Vergleich der Sprachkenntnisse von Sprachlernern und -lehrern.*

Der GER ermöglicht es Sprachlernern und -lehrern, Sprachniveaus zu identifizieren und zu vergleichen. Es leitet auch die Entwicklung von Materialien und Programmen zum Erlernen und Lehren von Sprachen. Vor allem in europäischen Ländern wird der GER häufig als Leitfaden für Lern- und Lehrprozesse von Sprachen und zur Festlegung der Standards internationaler Sprachprüfungen verwendet.

Der GER verbessert die Vergleichbarkeit der im Sprachunterricht verwendeten Bewertungsinstrumente und Sprachniveaus. Dies ermöglicht ein besseres Verständnis der Sprachkenntnisse für Sprachstudenten und Arbeitgeber und erleichtert die internationale Kommunikation. Daher ist der GER weithin als Leitfaden für das Lernen und Lehren europäischer Sprachen anerkannt.

EINLEITUNG

Zusammensetzung des GER: Der GER wurde 2001 vom Europarat veröffentlicht. Dieser Rahmen soll Sprachlernprozesse standardisieren, das Lehren und Lernen von Sprachen verbessern und Sprachkenntnisse international vergleichbar machen.

Der GER wurde 2001 vom Europarat gegründet. Dieser Rahmen wurde entwickelt, um Sprachlernprozesse zu standardisieren, das Lehren und Lernen von Sprachen zu verbessern und Sprachkenntnisse international vergleichbar zu machen. Der Europarat arbeitete mit einer Reihe von Linguisten und Pädagogen zusammen, um diesen Rahmen zu entwickeln. Infolgedessen hat der GER eine wichtige Rolle bei der Steuerung von Sprachlern- und Lehrprozessen in Europa und der Festlegung von Standards für internationale Sprachprüfungen gespielt.

Der GER konzentriert sich auf vier grundlegende Sprachkompetenzen: Hören, Lesen, Schreiben und Sprechen. Diese vier Fähigkeiten sind für das Sprachenlernen und die Kommunikation unerlässlich.

Zuhören: Zuhören ist die Fähigkeit zu verstehen, was in einer Sprache gesagt wird. Zu dieser Fähigkeit gehört die Fähigkeit, Audioaufnahmen, Gespräche, Vorträge oder alltägliche Kommunikation zu verstehen. Zuhören ist wichtig für die Entwicklung des Wortschatzes, das Verständnis der Sprachstruktur und die Stärkung der Kommunikationsfähigkeiten.

Lesen: Lesen ist die Fähigkeit, geschriebene Texte zu verstehen und zu interpretieren. Diese Fähigkeit umfasst das Lernen aus einer Vielzahl schriftlicher Quellen wie Büchern, Artikeln, Zeitungen und Internetinhalten. Lesefähigkeiten sind wichtig für die Entwicklung von Worterkennung, Verständnisstrategien und der Fähigkeit, Textinhalte zu analysieren.

Schreiben: Schreiben ist die Fähigkeit, seine Gedanken schriftlich auszudrücken. Diese Fähigkeit umfasst das Erstellen verschiedener schriftlicher Texte wie Aufsätze, Briefe, Berichte und Tagebücher. Schreibfähigkeiten sind wichtig für die Anwendung von Grammatikregeln, die Textbearbeitung und die Entwicklung schriftlicher Kommunikationsfähigkeiten.

Sprechen: Sprechfähigkeit ist die Fähigkeit, verbal in einer Sprache zu kommunizieren. Zu dieser Fähigkeit gehört es, sich in verschiedenen Kommunikationssituationen wie täglichen Gesprächen, Präsentationen, Diskussionen und Konferenzen auszudrücken. Sprechfähigkeiten sind wichtig, um die Aussprache zu verbessern, korrekt und flüssig zu sprechen, die Grammatik anzuwenden und effektive Kommunikationsfähigkeiten zu entwickeln.

Der GER definiert jede Sprachkompetenz im Detail und gibt an, welches Kompetenzniveau diese Fähigkeiten auf jeder Ebene haben sollten. Auf diese Weise können Sprachlerner und -lehrer verstehen, welche Fähigkeiten sie entwickeln müssen, um ein bestimmtes Sprachniveau zu erreichen.

Der GER unterteilt Sprachniveaus in sechs Kategorien und definiert jedes Niveau mit spezifischen Sprachkenntnissen und Leistungsniveaus. Hier sind die sechs GER-Sprachniveaus und ihre kurzen Definitionen:

1. A1 – Anfängerniveau (Anfänger):

- Kann tägliche Gespräche mit einfachen Ausdrücken führen.
- Kann einfache Sätze verstehen.
- Kann grundlegende Kommunikationsbedürfnisse im täglichen Leben erfüllen.

2. A2 – Grundstufe:

- Kann kurze Gespräche über einfache Themen führen.
- Kann kurze Texte verstehen.
- Kann einfache Nachrichten schreiben.

3. B1 – Mittelstufe (Intermediate):

- Kann tägliche Gespräche verstehen und daran teilnehmen.
- Kann komplexere Texte verstehen.
- Kann sich mit einfachen Ausdrücken schriftlich ausdrücken.

4. B2 – Obere Mittelstufe (Upper Intermediate):

- Kann fließend über allgemeine Themen sprechen.
- Kann verschiedene Arten von Texten verstehen und analysieren.
- Kann komplexe Gedanken schriftlich ausdrücken.

5. C1 – Fortgeschrittenes Niveau:

- Kann komplexe Gespräche und Diskussionen verstehen und daran teilnehmen.
- Verfügt über umfassende Sprach- und Wortschatzkenntnisse.
- Kann komplexe Texte verstehen und kritisch interpretieren.

6. C2 – Expertenniveau (Kompetenz):

- Kann fließend und genau kommunizieren.
- Kann ausführliche Diskussionen zu komplexen Themen führen.
- Kann verschiedene Arten von Texten leicht verstehen und umfassend interpretieren.

Jede Stufe repräsentiert ein bestimmtes Leistungsniveau in bestimmten kognitiven Fähigkeiten. Basierend auf diesen Niveaus können Sprachlerner und -lehrer konkrete Ziele zur Verbesserung der Sprachkenntnisse festlegen. Der GER ist ein weit verbreiteter Leitfaden zur Bestimmung des Sprachniveaus und zur Steuerung des Sprachlernprozesses.

Der GER bietet Leitlinien für den Sprachunterricht und die Sprachbewertung. Hier sind die Grundprinzipien des GER für den Sprachunterricht und die Bewertung: Der GER unterteilt den Sprachunterricht in vier Fertigkeiten (Hören, Lesen, Schreiben, Sprechen). Sprachlehrer planen und führen den Unterricht durch und konzentrieren sich dabei auf die Entwicklung dieser Fähigkeiten durch die Schüler. Der GER definiert die Sprachkenntnisse und -leistungen auf jedem Niveau detailliert. Daher leiten Sprachlehrer die Schüler entsprechend den im GER definierten Kompetenzniveaus an und setzen ihnen gleichzeitig Ziele, um ein bestimmtes Sprachniveau zu erreichen. Der GER fördert die Verwendung einer Vielzahl von Sprachlehrmaterialien. Lehrer können die Sprachkenntnisse der Schüler abwechslungsreich weiterentwickeln, indem sie im Unterricht unterschiedliche Lehrmittel wie Bücher, Audioaufnahmen, Videomaterialien und Online-Ressourcen einsetzen. Der GER unterstützt einen lernerzentrierten Ansatz im Sprachunterricht. Es ist wichtig, den Unterricht entsprechend den individuellen Bedürfnissen und Lernstilen der Schüler zu organisieren und den Lernprozess zu steuern. Der GER betont die Bedeutung von Beurteilung und Feedback im Sprachlernprozess. Die Sprachkenntnisse der Schüler werden in regelmäßigen Abständen bewertet. Dieser Bewertungsprozess gibt den Schülern Feedback zu Bereichen, in denen sie sich verbessern müssen. Der GER betont die Bedeutung der Anwendung und der praktischen Möglichkeiten im Sprachlernprozess. Ermutigt Schüler, Sprache in verschiedenen Kommunikationsumgebungen und realen Situationen zu verwenden, um ihre Sprachkenntnisse zu verbessern.

Heutzutage nimmt der Einsatz von Technologie im Sprachunterricht zu. Der GER fördert den effektiven Einsatz von Technologie im Sprachunterricht. Online-Sprachlehrplattformen, Sprachlern-Apps und digitale Sprachlernertools bieten Studierenden ein interaktives und abwechslungsreiches Lernerlebnis. Der Sprachunterricht sollte nicht nur Sprachkenntnisse und -fähigkeiten umfassen, sondern auch kulturelles Bewusstsein und effektive Kommunikationsfähigkeiten. Der GER betont den kulturellen Kontext des Sprachunterrichts und ermöglicht es den Schülern, für unterschiedliche Kulturen und Kommunikationsstile sensibel zu sein. CEFR unterstützt die Ausbildung und Entwicklung von Sprachlehrern. Die Lehrer werden auf der Grundlage des GER ausgebildet und werden ermutigt, ihre Ausbildung fortzusetzen, um mit den neuesten Entwicklungen und besten Praktiken im Sprachunterricht Schritt zu halten. Der Sprachunterricht und die Bewertung erfordern die Zusammenarbeit und Zusammenarbeit zwischen Schülern, Lehrern und Interessengruppen. Der GER fördert die aktive Beteiligung aller Beteiligten am Sprachunterricht und stellt sicher, dass der Sprachlernprozess für alle Beteiligten eine positive Erfahrung ist. Der Sprachunterricht sollte die langfristige Sprachentwicklung der Schüler unterstützen, anstatt sich nur auf kurzfristige Ziele zu konzentrieren. Der GER fördert den Sprachunterricht auf nachhaltige Weise und ermöglicht es den Schülern, ihre Sprachkenntnisse ein Leben lang aufrechtzuerhalten.

Diese GER-Grundsätze leiten Sprachlehrer an, einen effektiven Sprachunterricht und eine effektive Sprachbewertung sicherzustellen. Diese Grundsätze helfen den Studierenden, ihre Sprachkenntnisse systematisch zu verbessern und ein bestimmtes Sprachniveau zu erreichen. Diese Elemente bieten eine breitere Perspektive des Sprachunterrichts und der Sprachbewertung und ermöglichen ein tieferes Verständnis dafür, wie ein effektiver Ansatz für den Sprachunterricht aussehen könnte.

CEFR ist ein international anerkannter Rahmen für den Sprachunterricht und die Bewertung. Der GER standardisiert Sprachkenntnisse, indem er Sprachniveaus in sechs Kategorien einteilt. Auf diese Weise können Sprachlerner und -lehrer weltweit nach denselben Sprachniveauf Definitionen Fortschritte machen und ihre Sprachkenntnisse besser vergleichen. Viele internationale Sprachtests basieren auf den Sprachniveaus des GER. Beispielsweise bewerten und zertifizieren Prüfungen wie IELTS, TOEFL und DELE die Sprachkenntnisse der Kandidaten gemäß bestimmten GER-Stufen. Viele Sprachprogramme und Kurse auf der ganzen Welt basieren auf den Sprachniveaus des GER und dokumentieren den Fortschritt und die Leistungen der Schüler anhand dieser Standards. Der Arbeitsmarkt und Bildungseinrichtungen nutzen die GER-Standards, um das Sprachniveau von Kandidaten zu ermitteln und zu bewerten. Dadurch können Arbeitgeber und Bildungseinrichtungen die Sprachkenntnisse der Bewerber genauer einschätzen. Viele Länder entwickeln ihre Sprachenpolitik auf der Grundlage des GER. Diese Richtlinien tragen dazu bei, die Prozesse der Sprachbildung und -ausbildung zu standardisieren und an internationale Standards anzupassen. Der GER erleichtert die

internationale Kommunikation und Zusammenarbeit durch die Standardisierung von Sprachkenntnissen. Gemeinsame Sprachniveaus und Standards stärken die Kommunikation zwischen Sprachlernern und -sprechern und fördern die kulturelle Interaktion. Aus diesen Gründen hat sich der GER zu einem weltweiten Standard für den Sprachunterricht und die Sprachbewertung entwickelt und ist international anerkannt.

Das Erlernen allgemeiner und spezieller Sprachen umfasst die Entwicklung von Sprachkenntnissen für verschiedene Zwecke.

1. Allgemeines Sprachenlernen:

- Evrensel İletişim Zweck: Allgemeiner Sprachunterricht zielt darauf ab, Sprachfähigkeiten zu entwickeln, die für die Kommunikation im Alltag erforderlich sind. Diese Art des Sprachenlernens umfasst grundlegende Grammatik-, Wortschatz- und Kommunikationsfähigkeiten einer Sprache.

- Grundlegende Sprachkenntnisse anstreben: Hör-, Lese-, Schreib- und Sprechfähigkeiten sind gleichermaßen wichtig. Durch das Erlernen einer allgemeinen Sprache entwickeln die Studierenden ihre Fähigkeit, sich im Alltag zu verstehen und auszudrücken.

- Basierend auf Standard-Sprachniveaus: CEFR, eine Standardreferenz für das Erlernen allgemeiner Sprachen gibt einen Punkt. Die Sprachniveaus bestimmen das Kompetenzniveau, das die Schüler für allgemeine Zwecke benötigen.

2. Sprachenlernen für spezielle Zwecke:

- Spezifischer Zweck: Beim zweckgebundenen Sprachenlernen geht es darum, Sprachkenntnisse für einen bestimmten Beruf, ein bestimmtes Fachgebiet oder einen bestimmten Zweck zu entwickeln. Zum Beispiel Business-Englisch, medizinisches Englisch oder akademisches Englisch.

- Entwickelt spezielle Sprachkenntnisse: Das gezielte Erlernen von Sprachen zielt auf spezielle Sprachkenntnisse wie Fachbegriffe, Fachjargon und Kommunikationsstrategien ab, die für die Kommunikation in einem bestimmten Bereich erforderlich sind.

- Ziele für fortgeschrittenere Niveaus: Das Erlernen spezieller Sprachen zielt in der Regel auf fortgeschrittenere Sprachkenntnisse ab. Die Studierenden erwerben ein tiefgreifendes Verständnis eines bestimmten Fachgebiets und verfügen über effektive Kommunikationsfähigkeiten.

Während das Erlernen allgemeiner Sprachen in der Regel grundlegende Sprachkenntnisse abdeckt, wird beim Erlernen spezieller Sprachen ein spezifischerer und gezielterer Ansatz verfolgt. Beide Formen des Sprachenlernens richten sich nach den Bedürfnissen und Zielen der Studierenden.

Der GER ist ein wertvolles Instrument, um Sprachlern- und Lehrprozesse zu standardisieren und Sprachkenntnisse international vergleichbar zu machen.

Der Vergleich zwischen europäischen Händlern ist Teil des vom Europäischen Rat entwickelten GER (Gemeinsamer Europäischer Referenzrahmen für Sprachen). Dieser Vergleich korreliert die Sprachniveaus in verschiedenen europäischen Sprachen und ermöglicht es Sprachlernern oder Sprachlehrern, ihre Niveaus in einer Sprache mit denen in anderen Sprachen zu vergleichen.

1. Vergleich der Sprachniveaus: Der GER definiert sechs Sprachniveaus (A1-C2) und ordnet jedem Sprachniveau spezifische Sprachkenntnisse und Leistungsniveaus zu. Ein Vergleich zwischen europäischen Sprachen bietet einen Anhaltspunkt für Sprachlerner, indem er diese Sprachniveaus mit ihren Äquivalenten in verschiedenen Sprachen in Beziehung setzt.

2. Sprachtests und Zertifizierung: Vergleich zwischen europäischen Sprachen, verwendet in Sprachtests und Zertifizierungsprozessen. Beispielsweise bewertet ein Sprachtest das Englischniveau auf der Grundlage des GER und vergleicht dieses Niveau mit dem Niveau anderer europäischer Sprachen.

3. Sprachunterricht und -bewertung: Der Vergleich zwischen europäischen Sprachen spielt eine wichtige Rolle beim Sprachunterricht und bei der Sprachbewertung, insbesondere in mehrsprachigen Klassenzimmern oder multikulturellen Umgebungen. Es hilft Sprachlehrern und -schülern, die Sprachniveaus in verschiedenen Sprachen zu verstehen und zu vergleichen.

4. Internationale Kommunikation und Zusammenarbeit: Der Vergleich zwischen europäischen Sprachen stärkt die internationale Kommunikation und Zusammenarbeit von Sprachlernern und -sprechern. Ein gemeinsamer Sprachniveaubezug ermöglicht es Lernenden oder Sprechern verschiedener Sprachen, effektiver miteinander zu kommunizieren.

Auf diese Weise werden durch den Vergleich zwischen europäischen Sprachen Sprachlern- und Bewertungsprozesse auf internationaler Ebene konsistenter und verständlicher. Dies hilft Sprachlernern und Muttersprachlern, die Sprachniveaus in verschiedenen Sprachen besser zu verstehen und zu vergleichen.

Das Erlernen von Sprachen hat wichtige Auswirkungen auf den Arbeitsmarkt, und die heutigen Arbeitgeber legen großen Wert auf Sprachkenntnisse. Mit der Globalisierung ist die Geschäftswelt internationaler geworden. Da der Arbeitsmarkt zunehmend wettbewerbsintensiver wird, werden Sprachkenntnisse zu einem wichtigen Wettbewerbsvorteil für Arbeitgeber. Kandidaten mit guten Fremdsprachenkenntnissen können in internationalen Geschäftsbeziehungen effektiver sein. Menschen mit guten Fremdsprachenkenntnissen haben leichteren Zugang zu Arbeits- und Karrieremöglichkeiten im Ausland. Viele multinationale Unternehmen bevorzugen Kandidaten mit Sprachkenntnissen und bevorzugen Mitarbeiter mit internationaler Erfahrung.

Internationale Zusammenarbeit und Projektmanagement erfordern eine effektive Kommunikation mit Menschen aus verschiedenen Kulturen und Sprachen.

Sprachkenntnisse sind ein wichtiger Erfolgsfaktor bei solchen Projekten. Der Tourismus- und Dienstleistungssektor braucht Menschen, die mit Fremdsprachen arbeiten. Die Fähigkeit, effektiv mit Touristen zu kommunizieren, erhöht die Bedeutung von Fremdsprachkenntnissen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt. Internationale Handels- und Exportunternehmen benötigen Mitarbeiter mit Sprachkenntnissen, um effektiv mit Kunden in verschiedenen Sprachen kommunizieren zu können. Wer mit einer guten Fremdsprache arbeitet, kann die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit von Unternehmen auf internationalen Märkten steigern. Multinationale Unternehmen benötigen Mitarbeiter mit Sprachkenntnissen, um effektiv mit Kunden in verschiedenen Sprachen kommunizieren und international zusammenarbeiten zu können. Diese Unternehmen bevorzugen Kandidaten mit Sprachkenntnissen und fördern das Sprachenlernen.

Aus diesen Gründen verschafft das Erlernen einer Sprache einen Wettbewerbsvorteil auf dem Arbeitsmarkt und erweitert die Karrierechancen. Sprachkenntnisse sind in der heutigen globalisierten und internationalisierten Geschäftswelt von großem Wert.

Hauptteil

Sprachprüfungen und Zertifizierungen sind eine wichtige Möglichkeit, Fortschritte im Sprachlernprozess zu bewerten und Sprachkenntnisse zu dokumentieren. Diese Prüfungen ermöglichen es Sprachschülern und Arbeitgebern, Sprachkenntnisse objektiv zu bewerten und zu vergleichen. Viele Sprachprüfungen beziehen Sprachkenntnisse auf den GER (Gemeinsamer Europäischer Referenzrahmen für Sprachen), einen international anerkannten Standard. Auf diese Weise können Prüfungsergebnisse in verschiedenen Ländern und Institutionen leichter anerkannt werden.

Bei Sprachprüfungen werden verschiedene Sprachfähigkeiten wie Hören, Lesen, Schreiben und Sprechen geprüft. Die Leistungen der Schüler in jeder Fertigkeit werden separat bewertet und ein Gesamtsprachniveau ermittelt. Sprachprüfungen werden oft auf der Grundlage der GER-Sprachniveaus konzipiert. Die Sprachniveaus der Studierenden werden anhand ihrer Prüfungsergebnisse ermittelt und den Sprachniveaus von A1 bis C2 zugeordnet. Bei Sprachprüfungen werden die Sprachkenntnisse der Lernenden anhand eines bestimmten Sprachniveaus bewertet. Auf diese Weise hilft es den Schülern, Ziele für das Sprachenlernen festzulegen und ihre Fortschritte zu verfolgen. Sprachtests und Zertifizierungen spielen eine wichtige Rolle bei der Beurteilung von Sprachkenntnissen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt und in Bildungseinrichtungen. Arbeitgeber bewerten die Sprachkenntnisse der Bewerber anhand der Ergebnisse der Sprachprüfungen und Bildungseinrichtungen dokumentieren das Sprachniveau der Studierenden durch Sprachprüfungen. Viele Sprachtests sind international gültig und werden in vielen Ländern der Welt akzeptiert. Auf diese Weise können Sprachlerner auf der ganzen Welt ihre Sprachkenntnisse dokumentieren und internationale Karrieremöglichkeiten nutzen.

Sprachprüfungen und Zertifizierungen sind eine zuverlässige und gängige Möglichkeit, Fortschritte beim Sprachenlernen zu beurteilen und Sprachkenntnisse zu dokumentieren. Diese Prüfungen ermöglichen es Sprachlernenden und Arbeitgebern, ihre Sprachkenntnisse objektiv zu bewerten und den Sprachlernprozess zu standardisieren.

Der GER wird auch bei der Entwicklung von Sprachrichtlinien verwendet. Die Sprachpolitik eines Landes oder einer Institution kann die Spracherziehung und Sprachlehrprozesse auf der Grundlage des GER bestimmen. Dies kann dazu beitragen, die Qualität des Sprachunterrichts zu verbessern und die Sprachkenntnisse an internationale Standards anzupassen.

Der GER wird auch bei der Aus- und Weiterbildung von Sprachlehrern eingesetzt. Die Lehrkräfte werden auf der Grundlage des GER geschult, um das Sprachniveau der Schüler zu ermitteln, Kompetenzlücken zu erkennen und geeignete Lehrmaterialien auszuwählen. Der GER kann auch Studien zur Sprachforschung und zum Sprachunterricht inspirieren. Forschungsarbeiten zum Verständnis und zur Verbesserung von Sprachlernprozessen können zur Umsetzung und Entwicklung des GER beitragen. Der GER gilt als vielseitiges und wirksames Instrument im Bereich der Sprachbildung und des Sprachunterrichts und wird weltweit häufig eingesetzt.

SCHLUSSFOLGERUNG

Der Gemeinsame Europäische Referenzrahmen für Sprachen (GER) wurde vom Europarat mit dem Ziel entwickelt, Sprachlern-, Lehr- und Bewertungsprozesse zu standardisieren und Sprachkenntnisse international vergleichbar zu machen. Dieser Rahmen unterteilt Sprachkenntnisse in sechs Niveaus: A1 (Anfängerniveau) bis C2 (Expertenniveau). Jede Stufe beschreibt den Sprachgebrauch entsprechend spezifischer Fähigkeitsniveaus und deckt verschiedene Aspekte des Sprachgebrauchs wie Zuhören, Lesen, Schreiben und Sprechen ab. Mit dem CEFR können Sprachlerner und -lehrer ihr Sprachniveau bestimmen, Sprachfähigkeiten beschreiben und vergleichen. Es leitet auch die Entwicklung von Materialien und Programmen zum Erlernen und Lehren von Sprachen. Der GER wird verwendet, um die Standards internationaler Sprachprüfungen festzulegen und Sprachrichtlinien zu entwickeln. Dieser Rahmen erhöht die Vergleichbarkeit der im Sprachunterricht verwendeten Bewertungsinstrumente und Sprachniveaus. Damit ist der GER ein wertvolles Instrument, um Sprachlern- und Lehrprozesse zu standardisieren und Sprachkenntnisse international vergleichbar zu machen.

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THE ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN MENTAL STATE

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Abstract: *This article examines the intricate relationship between the English language and the development of the human mental state. It explores how language acquisition, usage, and exposure to diverse linguistic structures influence cognitive processes, shape thought patterns, and impact overall mental well-being. The article delves into the cognitive benefits of bilingualism, the influence of language on perception and memory, and the potential for linguistic relativity in shaping worldviews.*

Keywords: *English language, cognitive development, mental state, bilingualism, linguistic relativity, perception, memory, thought patterns, worldview.*

INTRODUCTION:

Language serves as the cornerstone of human communication and plays a pivotal role in shaping our understanding of the world. The English language, with its global reach and rich history, has significantly impacted the cognitive development and mental states of individuals across cultures. This article investigates the multifaceted ways in which the English language influences our mental landscapes, exploring its role in shaping thought, perception, memory, and overall cognitive well-being.

MAIN PART:

Language Acquisition and Cognitive Development: The process of acquiring language, particularly during early childhood, is intrinsically linked to cognitive development. Learning English involves mastering complex grammatical structures, expanding vocabulary, and engaging in symbolic representation, all of which contribute to enhanced cognitive skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and abstract reasoning.

Bilingualism and Cognitive Benefits: Research suggests that bilingualism, or proficiency in two languages including English, offers several cognitive advantages. Bilingual individuals often demonstrate enhanced executive function, improved attention control, and greater cognitive flexibility compared to monolingual individuals. The ability to switch between languages requires cognitive control and strengthens neural pathways associated with executive function. Bilingual individuals tend to have

better attentional control and are more adept at focusing on relevant information while filtering out distractions. This is likely due to the practice of managing attention to two different language systems, which enhances the ability to focus on specific stimuli and ignore irrelevant ones. Bilingualism is associated with improved problem-solving abilities and creative thinking. The ability to think in different languages and consider different perspectives may contribute to more flexible and innovative approaches to problem-solving.

Language and Perception: The English language, with its specific vocabulary and grammatical structures, can influence our perception of the world. For example, the presence or absence of specific color terms in a language can affect how individuals categorize and perceive colors. Similarly, grammatical genders can influence how people perceive and attribute characteristics to inanimate objects.

Language and Memory: Language plays a crucial role in encoding, storing, and retrieving memories. The ability to verbally label and describe experiences enhances memory consolidation and retrieval. Furthermore, the structure and organization of language can influence how we organize and access memories.

Linguistic Relativity (Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis): The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis proposes that the structure of a language can influence the way its speakers think and perceive the world. While the strong version of this hypothesis is debated, there is evidence to suggest that language can shape certain aspects of cognition, such as spatial reasoning and temporal perception.

Language and Mental Health: Language plays a crucial role in mental health and well-being. The ability to express thoughts and emotions effectively is essential for emotional regulation and social connection. Conversely, language difficulties or barriers can contribute to social isolation and mental health challenges.

Conclusion: The English language exerts a profound influence on the development of the human mental state. From language acquisition to bilingualism, from perception to memory, and from thought patterns to worldviews, the English language shapes our cognitive processes and influences our overall mental well-being. Further research is needed to fully elucidate the intricate relationship between language and cognition, but it is clear that the English language plays a vital role in shaping the human mind.

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GLOBAL ENGLISH. COUNTRIES AND LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The phenomenon of Global English has significantly shaped communication, culture, and business in our increasingly interconnected world. This article explores the rise of English as a global lingua franca, examining its impact across diverse countries and linguistic landscapes. We delve into the historical factors that have contributed to the spread of English, including colonialism, globalization, and the dominance of Anglophone media and technology.*

The study highlights the varying degrees of English proficiency and usage in different regions, from native English-speaking countries to those where English is a second or foreign language. We analyze the educational policies and societal attitudes towards English in countries such as India, China, Nigeria, and the European Union, illustrating the complex dynamics between local languages and the global influence of English.

Furthermore, the article discusses the implications of Global English for cultural identity and linguistic diversity. While English facilitates international communication and access to global markets, it also poses challenges for the preservation of indigenous languages and cultures. The role of English in digital communication, its evolving nature, and its future trajectory are also examined.

Through a comprehensive review of literature and case studies, this article provides a nuanced understanding of how English functions as a global language. It underscores the importance of fostering multilingualism and cultural sensitivity in an era where English continues to expand its reach and influence.

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary world, the English language has emerged as a powerful tool for global communication, transcending national borders and cultural barriers. This phenomenon, often referred to as "Global English," signifies the widespread adoption and use of English as a primary means of international discourse. The evolution of English into a global lingua franca is rooted in historical, political, and economic

developments, including the legacy of British colonialism, the rise of the United States as a global superpower, and the pervasive influence of Anglophone media and technology.

The significance of English in today's globalized society cannot be overstated. It is the predominant language of international business, science, technology, and aviation. Furthermore, English is the principal medium of instruction in many educational institutions worldwide, serving as a gateway to academic and professional opportunities. As a result, proficiency in English is often associated with socioeconomic advancement and access to the global economy.

This article seeks to explore the multifaceted impact of Global English across various countries and linguistic contexts. By examining the historical trajectory and contemporary significance of English, we aim to understand the factors that have contributed to its dominance. Additionally, we will investigate the role of English in different regions, highlighting how it coexists with local languages and influences cultural identities.

A key aspect of this exploration involves analyzing the educational policies and societal attitudes towards English in diverse countries. For instance, in India and Nigeria, English serves as an official language and a vital component of the educational system, reflecting its colonial past. In contrast, in countries like China and Japan, English is predominantly a foreign language, taught extensively in schools but less integrated into daily life.

The rise of Global English also raises important questions about linguistic diversity and cultural preservation. While English offers numerous benefits in terms of global connectivity and economic participation, it can also pose a threat to indigenous languages and cultural heritage. The tension between embracing English and maintaining linguistic diversity is a central theme of this discussion.

Moreover, we will delve into the role of English in the digital age, where it dominates online communication and content creation. The dynamic nature of English, influenced by digital platforms and global interactions, continues to evolve, reflecting the changing landscape of global communication.

By providing a comprehensive review of the literature and presenting case studies from various regions, this article aims to offer a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding Global English. We hope to underscore the importance of promoting multilingualism and cultural sensitivity in an increasingly interconnected world, where English plays a pivotal role.

Main part

English, once a language of the British Isles, has evolved into a global phenomenon, transcending borders, cultures, and continents. Its rise to dominance can be attributed to a myriad of historical, political, economic, and cultural factors. Today, it stands not just as a means of communication, but as a symbol of globalization itself.

One of the most significant drivers of the global spread of English has been the historical influence of the British Empire. As Britain expanded its territories across the globe, English naturally followed suit. Colonization meant the imposition of English on native populations, leaving a linguistic legacy that persists to this day. However, it is essential to recognize that the spread of English was not merely a result of colonialism but also of economic and cultural exchanges.

In the modern era, English's dominance has been further solidified by the emergence of the United States as a global superpower. With Hollywood, Silicon Valley, and Wall Street at its helm, American English has become the lingua franca of the digital age. The internet, in particular, has played a monumental role in disseminating English worldwide, breaking down linguistic barriers and connecting people from all corners of the globe.

But the global reach of English goes beyond just its native speakers. Non-native English speakers now outnumber native speakers by a significant margin. English has become the primary language of international diplomacy, business, science, and academia. Its prevalence in these fields has created a powerful incentive for individuals around the world to learn English as a second language.

The rise of English as a global language has not been without controversy. Critics argue that its dominance threatens linguistic diversity and perpetuates inequalities between native and non-native speakers. There are concerns that the spread of English could lead to the marginalization of other languages and cultures.

However, proponents of English as a global language argue that its widespread adoption promotes communication, understanding, and collaboration on a global scale. English serves as a neutral medium through which people from diverse linguistic backgrounds can interact and exchange ideas. It fosters a sense of global citizenship and facilitates cross-cultural dialogue.

Ultimately, the global spread of English represents both the opportunities and challenges of an interconnected world. While it has undoubtedly become the language of globalization, its impact extends far beyond mere communication. English serves as a bridge between nations and cultures, connecting people in ways that were once unimaginable. As we navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the role of English as a global language will continue to evolve, shaping the future of international relations, commerce, and culture.

Conclusion

In a world where communication knows no borders, English has emerged as a unifying force, bridging cultures, nations, and languages. Its global reach is undeniable, permeating every aspect of our interconnected lives. However, as we celebrate the power of English to connect us, we must also recognize the importance of preserving linguistic diversity.

The rise of English should not be seen as a threat to other languages but rather as an opportunity to celebrate the richness of human expression. In embracing multilingualism, we can foster a world where all voices are heard and valued. Language is not just a means of communication but a reflection of our identity, culture, and heritage.

As we move forward in an increasingly globalized world, let us strive to promote understanding, respect, and empathy across linguistic boundaries. Let us recognize that diversity is our strength and that by embracing our differences, we can build a more inclusive and harmonious society.

English may be the language of globalization, but it is not the only language that matters. Let us celebrate the beauty of languages spoken around the world and work together to create a future where linguistic diversity thrives. In doing so, we can truly harness the power of language to unite us in our shared humanity.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH BIRTH, WEDDING, AND FUNERAL

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Abstract: *This study delves into the customs and traditions that are observed in connection with birth, wedding, and funeral rites across various cultures and societies. Through an examination of scholarly literature, ethnographic accounts, and historical sources, the research explores the significance and symbolism of rituals surrounding these pivotal life events. The analysis highlights the diverse practices, beliefs, and ceremonies that shape the social fabric and define cultural identities in different communities. By delving into the intricate tapestry of customs linked to birth, marriage, and death, this study seeks to deepen our understanding of human experiences and the ways in which individuals mark and commemorate significant milestones in their lives.*

Key words: *cultural, traditional, particularly*

In our lives, there are many traditions and customs connected with important life events such as birth, wedding, and funeral. These customs are part of the culture and traditions of various societies, reflecting the unique features and values of each community. In this article, we will explore the customs and practices related to birth, wedding, and funeral, which play a significant role in people's lives, helping them mark and navigate through key milestones and transitions.

Birth, wedding, and funeral are key events in an individual's life that are marked by specific customs and practices in many cultures around the world. These customs vary widely from one society to another, reflecting the diverse beliefs, values, and traditions of different communities.

In the case of birth customs, many cultures have special rituals and ceremonies to welcome the newborn into the world and ensure their health and well-being. These customs often involve rituals such as naming ceremonies, blessings, and celebrations with family and friends. In some cultures, there are also specific customs related to gender, such as baby showers for expecting mothers.

Wedding customs are another important aspect of life events, symbolizing the union of two individuals and their families. Wedding customs often include ceremonies, rituals, and traditions such as exchanging vows, wearing special attire, and participating in cultural practices like dances and music. These customs vary widely depending on cultural, religious, and regional factors, but they all serve to unite the couple and their families in a meaningful way.

Funeral customs, on the other hand, are rituals and practices carried out to honor and remember the deceased. These customs often include ceremonies, memorials, and burial or cremation rituals that provide closure and comfort to the family and community members. Funeral customs also vary widely based on cultural and religious beliefs, with some cultures emphasizing mourning and remembrance while others focus on celebrating the life of the deceased.

Overall, customs connected with birth, wedding, and funeral play a significant role in shaping individuals' lives and relationships within their communities. These customs provide a sense of continuity, tradition, and connection to the past, helping individuals navigate through key life events with support and guidance from their cultural heritage.

These customs, while diverse and often deeply rooted in specific cultures, reflect the universal human experiences of birth, marriage, and death. They provide frameworks for navigating these significant life events, offering rituals and traditions that mark transitions, celebrate milestones, and provide comfort during times of loss. Through these customs, communities express their shared values, strengthen social bonds, and pass on cultural knowledge from generation to generation. Although customs may evolve and adapt over time, their fundamental purpose remains: to mark life's passage, honor the cycle of life and death, and provide a sense of belonging and shared human experience.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ACCENT

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Abstract: *This study explores the phonetic, social, and media influences on British and American accents. Key phonetic differences like vowel shifts, as well as social perceptions of formality and prestige, are examined. The media's role in accent adaptation is also analyzed. Findings offer insights into language education and intercultural communication.*

Keywords: *British accents, American accents, phonetics, vowel shifts, media influence, linguistics.*

The study of British and American accents in the English language helps us understand the many differences and details of how people speak. Accents are not just about how sounds are made; they also show cultural, social, and historical influences. With global communication on the rise, knowing these differences is important for better interactions and teaching English.

British and American English have developed distinct ways of pronouncing words, even though they come from the same language. These differences are most noticeable in how vowels and consonants are pronounced and whether the "r" sound is used. British English, especially the standard Received Pronunciation (RP) and various regional accents, often does not pronounce the "r" unless it is followed by a vowel. On the other hand, American English, particularly General American, usually pronounces the "r" in all situations. These pronunciation patterns help identify each accent and give them their unique sounds.

Beyond how they sound, the way people perceive British and American accents plays a big role in how they are received and used. The British accent is often seen as formal and prestigious, linked to a rich cultural and historical background. This view is reinforced by the global presence of British media and literature. The American accent, especially General American, is often considered more friendly and neutral, associated with modernity and the widespread influence of American media. These perceptions can affect social interactions and professional settings, where accents can influence how competent and credible someone appears.

This study looks at the phonetic (sound) aspect of British and American accents. By examining how sounds are made, how people perceive accents, and how media influences accents, this research aims to provide a detailed understanding of what defines these two main English accents. The results will add to the field of linguistics and have practical uses in language education and intercultural communication.

Exploring British and American accents reveals a rich variety in how English is spoken. Understanding these differences is important for appreciating the language's diversity and for promoting effective communication in a connected world. This study aims to highlight the complexities of accent differences and their broader social and cultural impacts.

The research on British and American accents used a thorough approach, collecting and analyzing data on phonetic, social, and media influences. The main materials included audio recordings, surveys, and media content, along with established tools and software for phonetic analysis.

The study began by collecting audio recordings from native speakers of both British and American English. These recordings were gathered from various settings, including formal speeches, casual conversations, and media broadcasts. The samples represented a wide range of regional dialects within each accent group to provide a comprehensive view of phonetic variations.

Phonetic analysis was performed using advanced software like Praat, which allowed for detailed examination of vowel and consonant sounds. Key phonetic features such as rhoticity, vowel shifts, and consonant articulation were carefully analyzed. This provided quantitative data on the acoustic properties of each accent, enabling a thorough comparison between British and American pronunciations.

To understand social perceptions of the accents, surveys were administered to a diverse group of participants. These surveys included questions about attitudes toward different accents, perceptions of formality and prestige, and preferences in various social and professional contexts. The responses were statistically analyzed to identify common trends and attitudes associated with each accent.

The investigation into British and American accents revealed significant insights into their unique characteristics and underlying linguistic principles. The study focused on phonetic differences, social perceptions, and the impact of media on accent adaptation, highlighting the complexity and richness of accent variation within the English language.

The analysis identified several key phonetic differences between British and American accents. For example, American English is rhotic, meaning the "r" sound is pronounced in words like "car" and "hard," while many British English dialects, particularly Received Pronunciation (RP), often omit the "r" sound in similar contexts. Additionally, vowel pronunciation differs significantly; American English tends to have

flatter vowel sounds in words like "dance" and "chance," whereas British English often uses a more rounded vowel sound.

Examining vowel shifts revealed notable regional variations within each accent. In American English, the Northern Cities Vowel Shift affects the pronunciation of vowels in words like "cat" and "cot," making them sound distinct from their British counterparts. Consonant variations were also prominent. In American English, the "t" sound often becomes a flap sound in words like "butter" and "water," while in British English, it remains a clear, plosive sound.

This study's comprehensive approach to analyzing British and American accents has provided significant insights into their phonetic characteristics, social perceptions, and the influence of media. Understanding these variations is crucial for appreciating the richness of the English language and promoting effective communication in an interconnected world. The findings contribute to the broader field of linguistics and offer practical implications for language education and intercultural communication.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: A NICE CUP OF TEA, ENGLISH TRADITIONS**Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna***teacher of English linguistics department(PhD) of BSU**z.x.saidova@.Buxdu.uz***Vafoyeva Sabina Azizbekovna****Suleymanova Karina Zulfaliyevna****Saidova Nozima Shukhratovna***3-rd year student of BSU***Omonova Laylo, student of 11-6 Ing 20 of BSU****Abstract:** *This article talks about national traditions in England.***Key words:** *traditions, national, Christmas, popular, holidays, The traditional meal, tea.*

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except by clerks in banks; all the shops, mills and factories are working. But six days later, on New Years Eve the Scotch begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops, mills and factories are closed on New Years Day.

People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in".

When the dock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in.

There are many peoples and cultures in the world, but you definitely won't confuse the British with anyone! Although they are considered to be cold-blooded, restrained and prim, in fact, they are friendly, accommodating and very fond of sports. An interesting combination, isn't it? So let's learn more about the customs, traditions and way of life in England, because when learning English, it is important to understand how this people live and breathe.

The British are naturally polite and never get tired of saying "Please" and "Thank you". They are disciplined and will not talk loudly in the street. They don't jostle to take a seat on a bus or train rather and queue up at a bus stop. The British do not shake

hands when they meet. They try not to show emotions in public, even in tragic circumstances. They do not lose their composure and remain optimistic in difficult situations.

There are also some traditions regarding food. English cuisine is solid, simple and nutritious. The British prefer a hearty breakfast. It can consist of oatmeal, scrambled eggs with bacon, fried fish, toast with jam, tea or coffee. They prefer toasts cold. As a rule, breakfast is the same from day to day.

Tea is an integral part of British life, like potatoes or bread. There is even a saying: "Seven cups of tea will help you wake up, nine cups will help you fall asleep."

The British are very respectful of their traditions. There are quite a lot of them in the country, and almost all of them came from the Middle Ages.

In the old days, England was quite a harsh and cold country in every sense. In order to somehow decorate their everyday life, women were engaged in flower breeding. Some plants worthy of cultivation grew in England itself, and some were brought by sailors.

Modern Englishmen spend most of their time happily tinkering with flowers. For almost every resident, the facade of the house is a real work of art.

Cats are very popular in England. If more than three tailed cats live in the house, this is considered the norm. Moreover, for many lonely Englishwomen, these cute animals replace children. This is not considered reprehensible, and even more so, it is not ridiculed.

Probably, the root of the love for cats goes back to the medieval legend of Dick Whittington, who took a high position in the country thanks to the rat trap cat.

There are many different traditions and ways of celebrating Christmas in the United States of America, due to the diversity of cultures of the inhabitants of this country. The traditions of this holiday have a lot in common with British, French, Italian, Dutch, Polish and Mexican customs.

The traditional meal of immigrants from Western Europe is turkey or ham with cranberry sauce. Families with Eastern European roots prefer turkey with side dishes, sausages, cabbage dishes and soups, and some Italian families pay tribute to lasagna.

Americans like to decorate their homes with garlands, and sometimes with figures of Santa Claus, snowmen and reindeer.

On the occasion of Christmas, the streets of the cities are decorated with light garlands. Perhaps the most famous place in the United States where you can watch the amazing festive illumination is the Rockefeller Center in New York, where, in front of a huge festive fir tree, a public ice rink operates during the winter holidays.

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HUJUROT SURASIDAGI BALOG'AT QOIDALARI VA QO'LLANILISHI

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Hujurot surasi Madinada nozil bo'lgan. 18 oyatdan iborat. “Hujurot” – “hujralar” deganidir. Suraning ichidagi “...seni hujralar ortidan chaqirayotganlar...” oyatidan olinib, suraga ism bo'lib qolgan. “hujurot” surasi o'n sakkiz oyatdan iborat bo'lishiga qaramay, ichida o'n sakkiz ming olamga tatigulik ma'nolar bor. Zero, ushbu sura shariat va aqiydaga oid ulkan haqiqatlarni o'z ichiga olgan. Bu surai karimani ulamolarimiz “odob va axloq surasi”, deb ham ataydilar. Chunki ushbu surada mo'min kishining Alloh subhanahu va taologa nisbatan odobi, Payg'ambar alayhissalomga nisbatan odobi, o'ziga nisbatan va boshqalarga nisbatan odobi bayon qilingan. Surai karima avvalidan oxirigacha odob masalasini atroflicha muolaja qiladi.

1. Tamsiliy istiora

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَقْدَمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Ma'nosi: Ey iymon keltirganlar! Allohdan va Uning Rasulidan oldin shoshilmanglar. Va Allohga taqvo qilinglar. Albatta Alloh eshituvchi va biluvchi zotdir. (Hujurot surasi 1-oyat)

Bu sura Alloh taoloning mo'minlarga o'rgatgan yuksak odobi ilan boshlandi. Ya'ni, Allohning shariatiga yuzlanish va Rosulining amriga ergashish. Allohdan va rosulidan oldin hukm chiqarishga shoshmaslik.

Ushbu oyati karima o'zida bayon va bade' uslublarini jamlagan. Shuning bilan birga tamsiliy istiorani ham ko'rish mumkin. Huddi podshoxdan oldinlab o'tib ketmay, uni ortida yurish taqozo qilgan odoblardan biri bo'ganidek, Alloh va Rosulidan oldinga o'tib ketmaslik ham taqozo qiladigan odoblardan biridir deya o'xshatish keltirildi.

Istioraning lug'aviy ma'nosi “iora” biron narsani foydalanib turishga olish, istiora deganda, msol uchun birovning libosini kiyib olib, yana uning nomi bilan chaqirilishini keltirish mumkin. Istelohda: Haqiqiy va ko'chma ma'nolari orasidagi aloqasi, bog'liqligi mushobaha – o'zaro o'xshashlik bo'lgan va o'zining asliy ma'nosini iroda etishdan man etadigan qarinasini bilan o'z ma'nosidan boshqa ma'noda ishlatilgan kalima istiora deyiladi.

2. Mursalul mujmal tashbeh.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَرْفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَكُمْ فَوْقَ صَوْتِ النَّبِيِّ وَلَا تَجْهَرُوا لَهُ بِالْقَوْلِ كَجَهْرِ بَعْضِكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ أَن تَحْبَطَ أَعْمَالُكُمْ وَأَنتُمْ لَا تَشْعُرُونَ

Ma'nosi: Ey iymon keltirganlar! Ovozingizni Payg'ambar ovozidan yuqori ko'tarmang va unga bir-biringiz ila so'zlashgandek dag'al so'z ayt mang, o'zingiz sezmagani holda amallaringiz habata bo'lib qolmasin. (Hujurot surasi 2-oyat)

Ushbu ikkinchi oyatda mursalul mujmal tashbeh borligini ko'rish mumkin. Ushbu

tashbehda adoti tashbeh bo'lgan الكاف harfini keltirish bilan o'xshatish hosil qilindi.

Tashbehning lug'aviy ma'nosi o'xsahtishdir. Istelohda esa: tashbeh maqsad uchun biron o'xsahtish vositasini lafzi bilan keltirgan holda yoki taqdiran qoldirish bilan ma'noda o'zaro sherikligi bo'lgan bir amrni boshqasiga qo'shishdir. Tashbeh o'xsahtish vositalarining e'tibori bilan ikki xil bo'ladi: mursal va muakkad.

Mursal deb o'xshatish vositasi lafzi bilan yoki taqdiran, ya'ni hayolda keltirilishiga aytiladi¹².

Ya'ni Alloh taolo avvalo O'zi va Rosuliga tegish ikki xos odobni Sanadi. Biri ulardan oldinga o'tmaslik, ikkinchisi esa Rosuliga hammaga qilingan muomaladek xitob qilmaslik. Rasululloh (sollallohu alayhi va sallam)ning hurmatlaridan, ularni e'zozlab, ularga ovozni ko'tarmaslik sahobalarga odob o'laroq o'rgatildi. Bu oyat nafaqat sahobalarga tegishli, balki biz ham ushbu oyatga amal qilgan holatda, u zotning hadislarini eshitganda hurmat ila muomala qilishimiz, ismlari zikr qilinganda salovat aytishimiz zarur bo'ladi. Chunki Rasululloh (sollallohu alayhi va sallam) omma insonlar kabi emaslar.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَغُضُّونَ أَصْوَاتَهُمْ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ امْتَحَنَ اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ

Ma'nosi: Albatta, Rasulullohning huzurida ovozlarini pastlatganlar, ana o'shalar Alloh qalblarini taqvoga imtihon qilgan zotlardir. Ularga mag'firat va ulkan ajr bor.

(Hujurot surasi 3-oyat)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِن جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا أَن تُصِيبُوا قَوْمًا بِجَهْلَةٍ فَتُصِبُوا عَلَىٰ مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نَذِيرٌ

Ma'nosi: Ey iymon keltirganlar! Agar fosiq xabar keltirsa, aniqlab ko'ringlar, bir qavmga bilmasdan musibat yetkazib qo'yib, qilganingizga nadomat chekuvchi bo'lmanglar. (Hujurot surasi 6-oyat)

Alloh va Rosuliga nisbatan ko'rsatilishi kerak bo'lgan xos odoblar sanalgach, mo'minlarga tegishli omm odoblar sanaladi. Ya'ni mo'minlarga kelgan har qanday xabarni isbotlamay, rostligini bilmay turib, unga ishonmaslik, unga suyanmaslik odobidir. Jamiyatimizda va hayotimizda bu borada juda ko'p kamchilik va muammolarga duch kelamiz. Oyatda "fosiq" so'zi keldi. U bir narsadan tashqariga chiqish ma'nosidadir. Masalan, axloqdagi fosiqlik, iymon va islomdagi fosiqlikning ko'rinishlari quyidagicha bo'ladi: axloqdagi fosiqlik – axloqdan chiqib ketishni anglatga, iymon va islomdagi fosiqlik ularni chegarasidan tashqariga chiqishni anglatadi. Bu yerda ham yuqoridagi kabi o'xshatish bor.

3. Iltifot.

وَأَعْلَمُوا أَن فِيكُمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ يُطِيعُكُمْ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِّنَ الْأَمْرِ لَعَنِتُّمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَبَّبَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَزَيَّنَهُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ وَكَرَّهَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوقَ وَالْعِصْيَانَ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الرَّشِدُونَ

Ma'nosi: Va bilinglarki, albatta, ichlaringizda Rasululloh bordir. Agar U ishlardan ko'pida sizga itoat qilsa, albatta, qiyinchilikka duchor bo'lardingiz. Lekin, Alloh sizlarga iymonni mahbub qildi va uni qalblaringizda ziynatladi va sizlarga kuforni, fisqni va isyonni yomon ko'rsatdi. Ana o'shalar to'g'rilikda yuruvchilaridir. (Hujurot surasi 7-

¹² Balog'at fani

oyat)

Ushbu oyatda xitobdan g'aybga o'tish bilan iltifot qilish bor. Ya'ni oyatning boshidan sahobalarga xitob qilinib siz deya murojaat qilinayotgan edi. Oyatning so'ngida esa "Ana o'shalar to'g'rilikda yuruvchilaridir" deya keldi. Mana shu iltifot deyiladi. Va bu bade' ilmining tahsinotlaridandir.

4. Muqobala.

حَبَّبَ va كَرَّهَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوقَ وَالْعِصْيَانَ حَبَّبَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَزَيَّنَهُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ orasida muqobala bor. "mahbub qildi" va كَرَّهَ "yomon ko'rsatdi" so'zlari bir-biriga zid ma'noda bo'ladi.

Demak, muqobala bir kalomda ikki va undan ko'p bir-biriga teskari ma'nodagi lafzlarni to'plab, gapni chiroyli va betakror qilish ekan. Ya'ni, avval ikki va undan ko'p bir-biriga teskari bo'lmagan ma'nolarni keltirib, keyin har bir ma'noga mos ravishda, tartib bilan uning teskarisini zikr qilishdir. Muqobala ikkitadan oltitagacha ma'nolar o'rtasida bo'lishi mumkin.

Yuqoridagi oyatda ham حَبَّبَ va كَرَّهَ keldi. Hamda الْإِيمَانَ va الْكُفْرَ keldi.

5. Mutobaqa.

وَأِنْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلَحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا فَإِنْ بَغَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَىٰ فَفُتِّلُوا إِلَىٰ تَقْوَىٰ إِلَىٰ أَمْرٍ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ فَاءَتْ فَأَصْلَحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَأَقْسَمُوا أَنْ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ

Ma'nosi: Agar mo'minlardan ikki toifa urushib ketsalar, bas, o'rtalarini isloh qiling. Agar ulardan biri ikkinchisiga tajovuz qilsa, siz tajovuz qilganiga qarshi, to u Allohning amriga qaytgunicha urushing, agar qaytsa, bas, o'rtalarini adolat bilan isloh qiling. Odil bo'ling, albatta, Alloh adolat qilguvchilarni suyadir. (Hujurot surasi 9-oyat)

Ushbu oyatda muqobalaga qarshi o'laroq mutobaqa bor. Oyatdagi اقْتَتَلُوا va فَأَصْلَحُوا so'zlari o'rtasida mutobaqa bo'ldi. Mutobaqa bir kalomda ikki bir-biriga qarama-qarshi ma'nolarni jamlashdir. U bir so'z turkumidan yoki turli so'z turkumiga oid lafzlardan tuzilishi mumkin. Mutobaqaning muqobaladan farqi shundaki, mutobaqa bir kalomda bir ma'noga ziddini keltirish bilan kifoyalanadi. Muqobalada esa bir kalomda bir necha bir-biriga qarama-qarshi ma'nolar jamlanadi va shunisi bilan chiroyli gap tuzishga yo'l ko'rsatadi.

6. Balig' tashbeh.

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلَحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ

Ma'nosi: Albatta, mo'minlar birodardirlar, bas, ikki birodaringiz o'rtasini isloh qiling, Allohga taqvo qiling, shoyadki, rahm qilinsangiz. (Hujurot surasi 10-oyat)

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ kalomi orqali komil tashbeh bo'ladi. Sababi bu yerda adoti tashbeh ham, unga taqozo qiladigan lafz ham hazf qilingan. Aslida oyat taqdirida ushbu ko'rinishda: وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ bo'lishi kerak edi. Lekin unday kelmadi.

Oyati karimada "birodar" deb tarjima qilingan so'z arab tilida birlikda "axun" kalimasi bilan ifoda qilinib, ikki xil ma'noda ishlatiladi.

Birinchisi – aka yoki uka, ya'ni tug'ishgan birodar ma'nosida

Ikkinchisi – do'st, og'ayni, ya'ni tutingan birodar ma'nosida.

Qur'oni Karimning mo'jizaligini qarangki, mo'minlarning birodarligi haqida so'z ketganda, tug'ishgan birodarlar ma'nosidagi "ixvatun" so'zi ishlatilgan va bu bilan mo'minlar huddi tug'ishgan aka-ukalardek ekani ta'kidlangan.

7. Tamsiliy tashbeh.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَبَ بََعْضُكُم بََعْضًا أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Ma'nosi: Ey iymon keltirganlar! Ko'p gumonlardan chetda bo'linglar, chunki ba'zi gumonlar gunohdir. Josuslik qilmanglar. Ba'zilaringiz ba'zilaringizni g'iybat qilmanglar. Sizlardan birortalarigiz o'zining o'lgan birodarining go'shtini yeyishni yaxshi ko'radimi? Ha, yomon ko'rasizlar. Allohdan qo'rqinglar! Albatta, Alloh tavbani ko'p qabul qiluvchi va rahmlidir. (Hujurot surasi 12-oyat)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَبَ بََعْضُكُم بََعْضًا أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ oyatida tamsiliy tashbiyh bo'ladi. Alloh taolo g'iybatning misolini huddiki birodarining mayyitini yeyayotgan kishining misoliga o'xshatdi. Toki g'iybat zehnda eng qabih va eng faxsh ishdek tasvirlanishi uchun bunda ko'p mubolag'a bor. Bu o'xshatishda badiiylilikning o'ta nozik asari bordir.

8. Mutobaqatus sulb.

قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ ءَامَنَّا قُلْ لَّمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِن قُولُوا أَسْلَمْنَا وَلَمَّا يَدْخُلِ الْإِيمَانُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ وَإِنْ تُطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ لَا يَلِتْكُمْ مِنَ أَعْمَالِكُمْ شَيْئًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Ma'nosi: A'robiylar, iymon keltirdik, dedilar. Sen: "Iymon keltirganingiz yo'q, lekin bo'yinsundik denglar, hali iymon qalblaringizga kirgani yo'q va agar Allohga va Uning Rasuliga itoat qilsangiz, amallaringizdan hech narsa kamimas. Albatta, Alloh kechiruvchi va rahmli zotdir", deb ayt. (Hujurot surasi 14-oyat)

Ushbu oyatda sulbdagi mutobaqaga misol kelmoqda. Ya'ni ءَامَنَّا قُلْ لَّمْ تُؤْمِنُوا A'robiylar, iymon keltirdik, dedilar. Sen: "Iymon keltirganingiz yo'q..." lafzning sulbidan qarama-qarshi ma'no zikr qilinyapti.

Nega a'robiylar iymonlarini minnat qilishdi? Inson qilayotgan ishini boshqa birovga kerak deb qilganida minnat qiladi. Alloh iymoningizni minnat qilmang, dedi. Balki Alloh sizni iymonga keltirib hidoyat qilgani uchun minnat qiladi. Biz qilayotgan ishlarimizning hammasi, boshqalarga deb o'ylab qilgan yaxshilig-u ehsonlarimizning barchasi aslida o'zimizga kerak. Aslida ularga ko'proq biz muxtojmiz. Shuning uchun hech qachon minnat qilishga haqli emasmiz. Alloh esa minnat qilishga eng haqli Zotdir.

9. Tavbix uchun inkoriy istefhom.

قُلْ أُنْعَلِمُونَ اللَّهَ بِدِينِكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمُوتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

Ma'nosi: Sen: «Allohga diningizni bildirmoqchimisiz? Va holbuki, Alloh osmonlaru yerdagi narsani biluvchi zotdir. Alloh har bir narsani biluvchidir», deb ayt. (Hujurot surasi 16-oyat)

Ushbu oyatda haqiqiy ma'noda savol so'ralmayapti balki, eshituvchida qo'rquvni

uyg'otish, tartibga chaqirish va tanbeh berish uchun javobi aniq bo'lgan ritorik savol so'rarmoqda. Ya'ni, "Allohga diningizni bildirmoqchimisiz?" ma'nosida.

**INKLYUZIV KASBIY INNOVATSION FAOLIYATNING O'ZIGA XOS
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Rezyume. Maqolada ta'limdagi pedagogning innovatsion faoliyati tuzilishini tahlil qilishda turli xil yondashuvlar, yaangilik kiritish ichki mantiq, ham vaqtga nisbatan qonuniy rivojlangan va uning atrof-muhitga o'zaro ta'sirini ifodalaydigan dinamik tizim, ijodiy individuallikni xarakterlaydigan samarali o'z-o'zini anglash, bundan tashqari, shaxsning innovatsion faolligiga boshqa omillar yoritilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Inklyuziv, innovatsion, intellektual, kombinatsiya, Akmeologik yondashuv, Kreativ yondashuv, Refleksiv yondashuv, Gumanistik aksiologiya, sub'ektiv, individual, iqtidor, ijodkorlik qobiliyati.

Резюме: В статье рассматриваются различные подходы к анализу структуры инновационной деятельности педагога в образовании, внутренней логики инновационной деятельности, динамической системы, правомерно развивающейся по отношению ко времени и представляющей собой его взаимодействие с окружающей средой, эффективную самодеятельность, осознанность, характеризующая творческую индивидуальность, кроме того, выделяются и другие факторы инновационной активности личности.

Ключевые слова: Инклюзивный, Инновационный, интеллектуальный, сочетание, Акмеологический подход, Креативный подход, Рефлексивный подход, Гуманистическая аксиология, субъект, личность, талант, творческая способность.

Resume. In the article, various approaches to the analysis of the structure of the innovative activity of the pedagogue in education, the internal logic of innovation, a dynamic system that is legitimately developed in relation to time and represents its interaction with the environment, effective self-awareness that characterizes creative individuality, in addition, other factors of the individual's innovative activity are highlighted.

Key words: Inclusive, Innovative, intellectual, combination, Acmeological approach, Creative approach, Reflexive approach, Humanistic axiology, subjective, individual, talent, creative ability.

Innovatsion faoliyat-yangi ijtimoiy talablarning an'anaviy me'yorlarga mos kelmasligi yoki yangi shakllanayotgan g'oyalarning mavjud g'oyalarni inkor etishi natijasida vujudga keladigan majmual muammolarni echishga qaratilgan faoliyat. Ta'limdagi pedagogning innovatsion faoliyati tuzilishini tahlil qilishda turli xil yondashuvlar mavjud. Masalan, innovatsion faoliyat 4 bosqichda olib boriladi, ya'ni:

- 1) tayyorgarlik bosqichida muammoni tahlil etish asosida aniqlaydi,
- 2) mo'ljallanayotgan ta'lim tizimini loyihalaydi;
- 3) o'zgarishlar va yangiliklarni rejalashtiradi;
- 4) o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiradi.

Inklyuziv kasbiy innovatsion faoliyatning bosqichlari

Yangilik kiritish ham ichki mantiq, ham vaqtga nisbatan qonuniy rivojlangan va uning atrof-muhitga o'zaro ta'sirini ifodalaydigan dinamik tizimdir.

Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonlarida ta'limga innovatsion yondashuvning ijtimoiy-pedagogik zaruriyati quyidagilar bilan o'lchanadi:

1. Fan-texnika taraqqiyoti va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yangilanish uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi, xususan, oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv jarayonini ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni o'rganish, ta'limdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar va axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda takomillashtirish;

2. Talaba-yoshlardagi ma'lumotlilik darajasi, intellektual salohiyat, ijtimoiy faollik, ijodkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi shaxsga yo'naltirilgan o'qitishning samarali tashkiliy shakllari, texnologiyalarini yaratish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish;

3. Pedagogik innovatsiyalarni o'zlashtirish va uni tatbiq etishga nisbatan o'qituvchining kasbiy-innovatsion kompetentligini rivojlantirish zarurati.

Ta'limdagi innovatsion jarayonlar bosqichlarini quyidagilarda ko'rishimiz mumkin:

1. Yangi g'oya tug'ilishi yoki yangilik konsepsiyasini paydo bo'lish bohqichi.
2. Ixtiro qilish, ya'ni yangilik yaratish bosqichi.
3. Yaratilgan yangilikni amaliy qo'llay bilish bosqichi.
4. Yangilikni yoyish, uni keng tadbiq etish bosqichi.
5. Muayyan sohada yangilikning hukmronlik qilish bosqichi.
6. Yangi muqobillik asosida, almashtirish orqali yangilikning qo'llanish doirasining qisqarish bosqichi.

Ma'lumki, innovatsion tayyorgarlik bu - mutaxassisining o'zlashtirilgan kasbiy bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalariga tayangan xolda pedagogik jarayonni loyihalashtirish, amalga oshirish va kafolatli natijaga erishish jarayonidagi nostandart tafakkur tarzi va ish tartibiga asoslangan holda yangi yo'nalishdagi o'qitishning shakl, metod va vositalarini izlab topishi va amalga oshirishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan sifatlari yig'indisidir.[1]

Innovatsion faoliyatga nisbatan yondashuvlar:

Gumanistik aksiologiya - aksiologiyaga insonga oliy qadriyat va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning birdan-bir maqsadi sifatida qaraydi. Innovatsion faoliyatga aksiologik yondashuv insonning o'zini yangilik yaratish jarayoniga bahshida qilishi, uning tomonidan yaratilgan pedagogik qadriyatlar majmuasini anglatadi.

Akmeologik yondashuv – akmelogiya (acme) yunoncha oliy nuqta, o‘tkir, gullagan, etuk, eng yangi davr degan ma’nolarni bildiradi.

Kreativ yondashuv – termini AQShda XX asrning 60-yillarida paydo bo‘ldi. U individning yangi tushuncha yaratishi va yangi ko‘nikmalar hosil qilish qobiliyati, xislatini bildiradi.

Refleksiv yondashuv – (lotincha reflexio – ortga qaytish) sub’ektning o‘z (ichki) psixik tuyg‘u va holatlarini bilish jarayoni sifatida qaraladi.

V.A.Slastenin o‘qituvchining innovatsion faoliyatini tuzishda unga akmeologik jihatdan yondashadi.

Akmeologiya (akme) - yunoncha oliy nuqta, o‘tkir, gullagan, etuk, eng yaxshi davr degan ma’nolarni bildiradi.

V.A.Slastenin akmeologiyaning yuksak professionalizmga, mutaxassisning uzoq ijodiy umr ko‘rishiga olib keladigan sub’ektiv va ob’ektiv omillarini asoslab berdi. Ob’ektiv omillarga olingan ta’limning sifatini, sub’ektiv omillari esa insonning iste’dodi va qobiliyatini, ishlab chiqarish vazifalarini samarali hal qila olishidagi mas’uliyati, mutaxassislarga yondashuvini kiritadi. Yuksak professionalizmga erishishning omillari sifatida quyidagilar ko‘rsatiladi: iste’dod nishonalari; o‘quvlik; qobiliyat; iste’dod; oila tarbiyasi sharoiti; o‘quv yurti; o‘z xatti-harakati.

Akmeologiya ilmiy nuqtai nazardan professionalizm va ijod munosabatida olib qaraladi. Bunda quyidagi kategoriyalar farqlanadi:

- ijodiy individuallik;
- o‘zining o‘sish va takomillashish jarayoni;
- o‘z imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirish sifatidagi kreativ tajribasi.

O‘qituvchining ijodiy individualligi quyidagilardan iborat:

- intellektual - ijodiy tashabbus;
- bilimlar kengligi va chuqurligi intellektual qobiliyati;
- ziddiyatlarga nisbatan xushyorlik, ijodga tanqidiy yondashuv, vujudan yaratuvchilikka kurashchanlik qobiliyati;

- axborotlarga tashnalik, muammolardagi g‘ayriodatiylikka va yangi-likka bo‘lgan his-tuyg‘u, professionalizm, bilishga bo‘lgan chanqoqlik (N.V. Vishnekova).[3]

Ijodiy individuallikni xarakterlaydigan samarali o‘z-o‘zini anglash quyidagilarni qamrab oladi: o‘zini boshqalarga qiyos qilish asosida o‘z shaxsining betakror ekanligini anglay olishi; o‘zi to‘g‘risidagi kreativ ko‘rinishlar va tasavvurlari to‘plami; individual kreativ o‘ziga xoslik-larning bir butunligi va uyg‘unligi, ichki birligi; shaxsning o‘z rivojlanishidagi dinamiklik va doimiylik jarayoni va uning ijodkor sifatida shakllanishi; shaxs o‘zini namoyon qila olishi va o‘zining muayyan ishlarni amalga oshirishga hozir turganligi; ijodkor sifatida o‘zini baxshida qila olishi va shaxsiy hamda ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda o‘zining o‘rnini anglay olishi (V.A. Slastenin).

Innovatsion faoliyat tuzilmasi tahlilida akmeologik yondashuv o'qituvchining kasbiy mahorati cho'qqilariga erishuvda uning shaxsi rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini ochish imkonini beradi.

Innovatsion ta'lim - ta'lim oluvchida yangi g'oya, me'yor, qoidalarni yaratish, o'zga shaxslar tomonidan yaratilgan ilg'or g'oyalar, me'yor, qoidalarni tabiiy qabul qilishga oid sifatlar, malakalarni shakllantirish imkoniyatini yaratadigan ta'lim "Innovatsion ta'lim" tushunchasi birinchi bor 1979 yilda "Rim klubi"da qo'llanilgan.

Innovatsion ta'lim jarayonida qo'llaniladigan texnologiyalar innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari yoki ta'lim innovatsiyalari deb nomlanadi.

Ta'lim innovatsiyalari - ta'lim sohasi yoki o'quv jarayonida mavjud muammoni yangicha yondashuv asosida echish maqsadida qo'llanilib, avvalgidan ancha samarali natijani kafolatlay oladigan shakl, metod va texnologiyalar

Ta'lim sohasida innovatsion jarayon – bu ta'lim konsepsiyasidagi, o'quv dasturlaridagi, usul va uslublardagi, tarbiya va o'qitish usullaridagi yangilik va o'zgarishlardir. Ta'lim sohasida innovatsion jarayonlar so'zining tub ma'nosida pedagogikaning ikkita muhim – o'rganish, umumlashtirish va ilg'or pedagogik tajribalarni ommalashtirish muammosi va pedagogika fanlari yutuqlarini amaliyotga tadbiq etish muammosi yotadi. Shunday ekan, innovatsiyaning predmeti va innovatsion jarayonlarning tarkibi, mexanizi bir – biriga o'zaro bog'liq bo'lgan jarayonlar jamlanmasi tarkibida bo'lishi kerak. Aynan, inklyuziv innovatsion faoliyat xizmat ko'rsatish bozorida oliy ta'lim muassasalari o'rtasidagi raqobatbardoshlikning asosini yaratibgina qolmay, professor – o'qituvchining kasb mahoratining o'sishini, ijodiy izlanishini, amaliy jihatdan ochib beradi. Shuning uchun ham, innovatsion faoliyat o'qituvchilarning ilmiy-uslubiy faoliyati va talabalarning o'quv jarayoniga ijodiy faoliyati bilan uzluksiz bog'liq.

Ta'lim muassasasida pedagogning inklyuziv innovatsion faoliyatini tashkil etish uchun "Inklyuziv innovatsion muhit" shakllangan bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni pedagogik jamoda umuman ta'lim muassasida ijodiy, samimiy do'stona sharoit, unda pedagog-o'qituvchi o'zini erkin xis qila olishi va jamoda ichki intilish moddiy-ma'naviy qiziqish yuqori darajada bo'ladi. U muhitda pedagog-o'qituvchi ijodiy fikr yuritishga, intilishga yo'naltiriladi. Natijada innovatsion jarayon-yangilikni kiritilishi va shart-sharoitlari, tizimini yangi sharoitlarga ko'rsatkichlarga muvaffaqiyatli o'tishini ta'minlovchi o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi.[4]

Innovatsion faoliyatni dunyo mamlakatlari eng asosiy ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida tan olgan. Ya'ni, jamiyat taraqqiyotini jadallashtirish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning eng muhim omillaridan biri – bu samarali innovatsion siyosatni amalga oshirish, ilmiy-texnika taraqqiyoti yutuqlariga asoslangan yangi, ilg'or texnologiyalar, mehnatni tashkil etish va boshqarish yangi shakllari hamda yirik ixtirolar natijalarini joriy qilish ekanligi ayni haqiqat.

Inklyuziv innovatsion faoliyat – pirovard natijasi mahsulot, xizmat, ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish, boshqarish shakli, texnologiyalarning yangi turlarini yaratish yoki mavjudlarini takomillashtirishdan iborat bo‘lgan faoliyat. U innovatsiyalarni yaratish, o‘zlashtirish va keng joriy etish jarayonlarini o‘z ichiga oladi.

Inklyuziv innovatsion jarayoni ishlab chiqarish va oliy ta‘lim muassasasi raqobatbardoshligini ta‘minlash, jahonda o‘z mavqeiga ega bo‘lish va uni ushlab qolish, unumdorlikni, pirovardida ham oliygoh, ham soha, ham yaxlit iqtisodiyot samaradorligini oshirishning asosiy va majburiy shartidir. Innovatsiyalarni boshqarish esa, innovatsion jarayon yoki faoliyatga nisbatan boshqaruvning asosiy funksiyalari – tashkil etish, me‘yorlashtirish, rejalashtirish, muvofiqlashtirish, nazorat qilish va tartibga solishni tatbiq etish hisoblanadi. Innovatsiyalarni jadal tatbiq etish, eng avvalo, mavjud oliy ta‘lim muassasalari faoliyatini har tomonlama modernizatsiyalashtirishni zarur qilib qo‘yadi. Inklyuziv innovatsion tadbirkorlik yangi ratsionalizatorlik yo‘nalishlarini topish va resurslarni foydali tomonga yo‘naltirish, ishlab chiqarishning yangi kombinatsiyalarini o‘zlashtirish, yangi bozorlarni egallash, yangi mahsulotlarni yaratishdan iborat.[2]

Hozirgi kunda ta‘lim sohasi o‘quv yurtlarida ish yuritish bevosita va bilvosita iqtisodiy liberalizatsiya va globalizatsiya omillari ta‘siri ostida transmilliy darajaga chiqmoqda. Ushbu tendensiyalar ta‘lim sohasida o‘quv jarayonini o‘zgartirmasligi, uni prinsipial yangi marraga va taraqqiyot ufqiga olib chiqmasligi mumkin emas.

Har qanday zamonaviy oliy o‘quv yurti muayyan uch komponent – omillar, vositalar va texnologiyalar bo‘lishini talab qiladi. Faqat shu uch komponent bo‘lgandagina o‘quv jarayonini boshlash hamda bozorda aniq talab bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni va ta‘lim xizmatlarini tashkil qilish mumkin.

O‘quv jarayoni ta‘minoti uchun uch komponent bir qator talablarga javob berishi kerak:

- o‘quv soatlarining kerakli hajmi, ya‘ni nafaqat o‘quv jarayonini tashkil qilish, balki kelgusida o‘quv hajmini oshirish imkonini beruvchi uning miqdoriy ifodasi;
- xizmat ko‘rsatish omillari, vositalari va texnologiyalarining tegishli sifati, ya‘ni o‘quv jarayonida foydalanish uchun optimal holati;
- vaqt va joy birligi – o‘quv jarayonida foydalanish imkonini beruvchi barcha komponentlarning bir vaqtning o‘zida chegaralangan joyda bo‘lishi.

Ta‘lim xizmati omillari, vositalari va texnologiyalaridan foydalanish uchun mas‘ul va ulardan foydalanish huquqiga ega shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhining (vakolatli shaxslar) bo‘lishi. O‘quv jarayonida komponentlarning qatnashish darajasiga nisbatan boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish uchun kerakli to‘liq vakolatga ega muvofiqlashtiruvchi markaz bo‘lishi kerak. Muvofiklashtiruvchi markaz oliy o‘quv yurtining innovatsion salohiyatiga tayangan, oliy o‘quv yurtining innovatsion salohiyati esa shu tashkilotning yangilikni qabul qilishiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. O‘z navbatida, bu quyidagi omillarga bog‘liq bo‘lgan kompleks ko‘rsatkichdir: shaxsiy-psixologik, ichki

yoki tuzilmali va tashqi. Bundan tashqari, tashkiliy-boshqaruv va ijtimoiy-psixologik sohalarda inklyuziv innovatsion faoliyatni amalga oshirishga to'sqinlik qiluvchi hamda ko'maklashuvchi omillarni ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin

Innovatsiya – bu ijtimoiy fenomendir. U o'z ifodasini jamiyat ichida topadi va uning yuzaga kelishi uchun birgalikda faoliyat olib borish kerak.

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**ELEKTROTEXNIKA FANLARINI O'QITISHDA MULTIMEDIA
TEXNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASH XUSUSIYATLARI****Muxitdinova Gulbahor Saydakbarovna***Toshkent imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan 1-son
kasb-hunar maktabi "Elektrotexnika va elektronika asoslari" fani o'qituvchisi***Qurbonov Sirojiddin Boron o'g'li***Toshkent imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan 1-son
kasb-hunar maktabi "Fizika" fani o'qituvchisi*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda professional ta'limda elektrotexnika fanlarini o'qitilishidagi ayrim xususiyatlarini ta'lim jarayonida zamonaviy axborot multimedia texnologiyalarini keng qo'llash asosida ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy axborot multimedia texnologiyalari, interfaol o'qitish vositalari, raqamli texnologiya.

Kasb-hunar maktablarida elektrotexnika fanlarini o'rganish o'qitiladigan materialning o'sib borayotgan hajmi va murakkabligi bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, o'qitish uchun cheklangan soatlar ajratilgan. Bunday sharoitda o'qitishning bunday shakllari va ish uslublari qayta ko'rib chiqish va takomillashtirishni talab qiladi. Materialni taqdim etishda aniqlik zarurligini va o'quvchilarni sifatli axborot bilan ta'minlash talablarini, shuningdek, elektrotexnika fanlarining o'quv-uslubiy majmuasini samarali va ijodiy qo'llash qobiliyatini jadal rivojlantirishni hisobga olgan holda, uni shakllantirishga tubdan boshqacha yondashuv talab qilinadi.

Bunday yondashuv mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatiga putur yetkazmasdan talabalarining auditoriyadan tashqari va mustaqil ishlarini kengaytirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Zamonaviy o'qitish usuli auditoriyadagi o'quv ada-biyotlaridan elektr materialining sof mexanik talqinidan talabalar bilan yanada ijodiy hamkorlikka o'tishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, birgalikda to'g'ri yechimlarni topish kerak. Shunday qilib, sezilarli samaradorlik uchun talabalarining o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashi va o'z-o'zini rivojlantirishi uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish masalalariga ko'proq e'tibor qaratish lozim.

O'qitish jarayoni asosan zarur kompetensiyalar, bilim, qobiliyat va ko'nik-malarni egallashga, balki umumiy rivojlanishga, mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatiga, olingan ma'lumotlarni to'plash va qayta ishlash usullarini yetarli darajada qo'llashga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. Faqat bu holatda eskirgan "hayot uchun ta'lim" formulasidan "umr davomida ta'lim" ga o'tish mumkin bo'ladi. Ta'limga bunday yondashuv zamonaviy multimedia texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanishga asoslangan ta'limning eng yangi samarali shakllarini shakllantirish orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Kasb-hunar maktablarida elektrotexnika mutaxassisliklarini o'qitishda o'quv materiallari fanlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ko'ra gumanitar fanlardagi materiallardan farqlanishini hisobga olish zarur. Odatda, elektrotexnikadagi materiallar diagrammalar, grafiklar, jadvallar, sxemalar va shunga o'xshashlarning kengroq turlariga ega. Va bu xususiyatni elektrotexnika fanlarini o'qitish amaliyotida e'tibordan chetda qoldirib b'lmaydi.

Shu munosabat bilan, kasb-hunar maktablarida elektrotexnika fanlari o'qituvchilari duch keladigan muammolarni esga olish kerak, ular so'nggi paytlarda ayniqsa manba grafik materialining sifati unchalik yuqori bo'lmaganligi sababli ahamiyatli bo'lib qoldi.

Grafik materiallar, ayniqsa, o'tgan asr darsliklarida mavjud standartlar talablariga javob bermaydi. Aksariyat adabiy manbalarda rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida sezilarli darajada eskirgan ma'lumotlar yangilanmoqda. Turli xil sxemalar, chizmalar, giflar, slaydlar, o'quv materiallari, stendlar, virtual labora-toriyalar kundan kunga internet manbalarida rivojlanmoqda. Aksariyat hollarda sxemani to'liq tahlil qilish mumkin emas.

Shu munosabat bilan savol ochiqlicha qolmoqda: o'qitishning qanday vositalari, usullari va texnologiyalari o'quv jarayonining samaradorligini va demak, elektrotexnika fanlari bo'yicha o'quv materiallari sifatini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin? Ta'limdagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish va elektrotexnika mutaxassislarning amaliy ko'nikmalarini oshirish uchun qanday choralar ko'rish kerak.

Darslarni o'tkazish uchun ajratilgan vaqt ko'p jihatdan cheklanganligini va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish jarayoni sezilarli vaqtni talab qilishini hisobga olsak, sifatni yo'qotmasdan o'quv jarayonining intensivligini oshirish muammosi juda dolzarbdir.

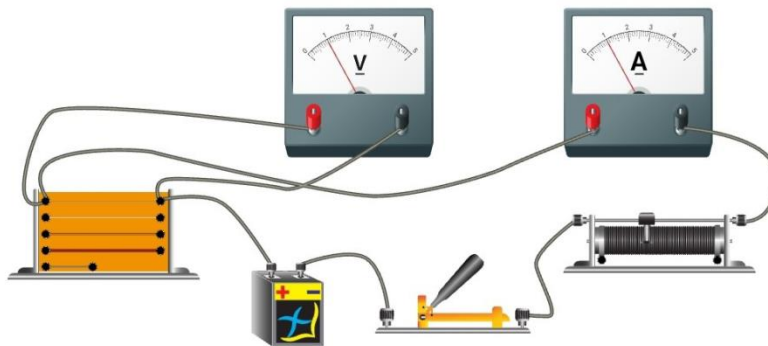
Elektrotexnika fanlarini o'rganishda talabalarga katta hajmdagi matnli ma'umotlarni etkazish usullaridan biri multimedia texnologiyalarini keng qo'llash asosida materialning grafik taqdimoti hisoblanadi. To'plangan tajribaga asoslanib, biz elektrotexnika bo'yicha talabalarning aksariyati odatda, grafik shaklda taqdim etilgan o'quv materialini yanada samarali o'zlashtirishga qodir degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin. Axborotni taqdim etishning ushbu usuli bilan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash jarayoni yanada samarali bo'ladi.

Multimedia grafikasi va animatsiyaga asoslangan aniq, ixcham grafik ma'lumotlar elektrotexnika mutaxassisliklari o'quvchilari tomonidan yaxshi o'zlashtiriladi.

Bunday ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish o'z samaradorligini bir necha bor isbotladi. Ular zamonaviy kompyuter (qog'ozsiz) ta'lim shakllarida juda oson amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, multimedia o'quv qurollarini yaratish katta moddiy xarajatlarni talab qilmaydi, bu ham muhimdir.

Bu holatda asosiy muammo elektr sxemalarni taqdim etishning eng maqbul usullarini tanlashdir. Bundan tashqari, muhim omil - bu kompyuter monitoridagi, video paneldagi yoki multimedia platasidagi “tasvir sifati” dir. Materialning ravshanligi va tushunarililigini oshirish uchun tasvirlarning fotorealizmini oshirish kerak. Maishiy texnika jihozlari, radiotexnika, elektr materiallari va avtomatika, elektroenergetikada mikroprotsessor texnologiyalari, elektr qurilmalari, elektr ta’minoti kabi elektrotexnika fanlarini o’rganishda bu haqiqat alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Multimediya dan foydalangan holda o’quv materialining taqdimotiga misol 1-rasmda ko’rsatilgan:



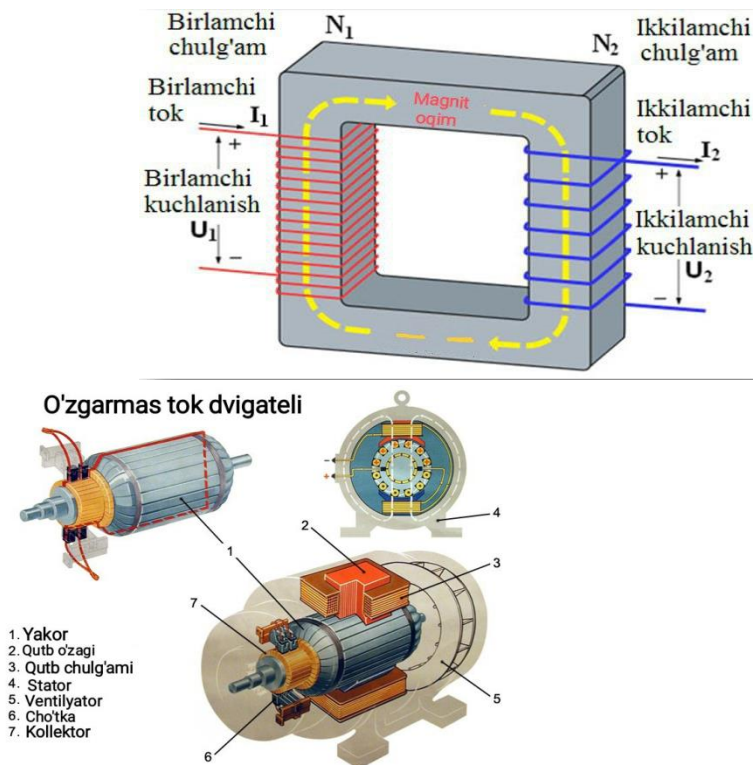
Shuningdek, kasb-hunar maktabi, kollej va texnikumlarda texnik fanlarni o’rganishning bir xususiyatiga e’tibor qaratish lozim - bu laboratoriya ishlarini o’tkazish metodologiyasi bo’lib, u haqiqiy laboratoriya jihozlari, asboblari, moslamalar, o’lchash asboblari va demak, ularning joylashuvi katta ishlab chiqarish maydonlaridan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, laboratoriya uskunalari odatda qimmat, murakkab va elektr xavfli bo’lib, malakali xodimlarni va katta operatsion va texnik xarajatlarni talab qiladi.

Ta’kidlash joizki, elektron doska o’quv jarayonini intensivlashtirishda o’qitishning yuqori texnologiyali shakllariga o’tish davrida u o’quv jarayonida elektrotexnika fanlaridan foydalanishni multimedia va o’quv mashg’ulotlarining barcha turlari uchun rnatilgan kompetentsiyani rivojlantirishning yuqori samarali usuli interfaol o’quv qo’llanmalari bilan birlashtiradi.

Multimedia materiallarini tayyorlash, sinovdan o’tkazish va takomillashtirish, zamonaviy multimedia texnologiyalaridan foydalanish o’quvchilarning mustaqilligi ustuvorligini hisobga olgan holda ta’lim jarayonida o’qituvchining yangi rolini shakllantirishga yordam beradi va natijada talabalarni yangi sifat darajasi, ularning kelajakdagi kasbiga chinakam qiziqishini kuchaytirish.

Raqamli texnologiya o’quv filmlari, multimedia taqdimotlari, videofilmlari, elektr jihozlarni ta’mirlash, elektr mashinalari haqidagi materiallardan foydalanish talabaga elektr tizimlarini loyihalashning amaliy jihatlari va ishlash tamoyillari haqida kerakli ma’lumotlarni taqdim etish imkonini beradi.

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda videoma'ruza misoli 2-rasmda keltirilgan:



Taqdim etilgan zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalariga asoslangan yondashuv o'quv jarayonida keng qo'llaniladi va maishiy texnika jihozlarini ta'mirlash, elektromexanika, elektr mashinalari mexanikasi, avtomatika asoslari kabi fanlarni o'rganishda o'z samarasini ko'rsatib kelmoqda. Eelektroenergetika sanoatining boshqa fanlarini o'rganishda keng qo'llanilishi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda mamlakatimizda professional ta'limda so'ngi yil ichida o'quv mashg'ulotlarida elektron doskalar yordamida multimedia o'quv filmlari, prezentatsiyalari ta'lim jarayonida qo'llanilmoqda. Bu albatta o'quvchilarning bilimlarni yaxshiroq o'zlashtirishga, test va imtihonlarga muvaffaqiyatli tayyorlanishga, faollik va e'tiborni oshiradi. Taqdim etilgan multimedia materiallaridan yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallaydi.

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**TERMINALLARNING TURLARI, ULARDAN TO'G'RI FOYDALANISH TARTIB
QOIDALARI VA SO'NGI RUSUMLARI****Sultanova Zulxumor Raximovna***Toshkent imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar uchun ixtisoslashtirilgan**1-son kasb-hunar maktabi Ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustasi*

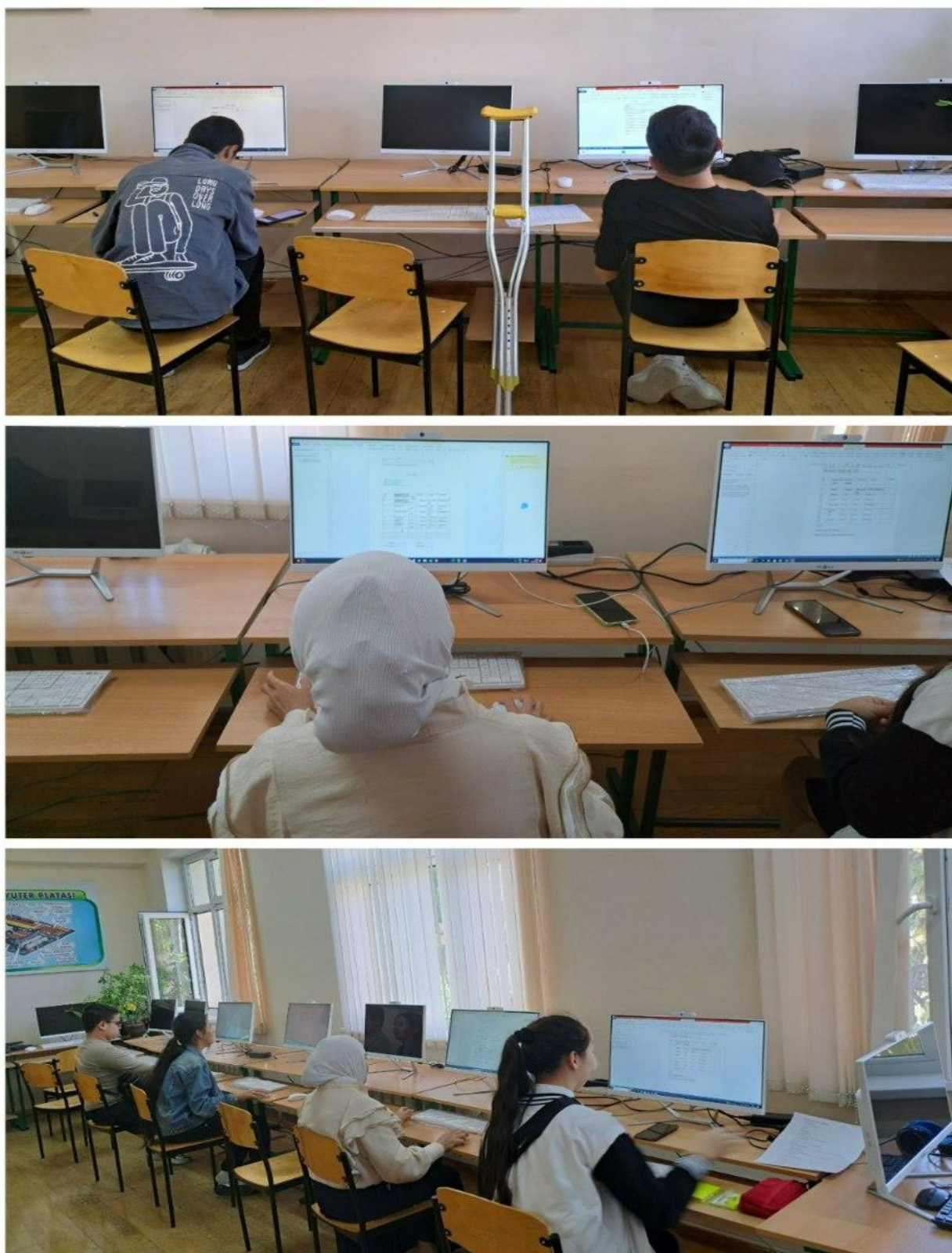
Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada to'lov terminallarining bugungi kundagi ahamiyati, ularning turlari, savdo joylarini terminallar bilan ta'minlash masalalari haqida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: terminal, savdo, xizmat, to'lov, islohot, funksiya, bank, biznes, elektron, plastik.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotda kompyuter va telekommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, dasturiy ta'minot mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va ular asosida keng turdagi interfaol xizmatlar ko'rsatishni o'z ichiga olgan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari sohasining roli va ahamiyati tobora ortib bormoqda».

O'zbekistonda bank tizimida izchil va aniq maqsadli islohotlar olib borilmoqda, chora-tadbirlar, bank-moliya xizmatlarini ko'rsatish sifatini tubdan yaxshilashga doir bir qator qarorlar qabul qilingan.

Shu munosabat bilan respublikamizda naqd pulsiz chakana to'lovlarning amalga oshirilishida jismoniy shaxslar va ulardan to'lovlarni qabul qilib oluvchi tomonlar o'rtasida hisob-kitoblarning zamonaviy samarali tizimini tashkil etish maqsadida, «O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy bankining hisob-kitoblar kliring tizimi to'g'risida»gi Nizom ishlab chiqilib amaliyotga tatbiq qilingan.



1-rasm

Shuningdek respublikamizda “To‘lov terminallari bilan jihozlash va aholi bilan pul hisob-kitoblarini amalga oshirishda ularni qo‘llash tartibi to‘g‘risida” qaror qabul qilingan. Ushbu qarorga muvofiq quyidagi savdo va xizmat ko‘rsatish obyektlarida to‘lov terminali majburiy o‘rnatilishi lozim:

- aviatsiya va temir yo‘llar pattalarini sotish kassalari;

- uy-joy kommunal xizmatlar ko'rsatuvchi korxonalar huzurida ochilgan aholidan to'lovlarni qabul qilish shoxobchalari;

- telefon, shu jumladan uyali aloqa telefonlari xizmatlari uchun to'lovlarni qabul qilish shoxobchalari;

- aholidan soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to'lovlarni qabul qilish shoxobchalari;

- avtomobillarga yonilg'i quyish shoxobchalari;

- savdo zali maydoni 150 kvadrat metrdan ortiq bo'lgan turg'un savdo shoxobchalari;

- restoranlar;

- ish haqi to'lash plastik kartochkalardan foydalanib amalga oshiriladigan korxonalar va muassasalardagi umumiy ovqatlanish obyektlari;

- mehmonxonalar;

- aloqa bo'limlari.

Amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar natijasida bank tizimida xizmatlar ko'rsatishning bozor mexanizmlari joriy etilmoqda, ularning turlari kengaymoqda, tadbirkorlar va aholi uchun moliyaviy ochiqlik oshib bormoqda.

Aholining savdo qilishida albatta to'lov usullar ahamiyatli bo'lib, bunda to'lov tizimlari alohida qulaylik yaratadi. To'lov tizimi bu moliyaviy sheriklar: banklar, muassasalar, do'konlar va boshqalar o'rtasidagi bitimlar va hisob-kitoblarni almashish tizimidir. Keng ma'noda, bu xaridor va sotuvchi o'rtasidagi vositachilardir.

To'lov tizimining funksiyalari bank kartalari yordamida pul mablag'larining barqaror aylanishidan iborat. Plastik karta bilan to'lovni amalga oshirayotganda, maxsus terminal xaridorning pul mablag'larini o'z bankiga o'tkazish to'g'risida so'rov yuboradi va u yerdan kerakli miqdorni sotuvchining hisobiga o'tkazadi. Barcha hisob-kitoblar real vaqt rejimida amalga oshiriladi va 10 soniyadan oshmaydi.



2-rasm. To'lov terminali

Elektron to'lov tizimlariga bank va bankdan tashqari to'lov terminallari, masofaviy moliyaviy xizmatlar va masofaviy bank xizmatlari (RBS), shu jumladan Internet-banking va SMS-banking, mobil bank xizmatlari, uyali aloqa operatorlarining mobil moliyaviy xizmatlari va elektron pullar kiradi.

To'lov terminali xizmatlar uchun to'lovlarni qabul qilish mobil aloqa, kommunal xizmatlar, Internet-provayderlarning xizmatlari, bank kreditlarini to'lashda to'lovlar; to'lov tizimlaridagi shaxsiy hisobvaraqlarni, bank kartalaridagi hisobvaraqlarni to'ldirish zarur bo'ladi.



3-rasm. O'z o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish terminallari

To'lov terminallari tezkor elektron to'lovlarni amalga oshirishning eng mashhur usuli hisoblanadi. J "Partners Consulting OPC ning so'zlariga ko'ra, 2012 yilda to'lov terminallari EPS bozorining yarmidan ko'pini egallagan. Bankdan tashqari to'lov terminallari orqali to'lovlar tarkibi o'zgaradi, uyali aloqa xizmatlari uchun to'lovlar ulushi sezilarli darajada kamayadi va ulush pul o'tkazmalari ko'payadi.



4-rasm.

Infokiosk yani o'z-o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish terminali (2-rasm). Nomidan ko'rinib turibdiki, mijozlar barcha kerakli to'lovlarni o'zlari amalga oshirishlarini ta'minlash uchun mo'ljallangan. Monitorda taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlar tuzilgan. Shuningdek, foydalanuvchilarga qulaylik yaratish maqsadida barcha turdagi to'lovlar tematik guruhlariga bo'lingan. Bularning barchasi mijozga barcha operatsiyalarni tez va hech qanday "muammolarsiz" bajarishga imkon beradi. Infokiosk - o'z-o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish rejimida jismoniy shaxslardan to'lovlarni qabul qilishni ta'minlovchi apparat-dasturiy majmuasi. Mazkur turdagi to'lov terminaliga yuqori darajada avtonom holda ishlash xosdir. Bu moslama quyidagi operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish uchun mo'ljallangan:

- uyali va statsionar aloqalar operatorlarining xizmatlarini to'lash;
- Internetdan foydalanish xizmatini to'lash;
- Uy-joy kommunal xizmatlarini to'lash;
- veb-hamyonni to'ldirish;
- Mablag'larni kartaga yuklash;
- Kartochkalar hisobi bo'yicha ma'lumotnoma.



5-rasm.

POS terminal. So'zma-so'z, ism "savdo nuqtasi" deb tarjima qilinishi mumkin. Bu avtonom turdagi ixcham terminal bo'lib, uning qurilmasi tarmoqdan ham, unga o'rnatilgan batareyadan ham muvaffaqiyatli ishlashga imkon beradi. Ushbu turdagi uskunalar odatda turli do'konlardagi kassalarda o'rnatiladi.

To'lov punkti. Bunday tizim biznesga ko'p pul sarflashni istamaydiganlar uchun qulaydir. Bu ixcham va uning uskunalari arzon. Nuqtani faqat noutbuk va, albatta, dasturiy ta'minot yordamida tashkil qilish mumkin.

To'lov terminallari o'rnatilgan savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari bank plastik kartochkalaridan foydalangan holda to'lovlarni qabul qilishlari shart. To'lov terminallari bilan ishlaganda quyidagi talab va qoidalarga amal qilinishi lozim.

Savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlarining sotuvchi-xodimlari to'lov terminallaridan foydalanish tartibini bilishi lozim. Savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyekti rahbari sotuvchi-xodimni to'lov terminallaridan foydalanish tartibi bilan tanishtirishi shart.



6-rasm

Savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlariga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tijorat banki to'lov terminallaridan foydalanish yuzasidan ularga tushuntirish beradi hamda savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari bilan to'lov terminalidan foydalanish bo'yicha shartnoma (bitim) tuzadi.

To'lov terminali texnik yoki dasturiy nosoz holatga kelib qolganda, savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyekti rahbari bu haqda bir kundan kechiktirmasdan davlat soliq xizmati organiga va xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tijorat bankiga yozma ravishda xabar berishi shart.

Savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari rahbarlari o'n kun muddat ichida to'lov terminallarini soz holatga keltirish choralari ko'rishlari lozim.

Xizmat ko'rsatuvchi tijorat banki savdo va xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlaridan to'lov terminallarini asossiz ravishda olib qo'yishiga yo'l qo'yilmaydi.

Bugungi kunda hayotni to'lov terminallarisiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Shahar va qishloqlar aholisi kommunal to'lovlarni to'lash, mobil telefon hisobini to'ldirish, kimgadir pul o'tkazish, internet-provayder xizmatlari uchun haq to'lash va hokazolar uchun pochta bo'limi yoki bank oldidagi uzun navbatlardan qutulishdan xursand bo'ldi.

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INTERNET-MARKETING: MOHIYATI, XUSUSIYATI VA IMKONIYATLARI**Jo'rayev Jonibek***Buxoro muhandislik-texnologiya institute, III kurs talabasi*

Axborot texnologiyalari hayotimizning barcha sohalarini qamrab oladi. Marketing ham bundan mustasno emas. Texnologiyaning jadal rivojlanishi va dunyoning istalgan nuqtasidan Internetga bepul kirish istiqboldagi marketing tendentsiyalarining shakllanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar bo'lib, hozirgi zamondagi dolzarb mavzudir. Internet-marketing kelajakda innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida sotuvchi va xaridor o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarda markaziy o'rinni egallashiga asoslanadi. Internet kundalik hayotning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan raqamli iqtisodiyotda marketing inqilobni boshdan kechirdi. Onlayn marketing yoki raqamli marketing sifatida ham tanilgan Internet-marketing zamonaviy marketing strategiyalarining asosiga aylandi. Qidiruv tizimini optimallashtirishdan (SEO) ijtimoiy media reklamasigacha, korxonalar o'zlarining maqsadli auditoriyasiga erishish va ular bilan aloqa qilish uchun ilgari hech qachon bo'lmaganidek Internet kuchidan foydalanmoqda[1].

Internet-marketing texnologik taraqqiyot, iste'molchi xatti-harakatlarining o'zgarishi va paydo bo'layotgan tendentsiyalar tufayli tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanishda davom etmoqda. Joriy o'zgarishlardan xabardor bo'lish, yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash va foydalanuvchi tajribasiga ustuvorlik berish orqali korxonalar internet-marketingning doimiy o'zgaruvchan landshaftiga moslashishi va raqamli asrda muvaffaqiyatga erishishi mumkin.

Internet-marketing mahsulot, xizmatlar yoki brendlarni onlayn kanallar orqali targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli strategiya va usullarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

1. Internet-marketingni tushunish: keng qamrovli sharh

Internet-marketing mahsulot, xizmatlar yoki brendlarni onlayn kanallar orqali targ'ib qilishga qaratilgan turli xil strategiya va taktikalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

- Search Engine Optimization (SEO) : SEO veb-saytlarning ko'rinishini va qidiruv tizimi natijalari sahifalarida (SERPs) reytingini yaxshilash uchun optimallashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi[1].

- Ijtimoiy media marketingi: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter va LinkedIn kabi ijtimoiy media platformalaridan auditoriya bilan bog'lanish, brend xabardorligini oshirish va faollikni oshirish uchun foydalanish [2].

- Kontent marketingi: aniq belgilangan auditoriyani jalb qilish va saqlab qolish uchun qimmatli, tegishli va izchil kontentni yaratish va tarqatish [3].

- Elektron pochta marketingi: Mijozlar bilan muloqot qilish, yetakchilarni tarbiyalash va konversiyalarni oshirish uchun elektron pochta kampaniyalaridan foydalanish [4].

- Kliklik uchun to'lov (PPC) reklamasi: qidiruv tizimlari va boshqa veb-saytlarda reklamalarni ko'rsatish, faqat foydalanuvchilar ularni bosganda to'lash [5].

2. Internet-marketingdagi joriy tendentsiyalar va innovatsiyalar

Bugungi dinamik raqamli landshaftda bir qancha tendentsiyalar va innovatsiyalar internet-marketing amaliyotini shakllantirmoqda:

- Shaxsiylashtirish: marketing xabarlarini va mazmunini ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tushunchalar orqali individual imtiyozlar va xatti-harakatlarga moslashtirish [6].

- Videomarketing: Tomoshabinlarni jalb qilish va brend xabarlarini samarali etkazish uchun video kontentning ommabopligidan foydalanish [7].

- Influencer Marketing: Yangi auditoriyaga erishish va ishonchlilikni oshirish uchun ta'sir o'tkazuvchilar va fikr yetakchilari bilan hamkorlik qilish [8].

- Ovozli qidiruvni optimallashtirish: Ovozli qidiruv so'rovlari uchun kontentni optimallashtirish, chunki ovoz bilan faollashtirilgan qurilmalarni qabul qilish ortib bormoqda [9].

- Sun'iy intellekt (AI) : jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va shaxsiylashtirilgan tajribalarni taqdim etish uchun sun'iy intellekt va mashinani o'rganish algoritmlaridan foydalanish[10].

3. Internet-marketing kelajagi: prognozlar va prognozlar

Texnologiya taraqqiyotda davom etar ekan va iste'molchilarning xatti-harakatlari rivojlanib borar ekan, internet-marketing kelajagi ulkan va'da va salohiyatga ega:

- Kengaytirilgan haqiqat (AR) va virtual haqiqat (VR) : immersiv va interaktiv tajribalarni yaratish uchun AR va VR texnologiyalarini marketing strategiyalariga integratsiyalash[11].

-Blokcheyn texnologiyasi: Shaffof va xavfsiz raqamli reklama va tranzaksiyalar uchun blokcheyndan foydalanishni o'rganish [12].

- 5G texnologiyasi: Boyroq multimedia kontenti va real vaqt tajribasini taqdim etish uchun 5G tarmoqlarining tezligi va o'tkazish qobiliyatini oshirish [13].

- Ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi va xavfsizligi: qat'iy choralar va qoidalarga rioya qilish orqali ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi va xavfsizligiga oid ortib borayotgan tashvishlarni hal qilish [14].

4. Internet-marketingda rivojlanayotgan texnologiyalar

Joriy tendentsiyalarga qo'shimcha ravishda, rivojlanayotgan texnologiyalar internet-marketingni inqilob qilishga tayyor:

-Narsalar interneti (IoT) : real vaqt rejimida ma'lumotlarni to'plash va shaxsiylashtirilgan tajribalarni taqdim etish uchun IoT qurilmalaridan foydalanish [15].

-Chatbotlar va suhbat marketingi : Mijozlar bilan muloqot qilish va tezkor yordam ko'rsatish uchun sun'iy intellektga asoslangan chatbotlardan foydalanish [16].

-Bashoratli tahlillar : Mijozlarning xatti-harakatlarini prognoz qilish va marketing strategiyalarini optimallashtirish uchun ma'lumotlar tahlili va mashinani o'rganishdan foydalanish [17].

5. Foydalanuvchi tajribasi (UX) dizaynining roli

Internet-marketing rivojlanib borar ekan, foydalanuvchi tajribasiga e'tibor tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi:

-Mobil optimallashtirish : foydalanuvchilarning uzluksiz tajribasini ta'minlash uchun veb-saytlar va kontentning mobil qurilmalar uchun optimallashtirilganligini ta'minlash [18].

-Veb-sayt tezligi va unumdorligi : chiqish tezligini kamaytirish va foydalanuvchi qoniqishini oshirish uchun veb-saytni yuklash vaqtlari va ish faoliyatini yaxshilash [19].

Internet-marketing raqamli asrda rivojlanishga intilayotgan korxonalar uchun ajralmas vositaga aylandi. SEO va ijtimoiy mediadan tortib kontent marketingi va sun'iy intellekt asosidagi shaxsiylashtirishgacha, internet-marketing landshafti xilma-xil, dinamik va doimiy rivojlanib boradi . Joriy tendentsiyalardan xabardor bo'lish, yangi texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish va kelajakdagi o'zgarishlarni kutish orqali korxonalar internet-marketingning dinamik dunyosida muvaffaqiyat qozonishlari mumkin. Internet-marketing rivojlanishda davom etar ekan, uning kelajagini bir qancha tendentsiyalar shakllantirmoqda:

1. Sun'iy intellekt (AI) va Machine Learning: AI va mashinani o'rganish texnologiyalari ko'proq moslashtirilgan va maqsadli kompaniyalarni amalga oshirish orqali internet-marketingda inqilob qilmoqda. Suhbat botlari va virtual yordamchilardan bashoratli tahlil va kontentni optimallashtirishgacha AI korxonalarga o'z auditoriyasiga yanada dolzarb va qiziqarli tajribalarni yetkazishda yordam beradi [7].

2. Ovozli qidiruvni optimallashtirish: Smartfonlar va aqlli dinamiklar kabi ovoz bilan ishlaydigan qurilmalarning ko'payishi bilan ovozli qidiruvni optimallashtirish tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Korxonalar ovozli qidiruv natijalarida paydo bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun tabiiy tildagi so'rovlar uchun o'z kontentini optimallashtirishlari kerak [8].

3. Kengaytirilgan reallik (AR) va virtual haqiqat (VR) : AR va VR texnologiyalari biznesning mijozlar bilan onlayn muloqot qilish usulini o'zgartirmoqda. Virtual tajribadan tortib mahsulotning interaktiv namoyishlarigacha AR va VR mijozlarni jalb qilish va sotishni rag'batlantiradigan immersiv va jozibali tajribalarni taklif etadi[9].

4. Ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligi va xavfsizligi: Ma'lumotlarning maxfiyligi va xavfsizligiga oid xavotirlar ortib borayotganligi sababli, korxonalar internet-marketing

harakatlarida shaffoflik va ishonchlilikni birinchi o‘ringa qo‘yishlari kerak. GDPR va CCPA kabi qoidalarga rioya qilish va ishonchli ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish choralari mijozlarning ishonchi va sodiqligini saqlab qolish uchun muhim bo'ladi [10].

Internet-marketing zamonaviy marketing strategiyalarining muhim tarkibiy qismiga aylandi, bu biznesga o'z auditoriyasi bilan onlayn muloqot qilish va ular bilan muloqot qilish uchun misli ko'rilmagan imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. SEO, ijtimoiy media, kontent marketingi, elektron pochta va PPC reklamasining kuchidan foydalangan holda, korxonalar brend xabardorligini oshirishi, yetakchilarni yaratishi va raqamli iqtisodiyotda tijoratni oshirishi mumkin. Texnologiya rivojlanishda davom etar ekan, internet-marketing moslashish va innovatsiyalarni davom ettiradi, marketing kelajagini hayajonli va oldindan aytib bo'lmaydigan tarzda shakllantiradi.

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BUDJET MABLAG'LARI IJROSI SAMARADORLIGINI VA NATIJADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA JAMOATCHILIK NAZORATINI YURITISH(FARG'ONA VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada budjet mablag'lari ijrosi samaradorligi va natijadorligi haqida soz boradi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *G'aznachilik, moliya, xalqaro tajriba, bujet, monitoring, samaradorlik, jamoatchilik.*

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda barcha sohalarda ulkan isloxotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Yurtboshimiz tomonidan budjet mablag'laridan samarali va maqsadli foydalanilishini taminlash uchun keng ko'lamli ishlarni amalga oshirmoqdalar. Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda Davlat budjeti mablag'larini kassa ijrosini amalga oshirish, budjet tashkiloti shartnomalari va naqd pullarni boshqarish kabi faoliyat turlari aynan g'aznachilik tomonidan bajarilib kelinayotganini inobatga olsak, O'zbekiston Respublikasida g'aznachilik faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish jarayonida nazoratning ustunliklari va xalqaro tajribalarining ijobiy jixatlaridan samarali foydalanishga e'tibor qaratish, g'aznachilik operatsiyalarini nazorat qilishni takomillashtirish, taxlil va monitoring qilish tartibini yanada takomillashtirishning istiqbolli yunalishlarini izlab topish bugungi kundagi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Davlat budjetidan ajratiladigan mablag'lar ijtimoiy yo'nalish bilan bir qatorda, kelajak iqtisodiyoti uchun moliyalashtirishning asosiy manbai bo'lib, iqtisodiyotning uni yangi bosqichga qayta qurishda istiqbolli sohalarni rivojlantirishni moliyalashtirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Moliya tizimi budjetlarining daromadlarini to'liq shakllanish darajasi mamlakatning rivojlanishiga bog'liq bo'lib, bunda fuqarolarning farovonligi, inflyatsiya darajasini ijobiy pasayish tendensiyalari bilan iqtisodiy o'sish, valyuta kursi va foiz stavkasining pasayishi nazarda tutiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 17 iyundagi "Davlat organlari va tashkilotlarining faoliyati ochiqqligini ta'minlash, shuningdek, jamoatchilik nazoratini samarali amalga oshirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PF-6247-son Farmoni qabul qilingan. Mazkur farmonga muvofiq barcha davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari, shu jumladan Hisob palatasi, Markaziy bank, sud va prokuratura organlari hamda ularning tarkibiy va hududiy bo'linmalari, shuningdek, ustav fondida (ustav kapitalida) davlat ulushi 50 foiz va undan ortiq bo'lgan xo'jalik jamiyatlari hamda davlat unitar korxonalari tomonidan ochiq ma'lumotlarni ommaga chop etish belgilangan. Bunda, Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi tomonidan Davlat budjetidan sarflanayotgan budjet mablag'lari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar jumladan, daromad va

xarajatlarning tarkibiy qisimlarini ochiqqlangan holda (choraklik va yillik) www.imv.uz, ochiq ma'lumotlar portali (opendata.gov.uz) va ochiq budjet portali (openbudget.uz) hamda rasmiy ijtimoiy sahifalarida joylashtirilib kelinmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 14 iyundagi "Davlat organlari va tashkilotlari faoliyatining ochiqlik darajasini oshirish va baholash tizimini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 154-son farmoni qabul qilingan. Mazkur farmonga muvofiq davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari, shuningdek, ustav fondida (ustav kapitalida) davlat ulushi 50 foiz va undan ortiq bo'lgan xo'jalik jamiyatlari hamda davlat unitar korxonalarida ochiqlik bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning samaradorligi va natijadorligini baholashga qaratilgan Ochiqlik indeksi joriy etildi. Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda Davlat budjeti mablag'larini kassa ijrosini amalga oshirish, budjet tashkiloti shartnomalari va naqd pullarni boshqarish kabi faoliyat turlari aynan g'aznachilik tomonidan bajarilib kelinayotganini inobatga olsak, O'zbekiston Respublikasida g'aznachilik faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish jarayonida nazoratning ustunliklari va xalqaro tajribalarining ijobiy jihatlaridan samarali foydalanishga e'tibor qaratish, g'aznachilik operatsiyalarini nazorat qilishni takomillashtirish, tahlil va monitoring qilish tartibini yanada takomillashtirishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlarini izlab topish bugungi kundagi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Budjet mablag'lari samaradorlikka va natijaga yo'naltirilganligini oshirishda o'rta muddatli budjetni rejalashtirish doimiy takomillashtirib borilishi natijasida o'rta muddatda mavjud bo'lgan bo'sh moliyaviy resurslarni aniqlash imkoniyatlari kengayib boradi. Budjetdan mablag' oluvchilar kesimida budjetni taqsimlash va ularning budjet vakolatlarini kengaytirish mexanizmining joriy etilishi bilan budjet tashkilotlari va budjetdan mablag' oluvchilarning o'z maqsadlarini belgilash va muvofiq ravishda aniq tadbirlarini rejalashtirish imkoniyatlari ham kengayib boradi. Asosiy e'tibor budjet mablag'laridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratiladi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, ajratilgan budjet mablag'laridan foydalanishning samaradorligi va natijadorligini baholash ko'rsatkichlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar ko'rish zarur. Ayni paytda "Dasturiy budjetlashtirish"ni joriy etish uchun zarur bo'lgan mexanizmlar aniqlashtiriladi, mazkur tizimning afzallik va kamchiliklari o'rganilib, joriy va yangi tadbirlarni moliyalashtirish xarajatlarini aniqlash uslublari ishlab chiqiladi. Jumladan, amaldagi budjet tasnifiga o'zgartirish kiritilib, davlat xarajatlarini dasturlar bo'yicha tasniflash joriy etish ko'zda tutilmoqda.

Budjetdan mablag' oluvchilar kesimida budjetni taqsimlash va ularning budjet vakolatlarini kengaytirish mexanizmining joriy etilishi bilan budjet tashkilotlari va budjetdan mablag' oluvchilarning o'z maqsadlarini belgilash va muvofiq ravishda aniq tadbirlarini rejalashtirish imkoniyatlari ham kengayib boradi. Asosiy e'tibor budjet mablag'laridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratiladi. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, ajratilgan budjet mablag'laridan foydalanishning samaradorligi va natijadorligini baholash ko'rsatkichlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar ko'rish

zarur. Ayni paytda “Dasturiy budjetlashtirish”ni joriy etish uchun zarur bo‘lgan mexanizmlar aniqlashtiriladi, mazkur tizimning afzallik va kamchiliklari o‘rganilib, joriy va yangi tadbirlarni moliyalashtirish xarajatlarini aniqlash uslublari ishlab chiqiladi. Jumladan, amaldagi budjet tasnifiga o‘zgartirish kiritilib, davlat xarajatlarini dasturlar bo‘yicha tasniflash joriy etish ko‘zda tutilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda budjet mablag‘lari ijrosi samaradorligini oshirish boshqarishni nazorat qilishning mamlakatimizdagi amaliyotini va huquqiy asoslarini hamda xorij tajribalarini o‘rganish asosida budjet mablag‘larining o‘zboshimchalik bilan sarflanishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik, mavjud shartnomaviy-huquqiy bazani yanada takomillashtirish yo‘llarini izlash, bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni samaradorligini takomillashtirishdan iborat.

Budjet mablag‘lari ijrosi muhim jihatlardan biri siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishning bosh omilidir, chunki u risklarni kamaytirishni ta‘minlaydi va oldini olish choralarini ko‘rish imkoniyatini berishi hisoblanadi. Budjet mablag‘lari ijrosi o‘rta muddatli rejalashtirishda davlatning moliyaviy resurslarini shakllantirish va sarflanishi uchun siyosiy jihatdan hisobdorlikni ta‘minlanishi nazarda tutiladi. Buning sababi milliy daromadning taqsimlanishida davlat budjetida to‘lanadigan moliyaviy resurslar davlatning ixtiyoridagi moliyaviy resurslar hisoblanib, ularni shakllantirish va foydalanish bo‘yicha qarorlar qabul qilish Parlamentning vakolatiga kiradi. Har qanday rejalashtirish kabi davlat budjeti mablag‘lari ijrosi o‘rta muddatli rejalashtirish ham davlat moliyaviy resurslaridan foydalanishda maksimal samaradorlikni ta‘minlashi zarurligini nazarda tutadi. Zero, rejalashtirish boshqaruvning muhim funksional elementi sifatida uning samaradorligini fundamental asosini tashkil qiladi. Zero, iqtisodchilar ta‘kidlaganlaridek, “Reja hech narcha emas, rejalashtirish hamma narsani tashkil qiladi” – deb aytilgan tom ma‘nodagi qoidaga asoslangan holda, budjetni o‘rta muddatli rejalashtirish o‘zining maksimal samaradorlikka erishish imkoniyatlari orqali xususiy jozibadorligini namoyon qiladi.

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada budjet mablag'lari samaradorligi va natijadorligi oshirish va unda jmoatchilik nazorati haqida so'z boradi.*

Kalit sozlar. *Iqtisod, fuqaro, jarayon, budjet, mablag', loyiha, davlat budjeti, samara, jamoatchilik.*

Mamlakatimizda barcha sohalarida bo'lgani kabi budjet mablag'laridan samarali foydalanish, budjet ma'lumotlarining jamoatchilik uchun ochiqligini ta'minlash borasida keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasida budjet ma'lumotlarining ochiqligini ta'minlash hamda davlat sektorida budjet ijrosiga oid hisobdorlikni ta'minlash maqsadida me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslar ishlab chiqilgan. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 22 avgustdagi "Budjet ma'lumotlarining ochiqligini va budjet jarayonida fuqarolarning faol ishtirokini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-3917-son qaroriga muvofiq quyidagilar amaliyotga joriy etildi: Budjet mablag'larining bir qismini jamoatchilik fikri asosida shakllantirilgan tadbirlarga yo'naltirishni nazarda tutadigan "Tashabbusli budjetlashtirish" tizimi amaliyotga tatbiq etildi; 2020 yildan boshlab Davlat budjeti va davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari budjetlari axborotlari batafsil bayon etilgan, qonun bilan tasdiqlash amaliyoti joriy etildi; Davlat budjeti va davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari budjetlari, soliq va budjet siyosatining asosiy yo'nalishlari loyihalari, shuningdek, Davlat budjeti va davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari budjetlari ijrosi to'g'risidagi hisobotlar O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Qonunchilik palatasiga taqdim etilishidan oldin majburiy jamoatchilik muhokamasiga qo'yish amaliyoti tatbiq etildi; Davlat budjeti va davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari budjetlari loyihalari hamda ularning ijrosi to'g'risidagi hisobotlar bilan birga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi tomonidan ishlab chiqiladigan «Fuqarolar uchun budjet» axborot nashri jamoatchilik muhokamasi uchun e'lon qilish joriy etildi.

Mamlakatimizni 2017 — 2021-yillarda rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi doirasida o'tgan davr mobaynida davlat va jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarini tubdan isloh etishga qaratilgan 300 ga yaqin qonun, 4 mingdan ziyod O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti qarorlari qabul qilindi.

Shuningdek, inson huquqlarini ta'minlash, davlat organlarining hisobdorligi va ochiqligini kuchaytirish hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, ommaviy axborot

vositalarining roli, aholi va jamoat birlashmalarining siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha ta'sirchan choralar ko'rildi.

Fuqarolarning ijtimoiy himoyasini kuchaytirish va kambag'allikni qisqartirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishi sifatida belgilanib, aholini yangi ish o'rinlari va kafolatli daromad manbai, malakali tibbiy va ta'lim xizmatlari, munosib yashash sharoitlari bilan ta'minlash sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi.

So'nggi besh yillik islohotlarning natijasida mamlakatimizda Yangi O'zbekistonni barpo etishning zarur siyosiy-huquqiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ilmiy-ma'rifiy asoslari yaratildi.

Davlat budjetidan ajratiladigan mablag'lar ijtimoiy yo'nalish bilan bir qatorda, kelajak iqtisodiyoti uchun moliyalashtirishning asosiy manbai bo'lib, iqtisodiyotning uni yangi bosqichga qayta qurishda istiqbolli sohalarni rivojlantirishni moliyalashtirishda muhim o'rin tutadi. Moliya tizimi budjetlarining daromadlarini to'liq shakllanish darajasi mamlakatning rivojlanishiga bog'liq bo'lib, bunda fuqarolarning farovonligi, inflyatsiya darajasini ijobiy pasayish tendensiyalari bilan iqtisodiy o'sish, valyuta kursi va foiz stavkasining pasayishi nazarda tutiladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, rivojlangan mamlakatlarning budjet tizimida davlat budjetni shakllantirish, budjetlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar jarayonlarini o'rganish va respublikada ilg'or xorij tajribasi qo'llash masalalarini ko'rib chiqish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi. Yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilganlar o'z navbatida, mazkur maqola mavzusining dolzarbligini ko'rsatib beradi.

Davlat budjeti mablag'lari ijrosi samaradorligi uning moddiy negizini milliy iqtisodiyot va jamiyatning sotsial platformasidagi davlatning pozitsiyasi tashkil qiladi. Budjet mablag'lari ijrosi muhim jihatlardan biri siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishning bosh omilidir, chunki u risklarni kamaytirishni ta'minlaydi va oldini olish choralari ko'rish imkoniyatini berishi hisoblanadi. Budjet mablag'lari ijrosi o'rta muddatli rejalashtirishda davlatning moliyaviy resurslarini shakllantirish va sarflanishi uchun siyosiy jihatdan hisobdorlikni ta'minlanishi nazarda tutiladi. Chunki milliy daromadning taqsimlanishida davlat budjetida to'lanadigan moliyaviy resurslar davlatning ixtiyoridagi moliyaviy resurslar hisoblanib, ularni shakllantirish va foydalanish bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qilish Parlamentning vakolatiga kiradi. Har qanday rejalashtirish kabi davlat budjeti mablag'lari ijrosi o'rta muddatli rejalashtirish ham davlat moliyaviy resurslaridan foydalanishda maksimal samaradorlikni ta'minlashi zarurligini nazarda tutadi. Zero, rejalashtirish boshqaruvning muhim funksional elementi sifatida uning samaradorligini fundamental asosini tashkil qiladi. Zero, iqtisodichilar ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Reja hech narcha emas, rejalashtirish hamma narsani

tashkil qiladi” – deb aytilgan tom ma’nodagi qoidaga asoslangan holda, budjetni o’rta muddatli rejalashtirish o’zining maksimal samaradorlikka erishish imkoniyatlari orqali xususiy jozibadorligini namoyon qiladi. Malumki, davlat budjeti daromadlarining yetarli darajada bo’lishi mamlakatda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va boshqa sohalarni belgilangan miqdorda va muddatlarda moliyaviy taminlash imkoniyatini beradi. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda budjet daromadlarini samarali shakllantirish va ularning hajmini oshirish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo’lib qolmoqda. Zero bu boradagi ishlarni amalga oshirish natijasida jamiyatning barcha qatlamlarini qo’llab- quvvatlash va strategik maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon bermoqda. Bugungi kunda Mamlakatimizda davlat budjeti daromadlarining asosini soliqlar tashkil qiladi. Soliqlarni undirish jarayonida bevosita respublika budjetiga tushadigan hamda mahalliy budjetlarga undiriladigan soliqlarni ko’rishimiz mumkin. Respublika budjetiga undiriladigan umumdavlat soliqlarining bir qismi hududlar imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda mahalliy budjetlar ixtiyorida qoldiriladi.

Ma’lumki, davlat budjeti daromadlarining yetarli darajada bo’lishi mamlakatda ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy va boshqa sohalarni belgilangan miqdorda va muddatlarda moliyaviy taminlash imkoniyatini beradi. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda budjet daromadlarini samarali shakllantirish va ularning hajmini oshirish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo’lib qolmoqda. Zero bu boradagi ishlarni amalga oshirish natijasida jamiyatning barcha qatlamlarini qo’llab-quvvatlash va strategik maqsadlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkon bermoqda. Bugungi kunda Mamlakatimizda davlat budjeti daromadlarining asosini soliqlar tashkil qiladi. Soliqlarni undirish jarayonida bevosita respublika budjetiga tushadigan hamda mahalliy budjetlarga undiriladigan soliqlarni ko’rishimiz mumkin. Respublika budjetiga undiriladigan umumdavlat soliqlarining bir qismi hududlar imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda mahalliy budjetlar ixtiyorida qoldiriladi.

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