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Nutqni rivojlantirishda interfaol pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish zaruriyati va shart sharoitlari

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Maktabgacha ta'lim metodikasi kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Nutqni rivojlantirishda pedagogik texnologiyalar" mavzusida ilmiy izlanish olib borish qiziqarli va dolzarb yo'nalish hisoblanadi. Quyida ushbu mavzu bo'yicha ba'zi takliflar keltirilgan: Ushbu yo'nalishda interfaol texnologiyalar yordamida nutqni rivojlantirish usullari o'rganiladi. Bu jarayonda rolli o'yinlar, muhokama klublari va guruhli mashqlar qo'llanilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, texnologiyalarning samaradorligi va ularni amaliyotda qo'llash imkoniyatlari o'rganiladi. Zamonaviy media va raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanib nutqni rivojlantirish O'quvchilarning nutq qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda raqamli texnologiyalarning ahamiyati katta. Bu tadqiqotda video darslar, podkastlar, ovozli yozuvlar, va boshqa interaktiv raqamli vositalar yordamida nutqni rivojlantirish metodlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Nutqni rivojlantirish uchun loyihaviy (project-based learning) va masalali (problem-based learning) ta'lim texnologiyalari. Bu yondashuvda loyihaviy va masalali ta'lim metodlari orqali o'quvchilarning nutq va muloqot qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish texnologiyalari tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu texnologiyalar orqali o'quvchilar mustaqil fikrlash, tadqiqot qilish va o'z fikrlarini aniq ifodalash ko'nikmalariga ega bo'ladilar. Nutqni rivojlantirish uchun multimodal o'qitish texnologiyalari. Multimodal yondashuv yordamida o'quvchilarning nutqini rivojlantirishda turli sensor vositalardan (vizual, audial va kinestetik) foydalanish texnologiyalari o'rganiladi. Ushbu metodika o'quvchilarni turli nutqiy vaziyatlarda muvaffaqiyatli muloqot qilishga tayyorlaydi.. Nutqni rivojlantirishda sun'iy intellekt va chat-bot texnologiyalari qo'llanilishi. Sun'iy intellekt va chat-botlar nutqni rivojlantirishda o'quvchilarga interaktiv yordam ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqotda turli platformalar va ilovalardan foydalanib, o'quvchilarning nutqiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish usullari tahlil qilinadi. Bu mavzular yordamida nutqni rivojlantirishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o'рни va ahamiyatini chuqurroq o'rganish mumkin bo'ladi. Audio-vizual texnologiyalar orqali nutqni rivojlantirish Audio va video materiallardan foydalanib o'quvchilarning nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish texnologiyalari o'rganiladi. Bu metodika o'quvchilarni tinglab tushunish, fikrni anglash va ifodalash ko'nikmalarini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan. Nutqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirishda loyiha asosidagi ta'lim (Project-based Learning) Loyiha asosida ta'lim yondashuvi orqali o'quvchilarning nutqiy madaniyatini rivojlantirish metodlari o'rganiladi. O'quvchilar muammolarni hal qilish, loyihalarni ishlab chiqish va o'z ishlarini himoya qilish jarayonida nutqiy





ko'nikmalarini takomillashtiradilar. Nutq rivojlanishida QR-kod va AR texnologiyalarni qo'llash. QR-kodlar va AR (kengaytirilgan reallik) texnologiyalari yordamida o'quvchilarning nutqini rivojlantirishda qo'llaniladigan innovatsion usullar. Ushbu texnologiyalar yordamida o'quvchilar turli vizual materiallardan foydalanib, mavzularni chuqurroq anglashadi va o'z nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Nutqni rivojlantirishda masofaviy ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish

Masofaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari yordamida o'quvchilarning nutqiy qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish texnikalari o'rganiladi. Bu yondashuv onlayn platformalar, videokonferensiya, va boshqa interaktiv usullar orqali o'quvchilarga sifatli ta'lim berishga yordam beradi. Nutqni rivojlantirish uchun robototexnika va kodlash texnologiyalaridan foydalanish. Robotlar va dasturlash asosida nutqiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish usullari tadqiq qilinadi. Bu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarni ijodiy fikrlash va nutqni ifoda qilishga undashda samarali bo'lishi mumkin. Gamifikatsiya texnologiyalari yordamida nutqni rivojlantirish. O'yin elementlari va gamifikatsiya yordamida o'quvchilarning nutq qobiliyatini rivojlantirish usullari. Bu jarayon o'quvchilarni qiziqtirish, motivatsiyasini oshirish va muloqot qobiliyatlarini yaxshilash uchun foydali. Virtual reallik (VR) orqali nutq rivojlantirish texnologiyalari. VR texnologiyalari yordamida turli til va nutqiy vaziyatlar bilan tanishish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotda o'quvchilar virtual muhitda til va nutqiy malakalarni amaliy o'rganish usullari tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli lug'atlar va sun'iy intellekt yordamida nutqni boyitish texnologiyalari. Raqamli lug'atlar, tarjimonlar va sun'iy intellekt asosida o'quvchilarning lug'at boyligini oshirish texnologiyalari o'rganiladi. Ushbu yondashuv nutqni boyitish, aniqlik bilan ifoda etish va o'quvchilarning so'z boyligini kengaytirishga yordam beradi. Blog va vloglar yordamida nutqni rivojlantirish. O'quvchilarning blog va vloglar yozish orqali nutqiy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish usullari. Bu metod orqali o'quvchilar o'z fikrlarini yozma va og'zaki shaklda aniq ifodalashni o'rganishlari mumkin. Audio lingvistik dasturlar yordamida nutq rivojlantirish Audio lingvistik dasturlar va ovoz yozish ilovalari orqali o'quvchilarning talaffuz va intonatsiya qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish metodlari. O'quvchilar ovozlarini yozib, uni tinglash orqali o'zlarini tahlil qilishi va nutqiy kamchiliklarini to'g'rilashi mumkin.

Ushbu yo'nalishlar nutqni rivojlantirish bo'yicha turli zamonaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llash imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadi va o'quvchilar uchun ta'limni yanada qiziqarli va samarali qilishga yordam beradi.

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**SUG'ORILADIGAN MAYDONLARDA SUV RESURSLARIDAN SAMARALI
FOYDALANISHNI ILMIY ASOSLASH
(SIRDARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)**

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Annotatsiya: Mamalakatimizda qolaversa Sirdaryo viloyatida ham bugungi kunda sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash, tuproq unumdorligini oshirish, maqsadida suv resurslaridan foydalanish bo'yicha keng qamrovli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada Sirdaryo viloyati misolida fikr mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kollektor, zovur, suv resurslari, qishloq xo'jaligi, degradatsiya, eroziya, o'zan.

Annotation: In addition to our country, in Syrdarya region as well, comprehensive works are being carried out today to improve the melioration of irrigated lands, to increase soil fertility, and to use water resources. This article discusses the example of Syrdarya region.

Key words: collector, ditch, water resources, agriculture, degradation, erosion, son.

Аннотация: Помимо нашей страны, и в Сырдарьинской области сегодня проводятся комплексные работы по улучшению мелиорации орошаемых земель, повышению плодородия почв, использованию водных ресурсов. В данной статье рассматривается пример Сырдарьинской области.

Ключевые слова: коллектор, канава, водные ресурсы, сельское хозяйство, деградация, эрозия, сын.

Kirish. Sirdaryo viloyati hududidan oqib o'tadigan suv havzalari, jumladan, daryolar, kanallar viloyatimiz qishloq xo'jaligida foydalaniladigan, sug'orib dehqonchilik qiladigan yerlarni sug'orishda, yuzlab sanoat korxonalarini suv bilan ta'minlashda, shahar va qishloqlarimizdagi ijtimoiy sohalarni hamda viloyatning 871 ming kishi aholisining suvga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirishda muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Asosiy qism. Viloyatda qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining umumiy maydoni **369 052** gektarni tashkil etadi. Umumiy ekin maydoni – **227 816** gektar. Bu maydonlarni sug'orish uchun jami 135,4 mln.m³ suv sarflanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi uchun olinayotgan suvning 80% sug'orish uchun sarflansa, qolgan 20% tuproq sho'rini yuvishga ishlatiladi. Viloyatning Oqoltin, Sardoba hamda Sayxunobod tumanlarida sho'r va sho'rxok tuproqlar mavjud bo'lib, bu tuproqlarni yaxob suvi berish orqali sho'rlarini yuvib, undan so'ng ekin ekiladi. Sug'orishga sarflanayotgan suvning 20-25 % zovur drenaj orqali tabiiy holda sizib qaytarma suvlar sifatida zaharli kimyoviy moddalar





va mineral o'g'itlar bilan ifloslanib, tabiiy havzalarga qo'shiladi yoki sug'oriladigan hududlardan tashqariga chiqarib tashlanadi.

Viloyatimizda mavjud daryo va kanallar sanoat tarmoqlarini va maishiy kommunal xo'jaligini suv bilan ta'minlaydi. Bu sohalarga daryo va kanallarni 2 - 2,5 % suvi sarflanadi. Shu sarflangan suvning 85% ifloslangan yoki qisman tozalangan holda yana tabiiy o'zanlarga qo'shib ketadi.

Dunyo bo'yicha qishloq xo'jaligida bugungi kunda degradatsiyaga uchragan maydonlar ortib bormoqda. Shamol eroziyasi, tuproqda ozuqa moddalari miqdorining kamayishi, sho'rlanish va ifloslanish jarayonlari ta'sirida tuproqlarning holati yildan yilga yomonlashib bormoqda. Bunday salbiy jarayonlar ta'sirida dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida qolaversa Respublikamizda ham suv tanqisligi muammosi yuzaga kelmoqda. Mamlakatimizda bugungi kunda sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash, tuproq unumdorligini oshirish, suv tanqisligi sharoitida mavjud suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, qo'shimcha suv manbalarini shakllantirish bo'yicha keng qamrovli tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 - yil 28 - yanvardagi PF-60-son O'zbekiston Respublikasini 2022 - 2026 - yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida, "Suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish hisobiga 7 milliard kub metr suvni iqtisod qilish va sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yanada yaxshilash, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarish sohasiga intensiv usullarni eng avvalo suv resurslarini tejaydigan zamonaviy agrotexnologiyalarni joriy qilish" bo'yicha chora - tadbirlarni amalga oshirish ko'zda tutilgan bo'lib, bu borada mamlakatimizda qolaversa Sirdaryo viloyati ham suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish orqali tuproqning meliorativ holatiga ta'sirini o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. 2020 - 2030 - yillarda qishloq xo'jaligi yerlaridan foydalanish samaradiligini oshirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan chora - tadbirlar asosida hozirgi kunda Sirdaryo viloyatida qariyb 15 000 gektar maydon qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanishga kiritilishi rejalashtirilgan.

Viloyat markazi Guliston shahri hisoblanadi. Sirdaryo viloyati uchun asosiy suv manbai "Sirdaryoning o'rta oqim havzasi" bo'lib, sug'oriladigan yerlarni suvga bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondiruvchi asosiy suv yo'llari esa "Shimoliy - Mirzacho'l kanali yoki Do'stlik kanali" va "Janubiy Mirzacho'l kanali" hamda ularning tarmoq kanallaridir.

Respublikada suv resurslaridan foydalanish hamda ularni muhofaza qilish masalalari bo'yicha ham umumiy chora - tadbirlar ishlab chiqiladi. Masalan, oxirgi uch yil mobaynida irrigatsiyani rivojlantirish va sug'oriladigan yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash davlat dasturlari doirasida Jizzax va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida 170,4 km irrigatsiya tizimlari kanallari, 145,2 km lotok tarmoqlari, 33 ta gidrotexnik inshootlar, 734 km kollektor - drenaj tarmoqlari hamda boshqa suv xo'jaligi obyektlari qurildi va rekonstruksiya qilindi. Natijada 104 ming gektardan ortiq sug'oriladigan yerlarning suv ta'minoti





yaxshilandi, kuchli va o'rtacha sho'rlangan maydonlar 15,6 ming gektarga kamaydi, sizot suvlar sathi yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan maydonlar 28,6 ming gektarga qisqardi, 85 ming gektardan ortiq maydonning meliorativ holatini barqaror saqlashga erishildi. Viloyat suv resurslari bilan yaxshi ta'minlanganligi bo'yicha Respublikada birinchi o'rinda turadi. Viloyat nafaqat sug'orish suvlari balki chuchuk suvlar bilan ham yaxshi ta'minlangan.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda Sirdaryo havzasida bunyod etilgan magistral kanallar va suv omborlari viloyat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishida katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Surxondaryo havzasi doirasida suv muammosi yechimini topish maqsadida amalga oshirib kelinayotgan tadbirlar va barpo etilgan irrigatsion inshootlar daryo va soylar oqimini tartibga solib suv rejimini mumkin qadar maqsadga muvofiq o'zgartirdi, undan vegetatsiya davrida qishloq xo'jalik ekin maydonlarini sug'orishda keng va me'yoriy ravishda taqsimlash hamda foydalanish uchun qulay imkoniyatlar yaratib berdi.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Annotation: developed countries one of the significant aspects of the use of experiments is to establish the use of experiments of foreign countries, based on the cooperation of primary school teachers, specialists of higher pedagogical educational institutions to which these schools are attached, and scientific institutions.

Keywords: pedagogical education, primary class, foreign experience, school, teacher skills, educational system, cooperation, teaching tools

Currently, special attention is paid to the educational Ridge, among all areas in our country. Educators are deeply studying the educational system of developed countries and applying experience and skills appropriate to our national mentality to practice. In particular, such countries as Finland, Japan, France, the United States are analyzing the form and structure of education and establishing mutual cooperation.

But in some countries, models that justified themselves and paid off cannot be directly supported in other countries. Therefore, after a thorough study of the educational system of developed foreign countries, a new model of the personnel training system is developed, taking into account the features and conditions inherent in the national and the Republic of Uzbekistan of the same state. In terms of economic power, Japan is the second largest country in the world after the United States of America. Prominent psychologists and economists of the world Note This huge flight in the development of Japan as the result of a high level of attention given to the development of educational systems in the country. It is not for nothing. Considering how factorically the government, private companies, public organizations, parents approach the gradual improvement of educational systems in this country, which is called the country of the day out, we witness that the above conclusions of World scientific researchers are justified.

The general mechanism for the use of foreign experiences is based on the cooperation of teachers of primary classes of general secondary education schools, specialists of higher pedagogical educational institutions to which these schools are attached, and scientific institutions. In this, primary school teachers carry out the practice of using foreign experiments, specialists of the higher pedagogical educational institution participate as scientific consultants, and pedagogical scientists of scientific institutions act as an





examination of this process. As a result of this, the use of foreign experiments is divided into a holistic system.

Naturally, the high flight of Japanese educational systems has not been spontaneous. He also had his own crisis and problems. To more fully visualize these, it is advisable to look at the historical stages of the country's pedagogical principles and development. In elementary school, teachers teach children to criticize, that is, to criticize the bad side of their behavior, to the poor in school. It can be seen from this that the teacher is not limited only to teaching, but also affects the comprehensive development of the child. That is why in Japan a lot of attention is paid to the profession of a teacher. Japan is the only state within developed countries where the teacher's salary is even higher than the salary of heads of state. The absorption of various educational skills into the minds of children is a quality characteristic of Japanese schools. For example, a 2nd grader should have the ability to speak in front of a crowd, a 6th grader should be able to sing on at least 2 instruments, and a primary grader should be able to swim freely in the water. Of these, it is not difficult to know what else a Japanese teacher should learn in addition to his profession. The teacher must sing, sing on instruments, know the art of oratory, be a good athlete.

The Japanese appreciate the correct and honest lifestyle. Moral education from Grade 1 to Grade 9 is a prerequisite for school activities. The teacher is always with his students. In the process of primary education, in most cases, one teacher teaches all subjects in each class. The number of students in one category is usually 40. However, due to the rapid population growth in the past, this number is very high, which means that there were 50 students in one class. Subjects they teach include Japanese, mathematics, social studies, music, handicrafts, physical education, and home economics (learning simple cooking and sewing skills). The number of primary schools increased and teaching English began. Information technology has been used to further improve education, and most schools have internet access.

As can be seen from the above, the educational system in Japan has acquired high harmony, both in form and content. As a lesson, there are many aspects that are worth studying. Another aspect of attention is that in Japan, not only limited to national traditions, but also the experiences of advanced pedagogical work of such progressive countries as America, France, Germany in the world are creatively mastered. In France, children between the ages of 6 and 11 are involved in primary education schools. Primary schools are compulsory and free, regardless of the nationality of the citizens, the nationality of the country. The main requirement for the primary school stage is to provide students with expressive reading, writing, computational qualifications. It is also envisaged to provide optional courses for the children of persons of foreign nationality who are educated in French educational institutions to study their nature, people, history, language and literature.





In sum, the use of foreign experience in the development of the educational sector in Uzbekistan is a profitable and effective process. Also, at present, in some educational institutions, the transition to the distance education system has begun. This system is also not feasible without foreign experience, since Distance Education paid off in foreign education much earlier. Currently, there is a huge emphasis on the educational system in our country, among many countries. Training qualified personnel, providing them with employment more attention is paid to attracting young people to study and sports than ever before.

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Philology in the Digital Age: The Impact of Technology on Language Preservation

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ABSTRACT

The digital age has opened the door to new opportunities with the development of modern technologies and the Internet. This process radically changed not only our way of life, but also our language and culture. Philology, as a science that studies language and its cultural aspects, has to perform its tasks in a new context in the age of digital technologies. This article explores the diverse impacts of these technological innovations, including the use of digital documentation platforms, audio-visual recording tools, and crowdsourcing methods that collectively safeguard and expand access to linguistic heritage.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of technology in the digital age has brought profound changes to the field of philology, a discipline historically centered on the study of texts, languages, and their evolution over time. As linguistic diversity faces increasing threats from globalization, urbanization, and the extinction of minority languages, technology has emerged as a powerfully in preserving and revitalizing the world's linguistic heritage. With innovations like artificial intelligence, and digital documentation platforms, open-source initiatives, the discipline has extended its scope beyond academic inquiry to actively contribute to the preservation and revitalization of endangered languages. AI-driven language analysis, and gamified learning tools. It also examines the challenges inherent in these developments, including ethical concerns, unequal access to technology, and the potential loss of cultural context. By addressing these issues, the study underscores the transformative role of digital tools in ensuring that linguistic diversity and cultural knowledge are not only preserved but also accessible to future generations. For instance:

1. Digital documentation of endangered languages is a critical effort to preserve linguistic diversity as thousands of languages worldwide face extinction. Digital documentation is important for protecting the linguistic and cultural diversity of humanity. By effecting technology and involving communities, linguists and activists can make sure endangered languages remain vibrant for generations to come.

1.1 **Preservation of Cultural Heritage:** "The Last Speakers: The Quest to Save the World's Most Endangered Languages" by K. David Harrison is a powerful exploration of linguistic diversity and the critical importance of safeguarding endangered languages. The author, a renowned linguist and National Geographic Fellow, takes readers on a journey to distant regions of





the world where ancient languages are vanishing. Through his travels, Harrison documents not only the languages but also the cultural traditions, perspectives, and knowledge systems they embody.

- Languages embodied unique knowledge, oral traditions, and cultural identities.
- Recording them ensures future generations can access this heritage .

1.2 Linguistic research :

- Offers essential information for analyzing phonetics , grammar , vocabulary while assisting in comparative reasearch and reconstruction of language families

1.3 Revitalization Efforts:

- Digital resources enable communities to relearn and teach their languages.
- Tools like apps, dictionaries, and archives promoting active usage

1.4 Combating Language Loss:

- About 40% of the world's languages are endangered, often spoken by small communities with diminishing numbers. "Language Death" by David Crystal is a foundational work in the field of linguistics that explores the phenomenon of language extinction. In this book, Crystal discusses why languages die, the cultural and intellectual losses associated with language death, and why efforts to preserve endangered languages are crucial.

2 . Online language courses :

Just like other courses, languages are present on online platforms thanks to the grows of technology and the growing number of services available on the internet means that the benefits associated with online platforms could also be relevant in the contex of language . Online language courses have useful features . On of these is flexibility . Individuals with busy family or work commitments often have schedules unfit to be private . Traditional language courses, which typically take place on weekends or evenings, may not align with their availability. However, they could still engage in an online language course, regardless of their location, date, or time. Research based on evidence shows that online instruction enhances quality, with a growing evidence suggesting that online language courses can surpass better educational outcomes than traditional in-person courses.

3 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning :

- AI models, such as natural language processing (NLP) algorithms, can analyze patterns in languages to restore lost components or forecast language changes.
- Machine learning technologies are used to translate ancient texts or interpret languages that are no longer in use.





- Virtual assistants are being programmed to understand and communicate in endangered languages, increasing their functionality in contemporary settings.

4. Digital Tools for Language Learning and Revival :

- Mobile Apps: Platforms like Duolingo, Memrise, and Drops offer courses in indigenous and minority languages. These tools help new generations learn and preserve languages.
- Gamification: By incorporating linguistic elements into games helps users engage with languages in an enjoyable and engaging manner .
- Online Communities: Forums and social media groups provide spaces for speakers to communicate and teach others .

5. **Digital Philology and Textual Analysis** : Advancements in digital tools have significantly broadened the scope of textual studies, allowing for more thorough and accurate analysis of historical, ancient, and endangered texts. The integration of computational methods has enabled scholars can now perform tasks that were once either too time-consuming or beyond reach:

- Data Visualization: Digital tools now make it possible to create visual representations of textual data. Researchers can develop graphs, timelines, or networks to reveals relationship between texts, authors, and cultural contexts, enhancing the understanding of literary traditions.
- Digitization of Texts: The process of converting printed and handwritten texts into digital formats makes it easier to access, preservation , and analyze them. Scholars can now engage with extensive manuscript collections without the constraints of physical limitation , ensuring the long-term preservation of fragile materials.

CONCLUSION

Technology has bridged scholars, communities, and cultures, fostering collaboration across different border. Global philology has become more inclusive, enabling the study and acknowledgment of languages that were once marginalized in academic and cultural discussions. As these languages become more recognized, they are now able to contribute to global conversations surrounding heritage, culture, and identity. By harnessing the power of technology, philology has become a crucial tool for safeguarding linguistic diversity in the digital era . The use of digital tools has provided scholars, language communities, and educators with unprecedented resources for documenting, analyzing, and reviving languages. However, as we move progress , it is crucial to remain mindful of the ethical challenges involved and ensure that technology is used in ways that respect the cultural and linguistic

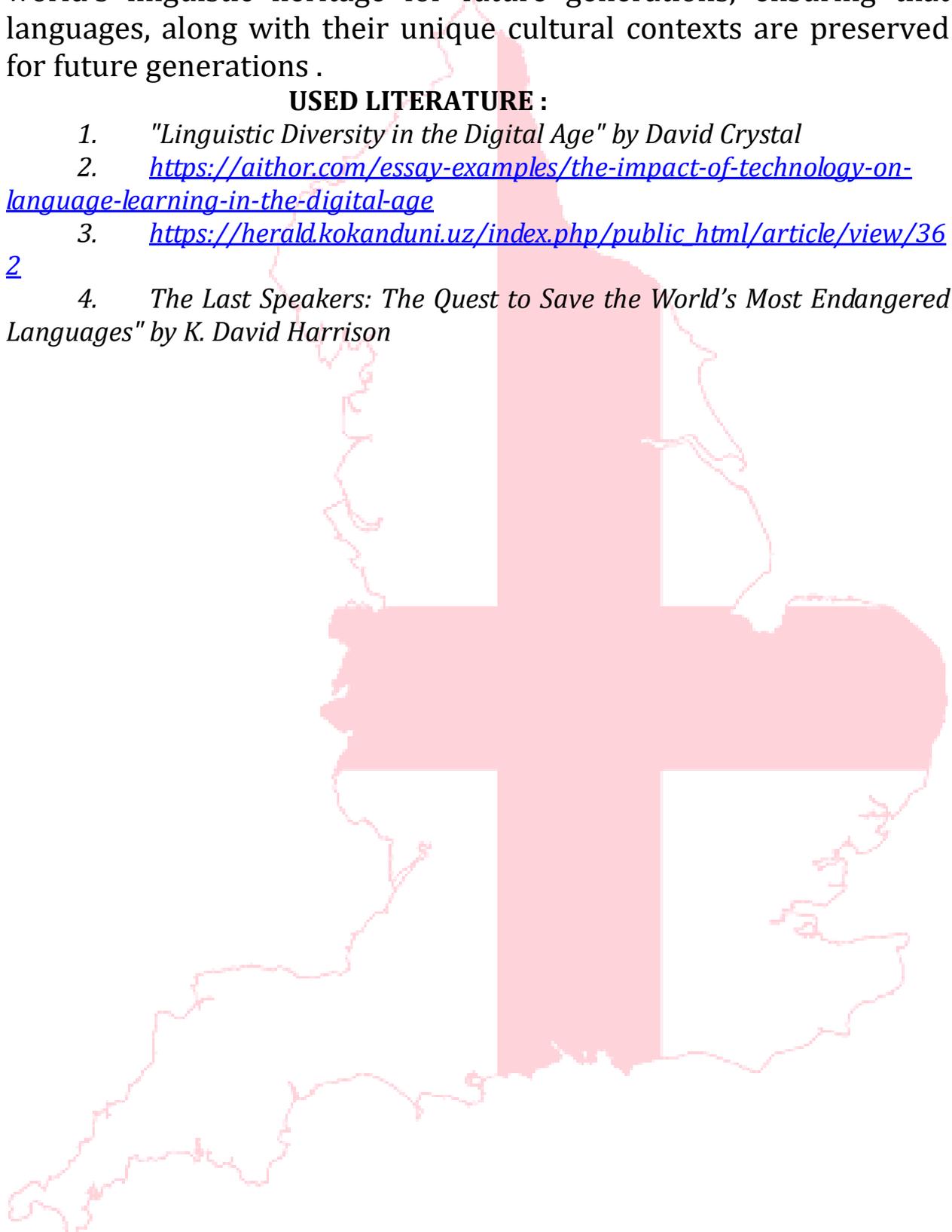




rights of all communities. The collaboration between technology, philology, and local communities holds the potential to preserve the world's linguistic heritage for future generations, ensuring that languages, along with their unique cultural contexts are preserved for future generations .

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА

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Аннотация: Изменение климата приводит к росту частоты экстремальных погодных явлений, изменению экосистем и распространению новых инфекционных заболеваний. Увеличение температуры и влажности, ухудшение качества воздуха и нехватка воды напрямую влияют на здоровье населения, способствуя росту респираторных, сердечно-сосудистых и инфекционных заболеваний. Современные подходы к профилактике заболеваний в условиях изменения климата включают развитие адаптивных стратегий здравоохранения, улучшение экологических условий и повышение санитарной грамотности населения.

Ключевые слова: *изменение климата, профилактика заболеваний, здоровье населения, адаптивные стратегии, экосистемы, инфекционные заболевания, экологические факторы.*

Цель: Проанализировать влияние изменения климата на здоровье населения и разработать рекомендации по эффективным мерам профилактики заболеваний в условиях глобальных климатических изменений.

Материалы и методы: Исследование основано на анализе данных международных организаций (ВОЗ, ИРСС), научных статей и экологических отчетов. Использовались методы сравнительного анализа для оценки влияния климатических факторов на здоровье и изучения успешных подходов к профилактике заболеваний, связанных с изменением климата.

Полученные результаты: Растущие климатические изменения влияют на распространение инфекционных заболеваний, таких как малярия и лихорадка денге, а также на рост частоты хронических болезней, связанных с загрязнением воздуха. Программы профилактики, включающие раннее выявление рисков, улучшение доступа к чистой воде и санитарии, а также внедрение систем раннего оповещения, доказали свою эффективность в снижении влияния климатических факторов на здоровье.

Выводы: Профилактика заболеваний в условиях изменения климата требует комплексного подхода, включающего адаптацию систем здравоохранения, развитие межсекторального сотрудничества и повышение осведомленности населения. Важным направлением является внедрение экологически устойчивых практик и использование

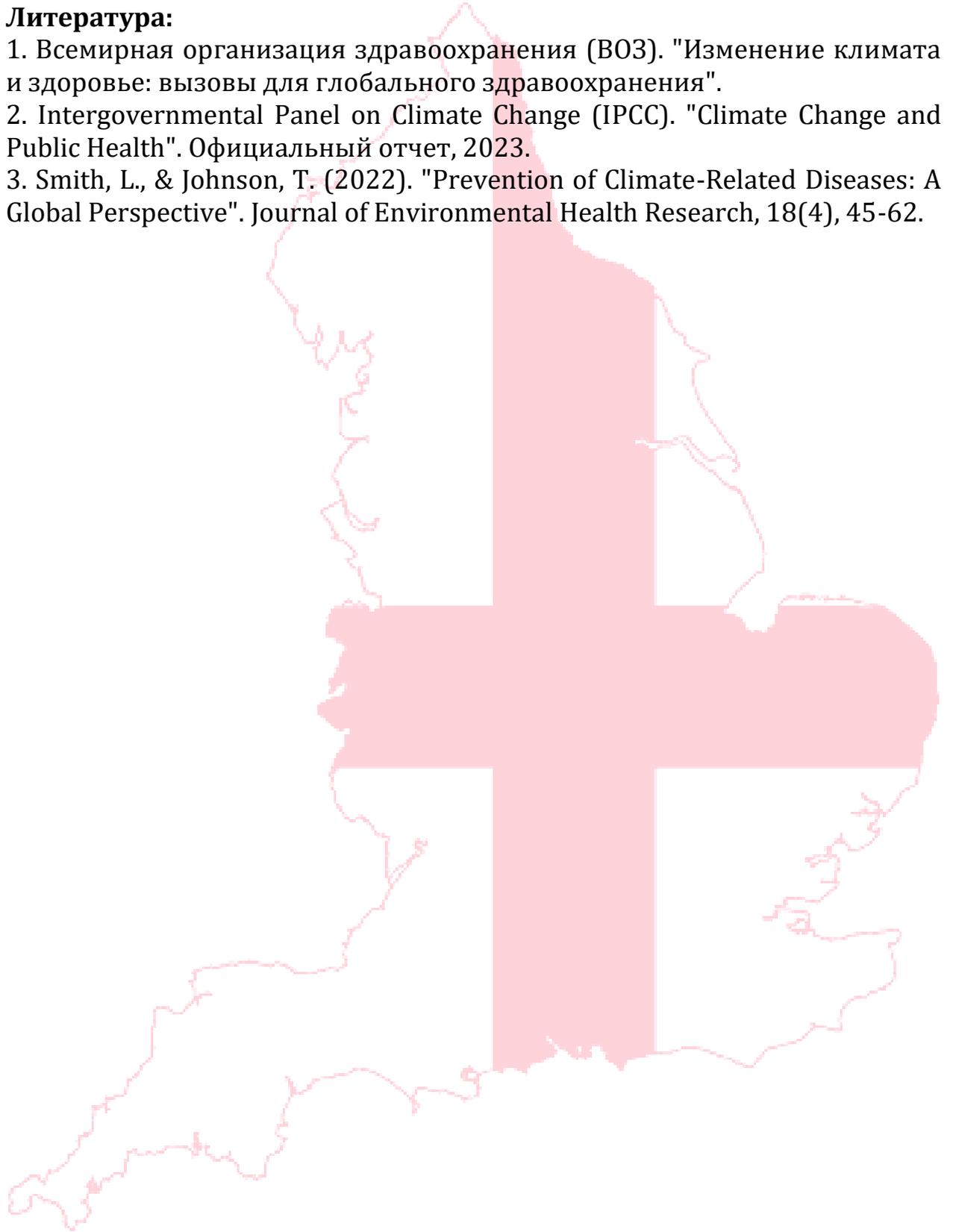




цифровых технологий для мониторинга и предотвращения климатически обусловленных заболеваний.

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РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В МОНИТОРИНГЕ И УПРАВЛЕНИИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМ ЗДОРОВЬЕМ

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Аннотация: Цифровизация здравоохранения открывает новые горизонты в мониторинге и управлении общественным здоровьем. Инструменты цифровых технологий, включая искусственный интеллект, большие данные, телемедицину и мобильные приложения, позволяют осуществлять более точный эпидемиологический мониторинг, улучшать коммуникацию между медицинскими учреждениями и ускорять принятие решений. Такие технологии способствуют повышению доступности медицинских услуг, а также минимизации рисков и реагированию на чрезвычайные ситуации в здравоохранении.

Ключевые слова: *цифровые технологии в здравоохранении, мониторинг общественного здоровья, искусственный интеллект, телемедицина, большие данные, эпидемиологический контроль, профилактическая медицина.*

Цель: Изучить влияние цифровых технологий на мониторинг и управление общественным здоровьем. Оценить их роль в повышении качества медицинских услуг, профилактике заболеваний и реагировании на угрозы общественному здравоохранению. Разработать рекомендации по оптимизации использования цифровых технологий для устойчивого развития систем здравоохранения.

Материалы и методы: Исследование основано на анализе данных научных публикаций, отчетов международных организаций (ВОЗ, ЮНИСЕФ), а также результатов внедрения цифровых платформ в области мониторинга и управления здоровьем. Использовались методы сравнительного анализа, изучения успешных практик и их адаптации к условиям развивающихся стран.

Полученные результаты: Цифровые технологии, такие как системы предиктивной аналитики и мониторинга здоровья населения, продемонстрировали высокую эффективность в раннем выявлении угроз, таких как вспышки инфекционных заболеваний. Телемедицина обеспечила доступность медицинских услуг в удаленных регионах, а использование мобильных приложений позволило повысить осведомленность населения о профилактике. Большие данные и искусственный интеллект ускорили обработку и анализ информации, способствуя более точному планированию мероприятий в области здравоохранения.





Выводы: Цифровые технологии играют ключевую роль в модернизации систем общественного здравоохранения. Они позволяют не только улучшить качество и доступность медицинских услуг, но и обеспечить оперативное реагирование на угрозы здоровью населения. Для достижения максимальной эффективности необходимо развитие инфраструктуры, обучение специалистов и международное сотрудничество в области обмена данными. Цифровизация становится важным инструментом в построении устойчивых систем здравоохранения.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОГРАММ ВАКЦИНАЦИИ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

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Аннотация: Вакцинация является одним из наиболее эффективных инструментов профилактики инфекционных заболеваний, способствующим снижению смертности и заболеваемости. Однако успешность программ вакцинации зависит от решения ряда вызовов, таких как недостаточная информированность населения, логистические сложности, высокая стоимость новых вакцин и растущее движение против вакцинации. В то же время перспективы развития этих программ связаны с внедрением инновационных технологий, разработкой новых вакцин и усилением международного сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: вакцинация, программы иммунизации, профилактика инфекционных заболеваний, общественное здравоохранение, движение против вакцинации, новые вакцины, глобальное сотрудничество.

Цель: Оценить эффективность программ вакцинации в борьбе с инфекционными заболеваниями. Проанализировать вызовы, препятствующие реализации таких программ, и изучить перспективы их развития. Разработать рекомендации по улучшению программ иммунизации для достижения их максимальной эффективности.

Материалы и методы: Исследование базируется на данных международных организаций (ВОЗ, ЮНИСЕФ), анализе научных публикаций и отчетов о реализации национальных программ вакцинации. Использовались методы системного анализа и сравнительного изучения программ иммунизации в странах с разным уровнем экономического развития.

Полученные результаты: Программы вакцинации доказали свою эффективность в снижении заболеваемости такими заболеваниями, как полиомиелит, корь и гепатит В. Однако в ряде регионов наблюдаются сложности, связанные с логистикой, недоверием населения и недостаточным финансированием. Новые технологии, такие как мРНК-вакцины, открывают перспективы борьбы с ранее трудноизлечимыми инфекциями. Усиление информационных кампаний и международное сотрудничество способствует повышению охвата вакцинацией.

Выводы: Эффективность программ вакцинации напрямую зависит от преодоления текущих вызовов и внедрения инновационных подходов. Усиление образовательной работы с населением, обеспечение равного

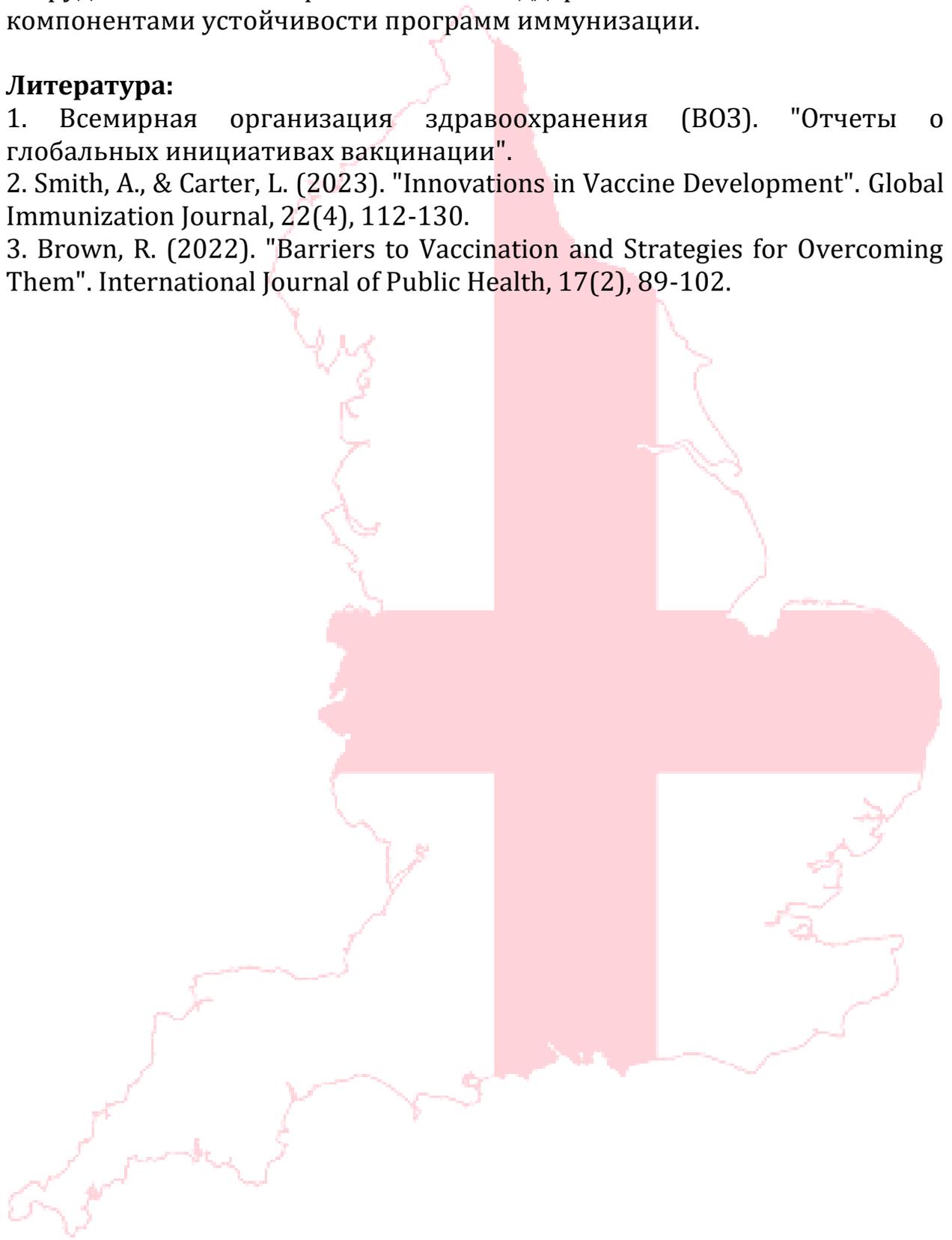




доступа к вакцинам и использование новых технологий могут существенно повысить их эффективность. Международное сотрудничество и финансовая поддержка являются важными компонентами устойчивости программ иммунизации.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ

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Аннотация: Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания (ССЗ) остаются ведущей причиной смертности в мире, несмотря на значительные успехи в области диагностики и лечения. Современные инновационные методы профилактики ССЗ, включая цифровые технологии, генетическое тестирование, мониторинг здоровья с помощью носимых устройств и персонализированные программы, направлены на раннее выявление факторов риска и предотвращение развития осложнений. Интеграция этих подходов способствует снижению заболеваемости и улучшению качества жизни пациентов.

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, профилактика, цифровые технологии, генетическое тестирование, носимые устройства, персонализированная медицина, факторы риска.

Цель: Проанализировать инновационные методы профилактики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и оценить их роль в снижении заболеваемости и смертности. Изучить перспективы использования технологий для раннего выявления факторов риска и формирования персонализированных рекомендаций.

Материалы и методы: Исследование основано на анализе научных публикаций, отчетов международных кардиологических ассоциаций и данных клинических исследований. Использовались методы системного анализа и сравнительного изучения эффективности традиционных и инновационных методов профилактики ССЗ.

Полученные результаты: Инновационные методы, такие как мониторинг параметров здоровья с помощью носимых устройств (например, смарт-часов), генетическое тестирование для оценки предрасположенности к ССЗ и внедрение цифровых платформ для дистанционного наблюдения, показали высокую эффективность в предотвращении осложнений. Кроме того, применение искусственного интеллекта в анализе данных позволило разрабатывать персонализированные программы профилактики, что увеличило приверженность пациентов здоровому образу жизни.

Выводы: Инновационные методы профилактики ССЗ имеют значительный потенциал для сокращения глобального бремени сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Дальнейшая интеграция технологий, таких как носимые устройства и искусственный интеллект, в систему





здравоохранения позволит персонализировать подход к пациентам, улучшить результаты профилактики и минимизировать риски осложнений. Для успешного внедрения необходимо развивать цифровую инфраструктуру, обучать специалистов и проводить просветительскую работу среди населения.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНА И УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ: ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ И ВЛИЯНИЕ

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Аннотация: Профилактическая медицина играет ключевую роль в достижении целей устойчивого развития (ЦУР), направленных на улучшение здоровья и благополучия населения. Снижение бремени заболеваний за счет ранней диагностики, вакцинации, пропаганды здорового образа жизни и предотвращения эпидемий способствует не только улучшению качества жизни, но и укреплению экономической и социальной устойчивости обществ. Интеграция принципов профилактической медицины в стратегии устойчивого развития позволяет минимизировать влияние заболеваний на окружающую среду и способствует равному доступу к медицинской помощи.

Ключевые слова: профилактическая медицина, устойчивое развитие, здоровье населения, цели устойчивого развития, здоровье и благополучие, профилактика заболеваний, равный доступ к медицине.

Цель: Изучить взаимосвязь профилактической медицины и устойчивого развития, а также оценить влияние профилактических мер на достижение целей устойчивого развития.

Материалы и методы: Исследование основано на анализе данных международных организаций (ВОЗ, ООН), научных публикаций и статистических отчетов. Использовались методы сравнительного анализа и изучения успешных практик в области интеграции профилактической медицины в программы устойчивого развития.

Полученные результаты: Реализация программ профилактической медицины, таких как вакцинация, улучшение санитарных условий и борьба с хроническими заболеваниями, способствует достижению ЦУР, включая сокращение бедности, обеспечение гендерного равенства и развитие устойчивой инфраструктуры. Мероприятия по профилактике заболеваний минимизируют затраты на лечение, укрепляют здоровье населения и способствуют повышению трудоспособности. Инновационные подходы, включая использование цифровых технологий, позволяют интегрировать профилактические меры в систему устойчивого развития.

Выводы: Профилактическая медицина является важным элементом в достижении устойчивого развития. Ее интеграция способствует снижению глобального бремени заболеваний, улучшению качества жизни и минимизации негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. Для достижения максимальной эффективности необходимо развивать

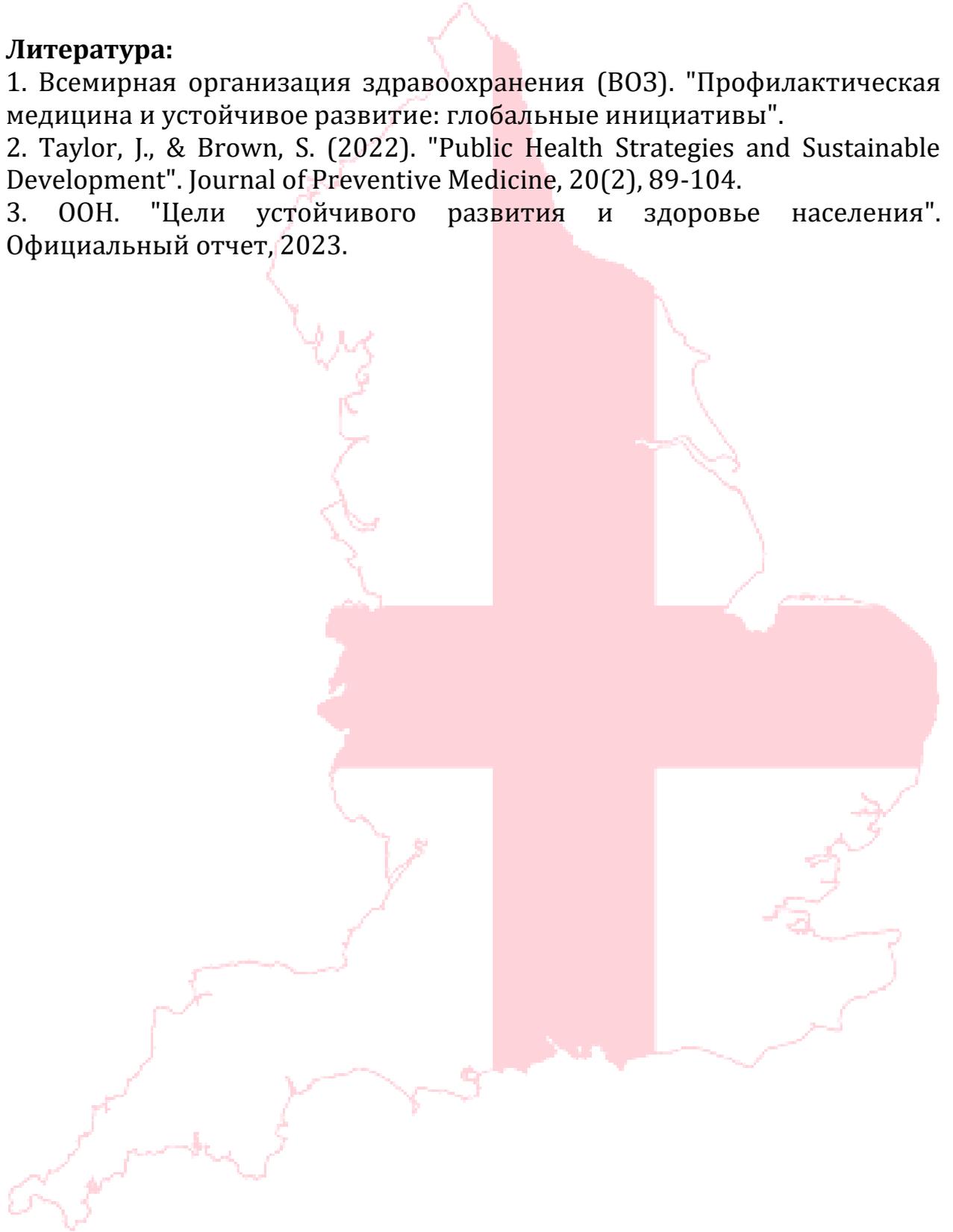




международное сотрудничество, усиливать инвестиции в профилактические программы и повышать осведомленность населения о значимости профилактики.

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РОЛЬ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОГРАММ В УЛУЧШЕНИИ САНИТАРНОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

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Аннотация: Образовательные программы играют ключевую роль в повышении санитарной грамотности населения, что является важным фактором для улучшения общественного здоровья. В условиях глобальных вызовов, таких как пандемии и изменение климатических условий, знание и соблюдение санитарных норм становится необходимым условием для защиты здоровья. Программы, направленные на повышение осведомленности по вопросам гигиены, санитарии, безопасного питания и профилактики инфекционных заболеваний, способствуют снижению заболеваемости и улучшению качества жизни населения.

Ключевые слова: образовательные программы, санитарная грамотность, общественное здоровье, гигиена, профилактика заболеваний, санитария, здоровый образ жизни.

Цель: Исследовать роль образовательных программ в повышении санитарной грамотности населения. Проанализировать влияние таких программ на изменение поведения и улучшение здоровья населения, а также оценить эффективность существующих подходов в области санитарного образования.

Материалы и методы: Исследование базируется на анализе научных публикаций, отчетов международных организаций (ВОЗ, ЮНИСЕФ), данных клинических исследований и статистики по вопросам санитарной грамотности. Использовался метод сравнительного анализа для оценки эффективности различных образовательных программ, направленных на повышение санитарной грамотности населения.

Полученные результаты: Образовательные программы, направленные на повышение санитарной грамотности, способствовали улучшению санитарной ситуации в различных регионах, снижению заболеваемости инфекционными заболеваниями и улучшению качества жизни населения. Программы, включающие обучение гигиене, безопасному питанию и профилактике заболеваний, показали высокую эффективность в снижении распространенности заболеваний. Активное участие местных сообществ в образовательных инициативах усиливает приверженность населению санитарным нормам и рекомендациям.

Выводы: Образовательные программы играют ключевую роль в улучшении санитарной грамотности населения, что напрямую влияет





на здоровье и качество жизни. Успех этих программ зависит от их доступности, адаптации к локальным условиям и постоянного обновления в соответствии с современными вызовами здравоохранения. Необходимы дополнительные усилия для интеграции санитарного образования в системы школьного и высшего образования, а также для использования цифровых платформ для повышения охвата.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ В ЭПОХУ УРБАНИЗАЦИИ

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Аннотация: Урбанизация, сопровождающаяся изменением образа жизни, питания и экологической обстановки, является одним из факторов, способствующих росту распространенности хронических заболеваний (ХЗ). Городская среда формирует уникальные вызовы для профилактики ХЗ, включая стрессы, ограничение физической активности и загрязнение окружающей среды. Современные подходы к профилактике ХЗ в условиях урбанизации включают пропаганду здорового образа жизни, внедрение инновационных программ по улучшению городской инфраструктуры и развитие технологий мониторинга здоровья.

Ключевые слова: хронические заболевания, профилактика, урбанизация, здоровый образ жизни, городской образ жизни, мониторинг здоровья, экологические факторы.

Цель: Изучить влияние урбанизации на распространение хронических заболеваний и проанализировать эффективность современных подходов к их профилактике.

Материалы и методы: Исследование базируется на анализе данных международных организаций (ВОЗ, ООН), научных публикаций, статистических отчетов и результатов клинических исследований. Использовался метод сравнительного анализа для оценки эффективности профилактических программ, направленных на снижение факторов риска ХЗ в городской среде.

Полученные результаты: Программы профилактики хронических заболеваний, такие как продвижение активного образа жизни, создание зеленых зон в городах, снижение уровня загрязнения воздуха и разработка цифровых приложений для мониторинга здоровья, показали высокую эффективность в снижении заболеваемости. Интеграция мероприятий, направленных на повышение осведомленности населения о рисках ХЗ, в муниципальные стратегии позволила улучшить качество жизни жителей городов.





Выводы: Профилактика хронических заболеваний в условиях урбанизации требует комплексного подхода, включающего развитие городской инфраструктуры, улучшение экологических условий и внедрение образовательных программ. Успешная реализация этих мер зависит от межсекторального взаимодействия и активного участия местного сообщества. Для повышения эффективности профилактики необходимы дополнительные исследования, направленные на адаптацию мероприятий к уникальным условиям городской среды.

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA TALABALAR KONSENTRATSIYASINI O'LCHASH: ZAMONAVIY YONDOSHUVLAR

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Annotatsiya: Ta'lim jarayonida talabalar konsentratsiyasini nazorat qilish va baholash ularning bilimlarni samarali o'zlashtirishlarini ta'minlashning muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Ushbu maqolada talabalar konsentratsiyasini aniqlashda zamonaviy texnologiyalar, jumladan, sun'iy intellekt (AI), biometrik kuzatuv va hissiy tahlil algoritmlari qo'llanishi, shuningdek, miltillash chastotasining ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Maqola an'anaviy usullarni zamonaviy yondashuvlar bilan taqqoslaydi, joriy qilish bosqichlarini belgilaydi va amaliy tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim jarayoni, konsentratsiya, sun'iy intellekt, miltillash chastotasi, biometrik kuzatuv, hissiy tahlil.

ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ КОНЦЕНТРАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ В УЧЕБНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ

Аннотация: Контроль и оценка концентрации студентов в учебном процессе являются важными аспектами для обеспечения эффективного усвоения знаний. В данной статье рассматривается использование современных технологий для определения концентрации студентов, включая искусственный интеллект (ИИ), биометрическое наблюдение и алгоритмы эмоционального анализа, а также важность частоты моргания. Статья сравнивает традиционные методы с современными подходами, определяет этапы внедрения и предоставляет практические рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: учебный процесс, концентрация, искусственный интеллект, частота моргания, биометрическое наблюдение, эмоциональный анализ.

MEASURING STUDENTS' CONCENTRATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS: MODERN APPROACHES

Abstract: Monitoring and assessing students' concentration in the educational process is crucial for ensuring effective knowledge acquisition. This article explores the use of modern technologies to measure students'





concentration, including artificial intelligence (AI), biometric monitoring, and emotional analysis algorithms, as well as the importance of blink frequency. The article compares traditional methods with modern approaches, outlines the implementation stages, and provides practical recommendations.

Keywords: educational process, concentration, artificial intelligence, blink frequency, biometric monitoring, emotional analysis.

Kirish

Ta'lim jarayonida talabalar diqqatini nazorat qilish ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishning muhim omillaridan biridir. An'anaviy usullar ko'p hollarda sub'ektiv bo'lib, talabalarning diqqatini to'g'ri baholashni ta'minlay olmaydi. Shuning uchun, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy qilish orqali talabalar konsentratsiyasini kuzatish va o'quv jarayonini samarali tarzda tashkil etish mumkin.

Diqqat va konsentratsiya psixologik jarayonlar bo'lib, ular o'quvchining ta'lim materialiga qaratilgan e'tiborini aniqlaydi. Quyidagilar nazariy asos sifatida muhim hisoblanadi:

Diqqat nazariyasi: Talabaning miya resurslarini taqsimlashi va ularning qanchalik samarali ishlatilishi.

Chalg'ituvchi omillar: Charchoq, tashqi shovqin, motivatsiya darajasining pastligi konsentratsiyaga salbiy ta'sir qiladi.

Diqqatning fiziologik belgilari: Diqqat darajasi yuz ifodalari, yurak urishi, miltillash chastotasi va boshqa fiziologik ko'rsatkichlar orqali aniqlanishi mumkin.

Miltillash chastotasi kabi fiziologik ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish talabalar diqqatini ob'ektiv baholash imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada bu yo'nalishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqiladi.

Miltillash va Miltillash Chastotasining Ahamiyati
Miltillash nima?

Miltillash — ko'z qovoqlarining avtomatik ravishda yumish-ochilishi bo'lib, ko'zni namlab turish, uni himoya qilish va optik fokusni tiklash kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Ta'lim jarayonida miltillash ko'p hollarda diqqat darajasi bilan bog'liq holda o'zgarib turadi.

Miltillash chastotasi. Miltillash chastotasi insonning bir daqiqa ichida necha marta ko'zini yumish-ochishini ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichdir. U diqqat darajasining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri indikator bo'lib xizmat qiladi:

Yuqori konsentratsiya: Talaba biror vazifaga to'liq diqqatini qaratganida, miltillash chastotasi sezilarli darajada pasayadi (4–5 marta/daqiqa).

Past konsentratsiya: Konsentratsiya yomonlashganda, masalan, talaba zerikkan yoki chalg'ituvchi omillar ta'sirida bo'lganda, miltillash chastotasi keskin ortib ketadi (32 marta va undan ortiq).

Miltillash chastotasini o'lchashning afzalliklari





Ob'ektiv baholash: Miltillash chastotasi avtomatik ravishda o'lchanadi va inson xulq-atvorini aniq baholashga yordam beradi.

Real vaqtda kuzatish: Miltillash tezligi darhol aniqlanib, diqqat darajasining o'zgarishi haqida ma'lumot berishi mumkin.

Ta'lim jarayonini individuallashtirish: Oqituvchi talabaning konsentratsiyasi pasaygan paytda uning o'quv yuklamasini moslashtirishi mumkin.

Quyida metodlarning usullarini tahlil qilamiz.

An'anaviy usullar:

Kuzatuv: Oqituvchi talabalar xulq-atvorini kuzatib, ularning diqqatini sub'ektiv baholaydi.

So'rovnomalar: Talabalardan o'quv jarayoni davomida o'zlarini baholashlari so'raladi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar:

1. Miltillash chastotasini kuzatish: Kamera yoki ko'z harakatlarini kuzatuvchi maxsus qurilmalar orqali miltillash soni hisoblanadi. Talaba diqqatini jamlaganda kamroq miltillaydi (4-5 marta/dak.), diqqat susayganda esa chastota oshadi.

2. Hissiy tahlil: Talabalarning yuz ifodalarini tahlil qilish orqali ularning stress, zerikish yoki qiziqish darajasi aniqlanadi.

3. Biometrik kuzatuv: Yurak urishi va terining o'tkazuvchanligi kabi fiziologik ko'rsatkichlar orqali talabalarning diqqat darajasi baholanadi.

Amaliy Misollar

Quyida ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning konsentratsiyasini aniqlashda texnologiyalarning qo'llanilishi misollari - miltillash chastotasini o'lchashga oid amaliyotlar keltirilgan:

O'quv jarayonida kuzatuv: Universitet sinflarida test sinovlari paytida, talabalar yuziga o'rnatilgan kameralar orqali ularning miltillash chastotasi va yuz ifodalari tahlil qilingan. Kameralar orqali miltillash chastotasi aniqlanib, o'qituvchi talabaning konsentratsiyasi pasayganda darhol aralashishi mumkin.

Texnologik tizimlar: Hissiy tahlil orqali talabaning kayfiyati va diqqat darajasini avtomatik kuzatish. Talabalar o'quv paytida yurak urishi datchiklari bilan kuzatilib, diqqatning pastligi aniqlanganda ogohlantirish berilgan.

Ta'lim Jarayonida Joriy Etish Bosqichlari

1. Texnologik infratuzilmani tashkil qilish: Kameralar, biometrik datchiklar va tegishli dasturiy ta'minot o'rnatiladi.

2. Oqituvchilarni tayyorlash: Ularni zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishga o'rgatish.

3. Sinovdan o'tkazish: Tizimni kichik guruhlarda sinab ko'rib, samaradorligini baholash.

4. To'liq joriy qilish: Tizimni barcha sinflarda qo'llash va talabalarning fikrlarini inobatga olish.





Afzalliklar.

- Ob'ektiv va real vaqtda ma'lumot olish. Texnologiyalar diqqatni aniqroq baholash imkonini beradi.
- Talabalarining konsentratsiyasini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan doimiy kuzatuv. Tizim talabalar diqqatini kuzatib, chalg'ish paytida o'z vaqtda ogohlantirish beradi.
- Ta'lim jarayonini individuallashtirish imkoniyati. Har bir talabaga moslashtirilgan o'quv usullarini taklif qilish mumkin.

Xulosa.

Ta'lim jarayonida talabalar konsentratsiyasini aniqlash tizimining joriy etilishi ta'lim sifatini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Miltillash chastotasi va hissiyotlarni aniqlash kabi zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida ta'lim jarayonini samaraliroq qilish mumkin.

Miltillash chastotasini kuzatuvchi tizimlar ta'lim jarayonida talabalar konsentratsiyasini ob'ektiv va samarali baholash imkonini beradi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning joriy qilinishi ta'lim jarayonini individuallashtirishga yordam beradi, bu esa o'quv samaradorligini yanada oshiradi. Shu orqali talabalarining diqqatini boshqarish va bilim olish imkoniyatlari sezilarli darajada yaxshilanadi.

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TRANSPORT INFRATUZILMASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH VA YUK TASHISHNING TASHQI SAVDO YO'NALISHLARINI DIVERSIFIKATSIYALASH CHORA-TADBIRLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada transport, transport infratuzilmasi, diversifikatsiya va hamda transport turlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Transport infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish va yuk tashishning tashqi savdo yo'nalishlarini diversifikatsiyalashga qaratilgan ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar; Infratuzilma; diversifikatsiya; eksport; transit; TIR; MAK; aviatsiya; metropoliten.

Infratuzilma (lotincha: infra — „ostida“) — ishlab chiqarish va tovar muomalasi, shuningdek, inson hayot faoliyati uchun zarur bo'lgan me'yoriy sharoitni ta'minlashga xizmat kiluvchi turli-tuman yordamchi xizmat ko'rsatuvchi sohalar (tashkilot, korxonalar va muassasa) majmui; nomoddiy ishlab chiqarish sektori.

Diversifikatsiya (lot. diversifi catio — o'zgarish, xilma-xil taraqqiyot) — korxonalar (birlashma)larning faoliyati sohalari va ishlab chiqaradigan mahsulotlari turining kengayishi, yangilanib turishi.

Transport (lot. transporto — tashiyman) — ijtimoiy moddiy ishlab chiqarish tarmog'i. yuklarni va yo'lovchilarni bir joydan ikkinchi joyga eltishni, mamlakat viloyat va tumanlari, korxonalar, xalq xo'jalik tarmoqlari o'rtasida, shuningdek, mamlakat ichida ayirboshlash va aloqani ta'minlaydi.

Quyidagi transportlar mavjud: yer usti transporti (temir yo'l, avtomobil, quvur yo'llari), suv transporti (dengiz va daryo), havo transporti (aviatsiya). Vazifasiga ko'ra ichki ishlab chiqarish. (sanoat) transportiga va umumiy foydalaniladigan transportga bo'linadi. Bu transport turlari bilan bir qatorda shaxsiy foydalaniladigan avtotransportlarxam mavjud. Vazifasi va xususiyatiga ko'ra, temir yo'lovchilar va yuk tashuvchi transportga bo'linadi. Ichki ishlab chiqarish. transporti bevosita moddiy ne'matlar ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga xizmat qiladi va korxonalar ishlab chiqarish vositalarining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Umumiy foydalaniladigan transport (yer usti, suv va havo)





ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarishda muhim sohani tashkil etadi. Umumiy foydalaniladigan transportning moddiy ishlab chiqarish tarmog'i sifatida paydo bo'lishi sanoat to'ntarishi bilan bog'liq.

Mamlakatlar o'rtasida tashqi savdoning o'sishi dengiz kemachiligining rivojlanishiga turtki berdi. Avtotransport 19-asrning oxirida paydo bo'ldi, 20-asrning 20-yillarida qisqa masofaga yuk va yo'lovchilar tashishni amalga oshirib, temir yo'l va daryo Transport bilan raqobat qila boshladi. Fuqaro havo transporti 20-asrning 1-choragida vujudga keldi.

20-asrda jahon transporti tizimi juda yuksaldi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda transport tizimlarining barcha transport turlari (AQSH, Kanada) yoki ayrim transport turlari (G'arbiy Yevropa mamlakatlari, Yaponiya)ning yuksak darajada rivojlanganligi bilan tavsiflanadi.

20-asr boshlariga qadar O'zbekistonda yuk va yo'lovchilar, asosan, temir yo'l, otulov transportlarida, tuya, xachir va boshqa yuk tashuvchi hayvonlarda tashilgan. 20-asrning 20-yillaridan avtomobil va xavo transporti, yirik sanoat korxonalarini qurilishi bilan sanoat transporti vujudga keldi. 80-yillar oxiriga kelib respublika transportining moddiy texnika bazasi birmuncha yaxshilandi. Sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi da ishlab chiqarishning o'sishi, keng miqyosdagi kapital qurilishi va transport moddiy texnika bazasining yuksalishi bilan yuk va yo'lovchilar tashish hajmlari ham orta bordi.

Respublika mustakillikka erishganidan keyin transportning xalq xo'jaligiga va ahrligiga xizmat ko'rsatishini tubdan yaxshilash va transportni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish maqsadlarida "O'zbekiston havo yo'llari" milliy aviakompaniyasi (1992-yil 28-yanvar), "O'zbekiston avtomobil transporti" davlataksiyadorlik korporatsiyasi (1993-yil 8-yanvar), "O'zbekiston temir yo'llari" davlataksiyadorlik kompaniyasi (1994-yil 7-noyabr) va boshqa idoralar tashkil etildi. Mamlakatda transport korxonalarini davlat ishtirokidagi aksiyadorlik, ochiq turdagi aksiyadorlik, mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyatlarga, jamoa korxonalariga aylantirildi. Respublikada avtotransport vositalarining bir qismi (avtobuslar, yuk va yengil mashinalar) jamoa xo'jaliklari, fuqarolarning mulkiga aylandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida umumiy foydalaniladigan yuk va yo'lovchilar tashuvchi transportning barcha turi —temir yo'l, avtomobil, aviatsiya, shahar elektr transporti (tramvay,, trolleybus, metropoliten), daryo transporti, quvur yo'llari transporti, shuningdek, umumiy foydalanilmaydigan (sanoat) transporti turlari — temir yo'l, avtomobil, tasmali. transport, osma arqon transporti rivoj topgan (yana quyidagilar Avtomobil transporti, Daryo transporti, Dengiz transporti, Havo transporti, Temir yo'l transporti, Shahar transporti).

Respublikaning transport tizimi temir yo'l, avtomobil yo'llari, zamonaviy uskunalar bilan jihozlangan temir yo'l vokzallari, styalari, bekatlari, yuk omborlari, pristanlar, g'avo flotining yirik aerovokzallari va





boshqa infratuzilma bo'linmalarini qamraydigan xalq xo'jaligi kompleksini tashkil etadi.

Qayd etib o'tilsinki, hozirgi vaqtda respublikada 2015 — 2019-yillarda muhandislik-kommunikatsiya va yo'l-transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish hamda modernizatsiyalash Dasturi amalga oshirilmoqda, Dasturda yuksak xalqaro talablar va standartlarga mos keladigan milliy transport tarmog'ini rivojlantirish sohasida yagona kompleks strategiyani ishlab chiqish, respublika mahsulot ishlab chiqaruvchilarining o'z mahsulotini mintaq va jahon bozorlariga istiqbolda olib chiqish talab-ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda uning xalqaro transport kommunikatsiyalariga keng miqyosda integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlash nazarda tutiladi.

Ushbu Dastur doirasida umumiy qiymati 1580 million AQSh dollaridan oshadigan temir yo'l infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish va aviatransport sohasida bir qator loyihalar amalga oshirildi, shuningdek, umumiy uzunligi 695 kilomertli avtomobil yo'llari barpo etildi va rekonstruksiya qilindi.

Shu bilan birga, O'zbekiston Respublikasining ortib borayotgan eksport salohiyati hamda mahalliy mahsulotni sotish bozorlarini kengaytirish zarurligi tashqi savdo yo'nalishlarini yanada diversifikatsiyalash uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish, O'zbekiston Respublikasining eksport mahsuloti istiqbolli xalqaro bozorlarga chiqishini ta'minlaydigan maksimal darajada samarali, muqobil tranzit yo'laklarini shakllantirish borasida qo'shimcha ildam choralar ko'rilishini taqozo etmoqda.

Shuni qayd etish zarurki, hozirgi vaqtda respublikaning mavjud salmoqli tranzit salohiyati to'liq darajada ishga tushirilmagan. Vujudga kelgan tranzit va tarif siyosatidagi nomaqbullik qo'shimcha ravishda tranzit yuk oqimini jalb etishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda.

Yangi transport-tranzit yo'laklarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha ikki tomonlama shartnomaviy-huquqiy bazani yanada takomillashtirish va xalqaro ahdlashuvlarni amalda ro'yobga chiqarish, yaqin qo'shni mamlakatlarda O'zbekiston Respublikasining yuklarini samarali tashish va ishlov berish uchun shart-sharoitlarni shakllantirish ham eng muhim vazifa hisoblanadi.

Logistika markazlari va TIR-parklar tarmog'ini tubdan rivojlantirish, avtotransport vositalari va havo kemalari parkini kengaytirish hamda ularni sifatli yonilg'i-moylash materiallari bilan o'z vaqtida va to'liq hajmda ta'minlash talab etiladi.

Tashqi savdo transport yo'laklarini yanada diversifikatsiyalash uchun qo'shimcha qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, mamlakatimizning tranzit salohiyatini oshirish, shuningdek, mahalliy transport-logistika kompaniyalarini rivojlantirish hamda ularning tashqi va ichki bozorlardagi raqobatdoshligini yuksaltirish maqsadida:

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi savdo vazirligi, Iqtisodiyot vazirligi, Moliya vazirligi, O'zbekiston avtomobil va daryo transporti agentligi, "O'zbekiston havo yo'llari" MAK, "O'zbekiston temir yo'llari" AJ tomonidan





ishlab chiqilgan transport infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish va yuk tashishning tashqi savdo yo'nalishlarini diversifikatsiyalash Kompleks dasturi (keyingi o'rinlarda — Dastur) 1-ilovaga muvofiq tasdiqlansin.

Dasturni amalga oshirish doirasida quyidagilar ustuvor vazifalar etib belgilansin: umuman transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish sohasida — temir yo'l, avtomobil va aviatsiya transportini yanada rivojlantirish hamda ularning moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlash, yuk tashish bo'yicha ular tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar darajasi va sifatini oshirish, xalqaro logistika markazlarini barpo etish, xalqaro ahamiyatdagi avtomobil yo'llarini, yo'l bo'yidagi zarur infratuzilmani qurish va rekonstruksiya qilish, yuk tashishda transportlarning o'tkazish qobiliyatini ko'paytirish, shaffof va raqobat muhitini yaratish, harakat tarkibi parkini kengaytirish va Davlat chegarasidagi o'tish punktlarining maksimal darajada bexatar faoliyat yuritishi shart-sharoitlarini ta'minlash; temir yo'l transporti sohasida — temir yo'l transporti xizmatlari sifati va xavfsizligini oshirish, yangi temir yo'l magistrallari qurish, temir yo'llarni elektrlashtirish darajasini oshirish, mamlakatning tashqi savdo yuklari asosiy jahon va mintaqa bozorlariga olib chiqilishi uchun xalqaro transport yo'laklarini shakllantirishni davom ettirish va ularning faoliyatini takomillashtirish, moslashuvchan tarif siyosatini ko'llash, tarmoqning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini oshirish, logistika xizmatlarini takomillashtirish va har xil transport turlari o'rtasida o'zaro hamkorlikni ratsionallashtirish yo'li bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasining temir yo'l tarmog'ini jadal rivojlantirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish;

avtomobil transporti sohasida — milliy huquqiy bazaning xalqaro huquqiy baza bilan uyg'unlashuvini jadallashtirish yo'li bilan xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish, milliy avtoyuk tashuvchilarning og'ir yukli avtotransport vositalari harakat tarkibi parkini kengaytirish, avtomobillarda xalqaro yuk tashishning ruxsatnoma berish tizimini takomillashtirish, xalqaro transport kommunikatsiyalariga maqbul yo'l bilan chiqishni va tranzit tashuvlar hajmini ko'paytirishni ta'minlaydigan yangi avtomobil yo'laklarini shakllashtirish uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish;

aviatsiya transporti sohasida — yuk tashish hajmlarini yanada ko'paytirish va parvozlar geografiyasini kengaytirish, mavjud infratuzilmani va ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar kompleksini xalqaro avitransport xizmatlari bozoriga olib chiqish, yuklarni aviatsiya yordamida tashish chog'ida, shu jumladan, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini eksport qilishda moslashuvchan tarif siyosatini qo'llash, havo kemalarining aviatsiya parkini ko'paytirish va yangilash, "Navoiy" Xalqaro intermodal logistika markazining imkoniyatlaridan samarali va to'laqonli foydalanish.

Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan «Transport vositalarini majburiy texnik ko'rikdan o'tkazish tartibini takomillashtirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi qaror qabul qilindi. Qarorga muvofiq, 2021-yil 1-sentabrdan barcha transportlarga texnik ko'rikdan o'tgani to'g'risidagi





talonlarni berish amaliyoti bekor qilinadi (xorijiy davlatlarga chiqadigan transportlar bundan mustasno). Shuningdek, qaror bilan transport vositalarini majburiy texnik ko'rikdan o'tkazish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizom ham tasdiqlandi.

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Integrated teaching method.

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Annotation. The creation of professional credentials for professionals at different levels is a primary challenge facing the educational system today. An integrative approach, as an integral quality of an individual, corresponds to media competence in a modern specialist and serves as one potential means of its formation. Media competence is an integral quality of an individual that includes a system of various modern elements.

Keywords: Instructional skill, media tools, integrative method, competency, media competence, and modern education.

Introduction. Media consumption and "digital" lifestyles are socio-cultural phenomena that have emerged as a result of the globalization of digital and information and communication technologies (ICT). The use of communication tools (media) to obtain information and establish connections is becoming commonplace, known as media consumption. In conjunction with the implementation of the systemic activity method, which emphasizes developing an individual's capacity for independent learning, recent educational reforms have shifted the direction of education development.

The process of developing education is currently somewhat unclear. There are numerous methods proposed for developing the learning process. As a result, it is now impossible to discuss which technique or lesson is best because what works well within the framework of one strategy may not work well when combined with other concepts. Every educational process that is pedagogically competent is founded on a scientific concept, which guides the interpretation of the technology, methodologies, and training formats used. From the perspective of their affiliation with various approaches, applied methods are frequently mixed together in pedagogical practice. Skilled educators recognize that combining different approaches is necessary to find the best solution to a variety of pedagogical issues. However, there needed to be scientific grounds for these mixes to not be useless, and the integrated method became one of those arguments.

Main part. The growth of students interests, independence, and cognitive activity is positively impacted by integrated learning. Since its content and the teacher's instructional activities are tailored to the individual needs of each student, they support the holistic development of skills, the stimulation of cognitive processes, the encouragement of students to generalize knowledge across a range of scientific disciplines, and the acquisition and development of competencies that can be applied or changed in response to a variety of real-world scenarios. Students' increased capacity for original thought is a direct





outcome of integrated learning. It aids in the development of cultural literacy (linguistic, ethical, and historical) in addition to the intensification, systematization, and optimization of cognitive and educational activities. Alongside the learning process come major changes to pedagogical theory and practice related to the introduction of modifications to learning technology content, which must be sufficient to meet current technical capabilities and support a child's smooth transition into the information society. Teaching computer science is crucial in the current environment, when computers are a necessary tool for practically every career. The rapidly evolving world of information technology, which is attributed to the quick development of computer hardware, operating systems, and methods for organizing, analyzing, presenting, and granting access to data, is currently beyond the reach of traditional computer science education methods in schools.

A teaching method that would fulfil each student's educational needs in line with his or her inclinations, interests, and talents is now the aim that every school sets out to achieve. Redefining the traditional paradigm of the student and instructor in the educational process is required in order to accomplish this aim.

The usage of integrated learning raises students' knowledge levels considerably, although it is not required. The instructor and the students' interests will choose which of the numerous available technologies are used. First off, a more professional instructor contributes to a higher calibre of instruction. Stated differently, no question ought to be asked that the instructor is unable to respond to.

Second, by making improvements to the strategies and procedures employed in teaching, it is imperative to raise student interest. In other words, the instructor needs to be able to lead a session while capturing each student's entire focus. This may be accomplished by the application of cutting-edge technology, proper grammar, and look.

Thirdly, levelling is an essential component of high-quality education. That is, the difficulty of the lesson as a whole should be distinguished. Gradually advance to the hardest lesson by starting with one that is easier to learn and comprehend. When organising the lesson, organising the content, and classifying it according to complexity, the instructor can put this need into practice.

Fourth, the way that students learn in the classroom needs to adapt to new technology. When creating innovations, they ought to be included into the educational process; in other words, educators should adhere to global standards without restricting their work to the curriculum. In order to enhance student learning outcomes and attain high standards, educators must have a strong desire to better themselves.





Improved computer technology proficiency, improved people credentials, and the utilisation of carefully chosen, high-quality content are all essential. To provide experts the tools they need to develop applications that other users can find simply and that are executed in a high-quality manner with regard to carefully chosen content, correct information, and double-checked data. To get a high degree of knowledge among students, the use of integrative learning should encourage and present a chance to enhance the entire educational process.

The advantages of the integrative approach:

For the students: Emergence and growth of a broader, more objective perspective on the world, as well as an integrated perspective on life and culture; a more motivated, personally relevant, and engaged view of knowledge as a result of realising its importance and usefulness in society; possibilities to cultivate creative and intellectual thinking; more proactive use of information in daily life as it may be utilised in a more transparent way; creation and advancement of universally applicable learning activities; elimination of excess in the learning process; a teacher's comprehension of the world that is up to date with scientific concepts, the capacity to provide to students a multifaceted, dynamic, multirelationship image of the world.

For the teachers: Sufficient to the current state of scientific comprehension of the universe; the capacity to provide students a dynamic, multifaceted image of the world with a variety of relationships; discovering fresh angles on an activity and broadening one's "horizons" when instructing "one's own" topic; the instructor gains fresh insight into his topic and a clearer understanding of how it relates to other sciences; an incentive to look for fresh approaches to methodological student-teacher interaction that align with the integrative approach; integrating the expertise of many experts to address shared issues, including students' motivation and value orientations; individual formation, growth, and education while considering his cognitive intents, capacities, and talents.

Challenges: Absence of complicated methodological and pedagogical frameworks (although they are starting to emerge); inadequate teacher preparation in this field of employment (which we are attempting to address through self-study, Ministry of Education initiatives, conferences, and courses to enhance professional teaching abilities).

Training programs that use a comprehensive strategy:

A course that is integrated (elective, optional, extra subjects, etc.) is a separate scientific field of study that is independent and has components of other fields of study, but at a complicated and qualitatively different level. A unique kind of instruction known as an integrated lesson blends instruction from many disciplines at the same time as it covers a single idea, subject, or phenomena.





In an integrated lesson, the target of analysis is multifarious, including knowledge from numerous academic areas pertaining to its essence. A fundamentally new kind of knowledge is thereby produced, and it manifests itself in broad scientific notions, categories, and methodologies.

The psychological issue is resolved when teachers from related disciplines work together to plan integrated lessons. This makes it easier for kids to transition to a new information block and raises the teacher's general and professional culture. It also helps kids develop their value orientations from the perspective of global education. By removing the lesson's monotony and enabling attentional switching, the combined strategy guarantees high activity and sustains students' interest in learning.

Conclusion. Integrated extracurricular activities (research projects, field trips, and educational games). In the current state of foreign language teaching methodology development, a teacher at a non-linguistic university's top priority is helping students develop the level of communicative competence required to ensure their academic mobility—that is, the student's ability and potential within the framework of a multi-level, multifaceted education system to choose different configurations of his education based on shifting environmental conditions and employer requirements. Being able to communicate in another language is quickly becoming one of the most important life skills in today's world, which therefore calls for the creation of fresh, efficient frameworks, forms, and procedures for the teaching and learning process. In order to teach the four primary speech activity types—listening, reading, speaking, and writing—in English classrooms at a non-linguistic institution, the paper aims to outline the technique utilised for this purpose. Given the intimate relationship between all speech activity kinds, one such technique can be regarded as an integrated approach that aims to provide thorough instruction in both productive and receptive skills.

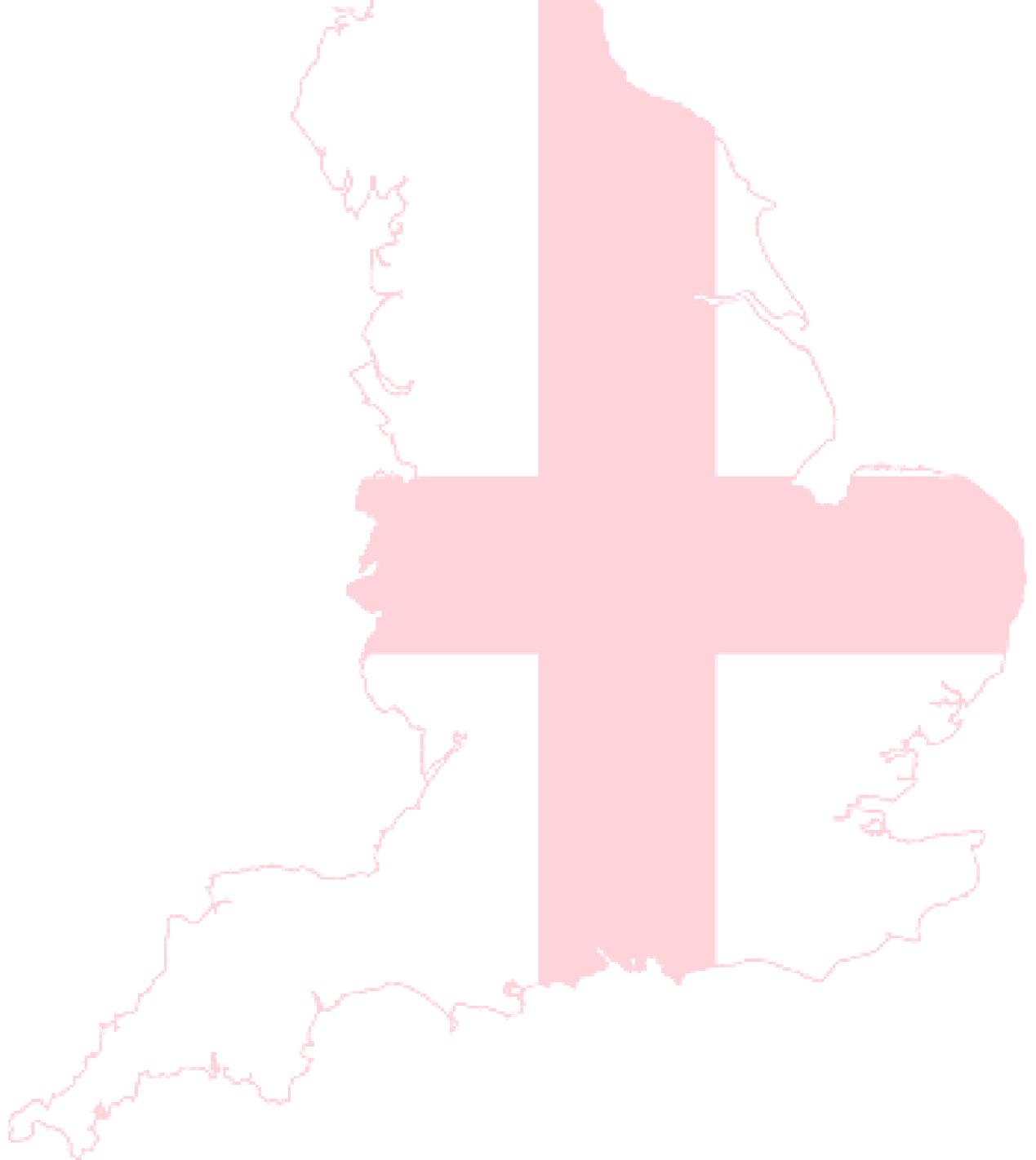
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The relationship between languages and the laws of their development.

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Annotation: This paper examines the causes of linguistic similarity, tracing the beginnings and progression of language. It explores the history, purposes, and future directions of linguistics as a science. Language is viewed as a social phenomenon rather than a natural one. The text discusses the development and acceptance of synthetic languages, phases in the development of linguistics as a science, and the background of ancient Greek, Roman, Chinese, and Indian languages. It highlights lessons from the philosophical era of linguistics that remain significant to contemporary linguistics. The paper also considers a time when each language had unique grammar and examines linguists' linguistic perspectives on the development of a broad rational grammar. Finally, it investigates the evolution of Uzbek language studies and explores relationships between paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and isomorphic components of language.

Keywords: Science, ancient, cause, development, functions, social, linguistics, period, artificial, language, created, writing, grammar, system, linguistics, social, rule, independent, years, era.

Introduction. Language is a vital component of communication, which is fundamental to every culture. As language evolved, many cultural groups used sounds to construct shared understandings. Over time, these sounds and their implied meanings became commonplace, eventually developing into language. Intercultural communication is a symbolic process that creates, preserves, fixes, and transforms social reality. One of the most challenging aspects of interacting with people from different ethnic backgrounds is the language barrier. Language, religion, ethnicity, gender, geography, and many other elements all play a significant role in shaping one's cultural identity. Language, religion, ethnicity, gender, geography, and many other elements all play a significant role in determining one's cultural identity. According to Geertz (1993), culture is defined as an initially transmitted system of meanings, symbols, and conventions. Knowing a language makes it easier for someone to relate to people who speak the same language, which is a crucial aspect of cultural interchange. Although learning a language can be intimidating, it is a crucial tool for intercultural communication.

Literature review. It is widely recognized that language is a manifestation of self-awareness, spiritual elevation, national consciousness,





and thought, reflecting the spiritual bond between generations and ancestors. Indeed, we are captivated by the sincerity in tone of voice and the enchantment of pleasant words that adorn the human tongue when we speak to someone who is well-read, experienced, truly spiritual, courteous, informed, and educated. Such individuals resemble a serene, deep river, flowing silently. A person's desire for another, their longing for them, and these longings themselves are all rooted in the culture of communication. A society's communication culture significantly impacts its growth, level of civilization, and prosperity. When communicating, a person with a broad, deep, and genuine spiritual mind carefully considers their ideas before expressing them in words. The richness of language reveals the depth of a person's knowledge. Most importantly, the distinct beauty of one's mother tongue instills all noble qualities in the human heart. A nation's spirit is embodied in its mother tongue.

The ability to create and understand spoken, written, and signed words—in the case of sign language—is known as language. Understanding how language functions requires knowledge of many areas of psychology, ranging from high-level cognitive processing to fundamental brain functioning. Our social connections are shaped by language, which also gives structure to our lives. One of the things that distinguishes us as human is our sophisticated language. Grammar and lexicon are two concepts that distinguish language from other languages.

Research methodology. Earth is home to hundreds of languages. Some sources estimate over 7,000, while others claim over 3,000. This diversity includes dead languages no longer in use, languages known only to small tribes and lacking written forms, dialects that have evolved into independent languages, artificial languages, endangered languages, and related language families. Because language is a dynamic phenomenon constantly evolving, there is no precise count. Generally speaking, information about the origin of a language may be gleaned if it is observed to be disappearing from use. While we often refer to language as if it were singular, there are actually many different languages spoken around the world. Despite their vast differences, these languages share numerous similarities. Language evolves through both individual innovation and societal influence. Languages that are deliberately constructed, rather than evolving naturally, are called artificial languages. Some examples include:

Zamenhof, a linguist from Warsaw, invented the Esperanto language in 1887. It is the most popular artificial language in the world. The term





"planned" would be more appropriate than "artificial" because this language was developed for worldwide communication. "Esperanto" means "hopeful" and is Zamenhof's pseudonym.

The worldwide vocabulary of Esperanto is derived from Latin and Greek. Its grammar consists of just 16 rules. It uses the Latin alphabet for writing. Adjectives end in "a", verbs end in "i", adverbs end in "e", and nouns end in "o". Anyone can master Esperanto's grammar in a few months because it is so well-structured. This language has been used to translate the works of well-known authors, including Pushkin, Shakespeare, and Dostoevsky. There are currently an estimated 500 to 1,000 Esperanto speakers.

The language known as Na'vi was developed specifically for the popular film **Avatar**. In the 2009 movie **Avatar**, the native inhabitants of the fictional planet Pandora are known as the Na'vi. The film's director, James Cameron, took the humanoid world so seriously that he enlisted renowned University of Southern California professor Paul Frommer to help develop a true language for his characters. This language contained around a thousand words at the time the movie was released, and only the professor knew its grammar. Later, Frommer released the grammatical rules and increased the number of terms in the lexicon to 2,000. As a result, Na'vi developed into a comprehensive and accessible language. What led to the development of language? The origin of language is one of humanity's greatest mysteries. Although other theories have been proposed, the problem has unfortunately remained unsolved for a long time. The evolution of pronunciation in early speech, thousands of years ago, is believed to have given rise to language, which is now considered the primary mode of human communication. Over the course of human evolution, it was refined and developed into its current complex and expressive form. While these are scientific explanations, religion and personal belief can coexist with them as long as individuals are open-minded. Therefore, the idea that God created language reflects religious bias present in many faiths. The origins and connections between languages are complex. Clans, that is, groups of individuals, were the norm in early societies. The earliest, smallest, and most basic unit of human society was the clan, and a tribe was made up of multiple related clans. Each of these associations used unique language and communication methods. As tribal membership grew over time, people began to disperse over larger areas. Under certain socioeconomic circumstances, displaced relatives of original tribes formed tribal unions comprising tribes speaking distinct dialects of the same language. Some tribal languages, in comparison to the language of the tribal





union, hold the status of dialects because they are understood by speakers of the common language of the union.

Ancient Language History. The study of language was only established as a separate discipline in the 19th and 20th centuries, despite linguistics having existed for about 3,000 years. More specifically, linguistics was accepted as a separate academic field alongside other sciences in Central Asia between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries, and in Europe at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The roots of linguistics, however, emerged roughly in India in the sixth millennium BC, Greece in the fourth millennium BC, Mesopotamia (the home of the Sumerians) in the third millennium BC, among the Egyptians in the second millennium BC, and with the Turanian tribes at the start of the first millennium AD. While people's interest in language likely predates this, recorded evidence of such interest appears in ancient texts. For example, annals from the sixth century BC, when the renowned Chinese philosopher Confucius lived (554–449 BC), included information on ancient Chinese written artifacts. These pieces, referred to as the Spring and Autumn Annals, span the years 722–481 BCE. In the tenth century BCE, ancient Chinese scholars created a dictionary. At the beginning of the Common Era, they also created a dictionary of synonyms. The data presented demonstrate that the development of linguistics followed a very lengthy and intricate historical trajectory. The earliest language materials originated in two distinct cultural centers: the ancient West (Greece and Rome) and the ancient East (India and Arabia). Therefore, it makes sense to analyze the history of linguistics by breaking it down into historical and chronological periods, including ancient, medieval, nineteenth-century, and contemporary periods.

Linguistic views. Linguistic perspectives often draw upon the insights of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi regarding language. Among the most renowned scholars of the Middle Ages, Al-Farabi stands out alongside other notable intellectuals who were already well-known in the Near and Middle East at the time, including Alisher Navoi, Al-Biruni, and Ibn Sina. He is regarded as an encyclopedic scholar, having produced outstanding works in a variety of disciplines, such as astronomy and mathematics, medicine and music, philosophy and logic, languages, and literary studies. Al-Farabi's work also offers insightful perspectives on linguistics. In his work "The Philosophy of Aristotle," he intriguingly explains key concepts like the two phases of knowing (sensory and perceptual), the dialectic of universality-particularity, and essence-phenomenon – all of which play a crucial role in the philosophical concerns of contemporary linguistics. Farabi argues that only humans aspire





to knowledge. He conducted a detailed analysis of linguistic research in this field.

O.I. Moskalskaya highlights that by the 1960s and 1970s, there was a significant increase in interest in the linguistic study of texts. Research on text linguistics had reached an unprecedented level in world linguistics, and text linguistics had gained full recognition as a separate linguistic discipline. She summarizes the fundamental ideas behind this recognition in studies of the following groups:

1. A text, not a sentence, is the primary unit of speech that conveys a complete thought. A sentence-thought is only a specific instance, a particular kind of text. The text is regarded as the top unit of the syntactic level.

2. Specific speech works demonstrate that texts are built upon broad principles of text construction, which are related to the language system or linguistic competency rather than the field of speech. Considering these factors, the text should be regarded as both a speech unit and a language unit.

3. Like other language units, the text is a component of the system of linguistic signals.

4. A thorough examination of the text as a distinct speech and language unit of a different level necessitates the development of a distinct field within linguistics called text linguistics.

According to O.M. Moskalskaya, these rules—particularly the first paragraph—were reiterated frequently during that era's studies and became the catchphrase of the "new linguistic" movement.

The 20th century saw the beginning of a new era in defining the field of linguistics. Ferdinand de Saussure, a Frenchman from Geneva, was born in Switzerland. He attended school in Berlin, Leipzig, and Geneva. In 1878, at the age of twenty, F. de Saussure wrote "Investigation of the System of Primary Vowels in the Indo-European Languages." He defended his doctoral thesis in Leipzig in 1881. He led Geneva's Department of General Linguistics from 1906 until his death and delivered lectures based on his findings. *Course in General Linguistics* is F. de Saussure's most renowned work in the field. Based on their summaries of Saussure's lectures, his students Charles Bally and Albert Sechehaye published this book in 1916 following his death. It was then published in German in 1931 and Russian in 1933. Linguistics took a dramatic shift as a result of Saussure's theories about the social basis of language. Specifically, his belief that language is a system of signs rather than matter had a significant role in the development of structuralist schools in Prague, Copenhagen, and America. Saussure viewed human speaking activity





as a complex phenomenon with connections to anthropology, physiology, psychology, philosophy, mathematics, and other fields. Despite acknowledging that language and speech are interconnected, Saussure believed they should be organized as linguistics of language and linguistics of speech, with linguistics primarily addressing the linguistics of language, and linguistics of speech belonging to fields like physics, physiology, and psychology. Like W. von Humboldt, he organized speech activity using the antinomy technique, proposing the antinomies of internal and external linguistics, synchrony and diachrony, and language and speech.

Conclusion. In conclusion, both the formation of mind and the emergence of the human race on Earth are closely related to the creation of language, and both issues remain unresolved in human history. Evidence suggests that language developed in response to humanity's most basic needs, distinguishing us from animals and primates throughout our existence. Although written sources dating back 15-20 thousand years allow for some inferences about the formation and development of certain languages, there is no proof regarding when the languages of ancient communities appeared, what form they took, what their grammatical structure was like, or what vocabulary they comprised.

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