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GEOMETRIYALIQ TEOREMALARDI DÁLILLEW BÁRISIN ÚYRETIW

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Annotaciya. Ushbu maqolada óquvchilarda geometrik teoremalarni isbotlashni órgatish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan qiyinshiliklarni yóqatish, isbotlash kónikmasini shakllantirishga doir kórsatmalar berilgan.

Аннотация. В этой статье даются инструкции по формированию навыка доказательства, преодолению трудностей, возникающих в процессе обучения учащихся доказательству геометрических теорем.

Annotation. In this article, there are instructions on how to solve the difficulties that arise in the process of teaching students to prove geometric theorems, and how to form a proof system.

Tayanch sózlar: matematika, metodika, geometriya, teorema, planimetriya, stereometriya, tekislik, fazo, geometrik figuralar.

Ключевые слово: математика, методическая, геометрия, теорема, планиметрия, стереометрия, плоскость, пространство, геометрические фигуры.

Key words: mathematics, methodical, geometry, theorem, planimetry, stereometry, plane, space, geometric figures.

Orta mektepte geometriyanı oqıtıwda biz eki nárseni názerde tutamız. Birinshiden biz oqıwshılardı adam balasınıń mıń jıllar dawamında toplağan geometriyalıq bilimleri menen qurallandırsaq, ekinshi jaqtan olardıń logikalıq oylawın rawajlandıramız. Erte zamannan-aq matematika pánler arasında ásirese geometriya adamnıń aqıl-oyın rawajlandırıwǵa júda kerekli dep esaplanıp kiyatır.

Matematikanı oqıtıwdıń ózgesheliklerініń eń tiykarǵısı formula, qaǵıyda, anıqlama hám teoremalardı oqıwshılardıń ózleri túsinip biliwden ibarat, biraq kópshilik jaǵdayda biziń oqıwshılarımız teoremalardı oqıw kitabı boyınsha yadlap aytıwǵa biyimlengenligin, sol sebepli mekteplerde geometriyadan úlgermewshilerdiń

sanı kóp bolatuǵınlıǵın atap ótıwımız kerek. Kópshilik waqıtta oqıwshılar teoremalardı dálillewdiń ne ushın kerekligin túsinbeydi, sonlıqtan dálillewdi túsinbesten yadlap alıwdı qolay kóredi. Oqıwshılar hár bir dáliyllengen teorema aldaǵı jańa túsiniklerdi, teoremalardı tiykarlawǵa, dáliyllewge paydalanılatuǵının yaǵnıy belgisiz jańalıqlardı ashıwdıń kúshli quralı bolatuǵının túsiniwleri tiyis, biraq hár bir teorema bunday quralǵa aylanıwı ushın ol dáslep ózi dáliyllengen yaǵnıy durıslıǵı tekserilgen bolıwı kerek. Sonlıqtan oqıwshı barlıq teoremalardı dáliyllep shıǵıwı múmkin emes, al keleshekte ushırasatuǵın jańa teoremalardı dáliyley alatuǵınday bolıp dáliyllewdiń usılların biliw kónlikpelerine iye bolıwları tiyis.

Geometriyada teoremalardı dálillew ne ushın berilgen? Bul haqqında hár qıylı kóz qaraslar bar. Máselen N.M.Beskin «Geometriyada teoremalardı dálillew oqıwshılardı teoremanıń durıslıǵına isendiriw ushın berilgen emes, al oqıwshılar dálillewdiń metodların úyrenip, óz betinshe dálillewlerdi dúzip biliwleri ushın kerek» dep “Geometriya metodikasi” atlı kitabında keltirip ótken.

Geometriyalıq teoremalardı dálillewdiń tiykarǵı maqseti tómendegilerden ibarat:

- Oqıwshılarǵa bilim beriwdiń tiykarǵı maqseti, materiallıq duńyanıń keńislik formaların dedukciya arqalı úyretiw.

- Tárbiyalıq maqseti: oqıwshılardıń logikalıq oylawın, sóylew tilin hám pikirin rawajlandırıw.

Joqarıdaǵı tiykarǵı eki maqsettiń arasında tıǵız baylanıs bar bolıp, dedukciya jolı menen úyretiw oqıwshılardı logikalıq oylawǵa tárbiyalaydı, al logikalıq oylawdıń rawajlanıwı bilim alıwǵa dedukciyanı qollanıw múmkinshiligin arttıradı.

Mektepte ùyreniletuǵın geometriya àyyemgi grek ilimpazı Evklid atı menen Evklid geometriyası dep ataladı. Geometriya eki bólimnen: planimetriya hàm stereometriyadan ibarat. Planimetriya-tegisliktegi, stereometriya bolsa keńisliktegi geometriyalıq figuralardıń qàsiyetlerin ùyrenedi.

Geometriyalıq formalardı bir-birinen parıqlaw ushın olardıń qàsiyetleri anıqlanadı, yaǵnıy olarǵa anıqlama beriledi. Biraq, hàmme formalarına da anıqlama berile bermeydi. Olardıń dàslepki bir neshewin anıqlamasız qabıl etemiz hàm tiykarǵı geometriyalıq figuralar dep ataymız.

Geometriyanıń logikalıq qurılısı tómendegi tàrtipte àmelge asırıladı:

1. Aldın tiykarǵı geometriyalıq figuralar anıqlamasız qabıl etiledi:
2. Dàslepki geometriyalıq figuralardıń tiykarǵı qàsiyetleri dàlillewsiz qabıl etiledi:
3. Basqa geometriyalıq figuralardıń tiykarǵı formaları hàm olardıń qàsiyetlerine tiykarlanıp anıqlama beriledi hàmde olardıń qàsiyetleri oǵan shekem belgili bolǵan qàsiyetler tiykarında dàlillenedi.

Planimetriyanıń bunday dùzilisi aksiomatikalıq dùzilis dep ataladı. Aksioma dep durıslıǵı dàlillewsiz qabıl etiletuǵın tastıyıqlawǵa aytıladı.

Teoremalardı dálillew barısı

Oqıwshılardıń kópshilik waqıtta teoremalardı dálillew barısında olardıń dálillew jolına túsinbey qalıwınıń baslı sebepleriniń biri oqıtıwshılar tárepinen teoremalardı dálillew barısına áhmiyet bermewinen boladı. Kópshilik oqıtıwshılar dálillewge alıp kelgen jolǵa kewil bólmesten, tek «usını dálillew kerek edi»-degen juwmaqlawshı sózdi aytıwǵa asıǵadı. Eger oqıtıwshı teoremanı dálillew barısına yaǵnıy dálillewdegi pikirlewlerge jeterli dıqqat bólmese, onda teoremanı dálillep beriw maqseti orınlandı dep aytıw qıyın bolar edi. Dálillew barısında tiykarınan tómendegi jaǵdaylar bolıwı kerek:

- Teoremanıń tekstin úyreniw.

Kópshilik jaǵdayda oqıtıwshılar jańa teoremanıń tekstin itibarsız túrde ózi awızsha aytıp, onı oqıwshılardıń oylawına itibar bermesten, yaǵnıy teoremanıń mazmunın oqıwshılarǵa ashıp bermesten dálillewge kirisip ketedi. Sonlıqtan oqıwshılar bul teoremanıń mazmunın túsinbesten onıń tekstin yadlap alıwǵa májbúr boladı. Bul jaǵdaydı boldırmaw ushın teoremanıń tekstin, teoremanıń mazmunın túsingennen keyin ǵana aytıw kerek, al kópshilik jaǵdaylarda teoremanıń tekstin oqıwshılardıń ózlerine taptırıw, aytqızıw qolaylı boladı.

7-8 klasslarda dáslep barlıq oqıwshılar birgelikde sızıw ásbapların qollanıp teoremanıń mazmunına sáykes sızılmanı jasaydı. Biraq bunday sızılmanı klassta jasaw kóp waqıttı alıwı múmkin, sonlıqtan teoremanıń sızılmasın oqıwshılar úyde

sızıp keliwdi aldınnan tapsırıp qoysaq boladı. Teoremanıń tekstin, sızılmanı qaraw arqalı keltirip shıǵarıwdıń metodikalıq jaqtan tómendegishe artıqmashılıqları bar:

- barlıq oqıwshılardı sabaqqa aktiv qatnastıramız, al teoremanıń tekstin birden aytıp salıp, tayar sızılmanı yamasa modeldi qarawdan bunday nátiyjege erise almas edik.

- oqıwshılar teoremanı ózleri oylap tapqanday boladı, óz betinshe sızılmasın, ólshewlerin jasaydı, nátiyjede teoremaǵa qızıǵıwshılıǵı artadı. Oqıwshalar qanday sızılmanı islegeni hám qanday nátiyje alǵanı boyınsha teoremanıń shártin hám juwmaǵın ayırıp biledi, nátiyjede olar óz betinshe teoremanıń tekstin dúziwge tırısadı.

Teoremanıń mazmunın túsingennen keyin teoremanıń tekstin beriwge ótemiz. Tiyisli shınıǵıwlardan keyin oqıwshılardiń ózleri aq teoremanıń tekstin aytıp beriwi múmkin, al muǵallim onı durıslańqırap ózi juwmaqlap aytadı.

- Teoremanı dálillep shıǵıw.

Sabaq barısında oqıwshılardiń kópshiligi teoremalardıń dálillewlerin kóbinese formal túrde yadlap aytıp beredi. Oqıtıwshı qosımsha sorawlar bergende teoremanı durıs dálillep shıqqan oqıwshı durıs juwap bere almaydı, yamasa sızılmanı bir qansha ózgertkende oqıwshı ne islerin bilmey turıp qaladı.

Oqıwshıǵa dálillewdi tayar túrinde bersek, onıń dúzilisin tek dálillew pitkennen keyin ǵana túsiniwi múmkin, bul jol oqıwshılardı kóbinese yadlawǵa alıp baradı. Oqıwshı teoremanı dálillewdiń metodikasın, logikalıq qurılısın hám mazmunın túsingende ǵana dálillewdi túsine aldı dep esaplawǵa boladı. Tek usı maqset iske asırılsa ǵana biz oqıwshılardıń dálillewdi oqıw kitabı boyınsha yadlawınan qutılamız.

Oqıwshılarǵa teoremanı pitken, tayar halında sóylep bergennen góre, onı bir qansha mashqalalı, másele túrinde oqıwshılardı oylandıratuǵın formada beriw jaqsı nátiyje beredi. Bunday metod yaǵnıy teoremanı mashqala túrinde oqıwshılardıń ózleriniń belsendi qatnasıwı menen ashıw-genetikalıq metod dep ataladı.

Bazı bir teoremanı genetikalıq metod arqalı dálillew ushın teoremanıń teksti aldınnan aytılmaydı, dáslep oqıwshılardıń aldına soraw qoyıladı hám usı sorawdı sheshiw teoremanı dóretiwge alıp keledi. Teoremanı dálillewdiń tiykarǵı ideyasın

aldın oqıwshılarǵa awızsha aytqızıw, dálillew waqtın qısqartadı hám barlıq oqıwshılardı dálillew jolın belsendilik penen izlewge baǵdarlaydı.

Teoremanı dálillewge kerekli sızılmalardı oqıtıwshı ózi sızıp kórsetedi hám teoremanıń shártin qısqasha belgilewlerdi qollanıp jazıwdı úyretiwge de waqıt ajıratadı. Dálillewge kerekli sızılmanı jasaw hám teoremanıń shárti menen juwmaǵın geometriyalıq belgilerdi qollanıp qaǵazǵa durıs túsiriw oqıwshılar ushın júdá qıyın, eger olar orınlansa teoremanı dálillewdiń tiykarǵı bólimi orınlandı dep sanawǵa boladı.

Dáslepki waqıtları oqıwshılar tómendegi shártlerdi yadında saqlawı tiyis.

1). Hár bir teoremanıń mazmunın durıs túsiniw ushın onı dıqqat penen, hár bir sózdiń mánisin oylanıp oqıwı kerek.

2). Teoremada ne berilgen (shárti) hám neni dálillew kerekligin (juwmaǵın) anıq ayırıp biliw, tek teoremanıń juwmaǵın ǵana dálillew kerekligin, al shártin dálillew talap etilmeytuǵının túsiniwleri tiyis.

3). Teoremanı dálillew ushın sızılma teoremanıń shártine sáykes bolıp, ólshemleri juwıq bolsada teoremanıń mazmunına sáykes keliwi hám sızılma dara jaǵdaydıańlatıwı tiyis emes

Teoremanıń dálilleniwiniń jazılıwı.

Teoremanıń jazılıwın oqıwshılar dápterlerine jazıp alıwları kerek pe? yamasa úyde oqıw kitabınan oqısada bolmayma hám jazıp otırıwǵada waqıt ketedi. Qısqasha teoremanıń dálillewin jazıp alǵan durıs boladı. Sebebi bunday etiw oqıwshılardıń túsiniklerin tártipke saladı, ne berilgen hám neni dálillew kerek, tiykarǵı mazmunı neden ibarat ekenligi yadında qalıwǵa járdemlesedi.

Psixologiyalıq jaqtan qaraǵanda da oqıwshılar sızılmanı óz qolı menen sızsa, jazıwları olar ushın anıǵıraq hám túsiniklirek boladı, sebebi bir neshe seziw organları birden qatnasadı. Dáslepki waqıtları 7-klasta teoremanıń dálillewiniń jazılıwı oqıtıwshınıń basshılıǵında hám tiykarınan sóz benen jazılıwı kerek. Oqıtıwshı neni jazıp atırmız, qanday aytımǵa tiykarlanamız h.t.b túsindirip baradı yaǵnıy dálillewdi jazıw mexanikalıq kóshiriwge yaki diktantqa aylanbawı tiyis. Bunday jazıwlarǵa dáslepki klass saatlarinda bir qansha waqıttı uttıramız, biraq kem-kemnen oqıwshılar

úyrenedi hám jazıw ańsatlasadı. Bunıń nátiyjesinde bir neshe sabaqtan soń oqıwshılardıń ózleri aq jazıp ala baslaydi hám teoremanı dálillew barısı túsinikli boladı.

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TARIXIY GEOGRAFIYANING VUJUDGA KELISHI VA RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada jamiyatning turli davrlarda rivojlanish sharoitini o‘rganuvchi aniq geografik fan bo‘lgan tarixiy geografiya haqida va uning vujudga kelishi, paydo bo‘lish sabablari va rivojlanish tarixi haqida ilmiy qarashlar tasvirlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tarixiy geografiya, Geeren, Klyuver va Sellarius, Buyuk geografik kashfiyotlar, A.Ortelius, tarixiy geografiyaning rivojlanish tarixi.

Annotation: The article describes historical geography, which is a specific geographical science that studies the conditions of development of society in different periods, and scientific views on its emergence, causes of emergence, and history of development.

Key words: historical geography, Giren, Kluwer and Sellarius, Great geographical discoveries, A. Ortelius, history of the development of historical geography.

KIRISH. Tarixiy geografiya - bu tarix va geografiyaning elementlarini birlashtirib, inson faoliyati va tabiiy muhitning vaqt o‘tishi bilan o‘zaro ta‘siri va landshaftlar va hududlarni qanday shakllantirganini o‘rganishga qaratilgan fan. Tarixiy geografiya o‘tmishdagi jamiyatlarning tabiiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy qarashlarini adolatlilik qarashidan, iqtisodiyotlar va landshaftlarning tarqalishiga ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan tarixiy jarayonlarni o‘rganadi. Tarixiy geografiya fanining muhim vazifalaridan biri bu - o‘tmishdagi davlatlar siyosiy chegaralarini, tarixiy voqealar bo‘lgan joylarni aniqlash va shaharlar taponimiyasini o‘rganishdan iborat. Tarixiy geografiya fani taraqqiyotini nemis tarixchisi Geeren uch bosqishga bo‘ladi: Klyuverdan

Sellariusgacha bo'lgan davr, Sellariusdan D'Anvilgacga bo'lgan davr va D'Anvildan Gatterer va Mannertgacha bo'lagan davr. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda ta'kidlash joizki, bugungi kunga qadar tarixiy geografiyaning kelib chiqishi, fan sifatida rivojlanish tarixi, rivojlanish davrlar klasifikatsiyasi va bu fanga tarixchi va geograf olimlarning hissasi bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar yetarlicha olib borilmaganligi uchun uchbu mavzuda ilmiy izlanish olib borishga qaror qildik.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda uzoq vaqt davomida tarixiy geografiyaning shakllanishi va unga omil bo'lgan sabablarni asoslovchi ilmiy xulosalar deyarli yo'q edi. Holbuki, ilmiy adabiyotlarda bu masala ancha oldin qo'yilgan. XVIII asr oxiri — XIX asr boshlarining yirik nemis tarixchisi Geeren (1760—1842) 1785-yilda Volterning tarixiy g'oyalarini davom ettirib, tarixiy geografiyaning shakllanishi va asosiy bosqichlariga ilmiy to'xtalib o'tgan. Geeren o'z fikrlarini mualliflar jamoasi tomonidan nashr etilgan qadimgi dunyo tarixiga doir kitobida bayon etgan.[1] XIX asrda Geerenning fikrlari boshqa olimlar tomanidan bir nechta bor takrorlandi. 40-yillarda Forbiger qadimgi geografiyaga oid darslik kitobida Klyuver va Sellariusni tarixiy geografiyaning haqiqiy asoschisi debtan olgan.[2]

NATIJALAR

Tarixiy geografiya fan sifatida XVI asrda G'arbiy Yevropada paydo bo'ldi. Uning shakllanishida ikki yirik voqea, ya'ni G'arbiy Yevropa mamlakatlarida XV-XVI asrlarda gumanizmning paydo bo'lishi va Buyuk geografik kashfiyotlar katta ta'sir ko'rsatgan.[3]

Yevropada renessans davrida olimlarning antic davrga bo'lgan qiziqishi oshti va tarixiy geografiyaning fan sifatida shakllanishida katta o'ringa ega bo'ldi. Tarixiy geografiya yo'nalishida birinchi yaratilgan asar 1527-1598-yillarda yashagan taniqli flamand kartograf va geograf iAbraham Ortelius qalamiga mansub «Qadimgi dunyo atlasi» asari hisoblanadi. Bu asar XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmida yaratilib, bu asarda

[1] Handbuch der alten Erdbeschreibung von d'Anville zum Gebrauch seines Atlas Antiquus in 12 Landkarten verfasst.
[2] Forbiger. Handbuch des alten Geographie. T.I. – Leipzig, 1842.
[3] Saidboboyev Z. Tarixiy geografiya: tarix bakalavriat yo'nalishi talabalari uchun darslik. T.: Noshir 2010 – 224b.

zamanoviy dunyo xaritasi keltirilib, qadimgi dunyo haqida ham qisqacha ma‘lumotlar keltirilib o‘tilgan edi. Bu asar orqali tarixiy geografiya fan sifatida vujudga keldi.

Abraham Orteliusdan so‘ng tarixiy geografiya rivoji uchun XVII-XVIII asrlarda fransuz tarixchilari va geograflaridan Sansonlar, D.Dyuval va J.B.D‘Anvillar o‘zining katta hissalarini qo‘shdilar. XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida tarixiy geografiyada ilmiy tadqiqotlar ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tarixiy ma‘lumatlarni o‘rganish hisobiga boyib bordi.

G‘arbiy Yevropadan tarixiy geografiya faniga A.Ortelius, F.Klyuver, J.B.D‘Anvil, G.K.Darbi kabi olimlar katta hissa qo‘shdilar. A.Ortelius tamonidan 1570-yilda nashr etilgan "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" (Jahon teatri) deb nomlangan birinchi zamonaviy atlasni yaratdi, Orteliusning bu atlasi har xil manbalardan xaritalardan tuzilgan va tartibga solingan, keng qamrovli ma‘lumotlarni jamlagan xaritalar to‘plami edi. Olimning kartografiya va geografiyaga qo‘shgan hissasi bu sohalarning rivojlanishi uchun ham katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi.

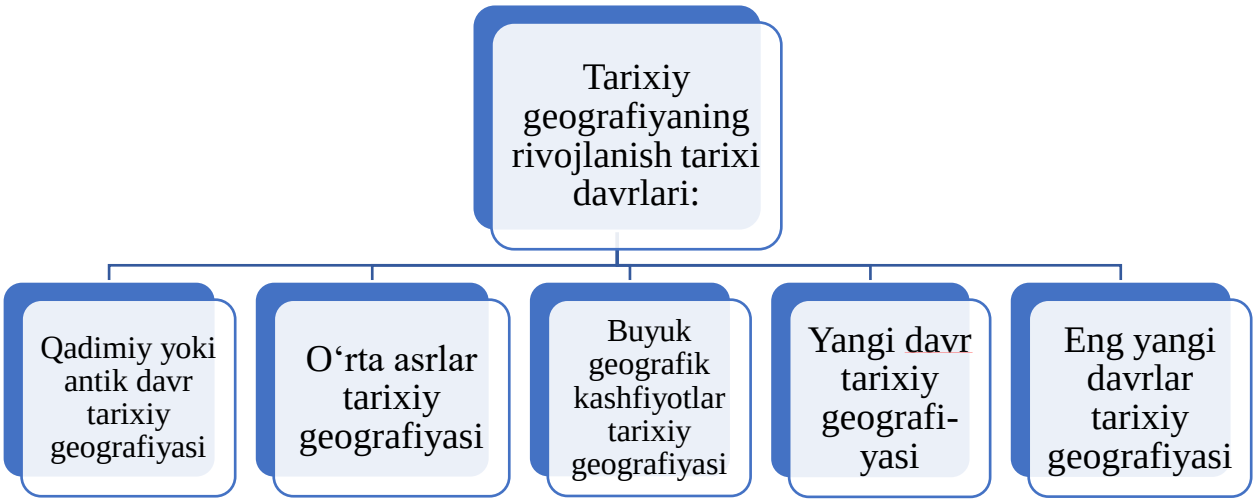
Rossiyada tarixiy geografiyaning asoschisi Vasiliy Nikitich Tatishchev (1686-1750) hisoblanadi. Sankt-Peterburg sharidada 1718-yil 12-dekabrda Berg kollegiyasi tashkil etildi. Bu kollegiyaga Ya.V.Bryus rahbarligi qildi va qo‘l ostidagi xodimlari orasida V.N.Tatishchev ham bor edi. So‘ng, 1719-yilda Ya.V.Bryus Pyotr I ga murojaat qilib, unga butun Rossiya hududini "Tadqiq qilish" va Rossiyaning mukammal geografiyasini tuzish zarurligini aytadi. Tatishchev Rossiyaning geografiyasini tuzish ishlarining ijrochisi bo‘lishi kerak edi. 1720-yil boshida Tatishchev Uralsga tadqiqod uchun borganida va bu hudud geografiyasini o‘rganish uchun deyarli imkoniyot yo‘qligini ko‘radi. Hudud tarixini o‘rganishni boshlaydi va hudud tarixini geografiya bilan bog‘lab tasvirlaydi. Zarur dalillari va tarixiy ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra bu hudud geografiyasini tasvirlandiradi va u kelajakda geografiyasi uchun emas, balki tarix ham uchun ahamiyatli bo‘lgan ilmiy ma‘lumotlar to‘playdi.

I.N.Boltin ham tarixiy geografiya fanining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo‘shgan. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan tarixiy geografiya sohasida tadqiqotlar olib borgan N.N.Barsov Kiyev Rusi geografiyasini o‘rgangan.

Tarixiy geografiyaning rivojlanish tarixi besh davrga ajiratiladi. (1-jadval)

1-jadval.

Tarixiy geografiyaning rivojlanish davrlari.



Qadimgi yoki antik davr tarixiy geografiyasi - bu qadimiy sivilizatsiyalar va ularning hududlari geografik jihatlariga qaratilgan tadqiqot sohasi. U geografik landshaftlarini, qadimiy shaharlarning joylashuvini, savdo yo‘llarini, geografiya va qadimgi jamiyatlar rivojlanishining o‘zaro ta‘sirini o‘rganishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘rta asrlar tarixiy geografiyasi o‘rta asrlar davrining taxminan V-XV asrlarni qamrab olgan geografik jihatlariga qaratilgan tadqiqot sohasidir. U o‘rta asrlar jamiyatlarining landshaftlari, hududlari va davlatlarning iqtisodiy, siyosiy munosabatlarini o‘rganadi. O‘rta asrlar tarixiy geografiyasiga katta hissa qo‘shgan olim bu - Abu Ja‘far (Abu Abdulloh) Muhammad ibn Muso al Xorazmiy arab geografiyasining asoschisi, «Bayt ul-hikama»ning rahbari, geografiya tarixida birinchi marta Tinch okeanini tilga olgan olim. Xorazmiyning «Surat ul-arz» asari yunon olimi Ptolomeyning «Geografiya» asarining arabchaga tarjimasi hisoblanadi. Bu asarda quyidagilar tasvirlangan: bir nechta shahar, qishloq, tog‘lar, dengiz va daryolar. Xorazmiy bu kitobda «G‘arbiy tashqi dengiz», «Qulzum dengizi» va «Yashil dengiz» kabi gidrologiyaga oid atama nomlari ko‘rsatilgan. Mazkur asarda daryolarning iqlim bo‘yicha joylashishi izohlanadi va ularning geografik

koordinatalari aniqlanadi. Bu asarda jami bo‘lib 537 (shundan 203 tasi tog‘ nomlari) ta joyning nomlari keltirilgan.[4] Ibn Sino relyefning paydo bo‘lishida yerning ichki va tashqi kuchlarining ta‘siri haqida yaqqol misollar keldirdi. Uning fikrinicha relief yerning ichki va tashqi kuchlari orqali vujudga keladi va rivojlanadi.[5]

Buyuk geografik kashfiyotlarning tarixiy geografiyasi XV-XVII asrlarda bo‘lib o‘tgan kashfiyotlar davrida yangi yerlarni o‘rganish va xaritalashga qaratilgan. Ushbu davr tarixiy geografiyasiga Kristofer Kolumb, Vasko da Gama, Ferdinand Magellanning va boshqalar o‘zining katta hissalarini qo‘shgan. Bu davrda X.Kolumb o‘zi bilmagan holda Amerikani kashf qildi. Buyuk dengizchi Magellan Dunyo okeani bo‘ylab sayohati Yerning shar shaklida ekanligini isbotladi. Bu davrda O‘rta Osiyolik olimlardan Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur o‘zining shox asari bo‘lgan «Boburnoma» asarida tog‘, tekislik, daryo, ko‘l, dengiz, o‘simlik va hayvonat olamini jonli tasfirlaydi. 983-yilda normandiyalik Erik Rijiy Grelandiyaga, 1001-yilda normandiyalik Erikson Shimoliy amarikaga, 1160-yilda ispaniyalik Veriamin Tudel G‘arbiy Yevropa, O‘rta Osiyo va Hindston bo‘ylab sayohat qiladi. Buyuk geografik kashfiyotlarning tarixiy geografiyasi davrida nemis geografi Karl Ritter geografiya tarixida chuqur iz qoldirgan buyuk shaxslardan biriga aylandi. U 19 jildli Umumiy yer bilimi asarini yozdi. Bu asarni rus tiliga tarjima qilgan P.P.Semyonov Karl Ritterning yozgan bu asariga "Umumiy yer bilimi haqidagi fanlarning o‘lmas siymosi", –deb baho bergan.

Tarixiy geografiyaning keyingi davrlarda rivojlanishi XX asrdagi ilmiy-texnika inhilobi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ldi. Tabiiy geografik rayonlar va komponentlarni o‘rganish yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha yuksala boshladi. Geografiya ilmiy tadqiqod institutlari va tashkilotlari tashkil topdi. Oliy o‘quv yurtlarida malakali geograflarni tayyorlash yaxshi yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Ham quruqlik, ham okeanlarda tizimli tadqiqodlar olib borildi.

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[4] Uzakbaev Koblan Kewlimjay uli, Jaksimuratov Azamat Bekmurat uli. (2023). QORAQALPOG‘ISTON GEOGRAFIYASINI O‘RGANISHDA XORAZMIY VA BERUNIYNING GEOGRAFIK ILMIY MEROSLARINING AHAMIYATI. *Aniq va tabiiy fanlarni masofaviy o'qitishning dolzarb masalalari*. Respublika konferentsiya materiallari. — Nukus: NDPI, 150-153.

[5] Jaqsımuratov, A. B. ulı. (2023). ORTA AZIYA AYMAĠINDA ORTA ÀSİRLERDE GEOGRAFİYANIŃ RAWAJLANIWI. *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES*, *1*(2), 838–841. http://erus.uz/index.php/cf/article/view/1653

Ilmiy izlanishlarimizdan olingan natijalardan shuni ta‘kidlab o‘tish joizki, tarixiy geografiyaning shaklanishi, uning rivojlanishi tarix va geografiya bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, insoniyat tarixini o‘tgan davrlar geografiyasini o‘rganadi. Bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea-hodiysaning tarixini haqqoniy baholash uchun o‘sha davrning tarixiy geografiyasini yaxshi bilish kerak. Bu O‘zbekiston, qolaversa, O‘rta Osiyo tarixini obyektiv, ilmiy asoslangan holda o‘rganishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni ta‘kidlash joizki, tarixiy geografiya XVI asrda paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Ammo, uning rivojlanish tarixi antik davrga borib taqaladi. Bu ilmiy maqola orqali biz tarixiy geografiyaning vujudga kelishi tarixda bo‘lib o‘tgan barcha vaqea-hodiysalarni adalotli baholash, tarixiy davlatlat icki va tashqi chegaralarini aniqlashtirish, tarixiy davlatlarning ma‘muriy-hududiy bo‘linish tomiyillarini aniqlash kabi omillar sabab bo‘lganini aniqladik.

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POTENTIAL PROBLEMS OF THE RAILWAY OF UZBEKISTAN AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO CURE THEM

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Annotation: The world experience of Metropolitan Construction shows that each new city, where the construction of the Metro began, each new direction in the existing Metro is an indispensable scientific search, along with a new page of the project and construction, a complex of scientific research. The solution of all aspects of the problem, from the justification of the need for Metropolitan Construction to the development of common routes, to the development of planning and structural technological solutions of metropolitan road facilities, is required to be scientifically substantiated. Therefore, this article will mainly focus on proposing solutions.

Key words: railway, solutions, problems, metropolitan, construction, rails.

Introduction

Today, the problem of Public Transport for densely populated capitals of developed countries is more acute than ever. The existing bus and trolleybus infrastructure cannot provide the normal operating rhythm of multimillion-dollar

cities, most of which do not have tram service. At the moment, it is known that the only way to radically solve the transport problems of megacities is the construction of a metropolitan area and its mutational development. In addition in recent years, the number of private cars registered in the capital has been growing rapidly, which is the main problem of urban transport. At the same time, secondary problems arise, such as environmental pollution, noise, increased risk to life, etc.

Experience of countries such as the United States, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, Russia shows that their economic recovery is directly related to the pace of development of transport infrastructure in large cities of these countries. Like all major capitals of the world, Tashkent today faces a serious problem in organizing a modern transport system.

The following tasks are defined in the design and feasibility study of the metropolitan area of developed countries:

- metropolitan and bus transport studied the dependence of socio-economic factors of passenger transport and evaluated its trends in change, taking into account these factors;

- developed a mathematical model of passenger transport of metropolitan and bus transport types based on the use of the dependence on studied socio-economic factors necessary for the analysis of passenger performance indicators on existing competitive types of transport and evaluated the interaction of urban agglomerations;

- analyzed trends in the redistribution of passenger traffic between Competitive modes of transport in promising areas for the construction of a metro;

- developed a methodology for substantiating the stages of formation of a promising network of the Metropolitan line;

-specific proposals have been developed on scientific basis for the formation of a promising step-by-step metropolitan network, and on the basis of these proposals, a metropolitan network is being developed.

General information and world experience about the elements of high-rise structures of the Tashkent metropolitan road

Tashkent Metro is a system of Metropolitan lines of Tashkent (Uzbekistan). In terms of the length of the first lines used in Central Asia, it ranks 68th in the world and fourth among the former Union metropolitan areas (after Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev). The Tashkent Metro consists of 4 directions and 43 stops (31 underground, 12 above ground) with a length of 59.5 kilometers.

More than 150 roads have been working in the area of Tashkent Metropolitan Road district.

№	Designation	Year of opening	The year the last station opened	Length, km	Number of stations	Time to walk on the line, min
1	Chilonzor road	1977	2020	23,7	17	33
2	Uzbekistan road	1984	1991	14,3	11	21
3	Yunusabad road	2001	2020	10,5	8	15
4	Line for the thirtieth anniversary of independence of Uzbekistan	2020		11 (expected52,1)	11 (expected 35)	11 (expected 70)
total:				**59,5/111,6**	**43/78**	

Table 1. History of construction and development prospects of the Tashkent Metro

The Tashkent metropolitan area is located to a depth of up to 10 meters relative to the Earth's surface, the structure of which was calculated to withstand a magnitude 9 earthquake. Currently, in the developed countries, including the metropolitan area of the Russian Federation, it reaches a depth of up to 85 meters above the surface, while the Metropolitan Area of Kiev is the deepest in the world at 106 meters above the surface.

The construction of the Sergeli line was 1 km long with an average of 23.96 Mt.$ 42.59 million was spent on the Yunusabad line.the dollar was spent. In Europe, the Berlin U-Bahn is 1 million for 250 km. US $ 150 million for the metro of the city of St. Petersburg in the CIS. US $ 45 million towards the construction of the Delhi Metro in Asia. Costs in the amount of US dollars have gone.

The elements of the road top device are R43, R60 and R65 by rail type; the type of hardener – kb, D4 and do pile; the type of sleeper – wooden sleeper.

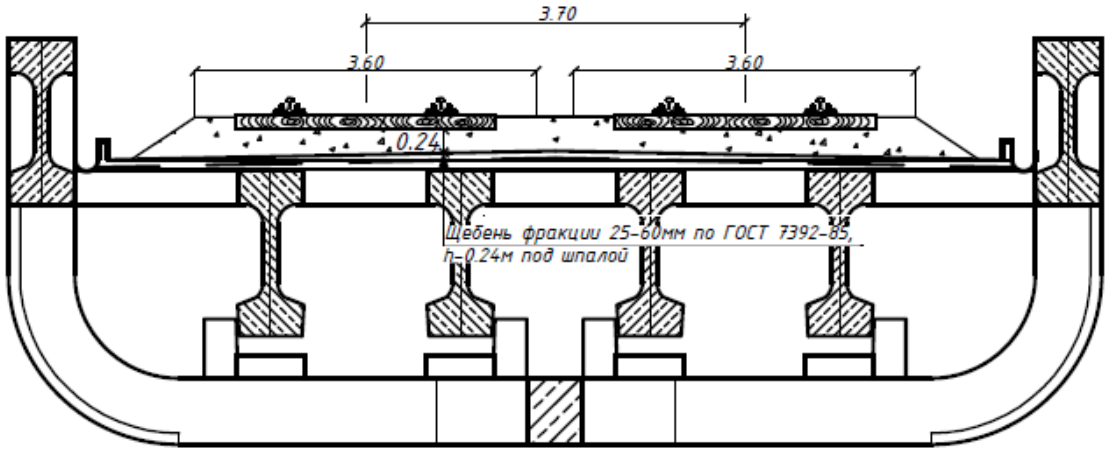


Figure 1. View of the Metropolitan Road elevated structure on the wharf precinct

Rails. For the main metropolitan roads, the depot used rails R43, R60 and R65. According to the current regulations, it is recommended to use the R50 rails for 1 km of track per year on plots with a carrying capacity of less than 25 million tons for the 10th year. Currently, new construction uses R65 type rails.

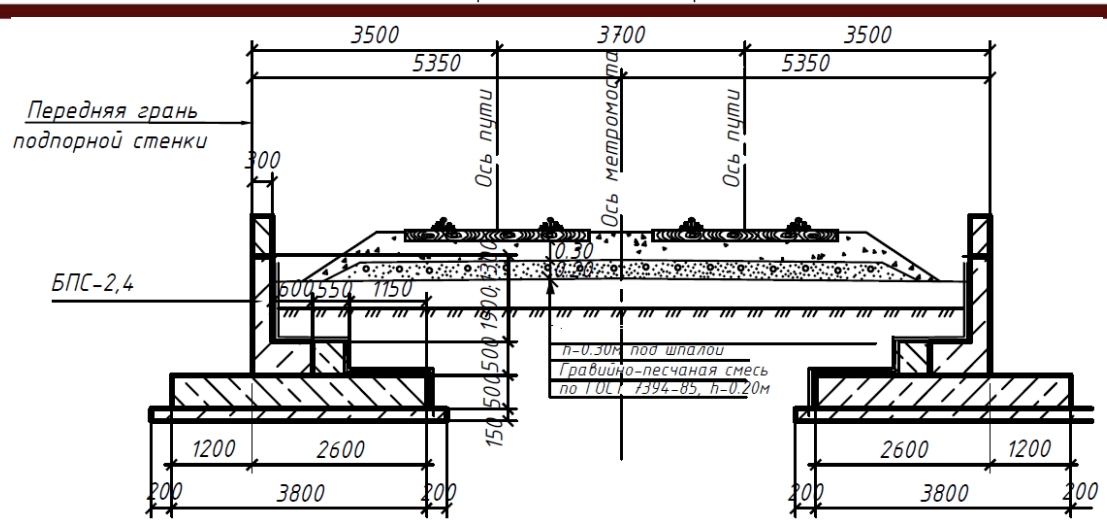


Figure 2. Metropolitan Road elevated structure view PK80 on the wharf precinct

In 2020, The Tashkent Metropolitan Yunusabad – Turkestan line used wooden sleepers and a sheben ballast structure as a road elevated structure. The line is currently experiencing some problems. It should be mentioned that in the Moscow metropolitan area in 1935 this construction was used, but after a relatively short period of operation of such a road due to the constant wetting of the ballast prism, the complexity of its coating and the sharp uneven sinking of the road rails due to the replacement of the sheben in the cramped conditions of the Some analysis shows that Germany has been exploiting roads built from wooden sleepers and a sheben ballast structure as a road elevated structure.

On trestle - type bridges and Road conductors with a total length of more than 25 m, bridge-type rails with a groove width of 220 mm are laid with rails R50 and lighter, 245 mm-R65. Counter rails were placed along the track width on the tracks below the tracks.

In Europe and Asia, there are already trends in the transition to qualitatively new technologies, and the bottom of the road in tons is being prepared from monolithic concrete. Built in London's Metropolitan Line tunnels.

The number of screplenias installed in the Moscow Metro is more than 6000. On curved plots, the minimum radius is 400 m with a permissible speed of 80 km/h. The Moscow Metropolitan experiment was more than 5 years and spent more than 230

million tons. No Otkaz or defects were detected and the most delicate construction of the screplenia did not require the replacement of the spring.



Figure 3. Modern metropolitan road structure



Figure 4. Modern metropolitan road structure

The Metropolitan Road elevated structure in modern use shows the following effect:

- operating costs up to 3 times;
- vibrasia up to 3-5 times;
- improving the quality of the way to eliminate the human factor;
- ease and simplicity in operation.

It should be noted that this device is 2-3 times higher than the usual high-end device price.

Existing problems in Tashkent Metropolitan Road district

One of the factors affecting the safety of metropolitan trains and leading to a sharp decrease in their speed is the defects on the rails and on the stretch conductor

sections on the track floor. Normative absorbers were 92% at 91 km in Strelkali conductors.

For example, in the direction of Chilonzor, the existing defective track length is 13.31 km, with a total of 160 defect rails, including 21 stretch conductor sections. More than 56% of the Chilonzor road has a rail and Strelka conductor defect.

The length is 28 km when considered defective double track in the direction of Uzbekistan, with a total of 179 defect rails, including 17 stretch conductor sections. More than 98% of the Uzbek route has a defect in rail and strelkali conductors.

The length is 4.3 km when considered as defective double track in the direction of Yunusabad. There are 62 types of defect rails along this route, including 2 in the stretch conductor sections. More than 18% of Yunusabad road has Rail and sterlkal conductors defect. Yunusabad route due to the new route, the problems on the rails are a little less. Currently, there are about 600 defects in the Tashkent metropolitan area, with 45.61 km (77%) of the total route, that is, 91.21 km of rail defects identified.

Due to the fact that the operation of the routes of Chilonzor and Uzbekistan is more than 40 years old, problems with road hub are caused precisely by the use of defective rails. The use of these defective rails is forcing the train to move at a speed of no more than 25-30 km/h. This is done 45-50% less than the normative speed set by the project. This leads to passenger traffic. Replacing these existing defective rails will not only increase the speed of train movement and the flow of passengers, but also relieve the content of the missing sostav for a while.

Laying rails 6.25 m long on the main tracks is allowed as an exception when cutting a defective rail, and then it is imperative to replace them with rails of standard length.

Road	Rails		
	P65	P50	P43
On the main, reception and junction points, mahsus marked roads	12	10	8

In the storage areas of the depot	16	13	9+

Table 2. Marginal values of side and vertical eruptions, mm

Conclusion

Proposals for the development of the Tashkent metropolitan area: To achieve the goal of Metropolitan Development, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

1. Metropolitan and bus transport to study what factors the socio-economic transport of passengers depends on and evaluate its trends in change taking into account these factors;

2. Development of a mathematical model of passenger transport of metropolitan and bus transport types and assessment of the interaction of agglomerations of Tashkent City based on the use of their dependence on the studied socio-economic factors necessary for the analysis of passenger performance indicators on existing competing types of transport;

3. Analysis of trends in the redistribution of passenger traffic between Competitive modes of transport in promising areas for Metropolitan Construction;

4. Development of a methodology for substantiating the stages of formation of a promising network of a Metropolitan line;

5. To make specific proposals on scientific basis on the formation of a promising step-by-step network of the Tashkent metropolitan area.

6. Replacement of expired defective rails and upgrade of Road top devices elements.

7. Assessment of the effectiveness of the fasteners of the above-ground metro line.

8. Analysis of the operation of contact rails and the high structure of the road and modeling the stability of the subway, taking into account contact rails.

From a practical point of view, the results of the study give the following:

- setting the stages of construction of the proposed Metropolitan lines;

-technical and economic justification of the projected Metropolitan lines, which will serve to increase the efficiency of investments spent in the development of Metropolitan infatuation.

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THE ROLE OF LISTENING SKILLS IN LEARNING ARABIC AS A SECOND AUTHOR: LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Listening skill is a process which includes understanding spoken linguistic symbols, understanding their meaning and defining the communication function in symbols or spoken speech and the interaction of experiences resulting from these symbols with experiences, values and standards It has listeners. Listening skills are inseparable from speaking skills Just as a skill cannot be separated. This research aims to know the methods of teaching listening skills And the method used in this research is a descriptive approach. Research has shown that listening skills training methods include models such as listening and reading, listening and writing. This research is very important since it is rooted in the knowledge of humans, and it aims to develop listening skills and finally offer the best solution for learning Arabic and second languages

Keywords : Arabic language, skills, listening skill.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important means of communication among people and human society. Language is one of the tools of cognition and one of the most important means of understanding and communication between people in society and includes all areas of life. And in this way, this valuable human tool establishes a harmonious relationship with the members of his society and fulfills his needs. And also his thoughts, experiences and emotions in this way It reveals. Therefore, all the requirements and Human desires are formulated in the form of language The mirror language of the people, the repository of heritage, the collection of literature, the

record of wishes and dreams, the key. It is thoughts and emotions. Above all, language is the most institutionalized symbol It is considered spiritual and material human. And it is also a sign to recognize his individual and social position and his totality) Daba', 2001:23 .(It is a method of exchanging information, knowledge, theories and experiences and a means that helps the people of the country to unite their thoughts, feelings, values ,ideals and traditions (Khater et al., 1981: 31). The most important function of language is to preserve cultural heritage and social traditions from generation to generation (Abdul Majid, 1961:19).

In teaching Arabic, there are four skills that students must master. Listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills and writing skills. Listening and speaking skills are considered skills related to language expression skills or production skills. Reading and writing are called receptive skills.

Undoubtedly, listening skills and their application are inseparable from other language skills. The competence of the language learner in listening skill is defined by oral and written expression. Similarly in the reading process, it is easy for the learner to read what he has already listened to. Because the communication method of his inputs is three times more than what he reads, he gains from listening (Bashir, 2005: 12). Therefore, listening has a special role and place in the life of an individual and society, and for this reason, the Holy Quran warned people for the first time to appreciate the value of this skill and encouraged them to do so. In the same way that God Almighty gives sight to sight in more than seventeen places, he says, among other things: "And do not stop to touch the eye with knowledge, in fact hearing and seeing and seeing are all those who are responsible for it." Verily, the ears, eyes, and heart are responsible for it (Isra': 36).

Significance of research

The importance of applying anything depends on how it is used. It is obvious that the discussion about language and learning it is rooted in the principle of life. Therefore, listening has a special role and place in the life of a person and society. In the same way, listening is more available and increasing in today's listening tool, because today's age has become the age of audible and spoken words. Especially in

the light of modern technology (television, satellite networks, telephone and internet) which are the most common and common of them. It also has an effective role in a person's life, because compared to other language skills, it is the most practiced activity in his life and it is an art that the child depends on in language behavior and acquiring different habits. And he establishes his first contact with language through listening, so listening has a special role and place in the life of a person and society.

Research purposes

- ✓ Identifying the effect of using educational texts on the development of students' listening skills
- ✓ Mastery of listening skills to improve the level of students in Arabic language education
- ✓ Develop students' ability to imagine the situations they experience
- ✓ Developing students' ability to follow the conversation
- ✓ Students distinguish between different sounds
- ✓ Developing students' ability to acquire knowledge
- ✓ Students draw conclusions from what they listen to
- ✓ Students use the conversation context to understand the meanings of new words

Liteature Review

Fortunately, in today's times, when researchers and writers have discussions and reviews in all cases, and somehow they wanted to fulfill the responsibility of their human mission. Therefore ,whoever has done this good work to the best of his ability. I did not find a new discussion under the title " The role of listening skills in learning Arabic as a second language ,"although I have summarized the topics that have been written in this context.

1- Research Mustafa " :(2017) Effectiveness One Program Suggested To Development Consciousness phonetic At Knowledge students Girl ." Class First elementary School At Kingdom Arabia Saudi researcher To Access To Goals Research From questionnaire preparation done By research fellow And Program

Suggested To Development Consciousness phonetic Use did And also From before And So Test To test Consciousness phonetic Use did And Data I see To the face statistics processing became And improvement they found

2. Abdul Bari's research (2015) study: "Effectiveness of spelling dictionary strategy in developing phonemic awareness and spelling skills of elementary school students."

This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the effectiveness of the spelling dictionary strategy in developing phonological awareness and spelling skills in elementary school students. The data were subjected to statistical processing and the research results showed the effectiveness of the spelling dictionary strategy in developing phonological awareness skills in each of the sub-skills.

3.Research by Suggte (2016): Long-term effects of phonological awareness on listening skills, mental skills and their interaction with reading comprehension.

This study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the long-term effects of phonological awareness on listening skills and mental skills and their interaction in reading comprehension in a sample (71) of both genders of kindergarten students and followed up to the third grade. The researcher used the experimental method for 11 months and used the program prepared by him in which he did a pre-test and post-test for listening, fluency and reading comprehension skills, the results of which show a positive correlation between phonological awareness, understanding, and interactions through the long-term effect, and that children tend not to have many traits.

4. Goodrich and Loniga's research (2013) investigating phonemic awareness skills and lexical features of preschool children's vocabulary.

This research was conducted with the aim of revealing phonological awareness skills and lexical features of preschool vocabulary, the sample consisted of two parts, the first part of which was (392). Florida children aged (35 to 64) months and the second part (814) children from Los Angeles and Florida. The researcher used a descriptive approach through the lexical reconstruction model to explain the development of phonological awareness for boys. In the research, there was a positive correlation between oral language skills and phonemic awareness in the

second sample, and in the first sample, a relationship between the age of absorption and phonemic awareness was observed.

Research method**:**

In this research, the researcher has used the descriptive research method, because he describes the methods of teaching listening skills for each stage of education, in elementary, secondary or advanced level .Listening skills from the data provided by professors and researchers in the theoretical framework. designed and the researcher can describe the training of listening skills in such a way that it is possible to separate one skill from other skills.

Research questions

The mentioned discussion deals with the axis and content of finding correct and logical answers for the following questions:

1- Is listening skill appropriate for Arabic students?

2- Which one of the language learning skills is more effective and useful ?

3- How can you develop your skills ?

Discussion

Language is a conventional system consisting of symbols and signs that people use to communicate with each other and express their opinions. Or they are sounds that are produced by the human speech system and understood by the ear, resulting in certain idiomatic meanings. (Fazlullah, 1377: 16). Acquiring knowledge in our study plan requires a careful pause so that we can address the conditions of the benefits of each of the skills and how to acquire them .Listening skill, one of the most basic Skill At between four a skill is That made Language Man On it firm is _ they are from: reading, Write, the ear to give And to love In this discussion To every Skill One such as transitory and separate we will the payment. But the conversation We At this Discuss On Roy Skill auditory concentrated Will was._

Definition of terms -1Skill

This Ability particle for direct object provide may slow until the One Behavior special particle for direct object At the face Need To as effective do This process

includes all human physical activity. Or in other words, the skill of speed and accuracy in doing a task with extensive ability and excessive effort .In fact, this task is sometimes very easy and sometimes complicated and difficult (Saleh, 1971:79) .or having the ability to effectively perform a certain behavior when needed. Like reading, writing, playing ball, swimming, driving a car, etc. It is a voluntary organic activity that is related to hand, tongue, eye or ear (Zaydeh, 2006:25.(

It is also a mental or physical activity that is performed by a person so that this activity is performed with speed, accuracy, ease, security and adaptability to changes, so that this activity is ultimately at a high level of quantitative and qualitative opinion. (Al-Qadda and Al-Tartori 76: 2006). This skill can be defined procedurally: Completing a specific task or activity related to the audio text - the student does it in a specific way, with excellent performance and speed of progress, and to a degree that can be measured will be**Listening skills:**

Teachers Skill Hi auditory particle for direct object To four the part Main Division They did:

First :the skill of understanding the material and its accuracy and consists of the following elements:

- ✓ Willingness to listen with understanding.
- ✓ The ability to limit the mind and focus on what it listens to.
- ✓ Realize the sub-ideas that make up each main idea.
- ✓ Ability to follow verbal commands and understand their meaning.
- ✓ Understanding the basic concepts of speech.

Second :Comprehension skills, consisting of the following elements:

- ✓ Ability to summarize what was heard.
- ✓ Distinguish between reality and fantasy.
- ✓ Ability to understand relationships between presented ideas.
- ✓ Ability to classify ideas presented to the speaker.

Third: Memory skills and its components are as follows

- ✓ The ability to know new things in the heard.
- ✓ Connecting new things with previous experiences.

✓ Understanding the relationship between heard thoughts and previous experiences.

✓ ability to choose suitable ideas ;until the it particle for direct object At Memory keep has_

Fourth: The skill of tasting and criticism and the following are related to it

✓ Good listening and interaction with the speaker.

✓ Ability to share an emotion with the speaker.

✓ Ability to identify strengths and weaknesses in hadith.

✓ Judging about hadith according to previous experiences and accepting or rejecting it.

✓ Realizing the importance of the thoughts included in the hadith and the extent of their application.

listen

There are many researchers' words and definitions about listening and its nature. According to Madecor, listening is an art that involves complex processes.)M. De Kor .(60 :1379 ,the ear To Simplicity Vibrations Audio particle for direct object From Source self receive may slow without paying attention to them. Or it is an easy and uncomplicated process which depends on the physiology of the ear ,its organic integrity and its ability to receive vibrations (Shehata 1992:75)

Listening is a conscious human process that is planned for the specific purpose of acquiring knowledge. It hears the voices of people in the community in different communication situations, especially the desired situations, and analyzes them (Saeed, 2017:86.(

Listening is a process in which the listener listens to the voice received by his ears with special attention (Khater et al., 1981:166). A process in which a person hears enough ideas about a topic, and receives the meanings of the words and phrases expressed by the speaker, (Ashur et al., 2003: 93). Procedurally, the researcher defines it as a deliberate sensory-mental process that begins with receiving sounds and implementing thoughts in them, and includes a group of mental processes such as perception, analysis, and interpretation. Listening is a complex skill in which the

person listening to the speaker concentrates his full attention on his speech and tries to interpret his sounds, gestures and all his movements and silences. From the previous concepts, we conclude that hearing is a physiological process that is born with humans and depends on the integrity of the organ dedicated to it, the ear.

Good listening conditions:

It is obvious that the proper background or conditions for listening have a direct relationship with the level of learning, which in the case of a person's decentralization, the level of utilization decreases, as Ibn Khaldun said in his introduction :Hearing is an art that includes complex operations in which the listener pays special attention to the sounds that his ears receive (Ibn Khaldoun, 1987:129). To the reason difficulty Skill auditory And dependency it To a number Receiver, not power To it Hand Found if that Conditions several compliance to be That The most important they are from:

- ✓ Do not sit in a place away from noise.
- ✓ Looking carefully at the speaker, and expressing a desire to participate.
- ✓ Hearing accuracy, without which all listening skills are impaired.
- ✓ The ability to interpret and act through which the listener understands what is being said.
- ✓ Ability to recognize multiple sounds and different gestures.
- ✓ Ability to keep main ideas alive in the mind.

Developing listening skills

The process of language learning or language development is influenced by many factors. including that which is spontaneous and belongs to the child's health status and the maturity of the sensory organs related to his speech, and that which It is related to the child's social environment. And what is related to his mental stability and confidence. In addition to the factors of intelligence ,gender, individual readiness of the child and his own desires play an effective role in this process. (Vadir and Sadegh, 1379: 7). Language needs communication and linguistic communication is an interaction between one person and another person or between a group of people and another group. This interaction includes participation in an experience and leads

to the modification of a person's behavior (Fazlullah, 1377: 23) .The language communication process has basic elements which are ready making Mind Knowledge students To Lesson auditory With explanation Importance Lesson And the nature Contents Academic That To they Presentation may to be And Then ID a skill which is intended for training. this Collection Oh you From Offers Is which we hope will help develop these important skills, the most important of which are:

- ✓ The quality of achievable behavioral goals and their procedural formulation.
- ✓ Fully prepared educational environment.
- ✓ The environment should be suitable for the skill and knowledge level of the students.

Basics of listening education

First :accuracy and attention: The first foundation is preparation for listening, language is a conventional system consisting of symbols and signs that people use to communicate with each other and express their opinions, or sounds that are produced by the human speech apparatus and understood by the ear. and lead to certain idiomatic meanings. (Fazlullah, 1377: 16).

One of the main demands is to hear the message and interpret it and determine the resulting behavior.

Second - :Getting rid of distractions: such as moving away from noise sources and listening to the speaker instead of the message. A good listener is someone who understands the importance of active listening and knows that whenever they suffer - from listening, It reduces physical or mental problems.

Third - :Effective teaching: This will increase students' awareness of methods of directing attention and avoiding mental distractions.

Fourth - :Retrieving previous experiences has the greatest impact on understanding and interpreting the subject.

Fifth - :Formation of critical listening skills through training to discover contradictions, propaganda methods and the speaker's goals.

Sixth - :Good training in understanding the meanings of words from the text, because you can't use a dictionary while listening.

General instructions in listening training

Humans are distinguished from other creatures by speech, through which any mental image or idea can be analyzed in its parts and characteristics, and this image can be re- installed in our minds and others by writing words in its composition " . Badr and Sadaq, 2000:7 .(Good planning for the lesson and clarity of goals is the most important thing ,to improve the program, I consider it necessary to ask some final points.

✓ Choosing attractive texts according to the level of students and choosing language attitudes to achieve the desired goals.

✓ Presentation Contents And what proportional With Target item Opinion Is, As Decrease Speed Or acceleration At study, Or stop a little At End One Paragraph And etc_ .

✓ Presentation every Something that can contribute to the lesson objectives, such as clarifying the meaning of new words or unfamiliar terms, and avoiding mental distractions.

✓ students With Plan some questions That leading To Access To Goals will be about what the ear have given Discuss they do.

✓ Taking care of the evaluation of students' performance in listening skills using standard and appropriate tests for each educational stage, provided that listening contributes to Arabic language scores, including dictation scores.

✓ Inclusion of targeted educational components in Arabic language curricula that provide facts and concepts to students and enrich them.

Conclusion

From the presented data, it can be concluded that listening and speaking skills as a productive skill and reading and writing skills as a received skill have a close and strong relationship. For example, speaking skills cannot be mastered without listening skills, and students cannot acquire writing skills without reading skills. Therefore,

students' competence in listening skill is easily determined through their oral or written expression.

Listening skill has its general goals that can be taken into account in teaching Arabic language, which consists of understanding speech sounds by students, identifying words and sentences, obtaining information, interpreting and summarizing their meanings, responding to ideas ,Criticisms. _ This discussion shows the link between the art of speaking and the art of listening as one of the most important arts of language communication. Developing the ability to classify facts and ideas in audio materials, compare them and find relationships between words and concepts ,facts and opinions. Cultivating the listener's ability to imagine, taste and distinguish between ideas.

Cultivating the listener's ability in speculative thinking and reaching artistic meanings in speech .The ability to judge the accuracy of the content of the material heard in the light of objective criteria. Ability to draw conclusions and predict what will be said.

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BAZÍ BIR TOSÍNNANLÍ SHAMALARDÍŃ SANLÍ XARAKTERISTIKALARÍN ÚYRETIWDE MATHCAD DÁSTÚRIN QOLLANÍW METODIKASÍ

A. J. Igilikov

Nukus MPI, Matematika oqıtıw metodikası kafedrası oqıtıwshısı

Annotaciya: Bul maqalada itimallıqlar teoriyasi hám matematikalıq statistika mısalların Maple dástúri járdeminde sheshiw usılı kórsetilgen.

Аннотация: В этой статье показано, как решать примеры из теории вероятностей и математической статистики с помощью программы Maple.

Annotation: This article shows how to solve examples of probability theory and mathematical statistics using the Maple program.

Gilt sózler: Itimallıq teoriyası, matematikalıq statistika, bólistiriw, Maple, diskret bólistiriw, differenciallıq funkciya

Ключевые слова: Теория вероятностей, математическая статистика, деление, Maple, дискретное деление, дифференциальная функция

Keywords: Probability theory, mathematical statistics, division, Maple, discrete division, differential function

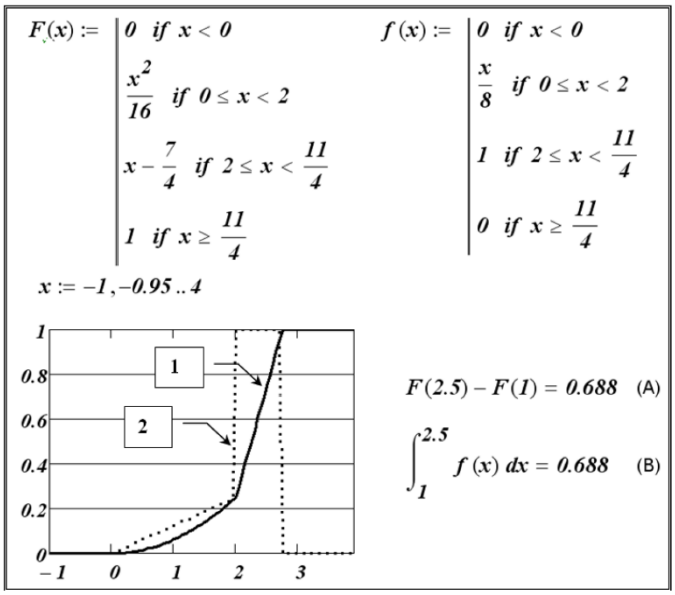
Biz, bul jerde bazı bir tosınnanlı shamalardıń sanlı xarakteristikaların Mathcad dásturinde úyretiwde, tek mısallar sheshiw menen shegaralanamız.

Mısal 1 [1]. Meyli $F(x)$ funkciyası

$$F(x)=\begin{cases} 0\ ,\ x<0; \\ \dfrac{x^2}{16}\ ,\ 0\le x<2; \\ x-\dfrac{7}{4}\ ,\ 2\le x<\dfrac{11}{4}; \\ 1\ ,x\ge\dfrac{11}{4}, \end{cases}$$

ańlatpası menen berilsin. X tosınnanlı shamasınıń $f(x)$ tıǵızlıǵın hám (1, 2.5) intervalına túsiwi itimallıǵın tabıń.

Sheshimi. Súwret 1 de, Mathcad dásturinde, berilgen máseleniń sheshimi kórsetilgen.



Súwret 1. Mathcad dásturinde, berilgen máseleniń sheshimi

Súwret 1 de $F(x)$ funkciyasınıń grafigi 1-iymeklik, $f(x)$ funkciyasınıń grafigi 2-iymeklik keltirilgen. (1, 2.5) intervalına túsiwi itimallıǵı, eki usılda esaplandı: *(A)* ańlatpa (súwret 1 ge qarań)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1.$$

formulası menen, al *(V)* ańlatpa

$$P(\alpha < X < \beta) = P(\alpha \le X < \beta) = P(\alpha < X \le \beta) = P(\alpha \le X \le \beta)$$

formulası menen. Eki usıldada birdey nátiyjeni berdi.

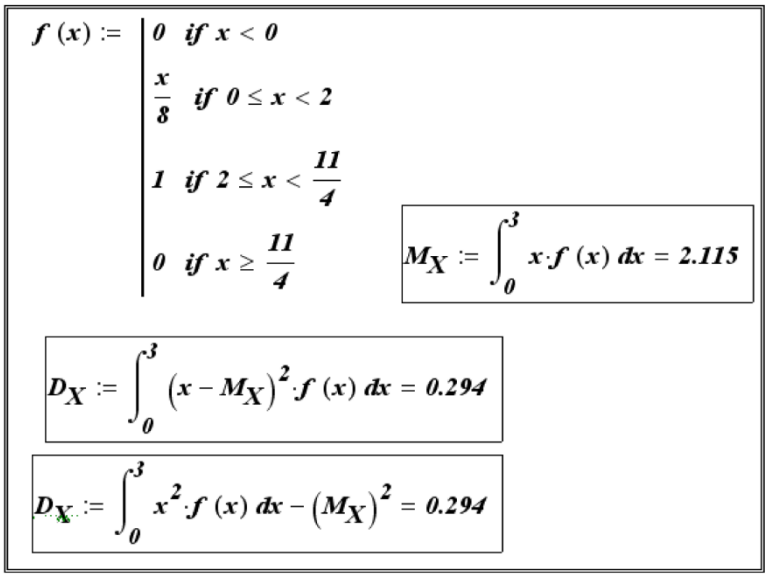
Mısal 2 [2]. Tosınnanlı shama ushın, bólistiriw

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0; \\ \frac{x}{8}, 0 \le x < 2; \\ 1, 2 \le x < \frac{11}{4}; \\ 0, x \ge \frac{11}{4}. \end{cases}$$

formula boyınsha berilgen bolsa, onda $M(x)$, $D(x)$ tosınnanlı shamanıń matematikalıq kútilmesin hám dispersiyasın esaplań.

Sheshimi. Yadqa túsiremiz, matematikalıq kútilme hám dispersiya tosınnanlı shama dep atalmaydı: birinshisi sonday noqattı xarakterleydi, onıń dógereginde tosınnanlı shamanıń mánisi toplanadı (jıynaladı); al ekinshisi bolsa tosınnanlı shamanıń mánisiniń, óziniń matematikalıq kútilmesiniń dógereginde shashılıwın xarakterleydi.

Súwret 2 de Mathcad dásturinde, berilgen máseleniń sheshimi yağınıy tosınnanlı shamanıń matematikalıq kútilmesin hám dispersiyasın esaplawları kórsetilgen.



Súwret 2. Mathcad dásturinde, berilgen máseleniń sheshimi.

Dispersiyanı esaplaw eki usılda iske asırılǵan.

Solay etip, Mathcad dásturi járdeminde, itimallıq teoriyası hám matematikalıq statistikanıń quramalı máselelerin kórgizbeli kóriniste tez sheshiw múmkinligin kórdik. Bul bolsa, oqıwshılardıń qızıǵıwshılıǵın, yadta saqlaw uqıplılıǵın, talapshańlılıgınıń artıwına, óz tásirin tiygizedi.

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TEXT AS A CULTURAL PHENOMENON

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of literary text as a cultural phenomenon. The question is analyzed in connection with the main language processes taking place in the language of artistic prose.

Key words: text, culture, dialogue of cultures, multicultural literature, language processes.

The text as a dynamic system actively interacts with other dynamic systems. This is art, and artistry, and literary creativity, and culture, and many other phenomena. A similar problem was once considered by M.M. Bakhtin, outlining the range of issues related to the text. However, this circle can hardly be considered clearly defined, because it is constantly growing, affecting more and more new aspects: "The problem of the text in the humanities. The humanities are sciences about man in his specificity, and not about a mute thing and a natural phenomenon. A person in his human specificity always expresses himself (says), that is, creates a text (even if it is potential). Where a person is studied outside the text and independently of it, these are no longer the humanities (human anatomy and physiology, etc.).

The problem of text in textual criticism. The philosophical side of this problem. An attempt to study the text as a "verbal reaction" (behaviorism). Cybernetics, information theory, statistics and the text problem. The problem of text reification. The boundaries of such a reification. A human act is a potential text and can be understood (as a human act, not a physical action) only in the dialogical context of its time (as a replica, as a semantic position, as a system of motives)" [4, p. 477 - 478]. Questions of the text are closely related to the problem of language as a cultural phenomenon. Modern cultural studies introduces us into the space of various

“worlds”, one of which is the artistic one: “The humanistic orientation of the culture of the XX century. manifests itself in various "worlds" of modern society - economic, moral, political, artistic, etc." [13, p. 293]. Artistic and poetic activity is considered as a model, a form of universal culture. In the history of world culture, the 20th century is presented as the century of postmodern culture. Analyzing and comparing the philosophical texts of modernity and postmodernity, modern culturologists say that “postmodernity recognizes non-rational verbal fluidity” [13, p. 332]. The same scholars continue: “The authors of the texts receive information from nowhere, pass it on at random, not knowing their addressee and not being sure that they have adequately reproduced the content of the information” [see: 13].

The interpenetration of cultures and literatures made it possible to speak of cross-cultural or multicultural literature of the post-Soviet space. For example, S.P. Tolkachev, analyzing the texts of R. Gamzatov, F. Iskander, Ch. Aitmatov, S. Agaev and others, uses the concept of cultural and stylistic hybridization [see: 22]. A peculiar dialogue of cultures also takes place in the historical aspect. Naming his book "The Anthropology of Myth", the modern teacher and philosopher A. Loboc writes: "... the emergence of the narrative genre can be regarded as a special kind of intellectual breakthrough in the history of the human spirit" [14, p. 491]. The author believes that culture arises before language and communication, it is a kind of author's sign, which (before the emergence of language) is impenetrable to the eyes of other people. Chips-marks on stones made by primitive people are, in his opinion, a fact of an already emerging culture. For comparison, A. Loboc cites numerous examples from modern life, when a child, not yet able to speak, nevertheless “marks” his toys, books, etc. And later, having mastered the language and retaining the “marked” objects, he creates: he creates real works of culture. The works of the philosopher-teacher are known, in which he talks about his pedagogical activity and gives examples of the creativity of children who do not yet know the language, but have a cultural phenomenon [see: 15]. The hypothesis is confirmed by facts from modern life: “Culture arises as pure authorship, which cannot yet speak, which has yet to learn to speak, which has yet to acquire what can be called the social dimension

of culture” [14, p. 300]. The dialogue of cultures is an endless process, because it is connected with the change of epochs. An epoch can be understood as that historical period of time that is distinguished by important social changes in society and culture: revolution, war, collapse of the system, etc. Each era gives birth to new writers, as well as its own language, called the language of the era. As noted by V.V. Kolesov: “A change in lifestyle dictates changes in the style of speech, which responds to changes in the norms of literary speech and indirectly affects the language itself” [10, p. 12]. The end of the XX - the beginning of the XXI centuries. This is also a difficult historical period. Of particular interest is the generation of young writers and poets who are trying to comprehend their era, to capture it in their works. Every literary text is a reflection of the era when it was created. It becomes, as V.V. Kozhinov, her artistic image [8, p. 18].

Language as a phenomenon of culture is studied by linguoculturology, since language is a condition, basis and product of culture [see: 16]. A special area of research in linguoculturology is "linguoculturological analysis of texts, which are precisely the true guardians of culture" [16, p. 35]. It is in the text as the most important phenomenon of culture that fragments of reality are presented. The text reflects the spiritual world of a person, therefore, it is directly related to culture. Through the text one can see the cultural background behind the linguistic units. “... culture, civilization, power, social movements influence the language. No less important is the second direction - how language affects the thinking of an individual or public consciousness" [12, p. 84].

Yu.I. Mineralov lists the main intonations characteristic of the prose of the 90s. irony, craving for the exotic, mass-cultural "existentialism", pessimism, historicism, etc. "Of course, in the 90s, as in all times, literature is still a mirror of society, its image..." [17, With. 139]. Modern poetry is also distinguished by a variety of trends and directions: from courtly mannerists (V. Stepantsov) to classical poetry (Yu. Kuznetsov).

The linguistic processes reflected in modern Russian prose and poetic texts are diverse, as they reflect these trends. The language, which, according to V.A.

Maslova, the cultural code of the nation and creating a special reality in which a person lives, is manifested in its entirety in the text as a cultural phenomenon. Let us name some of the linguistic processes, one listing of which may indicate the diversity of the modern cultural space. Of course, these phenomena cannot be considered the only possible ones in modern hermeneutics. The interpretation of texts as cultural phenomena is a complex and dynamic process, since in a changing historical and cultural context, the principles of text organization also change. But, obviously, approaches to the text as a cultural phenomenon can be considered universal. On the one hand, any text is a keeper of information, and the researcher's task is to correctly extract it from there. On the other hand, the text is such a unique formation, which is generated by the author, whose personality features are captured in the text ("the image of the author"). So, let's move on to linguistic processes, in which, in our opinion, cultural and historical transformations are also reflected. First of all, these are compositional changes in prose (in particular, the modification of subjectivation techniques). They entailed the conditionality of the grammatical person [see: 3] and the emergence of a spontaneous author's "I" (or "We"). The conventionality of the grammatical person is a reflection of the conventionality of the surrounding world itself. At the same time, it can be assumed that the conditionality of the grammatical person is a reflection of the multidimensionality of the personality, multipersonality [18, p. 23]. The spontaneous author's "I" (sometimes the unnamed "I") is evidence of the ever-present "implicit" narrator. The idyllic novel by A. Chudakov "Darkness Falls on the Old Steps" is built in the third person, however, the point of view of the hidden narrator manifests itself with the help of internal questions (a kind of inner speech), as well as personal observations characteristic only of an eyewitness: "After breakfast, grandfather shaved for a long time with a Zollingen razor, old, good steel, a shave with a ring, bought on the day of the coronation of Nicholas II and for half a century has become narrow, like a pencil (I wonder what it is now, with Uncle Lenya, after another half a century?), Equal the mustache, with special scissors cut the hair in the nostrils – it was very interesting to watch this" [see: 23]. But this, of course, is a fairly traditional narrative. In another segment, an unmotivated, sudden (single),

spontaneous appearance of the first person occurs, which after a few lines changes again to the third: “On the first of September, I am with a huge and slightly lopsided calf satchel, which was sewn by the whole family, in trophy trousers buttoned under the knees - golf, went to school. In the second grade, he had nothing to do, he did not prepare lessons, all day long playing bast shoes or "shtander" - the game that Kempel taught everyone. Even if this is a simple oversight of the writer, an accident, then this all the more proves, firstly, the presence of a narrator who simply disappeared behind a third person; secondly, it testifies to the conventionality of the grammatical person as a way of expressing the image of the narrator.

In modern poetry and prose, the role of intertextual relations has increased significantly. It became possible to talk about the intertextual verbal range as a component of the language composition. Obviously, such a compositional feature is evidence of intercultural ties. For example, through the entire story by V. Degtev "Awakening" there is a graphically highlighted intertextual verbal series, which is poetic lines of Pushkin's works. Such a play on words distracts from the content, forcing you to follow two texts at once: «Я ВАС ЛЮБИЛ. Увы, приходится констатировать это в прошедшем времени. Хотя тот безудержный костер, наша ЛЮБОВЬ (он то пылал нестерпимо, то странно как-то чадил, то еле дымил), может, и не совсем еще угас, и ЕЩЁ, БЫТЬ МОЖЕТ, сохранился кое-какой жар В ДУШЕ МОЕЙ под серыми холодными хлопьями пепла, –Бог даст, жар еще вспыхнет, если вдруг потянет на него свежим ветерком. Я еще верю в это. И вера пока что УГАСЛА НЕ СОВСЕМ» [6, с. 8].

Changes occur at all language levels, including graphic. Thus, in prose and poetry, means of graphic representation are used, which made it possible to speak of a graphic verbal series [see: 2]. The graphics consolidate the features of the “virtual” pronunciation [see: 1], which is, in particular, a consequence of the active development of the Internet language. For example, in the works of I. Denezhkina: «Почти что мне под ухо орет. Вот сволаччч»; «напялила топик и юпку и пошла»; «Если я в будущем потолстею, лет эдак в сорок, то просто придется пойти и повесица»; «Сказал мне: «Привет!», поцеловал в счёку и потряс ручку,

как старой знакомой»; «В этом смысле тебе хоть и надо, канешна, о трудахстараниях сильно больше думать…»; «Что для тебя достижение – книжки, женсчины, дети?» [см.: 7]. In this case, one can feel the influence of the so-called sub-language of the Internet, the “bad language” [see: 20]. The language of "bastards" is characterized by the following features: graphically fixed hypertrophied virtual pronunciation; artificial abbreviation of words; an abundance of obscene vocabulary.

"Virtual" pronunciation is also observed in the language of poetry, for example, in V. Stepantsov: «Сарынь на кичку!» − кто-ни’дь закричит» [см.: 21]. A similar feature also penetrates into the language of popular science literature. So, one of the articles of the journal "Computerra" is titled as follows: "Another victory for the numbers, or no happiness in life" [see: 11].

Language processes in modern literature are characterized by suddenness, unpredictability, inconsistency: withdrawal into metaphor (Yu. Mamleev) and flight from metaphor (E. Grishkovets); word-building "explosion" (Yu. Mamleev, V. Makanin, G. Shcherbakova, etc.); grammatical "shifts" (A. Slapovsky, S. Vasilenko and others).

The interaction of stylistic features within the text led to the phenomenon of journalistic prose. A. Rekemchuk in his book "A Feast in Odessa after Cholera", which we would refer to this genre (or to the genre of non fiction), just speaks about the features of modern journalistic prose, one of which is a direct manifestation of the author in the text: “Young writers (since this was manifested not only by Senchin, but suddenly became a characteristic feature of the generation) seemed to sacrifice themselves - their name, biography, reputation - for the sake of the triumph of uncompromising life truth” [19, p. 153].

A text as a work of art, as a cultural phenomenon, is the same as any other cultural phenomenon - music, painting, theater. “... a real artist of the word creates, creates the reality of his novel or poem in the same way as a sculptor, musician, artist creates his work” [9, p. 76]. It is important to emphasize that, despite the activity of language changes, the basis for constructing a literary text remains realistic, which

indicates the problem of the "return" of eternal cultural values, which is also discussed by representatives of synergetics and acmeology: "... postmodernism always represents a kind of return to the classics, but on basis of modernism. This means that postmodernism is a kind of synthesis of modernism and classics" [5, p. 116].

Thus, the modern literary text as a cultural phenomenon has absorbed many natural changes that reflect complex cultural phenomena, but at the same time it remains true to the traditions of realism, because spiritual cultural values, which include literature, are eternal.

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ЖАЛОЛИДДИН ХОРАЗМИЙНИНГ АҚИДА ВА ФИҚҲДА ТУТГАН МАЗҲАБИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада ислом оламига машҳур Жалолиддин Хоразмийнинг ақида ва фиқҳда тутган мазҳаби ҳақида сўз боради. Унда олим аҳли сунна ва жамоа уламоларидан бири бўлиб, бошқа адашган тоифаларнинг қарашлари нотўғри эканлигини Қуръони карим оятлари ва ҳадиси шарифлар орқали исботлаб берганлиги ёритилган. Шунингдек, олимнинг мотурдий ва ҳанафий мазҳабида эканлигини исботлаш учун бир неча мисоллар ҳам келтириб ўтилган. Мақола сўнгида олимнинг ҳанафий мазҳаби имомларидан эканлиги ҳамда у кишининг икки асари мазкур мазҳабда асос манбалардан ҳисобланиши таъкидланган.

Калит сўзлар. Мазҳаб, эътиқод, хулафои рошидин, гувоҳлик бериш, салаф, ҳадд, қазф, фосиқ, имом.

THE MADHAB OF JALALIDDIN KHOREZMI IN AQIDA (BELIEF) AND FIQH

Annotation.. This article is written about the madhab of aqida and fiqh of Jalaluddin Khorezmi who was famous in the Islamic world. It is explained that the scholar was one of the scholars of the people of the Sunnah and community, and he proved that the views of the other misguided groups were wrong through the verses of the Holy Qur'an and hadiths. In addition, several examples were cited to prove the scholar belongs to the Moturdi and Hanafi madhabs. At the end of the article, it is noted that the scholar is one of the imams of the Hanafi madhab and that his two works are considered to be the main sources in this sect.

Keywords. Madhab, faith, khulafi roshidin, to be witness, predeces, punishment, slander, unetikal, imam.

Жалолиддин Хоразмий (ваф. 767/1366) ҳаёти давомида аҳли сунна ва жамоанинг ҳимояси йўлида ўша пайтдаги равофиз, хавориж ва мўътазила каби ботил фирқаларга Қуръон карим оятлари ва ҳадиси шарифлар ила раддиялар бериб, уларнинг эътиқодлари нотўғри эканлигини баён қилиб келган. Жумладан, рофизийларнинг нотўғри эътиқодларидан бири ҳисобланган масала – хулафои рошидинларнинг тартиби борасида Али каррамаллоҳу важҳаҳунинг тўртинчи бўлиб халифа бўлишида ислом уммати ижмоъ қилгани ва бу борадаги рофизийларнинг эътиқодини ботиллигини исботлаб шундай деган:

“Али розияллоҳу анҳунинг тўртинчи бўлиб халифа бўлиши рофизийларнинг эътиқодига зид ҳисобланади. Улар: “Халифаликка аввало Абу Бакр, Умар ва Усмон розияллоҳу анҳумлар эмас, балки Али розияллоҳу анҳу ҳақли эди”, деб эътиқод қилишади. Уларнинг бу эътиқодлари ботил. Чунки хулафои рошидинлар хилофатининг саҳиҳлигига ислом уммати ижмоъ қилган. Агар рофизийлар айтгани тўғри бўлса, унда уммат ботил нарсага ижмоъ қилиб қўйганлиги келиб чиқади. Маълумки, уммат ҳеч қачон ботил ишга ижмоъ қилмайди. Бундан ташқари на Али розияллоҳу анҳудан, на бошқа саҳобалардан мазкур ижмоъга хилоф қилгани риқоят қилинмаган”[6].

Яна бир мисол, адашган тоифаларнинг гувоҳлиги қабул қилиниш масаласи борасида Жалолиддин Хоразмий шундай деган: “Адашган тоифаларнинг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинмайди”, дейилган жумладаги “Адашган тоифада”дан Хавориж[7] ва шу каби нафси ҳавосига тобеъ бўлган ва суннатга мухолиф бўлган

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[7] Хавориж фирқаси “таҳким” воқеъасидан кейин пайдо бўлган. Бу фирқа турли гуруҳларга бўлиниб кетган бўлиб, улардан ҳозирда “Ибозия” фирқасигина сақланиб қолган. Бу фирқа вакиллари Мағрибда ва Арабистон ярим оролининг жанубий шарқида учрайди. Бу тоифа мўътазилий фирқасининг кўпгина дастурларини ўзлаштрииб олганлар. Жумладан, яхши ва ёмон ақл билан билинади, деб ҳисоблайдилар. Аллоҳ таъоло ҳақидаги “муташобиҳ” (бир-бирига зид икки хил маъно эҳтимоли бор) хабараларни таъвил қилишга (ақл етадиган маънога ўтказишга) уринадилар, охиратда Аллоҳ таъолони кўришни инкор қиладилар. Шу билан бирга, осийлар дўзахда абадий қоладилар, деган қарашлари ҳам сақланиб қолган. Ибозийлар мазкур қарашларида мўътазилийлар билан бир хил эканини инкор қилмайдилар, балки мўътазилийлар бу қарашларни

тоифалар тушунилади. Адашган тоифаларнинг асосий негизлари олтита бўлиб, улар: жабарийлар,[8] қадарийлар, рофизийлар,[9] хаворижлар, мушаббиҳалар[10] ва муъаттилалардир. Уларнинг ҳар бирининг ўн иккитадан фирқаси бор ва ҳаммаси бўлиб етмиш иккита тоифа бўлишади.

“Аз-Захира”да келади: “Бизнинг наздимизда адашган тоифаларнинг адашишлиги куфрга олиб бормайдиган бўлса, уларнинг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинади, ўзаро олди бердиларида одил саналади”.

Хулоса қилиб айтиш мумкинки, адашган тоифа қибламизга юзланса, унинг адашишлиги куфрга олиб бормайдиган бўлса, унинг ортида намоз ўқиш жоиз. Агар Жаҳмия ва Қадария сингари Қуръон каримни махлуқ дейдиган ёки Абу Бакр розияллоҳу анҳунинг халифалигини инкор қиладиган Рофизийлар каби бўлса, намозда унга иқтидо қилиб бўлмайди.

Алллома Хоразмий салаф ва саҳобаларни сўккан кишининг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинмаслиги масаласини шундай баён қилади: “Салафларни сўккан кишининг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинмайди. “Ал-Мустасфо” асарида келади: “Салаф сўзи луғатда солиф сўзининг кўплиги бўлиб “ўтган” маъносини билдиради. Шариъатда: “Абу Ҳанифа роҳматуллоҳи алайҳ ва унинг асҳоблари сингари мазҳабига тақлид қилинадиган ва унга эргашиладиган ҳар бир кишига салаф дейилади. Саҳоба ва тобеъинлар Абу Ҳанифа роҳматуллоҳи алайҳ ва унинг асҳобларига салаф ҳисобланади”[11].

Фосиқ ва қазф қилувчи (тўхмат тошини отувчи)нинг гувоҳлиги рад қилиниши масаласида Жалолиддин Хоразмий қуйидагича мулоҳаза юритади:

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[8] Жабария фирқаси. Бу фирқа бандаларга ихтиёр берилганини инкор қиладиган ягона фирқа бўлган.

[9] Рофизийлар луғатда “инкор қилувчилар” маъносини англатади. Бу фирқа шиаларнинг бир гуруҳи бўлиб, Ашъарий раҳматуллоҳи алайҳнинг қарашига кўра улар Абу Бакр ва Умар розияллоҳу анҳуларнинг имомликларини инкор қилганлари учун шундай номланганлар. Баъзи уламолар уларнинг бундай номланишларига қуйидаги сабабни айтганлар: “Зайд ибн Али ибн Ҳусайн ибн Али ибн Абу Толиб ўзининг аскарлари билан Ҳишом ибн Абдулмаликнинг қўл остидан чиқади. Унинг аскарлари Абу Бакр ва Умар розияллоҳу анҳулар ҳақиларида ёмон гапларни гапиришади. Зайд ибн Али эса уларни бундан қайтаради ва у икки зотни дўст тутишини айтади. Буни эшитган аскарлари уни ташлаб кетишади ва у билан бирга икки юзтагина отлиқ қолади. Шунда у аскарларига: “Мени ташлаб кетдиларингиз-а” деганида, улар: “Ҳа”, дейишади. Шундан кейин ушбу сўз уларга ном бўлиб қолади”.

[10] Мушаббиҳа фирқаси. Бу фирқанинг ўзи бешта фирқага бўлиниб кетган.

[11] Имом Ромлий. Ниҳаяту-л-муҳтож ла шарҳи-л-минҳож. – Байрут: Дорул-китаби-л-исламий, 2003 – Ж. VIII. – Б. 350.

“Қазф қилувчининг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинмайди. Чунки бу иш қазф қилувчига тайинланган ҳадднинг тўлдирувчиси ҳисобланади. Зеро, қазф қилувчининг гувоҳлиги кейин ҳам қабул қилинмаслиги унга берилган жазодир. Шунда унга берилган жалда баданига озор берса, шаҳодатининг қабул қилинмаслиги унинг қалбига алам беради. Зеро, қазф сўзини тили ила адо қилдими, энди унинг жазоси ўлароқ тили орқали бераётган гувоҳлиги қабул қилинмасин. Бу эса Аллоҳ таъолонинг **“(Мана шу қилмишларига) лойиқ жазодир”,** оятига мувофиқдир”[12].

Қазф қилган шахснинг гувоҳлиги тавба қилганидан сўнг ҳам қабул қилинмаслигига келсак, чунки бу ҳам ҳадднинг бир қисми ҳисобланади. Ҳаддлар эса тавба билан бекор бўлмайди. Аммо қазфдан бошқа ишлар сабаб ҳадд урилган киши тавба қиладиган бўлса, унинг гувоҳлиги қабул қилинади. Чунки бу кишининг гувоҳлиги фосиқлиги сабаб рад қилинаётган эди. Тавба қилганидан сўнг эса фосиқлик қолмайди. Зеро, “Гуноҳдан тавба қилувчи, гуноҳи йўқ киши кабидир”.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, Жалолиддин Хоразмий роҳматуллоҳи алайҳ ақидада мотурудий, фиқҳда ҳанафий мазҳабида ҳаёт кечирган. Ҳатто, шу мазҳаб имомларидан бири ҳисобланади. Ҳанафий мазҳабига оид мўътабар асарлардан иккитаси, яъни Аллома Паздавийнинг “Усул” асарига ёзилган “Канзул вусул ила маърифатил усул” номли шарҳ ва Бурҳониддин Марғинонийнинг “Ҳидоя” асарига “Ал-Кифоя фи шарҳил Ҳидоя” шарҳи айнан Жалолиддин Хоразмийнинг қаламига мансуб. Мана шунинг ўзиёқ, у кишини ҳанафий мазҳабида мустаҳкам туриб, уни янада ривожланишига улкан ҳисса қўшганини кўрсатади.

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[12] Набаъ сураси, 26-оят.

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КЛИНИКО-СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ БОЛЬНЫХ С ОСТРОЙ ТОНКОКИШЕЧНОЙ НЕПРОХОДИМОСТИ, ОКАЗЫВАЮЩИХ ЭКСТРЕННУЮ МЕДИЦИНСКУЮ ПОМОЩЬ

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SHOSHILINCH TIBBIY YORDAM KO‘RSATILADIGAN O‘TKIR INGICHKA ICHAK TUTILISHI BILAN OG‘RIGAN BEMORLARNING KLINIK VA STATISTIK TAHLILI

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CLINICAL AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SMALL BOWEL OBSTRUCTION PROVIDING EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE

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Аннотация. Острая тонкокишечная непроходимость (ОКТН) - относится к одному из наиболее сложных патологических состояний и является более актуальной клинической проблемой в экстренной хирургии. Тонкокишечную непроходимость по уровню обструкции подразделяют на высокую и низкую формы. Обструкция может быть частичной или полной [1,2]. Остаются стабильными высокие цифры летальности (от 2,5% до 15,8%) и значительное число послеоперационных осложнений (до 20% случаев). Неблагоприятные исходы оперативного лечения ОКН, прежде всего, связаны с тяжестью состояния

пациентов на поздних стадиях заболевания, что обусловлено несвоевременным обращением больных, а также диагностическими и тактическими ошибками [3].

Ключевые слова: острая тонкокишечная непроходимость, обструкция, ишемия, некроз кишечника, оперативное лечение, анастомоз кишечника.

Annotation. Acute small bowel obstruction (ASBO) - is one of the most complex pathological conditions and is a more urgent clinical problem in emergency surgery. Small bowel obstruction according to the level of obstruction is divided into high and low forms. Obstruction can be partial or complete [1,2]. High mortality rates remain stable (from 2.5% to 15.8%) and a significant number of postoperative complications (up to 20% of cases). Unfavorable outcomes of surgical treatment of AIO are primarily associated with the severity of the condition of patients in the later stages of the disease, which is due to untimely treatment of patients, as well as diagnostic and tactical errors [3].

Key words: acute small bowel obstruction, ischemia, intestinal necrosis, surgical treatment, intestinal anastomosis.

Введение. ОКТН - это одна из основных причин заболеваемости и финансовых затрат в больницах всего мира [4], а так же важная причина госпитализаций в отделения экстренной хирургии [5]. Кишечная непроходимость относится к крайне тяжелым состояниям, требующим быстрой и правильной диагностики, а также немедленной, рациональной и эффективной терапии [6,7]. Причинами острой тонкокишечной непроходимости могут быть спаечная (63%), странгуляционная (28%), обтурационная непроходимость неопухолевого генеза (7%) и прочее (2%) [8].

Хирурги обеспокоены случаями тонкокишечной непроходимости, потому что может быть странгуляция, вызывающая ишемию кишечника, некроз и перфорацию, и часто бывает трудно отличить простую непроходимость от странгуляции. Точное раннее распознавание странгуляции кишечника у пациентов с механической кишечной непроходимостью важно для принятия

решения об экстренном хирургическом вмешательстве или для обеспечения безопасного консервативного лечения тщательно отобранных пациентов [9,10].

Однако клиническая картина у этих пациентов [11,12,13], наряду с этиологией обструкции [14-16] и распространенностью странгуляций, варьирует [10, 17, 18], в то время как адекватное лечение остается. Спорные [17,19,20]. Поэтому мы провели это проспективное исследование для выявления и анализа клинической картины пациентов с острой непроходимостью тококишечника в экстренной хирургии, этиологии непроходимости, а также лечения и исходов у этих пациентов. Кроме того, мы оценили частоту и причины ишемии, некроза и перфорации кишечника.

Цель. Выявить и проанализировать клиническую картину, лечение и исход пациентов с острой механической тонкокишечной непроходимостью, этиологию тонкокишечной непроходимости, частоту и причины гипоксии, ишемии, некроза и перфорации стенки тонкого кишечника.

Материалы и методы. Проведен анализ более 124 больных, поступивших с острой механической тонкокишечной непроходимостью в период с 2018 по 2020 гг.

Это клиническое исследование всех взрослых (старше 18 лет) пациентов, поступивших в экстренной хирургической отделение Республиканского научного центра экстренной медицинской помощи с диагнозом острой тонкокишечной непроходимости в период с 2018 по 2020 гг. Пациенты с паралитической тонкокишечной непроходимостью были исключены из исследования. В исследование были включены все взрослые пациенты с клиническими, лабораторными, ультразвуковыми и рентгенологическими признаками острой тонкокишечной непроходимости.

Сбор данных (включая догоспитальную информацию, информацию из отделения экстренной хирургии и внутрибольничную информацию) начинался сразу после поступления пациентов в хирургическое отделение и продолжался ежедневно. Регистрируемыми переменными были: возраст больного, пол, время между появлением симптомов и поступлением в отделение неотложной помощи,

жизненные показатели (артериальное давление, частота сердечных сокращений, частота дыхания и температура тела), симптомы и данные физического осмотра, лабораторные данные, в том числе число лейкоцитов, время между поступлением и операцией, операционные находки, этиология непроходимости, частота и причины ишемии, некроза и перфорации кишечника, осложнения, госпитализация в отделение хирургической реанимации (РОХ), также конечный результат лечения пациентов.

Всем пациентам проводили определение количества лейкоцитов, а также обзорную рентгенографию брюшной полости каждые 24 часа. Ультразвуковое исследование брюшной полости (УЗИ) было выполнено всем пациентам по прибытии в экстренной хирургической отделение, в то время как компьютерная томография (КТ) брюшной полости и колоноскопия были выполнены части пациентов на основании клинической оценки.

Критериями оперативного ведения пациентов были гемодинамическая нестабильность, несмотря на инфузионную терапию кристаллоидным раствором или спазмалитики, перитонеальные признаки при физикальном обследовании, выявление при визуализирующих исследованиях (рентгенография, УЗИ или КТ органов брюшной полости) ишемии кишечника, некроза или перфорация и неэффективность консервативного лечения на первой сутки после госпитализации.

Интраоперационные данные также были зарегистрированы с большим акцентом на этиологию непроходимости, а также частоту и причины ишемии, некроза и перфорации кишечника.

Полученные результаты. В течение двухлетнего периода исследования 124 взрослых пациентов с острой тонкокишечной непроходимостью были госпитализированы и составили нашу исследовательскую группу. Средний возраст пациентов составил 57,3 ± 1,1 года, Из пролеченных пациентов 34 (27,4%) были в возрасте от 18 до 40 лет, 52 (41,9%) - в возрасте от 40 до 60 лет и 38 (30,7%) были старше 60 лет. Среди пациентов 69 (55,6%) были мужчинами и 55 (44,4%) женщинами.

У большинства больных (62,1%) выявлена низкая тонкокишечная непроходимость. Демографические, клинические и лабораторные данные исследуемой группы на момент прибытия в отделение неотложной помощи представлены в Таблице 1.1. Что касается клинической картины пациентов, отсутствие отхождения газов (87%) и стула (73,2%) были наиболее частыми симптомами, а вздутие живота (68,5%) было наиболее частым физикальным признаком при клиническом обследовании острой тонкокишечной непроходимости.

Из общего числа пациентов 7 (5,6%) доставлены в течение 3 часов, 16 (12,9%) в течение 3-6 часов, 21 (17%) в течение 6-12 часов, 37 (29,8%) 12-24 часов и остальные 43 пациент (34,7%) был доставлен в больницу через 24 часа. Примечательно, что 113 (91,1%) из общего числа пациентов испытали схваткообразная боль в животе с первых часов, но 49 из них (43,4%) были госпитализированы через 24 часа.

Из 124 последовательных пациентов, включенных в исследование, у 47 (37,9%) была выявлена высокая тонкокишечная непроходимость, а у 77 (62,1%) — низкая тонкокишечная непроходимость. Отсутствие отхождения газов (87%) и стула (73,4%) и вздутие живота (68,5%) были наиболее распространенными симптомами и физикальными находками, соответственно. Наиболее частыми причинами непроходимости были спайки брюшной полости (59,5%), ущемленные грыжи (18,1%), образование тонкой кишки (17,5%). Консервативно лечили 27 больных (21,8%), оперировали 97 (78,2%), из них 71 (73,2) в первые сутки. Ишемия кишечника выявлена в 21 случае (21,6%), некроз — в 14 (14,4%), перфорация — в 4 (4,1%). Ущемленные грыжи (48,2%), спайки органов брюшной полости (37,5%) и образование тонкой кишки (17,7%) были наиболее частыми причинами ишемии кишечника и некроза. Так же, ущемленные грыжи (34,3%), образование тонкой кишки (28,8%) и инородное тело тонкой кишки (27,9%) были наиболее частыми причинами перфорации. При ущемленных грыжах отмечен значительно более высокий риск странгуляции, чем при всех других причинах непроходимости.

Демографические, клинические, инструментальные и лабораторные данные всей исследуемой группы по прибытии в отделение экстренной хирургии (n = 124, таблица 1):

Таблица 1

№	Показатели	Результаты
1	Возраст (лет)	57,3 ± 1,1 (18-93)
2	Пол (муж/жен)	м: 69 (55,6%) / ж: 55 (44,4%)
3	Время между появлением симптомов и обращением в больницу (ч)	18 ± 1,6 (3-72)
4	Артериальное давление (мм рт.ст.)	128 ± 1,8 / 84 ± 1,4 (83/50-170/92)
5	Частота дыхания (/мин)	17,4 ± 0,2 (14-23)
6	Частота сердечных сокращений (/мин)	81,8 ± 1,2 (52-132)
7	Температура тела (°C)	36,8 ± 0,1 (35,7-38,2)
8	Отсутствие отхождения газов	108 (87%)
9	Отсутствие прохождения кала	91 (73,4%)
10	Тошнота	97 (78,2%)
11	Рвота	83 (66,9%)
12	Схваткообразная боль в животе	113 (91,1%)
13	Постоянная боль в животе	21 (16,9%)
14	Напряжения мышц живота	34 (27,%)
15	Высокая тонкокишечная непроходимость	47 (37,9%)
16	Низкая тонкокишечная непроходимость	77 (62,1%)

№	Показатели	Результаты
17	Количество лейкоцитов (WBC) (10^9/л)	9,2 ± 0,3 (3,4-18,7)

Заключение. Отсутствие отхождения газов и стула, так же вздутие живота являются наиболее частыми симптомами и физикальными находками у пациентов с острой тонкокишечной непроходимостью. Кроме того, по прибытии частыми симптомами были рвота, тошнота, схваткообразная боль в животе и дискомфорт в животе. Спайки органов брюшной полости, ущемленные грыжи и образование тонкой кишки являются наиболее частыми причинами тонкокишечной непроходимости, а также ишемии, некроза и перфорации тонкого кишечника.

Значительную часть этих пациентов можно лечить консервативно, но значительная (большая) часть требует экстренной операции в первые сутки после госпитализации. Своевременная современная диагностика и выбор оптимального метода оперативного лечения больных с острой тонкокишечной непроходимостью являются одной из самых сложных и актуальных проблем в экстренной хирургии.

За последние пятнадцать лет частота осложнений после экстренных операций на желудочно-кишечном тракте остается высокой. В нашем исследовании частота осложнений и летальность были относительно низкими. В литературе частота осложнений колеблется от 6% до 47% [7,21,22,23,24], тогда как смертность колеблется от 2% до 19% [11,14,17-20,23,24]. А правильный выбор методов диагностики и хирургического лечения позволяет снизить вышеперечисленные отрицательные показатели. Своевременно и квалифицированно выполненное оперативное вмешательство, а также качественное послеоперационное лечение увеличивают шансы на выздоровление.

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РОЛЬ ФОЛЬКЛОРА В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ РУССКОЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕИ

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется актуальная проблема проявления фольклорных мотивов в русской национальной идее в качестве культурно-философского концепта. В современном российском обществе отсутствуют четкие параметры национальной идеи в качестве государственной идеологии, однако можно наблюдать некоторые намеки на использование фольклорных элементов в различных интерпретациях русской национальной идеи. Главная цель данного исследования состоит в обзоре различных интерпретаций концепта «русская национальная идея» в современной научной литературе с акцентом на выявление его фольклорных оснований. Методология исследования основывается на системном подходе и включает использование общенаучных методов, таких как анализ, синтез, дедукция и индукция, а также специальных методов, включая контент-анализ научной литературы по теме исследования, метод сопоставительного анализа, а также методы частотного лингвистического и статистического анализа. В результате исследования были сделаны следующие выводы: наиболее яркими фольклорными составляющими русской национальной идеи являются ссылки на русские народные сказки и поговорки. Будущие исследования могут быть направлены на изучение взаимосвязи и коннотаций фольклорных элементов с трактовками концепта «русская национальная идея» в современных работах, как отечественных, так и зарубежных авторов, что представляет перспективное направление.

Ключевые слова: фольклор, русская национальная идея, русский менталитет, историография, лингвистика.

THE ROLE OF FOLKLORE IN THE FORMATION OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL IDEA

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Abstract. This article analyzes the actual problem of the manifestation of folklore motifs in the Russian national idea as a cultural and philosophical concept. In modern Russian society, there are no clear parameters of the national idea as a state ideology, however, one can observe some hints of the use of folklore elements in various interpretations of the Russian national idea. The main purpose of this study is to review various interpretations of the concept of "Russian national idea" in modern scientific literature with an emphasis on identifying its folklore foundations. The research methodology is based on a systematic approach and includes the use of general scientific methods such as analysis, synthesis, deduction and induction, as well as special methods, including content analysis of scientific literature on the research topic, the method of comparative analysis, as well as methods of frequency linguistic and statistical analysis. As a result of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: the most striking folklore components of the Russian national idea are references to Russian folk tales and sayings. Future research can be aimed at studying the relationship and connotations of folklore elements with interpretations of the concept of "Russian national idea" in modern works, both domestic and foreign authors, which is a promising direction.

Keywords: folklore, Russian national idea, Russian mentality, historiography, linguistics

РУС МИЛЛИЙ ҒОЙАСИНИ СҲАКЛЛАНИСҲИДА ФОЛКЛОРНИНГ ЎРНИ

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада рус миллий ғоясида фолклор мотивларининг маданий ва фалсафий тушунча сифатида намоён бўлишининг долзарб муаммоси таҳлил қилинади. Замонавий рус жамиятида миллий ғоянинг давлат мафкураси сифатида аниқ параметрлари йўқ, аммо рус миллий ғоясининг турли талқинларида фолклор элементларидан фойдаланишга оид баъзи маслаҳатларни кўриш мумкин. Ушбу тадқиқотнинг асосий мақсади замонавий илмий адабиётларда "рус миллий ғояси" тушунчасининг турли талқинларини кўриб чиқиш ва унинг фолклор асосларини аниқлашга урғу беришдир. Тадқиқот методологияси тизимли ёндашувга асосланади ва таҳлил, синтез, дедуксия ва индуксия каби умумий илмий усуллардан, шунингдек махсус усуллардан, жумладан, тадқиқот мавзуси бўйича илмий адабиётларни мазмунан таҳлил қилиш, қиёсий таҳлил усули, шунингдек, частотали лингвистик ва статистик таҳлил усуллари. Тадқиқот натижасида қуйидаги хулосалар чиқарилди: рус миллий ғоясининг енг ёркин фолклор компонентлари рус халқ ертаклари ва мақолларига ҳаволалардир. Келажакдаги тадқиқотлар истиқболли йўналиш бўлган маҳаллий ва хорижий муаллифларнинг замонавий асарларида "рус миллий ғояси" тушунчаси талқини билан фолклор элементларининг муносабати ва коннотацияларини ўрганишга қаратилган бўлиши мумкин.

Калит сўзлар: фолклор, рус миллий ғояси, рус менталитети, тарихшунослик, тилшунослик.

Тема исследования является актуальной в современном контексте, поскольку национальная идея имеет важное значение как основной компонент

государственной социально-культурной политики. Она также представляет собой значимую ценностную составляющую в стратегии национального развития в долгосрочной перспективе. Фольклор представляет собой набор культурных выражений, которые разделяются определенной группой людей. Он охватывает традиции, которые являются общими для данной культуры, субкультуры или группы. Фольклор включает в себя различные устные традиции, такие как сказки, легенды, пословицы и предания. Он также охватывает материальную культуру, включая традиционные стили строительства и ручные изделия, которые распространены внутри группы.

В фольклор также входят традиционные знания, практики, соответствующие народным верованиям, а также формы и ритуалы празднования, включая свадьбы и похороны, народные танцы и обряды инициации. Каждый из этих элементов, как по отдельности, так и в совокупности, считается частью фольклора или традиционным выражением культуры [1, с. 3].

Важно отметить, что фольклор включает в себя передачу этих артефактов из одного региона в другой или от одного поколения к другому. Фактически, эти традиции передаются неформально от одного человека к другому через нарративы. Научное изучение фольклора известно как фольклористика, однако фольклорные элементы в структуре национальных идей часто сложно проследить.

С такой перспективы фольклор можно рассматривать как яркое отражение и сущность ценностной базы, которая лежит в основе национального менталитета каждого народа. Исследование русского фольклора, таким образом, поможет более глубоко понять концепцию «русская идея» в контексте философско-этической парадигмы русской ментальности.

В самом базовом определении национальная идея представляет собой систематизированное обобщение национального сознания, которое существует вне времени и обычно выражается через социально-философские или политические тексты, а также художественные произведения. Таким образом,

национальная идея может быть выражена как рационально, так и образно. В центре концепции «национальная идея» лежит проблема значения жизни для данного народа или этноса.

Тема историографии очень обширна и включает более двухсот работ, начиная с XIX века. В это время формулировка русской идеи стала неотъемлемой частью идеологической сферы русской философской мысли, заполняя идеологический вакуум.

«Среди современных исследований, проведенных за последние пять-семь лет, заслуживают внимания работы таких авторов, как П.Г. Великородный, В.Ю. Алферов, Д.А. Винокуров, В.В. Кочетков, Т.В. Мордовцева, Чжан Цюнсинь. Они представляют анализ теоретико-философских аспектов формирования национальной идеи в России».

В зарубежной историографии особое внимание уделяется изучению фольклорных традиций в контексте русской национальной идеи. Среди таких исследований следует отметить работы Дж. Бейли, Д. Хауэлла, М. Перри, Сан Хён Ким, Дж. Уиллертона и И Вана.

Из проведенного анализа научной литературы становится ясно, что фольклорные коннотации и аллюзии в разных исследованиях различны. В русских исследованиях основные фольклорные персонажи, рассматриваемые как аллюзии в контексте «русской идеи», представлены как мудрые, сильные и патриотичные образы, такие как Илья Муромец, три богатыря, былины и сказания.

В зарубежной литературе, особенно в работах американских авторов, концепция «русская национальная идея» ассоциируется с такими сказочными персонажами, как Иван Дурак, Волк и Баба Яга. Кроме того, в этих работах также присутствуют персонажи, чаще связанные с жанром «хоррор».

Такая интерпретация вызывает странность из-за намеренного усиления коннотаций страха и ужаса, создания образа врага и манипулирования сознанием зарубежной аудитории. Зарубежные исследователи при этом не

учитывают юмористический аспект данных персонажей, что ведет к искаженному пониманию русского менталитета.

Из большого количества исследований, связанных с темой, мы отобрали 100 работ и проанализировали их содержание (10 работ от русских авторов и 10 - от зарубежных). Мы изучили частоту упоминания фольклорных элементов в научной литературе, связанной с концептом «русская идея».



Рис. 1. Результаты частного анализа научной литературы по критерию использования фольклорных персонажей в различной коннотации

На представленной на рисунке 1 методологии исследования отображено, как можно раскрыть трактовку концепта «национальная идея» в различных аспектах:

1. Зарубежная историография часто искажает концепцию «русской национальной идеи», представляя ее в негативном свете, связывая с неразумными действиями людей (часто ссылаясь на персонажа Ивана Дурака и его странные подвиги, которые могут казаться западному читателю необычными).

2. В отличие от зарубежной историографии, русская историография акцентирует внимание на патриотических образах защитников отечества, богатырей, верных жен и других высоких идеалах. В результате концепция «русская идея» представляет противоположное восприятие исследователями на Западе.

Проведенное исследование позволяет сформулировать следующие выводы:

1) В процессе анализа интерпретации концепта "русская идея" было обнаружено различие в толковании фольклорных элементов: русские авторы отображают позитивных персонажей с патриотическим подтекстом, в то время как исследователи из-за рубежа уделяют больше внимания негативным сказочным героям.

2) Большинство западных авторов отождествляют ужас и негативную коннотацию в концепции "русская идея" с концептом "русский бунт". Стереотип о русских как полудиких и агрессивных племенах до сих пор прослеживается в работах западных авторов, и негативная коннотация, связанная с фольклорными мотивами в концепции «русская идея», не имеет отношения к циклическим кризисам в отношениях России с Западом.

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SHAMSUDDIN ZAHABIYNING "DUVAL AL-ISLAM" ASARIDA TURONNING VIII ASARDAGI TARIXI BAYONINING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Shamsudiin Zahabiyning "Duval al-islam" asarida Turonning VIII asrdagi tarixiga oid berilgan ma'lumotlarning o'ziga xosligi va boshqa manbalardan farqli o'rinlari ochib berishga harakat qilingan. Zahabiyning asarida keltirgan Turon tarixiga doir ma'lumotlar va ularning o'ziga xosligi maqolaning asosiy bahs mavzusidir.

Kalit so'zlar. Shamsuddin Zahabiy, Ahnaf ibn Qays, haytal, Movarounnahr, Ubaydulloh ibn Ziyod, Tarix al-islam, Abu Muslim, Duval al-islam.

Arab musulmonlarining Xuroson va Movarounnahrga yurushlari Xalifa Usmon(r.a) davrlaridan boshlandi. Arab musulmonlarning Movarounnahrdagi turkiy xalqlar bilan birinchi marta to'qnash kelishi, manbalarning guvohlik berishicha, 22-hijriy (milodiy 642) yilda ro'y bergan. Ahnaf ibn Qays Kufa va Basra aholisidan iborat o'n ming askar bilan Eron shohi Yazdajird ibn Shahriyor ibn Kisroni ta'qib qilib, turkiy xalqlar bilan to'qnash keladi. Ikki tomon yuzma-yuz bo'lib, jang uchun hozirlanadilar. Ahnaf yakkama-yakka jangda uchta turkni halok qiladi. Shundan so'ng turklar ortlariga qaytib ketadilar.[13]

Keyinchalik 31-hijriy (milodiy 651) yilda Abdulloh ibn Omir Ahnaf boshliq askarlari bilan Xurosonning Ko'histon shahrida Haytallar bilan jang qilgani tarixchilar solnomalarida yodga olinadi.[14] Haytal atamasi Movarounnahrdagi Buxoro, Samarqand va Xo'jand hamda ular orasidagi hududlarda istiqomat qiladigan aholiga nisbatan qo'llanilgan. Bu joylar Haytal ibn Olim ibn Som ibn Nuh (a.s.)ning ismi

[13] Muhammad ibn Jarir at-Tabariy. Tarix at-Tabariy. – Ar-Riyod: Bayt al-afkar ad-davliya, 2005. – B. 695.

[14] Abul Hasan Balozuriy. Futuh al-Buldon. – Bayrut: Dar al-kutub al-ilmiya, 1991. – B. 398-399;

bilan atalgan bo‘lib, Haytal Bobildagi tillar o‘zgarishi hodisasidan so‘ng shu joylarga kelib qolgan va bu makonlarni obod qilgan, degan qarash mavjud. Demak, yuqoridagi ma’lumotlarga suyanib, shuni aytish mumkinki, Ahnaf ibn Qays Movarounnahr turkiy qabilalari bilan to‘qnash kelgan ilk musulmon sanaladi. Ahnafning bu faoliyatlari musulmon arablarning Movarounnahrga ilk yurishlarini jadallashtirgan.

VII-VIII asrlarda Xuroson va Movarounnahr o’lkasi arab musulmonlari tomonidan deyarli to’liq egallab olinadi. Bu davr tarixini yoritiib beruvchi bir qator manbalar mavjud jumladan, Tabariyning “Tarix Rusul val-muluk” asari, Balozuriyning “Futuh al-Buldon” asari, Ibn A’sam Kufiyning “Futuh” asari, Narshaxiyning “Tarixi Buxoro” asarlarini shular jumlasidandir. Bularning orasida davr jihatdan keyinroq yozilgan bo’lsada Shamsuddin Zahabiyning “Duval al-islam” asari ham VIII asr Xuroson va Movarounnahr tarixini yoritishda muhim manba hisobalanadi.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Usmon ibn Qaymaz ibn Abdulloh Shamsiddin Abu Abdulloh Damashqiy Zahabiy (محمد بن أحمد بن عثمان بن قيماز بن عبد الله شمس الدين أبو عبد الله الدمشقي الذهبي.) 1274-yili Damashq shahrida tug’ilgan.(1274-1348).[15]

Shamsiddin Zahabiy 1274 yilda Suriyaning Damashq shahrida kelib chiqishi turkiy bo‘lgan oilada tavallud topgan. Zahabiy ismi esa otasining kasbiga nisbat berilgan bo‘lib, «zargarning o‘g‘li» degan ma’noni anglatadi. [16]

Shamsiddin Zahabiy 75 yil umr ko‘rdi va islom olamida hadis ilmining sultoni, qomusiy ilmga ega tarixchi, shajarashunos va shayxul islom sifatida nom qozondi. 73 yoshida ko‘z nuridan ayrildi va ikki yildan so‘ng foniy dunyoni tark etdi. Uchta farzand qoldirdi: katta qizining ismi Amat al-Aziz, ikkita o‘g‘lining ismi Abdulloh va Abu Hurayra Abdurahmon. Ikkinchi o‘g‘li keyinchalik hadis ilmi peshvosiga aylanib, Ibn Nasriddin ad-Dimashqi va Ibn Hajar kabi olimlarga dars berdi, otasidan eshitgan ko‘plab hadislarni rivoyat qildi.

[15] Ibn Hajar Asqaloniy. Al-mo‘jam. 400 -bet

[16] Fozia Bora, *Writing History in the Medieval Islamic World: The Value of Chronicles as Archives*, The Early and Medieval Islamic World. London, 2019, p. 38.

Shamsiddin Zahabiy hadis ilmi bilan shug‘ullanishni 18 yoshidan boshladi va Balabak, Hims, Hama, Aleppo, Tripoli, Nabulus, ar-Ramla, Kohira, Iskandariya, Quddus, Hijoz va boshqa ja’mi 30 ta turli shaharda ta’lim oldi. So‘ng Damashq shahriga qaytib, hadis ilmidan dars berdi, islom olamida mashxurlikka erishgan kitoblarni yozdi.[17]

Shamsiddin Zahabiyning mashxur asarlari:

1. Tarix al-islam. Islom dinining eng katta bibliografik ensiklopediyasi. 1326 yil arab tilida Damashqda yozilgan. Asar XX asr boshlaridan zamonaviy tillarga tarjima qilina boshlangan. Asarning to‘liq va tanqidiy nashrlari 1969 yilda Quvaytda, 1976 yil Qohirada Bashshar Avvad Maruf tomonidan, 1990-yil Bayrutda Umar Abdusalim Tadmuri muharirligida nashr qilinadi.
2. **Al-Ibar bi Axbar Man Abar**. Olimlar haqida keng bibliografik tarix.
3. **Duval al-Islam.** Siyosiy shaxslar va voqealar haqida bibliografik tarix.
4. **Siyar A’lam an-Nubala.** Hajmiga ko‘ra “Tarix ul-Islam”dan kichikroq, ammo yangi ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan o‘ziga xos qomusiy kitob. Asar arab tilida XIV asr 50-yillari boshida Damashqda yozilgan. Asar yigirma besh juzdan iborat bo’lib, muqaddima qismi va xotima qismlarini ham o’z ichiga oladi.

“Siyari a’lami nubalo”da diyorimizdan yetishib chiqqan qator allomalar haqilarida qimmatbaho ma’lumotlar mavjud. Yurtimizdan yetishib chiqqan ulug’ olimlarning ibratli hayotlari va ilmiy faoliyatlari haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan bo’lib, muallif asarida Abdulloh ibn Muborak, Abdulloh ibn Ubay Xorazmiy, Abu Abdulloh Buxoriy, Abu Ja’far Termiziy, Dabusiy, Marg’inoniy, Imom Saraxsiy, Najmiddin Kubro, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Ahmad al-Farg’oniy, Qaffol Shoshiy kabi olimlarning biografik xabarlarini keltrib o’tgan.[18]

5. **Tazkirat al-Huffaz.** Hadis olimlari tazkirasi. Abu Bakr Siddiqdan boshlab to Az-Zahabiy davrigacha o‘tgan hadis roviylari va olimlari hayotiga bag‘ishlangan asar. Al-Suyuti bu kitobni o‘z zamondoshlari bilan boyitib, «Tabaqat al-huffaz” asarini yozgan.

[17] **محمد بن أحمد الذهبي تذكرة الحفاظ**

[18] Shamsuddin az-Zahabiy. Siyar a’lam an-nubala. J.10. – Bayrut: Dar al-fikr, 1991. – B. 278, 291

6. **Al-Muin fi tabaqat al-Muhidissin,** hadis olimlari haqida mo‘’jaz darslik.

7. **Tabaqat al-qurra,** qur’on olimlarining hayotiga bag‘ishlangan kitob.

8. **Tazhib al-Kamol,** Al-Muzzining «Al-Kutub al-Sitta”da nomi uchragan hadis roviylari biografiyasiga bag‘ishlab yozgan 35 kitobdan iborat asariga yozilgan qisqartirilgan sharh.

9. **Al-Kashif fi Marifa man lahu rivaya fi al-Kutul al-Sitta.** “Tazhib”ning qisqartirilgan sharhi.

Zahabiyning ilmiy faoliyati XIII asrning 90-yillaridan boshlanadi. Eng ko’p yozgan asarlari tarix va hadis to’g’risida bo’ldi. “Duval al-islam” asari Zahabiyning umumiy tarix yo’nalishida yozilgan “Tarix al-islam” asaridan keyingi eng mashhur asaridir.

Asar arab tilida XIV asr birinchi choragida Damashqda umumiy tarix yo’nalishida yozilgan.

Asar muallifning tashabbusi bilan musulmon davlatlari tarixini bayon etish maqsadida yozilgan.

Asar muallif tomonidan ilk xalifa Abu Bakr davridan boshlangan bo’lib, hijriy besh yuzinchi yil(1107)ga qadar bo’lgan musulmon davlatlari asosan Yaqin Sharq, Arab xalifaligi tarixi bayon etilgan. Asarm muqaddima qismi va xotima qismlarini ham o’z ichiga oladi.

Asarning qo’lyozma nusxasi Misrdagi Aleksandriya kutubxonasida saqlanadi. 2006-yilda Bayrutda nashr etilgan nusxasi ham mavjud. Asar 2006-yilda Bayrutdagi “Dar al-kutub al-ilmiyya” nashriyotida Hasan Ismoil Marva va Mahmud Arnaut tomonidan to’liq holatda nashr etilgan.

Zahabiy asarni yozishda o’zining

1. “Tarix al-Islom” asaridan foydalangan.

Shu bilan birga muallif asarni yozishda quyidagi manbalardan ham istifoda etgan:

1. Ibn Al-Adim “ غية الطلب في تاريخ حلب” “G’oya at-talab fi tarix Halab”
2. Ibn Asokir “ تاريخ مدينة دمشق” “Tarix madina ad-Damashq”

3. Tabariyning "Tarixi Tabariy"

4. "Al-Kamil fi-t-tarix" asari muallifi Ibn al-Asir,

Asardan manba sifatida ko'pchilik tarixchilar, masalan,

1. "Tarix al-Xulafo" asari muallifi Jaloliddin Suyutiy,

2. "Tabaqot shofe'iyya al-kubro" asari muallifi Tojiddin Subkiy kabi mualliflar o'z asarlarini yozishda undan manba o'laroq foydalanganlari ma'lum.

Shamsuddin Zahabiyning "Duval al-Islam" asarining ahamiyatli tomoni unda Turon o'lkasi va O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixi haqida bir qator ma'lumotlar uchraydi.

Muallif asarda ummaviylar davrini bayon etishida aynan arablar tomonidan Turon shaharlarining egallanishi, Qutayba ibn Muslimning faoliyati, mahalliy aholi bilan tuzilgan sulh shartnomalari haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar bergan.

Shamsuddin Zahabiyning fikricha, musulmonlar va turklar orasidagi to'qnashuv 47-hijriy (milodiy 667) yilda bo'lib o'tgan. Turklar qo'shin yig'ib, jangga chiqishgan va Abdulloh ibn Savvor Abdiy boshlik musulmonlar ustidan g'alaba qozonganlar.[19]

Zahabiy Xuroson voliysi 25 yoshlik Ubaydulloh ibn Ziyodni Movarounnahrga kelgan ilk qo'mondon sifatida esga oladi: "54-hijriy (milodiy 673) yilda Ubaydulloh ibn Ziyod Jayhunni kechib o'tib, tuya mingan holda Buxoroga kirib keladi. U Jayhunni kechib o'tgan eng birinchi arab sifatida tarixda qolgan. [20] Bu voqea Ibn Jarir Tabariyning asarida boshqacha ma'lumot berilgan unga ko'ra Movarounnahrga ilk harbiy harkat olib borgan qo'mondon sifatida Hakam ibn Amr ko'rsatiladi. [21]

Aslida Tabariy va Zahabiyning rivoyatlari orasida qarama-qarshilik va ziddiyat yo'q. Buni Ibn Jarir Tabariyning quyidagi so'zlaridan ham bilib olsa bo'ladi: "Ubaydulloh daryoni kechib, tuya mingan holda Buxoro tog'iga keldi. U daryoni kechib, qo'shin bilan Buxoro tog'iga kelgan ilk kishidir. Ubaydulloh Buxoroning Romitan, Nasaf va Baykand shaharlarini fath qiladi".[22] Demak, Ubaydulloh ibn Ziyod Muoviyaning buyrug'i bilan rasmiy ravishda qo'shin tortib, Movarounnahrga kelgan ilk arab-musulmon qo'mondon sanaladi. Hakam ibn Amr va Rabi' ibn

[19] Shamsuddin Zahabiy. Duval al-islam. J.1. – Bayrut: Dar sodir, 2006. – 38.
[20] Shamsuddin Zahabiy. Duval al-islam. J.1. – Bayrut: Dar sodir, 2006. – 44.
[21] Ibn Jarir at-Tabariy. Tarix at-Tabariy. – Ar-Riyod: Bayt al-afkar ad-davliya, 2005. – B. 952.
[22] Ibn Jarir at-Tabariy. Tarix at-Tabariy. – Ar-Riyod: Bayt al-afkar ad-davliya, 2005. – B. 952.

Ziyodlarni esa, Movarounnahrga qo‘shinsiz kirib kelgan ilk arab-musulon qo‘mondonlar, deyish mumkin.

Yana asarda 86-hijriy (milodiy 705) yilda Qutayba ibn Muslim Termizni egallab, Nasr ibn Sayyorni Termiz voliysi etib tayinlagani ham bayon etiladi.[23]

89- Hijriy (milodiy 707) yilda Qutayba ibn Muslim Buxoroga yurish qilgani bunga sabab esa Hajjojdan kelgan xatda unga shunday buyruq berilgani Zahabiy tomonidan zikr etilgan. Hijriy 90(milodiy 709) –yilda Buxoro Qutayba ibn Muslim tomonidan fath etiladi. [24]

Zahabiyning bu asarining yana bir ahamiyatli jihati muallif asarining “Samarqand fathi” bo’limida Qusam ibn Abbos r.a shahid bo’lishlari haqida bayon etib, u kishining aynan Samarqandda dafn etilganliklari haqida qimmatli ma’lumot keltiradi.[25] Ma’lumki, bu borada tarixchilar orasida ikki xil qarash mavjud bo’lib, ba’zilar Qusam ibn Abbosning qabri Marvda desa, basilar Samarqandda degan fikrni qo’llashadi. Ko’rinib turubdiki Zahabiy bu borada Samarqand fikrini qo’llab quvvatlaydi va shu fikrni o’z asarida bayon qiladi.

Shu bilan birga asarda Abu Muslim haqidagi ma’lumotlar ham mavjud bo’lib, ummaviylar sulolasining xilofatdan ketishida uning sa’y harakatlari aniq bayon etib berilgan.

“Duval al-islam” asarining o’ziga xosligi bunda muallif davriy jihatdan keyinroq ya’ni XIII- XIV asrlarda yashagani uchun o’zidan avvalgi mualliflarning asarlaridan unumli foydalana olgan. Shu bilan birga undan oldin yozilgan manbalardagi xatoliklar hamda sana va shaxs nomlaridagi larni turli manbalar orqali qiyosiy tahlil qilgan holda keltirgan.

Asarning o’zbekcha va ruscha tarjimalari mavjud emas shu bilan birga asar o’zbek olimlari tomonidan deyarli o’rganilmagan. Asarda Turon tarixiga doir muhim va o’ziga xos ya’ni boshqa asarlarda uchramaydigan ma’lumotlar o’rin olgan. Shuni ta’kidlashimiz kerakki, Shamsuddin Zahabiyning “Duval al-islam” asari Turonning

[23] Shamsuddin Zahabiy. Duval al-islam. J.1. – Bayrut: Dar sodir, 2006.– B. 74-75
[24] Ibn Jarir at-Tabariy. Tarix at-Tabariy. – Ar-Riyod: Bayt al-afkar ad-davliya, 2005. – B. 1239.
[25] Shamsuddin Zahabiy. Duval al-islam. J.1. – Bayrut: Dar sodir, 2006. –B. 47.

tarixini o’rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi va bu asarni to’liq o’rganib, uni ilmiy muomalaga joriy qilish hozirgi davr tadqiqotchilari oldida turgan dolzarb vazifadir.

GULJAHON NAVLI SHOLINI EKISH SXEMASINI XOSILDORLIKKA TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada sholining “Guljaxon” navini takroriy ekin sifatida ko‘chat usulida ekish muddatlari, ekish sxemasi va ko‘chat sonining don hosiliga ta’siri xaqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Аннотация. В статье приведены сведения о сроках посадки риса сорта «Гульджахан» в качестве повторной культуры рассадным способом, схеме посадки и влиянии количества всходов на урожайность зерна.

Annotation. In the article, information is provided about the planting dates of the "Guljakhan" variety of rice as a repeated crop in the seedling method, the planting scheme and the effect of the number of seedlings on the grain yield.

Kalit so‘zlar: sholi, o‘simlik, unuvchanlik, quruq massa, me’yori, muddati, o‘sish, rivojlanish, hosildorlik, samaradorlik. poya va ildizning uzunligi.

Kirish. Respublikamizda aholining tez suratlar bilan ko‘payishi albatta oziq ovqat mahsulotiga bo‘lgan talabni oshiradi. Hozirgi kunda axolinig jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan o‘rtacha guruch va guruch mahsulotlari 6,5 kg dan 10,8 kg ga oshgan. Bu borada, sholi yetishtirish texnologiyasining ayrim elementlari, jumladan navlarning biologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ekish muddatlari, sxemasi, me’yorlarini aniqlash, sholini ko‘chat usulida yetishtirish borasida ilmiy izlanishlarga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratilmagan.

Aholining sholi doniga bo‘lgan ehtiyojining yuqoriligini hisobga olgan holda navlarning biologik xususiyatlariga mos ravishda ularni tuproq iqlim sharoitlarini hisobga olib joylashtirish, yetishtirish agrotexnologiyasini takomillashtirish doirasidagi ilmiy izlanishlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yuqoridagi dolzarb vazifalardan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu yo‘nalishda dala tajribalari 2022 yil Andijon viloyatining o‘tloqi tuproqlari sharoitida sholining “Guljaxon” navini takroriy ekin sifatida ko‘chat usulida ekish muddatlarini o‘simlikning o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va don hosildorligiga ta’sirini o‘rganish bo‘yicha tajribalar olib borildi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Andijon viloyatining o‘tloqi tuproqlari sharoitida sholining “Guljaxon” navini takroriy ekin sifatida ko‘chat usulida ekish muddatlarini o‘simlikning o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va don hosildorligiga ta’sirini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tajriba sharoitlari va uslublari. Dala tajribasida kuzatishlar, hisoblash va tahlillar “Dala tajribalarini o‘tkazish uslublari” O‘zPITI uslubiy qo‘llanmasiga amal qilingan holda olib borildi [Toshkent, 2007.]. Tajriba maydonidagi agrotexnik tadbirlar SHITI ning “O‘zbekiston sharoitida sholini ko‘chat usulida yetishtirish texnologiyasi bo‘yicha tavsiyalari” (2010) asosida olib borilgan.

Sholi o‘simligi parvarishlashda eng asosiy omillardan biri hisoblangan oziqlantirish, suv me’yorlarini saqlash tartibi ShITI tomonidan 2010 yilda ishlab chiqilgan agrotexnologiya hamda “Guljaxon” navi uchun tavsiya etilgan dastlabki tavsiyalar bo‘yicha olib borilgan.

Bugungi kunga kelib sholi ekiladigan maydonlar hajmi keskin qisqarib, uning hosildorligi tushib ketdi.

Sholi intensiv o‘sib rivojlanadigan qishloq ho‘jalik ekinlaridan biri bo‘lib, hosildorligi bo‘yicha donli ekinlar ichida birinchi o‘rinni egallaydi. Uning potensial hosildorlik imkoniyati yuqori bo‘lib, agrotexnik tadbirlar to‘g‘ri va oqilona olib borilganda bu ekindan barqaror ravishda 100 s/ga va undan ham yuqori don yetishtiriladi.

Respublikamizda keyingi yillarda sholining ko‘plab intensiv tipdagi yuqori sifatli, serhosil navlari yaratilmoqda. Har bir nav o‘ziga hos agrotexnik ta’lablarga ega. Ya’ni, har bir navning maqbul agrotexnikasini ishlab chikish lozim. Biroq, navlarning agrotexnikasi va urug‘chiligi borasida yetarlicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmadi. Bunday holat navlarning potensial hosildorlik imkoniyatidan to‘la foydalanmayotganimizdan dalolatdir.

Hozirgi vaqtda har gektaridan 70-100 s/gacha hosil beradigan, yuqori sifat ko‘rsatkichlariga ega bo‘lgan, tashqi muhitning noqulay sharoitlariga, kasallik va zararkunandalarga, yotib qolishga chidamli, yangi sholi navlarini yaratish va ularni mukammal aniq, ilg‘or qishloq ho‘jaligi texnologiyalari asosida parvarishlab, yetishtirishni takomillashtirish hamda ularni ishlab chiqarishga tezroq joriy etishni vaziyat taqozo etmoqda, bu davr talabi hamdir.

Andijon viloyati sharoitida takroriy ekin sifatida ko‘chat usulida sholi yetishtirishning turli ekish sxemalari va muddatlarini o‘simlikning o‘sib-rivojlanishiga ta’sirini o‘rganish maqsadida olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlarda sholining ertapishar “Guljahon” navi urug‘lari tajriba tizimiga asosan, ikki xil muddatda (25 may, 5 iyun) suvda ivitilib ko‘chatzorga ekildi.

Ko‘chatxonalarga ekilgan urug‘lar oradan 5-6 kun o‘tganidan so‘ng ko‘chatlar unib chiqa boshladi va ko‘chatlar 30 kunlik bo‘lganida 25-iyun va 5-iyul kunlari 30x10x1 ekish sxemasida gektariga 333 ming tup, 30x10x2 ekish sxemasida gektariga 666 ming tup va 30x10x3 ekish sxemasida gektariga 999 ming tup ko‘chat qalinligida ekib chiqildi.

Olingan natijalarning ko‘rsatishicha, 25-iyun muddatida 30x10x1 ekish sxemasida gektariga 333 ming ko‘chat qalinligida ekilgan 1-variantda sholi doni hosildorligi aniqlanganida yillar bo‘yicha o‘rtacha 65,3 s/ga ni tashkil etganligi qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, shu muddatda 30x10x2 ekish sxemasida gektariga 666 ming tup ko‘chat ekilgan 2-variantda don hosildorligi o‘rtacha 69,1 s/ga ni tashkil etib, 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup ko‘chat ekilgan 1-variantga nisbatan 3,8 s/ga, shu muddatda ko‘chatlar 30x10x3 sxemada gektariga 999 ming tup qalinligida ekilgan 3-variantda esa don hosildorligi o‘rtacha 66,8 s/ga ni tashkil etib, 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup ko‘chat ekilgan 1-variantga nisbatan 1,5 s/ga gacha yuqori bo‘lganligi aniqlandi.

1-jadval

Sholining takroriy ekin sifatida ekish muddatlari, ekish sxemasi va ko‘chat sonining don hosiliga ta’siri

Var №	Ekish muddati	Ekish sxemasi	Ko'chat soni, tup/ga	O'rtacha hosildorlik, s/ga
1	25.iyun	30x10x1	333	65,3
2		30x10x2	666	69,1
3		30x10x3	999	66,8
4	05.iyul	30x10x1	333	72,5
5		30x10x2	666	77,6
6		30x10x3	999	74,3

EKF_{05}%=3,13%

Sholi ko'chatlari 5-iyul muddatida ekilgan variantlarning don hosildorligi variantlar kesimida o'rganib chiqilganida ham yuqoridagi qonuniyatlar o'z isbotini topganligi kuzatildi.

Jumladan, sholi ko'chatlari 5-iyul muddatida 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup ko'chat qalinligida ekilgan 4-variantda don hosildorligi o'rganilganida, yillar bo'yicha o'rtacha 72,5 s/ga ni ko'rsatib, ko'chatlar 25.06 kuni 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup qalinlikda ekilgan 1-variantga nisbatan 7,3 s/ga yuqori bo'lganligi kuzatilgan bo'lsa, ko'chatlar shu muddatda 30x10x2 sxemada gektariga 666 ming tup qalinligida ekilgan 5-variantda don hosildorligi tahlil qilinganida o'rtacha 77,6 s/ga ni tashkil etib, ko'chatlar 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup qalinlikda ekilgan 4-variantga nisbatan 5,1 s/ga, ko'chatlar 25.06 kuni 30x10x2 sxemada gektariga 666 ming tup qalinlikda ekilgan 2-variantga nisbatan esa 8,5 s/ga yuqori bo'lganligi kuzatildi.

Ko'chatlar 5-iyul muddatida 30x10x3 ekish sxemasida gektariga 999 ming tup qalinshlikda ekilgan 6-variantda don hosildorligi o'rganilganida yillar bo'yicha o'rtacha 74,3 s/ga ni tao'kil etib, shu muddatda ko'chatlar 30x10x1 sxemada gektariga 333 ming tup qalinligida ekilgan 4-variantga nisbatan don hosildorligi 1,8 s/ga, ko'chatlar 25-iyun kuni 30x10x3 sxemada gektariga 999 ming tup ko'chat qalinligida ekilgan 3-variantga nisbatan esa mos ravishda 7,5 s/ga yuqori bo'lganligi qayd etildi.

Don hosildorligi bo‘yicha olingan natijalardan ko‘rish mumkinki, sholining “Guljaxon” navi ko‘chatlarini 25-iyun muddatida ekilgan variantlarga nisbatan 5-iyul muddatida ekish barcha ekish sxemalarida ham yuqori natija ko‘rsatganligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Tajribalar olib borish mobaynida, ekish sxemalari va muddatlarini sholi o‘simligi hosil elementlarini shakllanishiga katta ta’siri borligi aniqlandi, ya’ni 1 m^2 dagi ko‘chatlar sonini ortishi hosil elementlarini shakllanishiga ularning pishib yetilish darajasini pasayishiga olib kelgan va natijada hosildorlik 6,8-7,4 s/ga pasayib ketganligi aniqlangan.

Tajriba natijalaridan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, Andijon viloyatining o‘tloqi-botqoq tuproqlari sharoitida sholining “Guljaxon” navini iyul oyining birinchi dekadasida gektariga 666 ming tup ya’ni 30x10x2 ekish sxemasida ko‘chat qilib ekib eng yuqori hosil olingan.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalaridan ko‘chat usulida sholi yetishtirishning iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali ekanligini, hamda xo‘jaliklarni moliyaviy iqtisodiy faoliyatini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini alohida ta’kidlash lozim.

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SHOLINING TAKRORIY EKIN SIFATIDA EKISH MUDDATLARI, EKISH SXEMASI VA KO‘CHAT SONINI BARG SATHIGA TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kuzgi bug‘doydan keyin takroriy ekin sifatida sholining “Guljaxon” va “Iskandar” navlarini ko‘chat usulida yetishtirishda sholi o‘simligini o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va hosilini shakllanishiga ekish muddati va sxemalarining ta’siri haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены сведения о влиянии сроков и схем посева на рост, развитие и урожайность растений риса при рассадном возделывании сортов риса «Гульджахан» и «Искандар» в качестве повторной культуры после озимой пшеницы.

Annotation: This article provides information on the effect of planting time and schemes on the growth, development and yield of rice plants in the seedling cultivation of "Guljakhan" and "Iskandar" varieties of rice as a repeated crop after winter wheat.

Kalit so‘zlar: sholi, o‘simlik, “Guljaxon” navi, “Iskandar” navi, ekish, ko‘chat usuli, sxemasi, ko‘chat soni, o‘simliklarning o‘sishi, rivojlanishi, hosildorlik.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Don mahsulotlari, ayniqsa, sholi qadimdan xalqimiz uchun rizq-ro‘z, to‘kin-sochinlik ramzi bo‘lib kelgan. U nafaqat zarur oziq-ovqat mahsulotlaridan biri, balki inson organizmining uglevod va oqsillarga bo‘lgan talabini qondirish manbai, chorvachilik, parrandachilik, baliqchilik kabi sohalarning asosiy ozuqasi hamdir.

Prezidentimizning 2021 yil 2 fevraldagi “Sholi yetishtirishni yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori xalqimiz uchun, eng avvalo, ana shu maqsadga xizmat qilib, dasturxonining to‘kinligini ta’minlashga yanada keng yo‘l ochayotgani bilan muhim. Buning uchun sholi yetishtirish tizimini

takomillashtirish, ichki iste’mol bozorini guruch mahsulotlari bilan barqaror ta’minlash va eksport salohiyatini oshirish, bu borada ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini kuchaytirish hamda suvni tejaydigan texnologiyalarni keng qo‘llashni ta’minlash zarur bo‘ladi.

Dunyo dehqonchiligida keyingi yillarda sholi don hosildorligini oshirishda yangi innovatsion resurstejamkor texnologiyalarni ilmiy asoslangan holda qo‘llash, bir yilda ikki yoki uch marta hosil olish borasida jadal tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, sholidan ekologik toza, mo‘l va sifatli mahsulot yetishtirish uchun mavjud texnologiyalarni takomillashtirish, aniq qishloq xo‘jaligi yuritish tizimiga alohida e’tibor berish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kuzgi boshoqli don va boshqa ertaki ekinlardan bo‘shagan maydonlardan samarali foydalanish, sholi navlari ko‘chatlarini oqilona ekish muddati, sxemasi va ko‘chat sonini aniqlash, agrotexnika elementlarini maqbullashtirish, muhim nazariy va amaliy dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: sholichilikda qishloq ho‘jaligini aniq yuritish tizimini rivojlantirish maqsadida kuzgi bug‘doydan keyin takroriy ekin sifatida sholining “Guljaxon” va “Iskandar” navlarini ko‘chat usulida yetishtirishda sholi o‘simligini o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va hosilini shakllanishiga ekish muddati va sxemalarining ta’sirini aniqlashdan iborat.

Dala tajribalari 2022 yilda Andijon qishloq xo‘jaligi va agrotexnologiyalar instituti huzuridagi axborot maslahat markazi (Extetion sentir) DUK o‘quv tajriba xo‘jaligi dalalarida olib borildi.

Sholi o‘simligi boshqa g‘alla don ekinlarga nisbatan yorug‘likka juda talabchan o‘simlik hisoblanadi. Uning fotosintetik faoliyati juda yuqori bo‘lib, xlorofillning maksimal konsentratsiyasi vegetativ xolatiga o‘tishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Past fotosintetik faoliyat sholida rivojlanish davrlarining gullash va mum pishish davrida sodir bo‘ladi. Eng yuqori fotosintez jadalligi tuplanish davri-donning to‘lishish davriga to‘g‘ri keladi va bu holat o‘simlik barg yuzasining qancha katta yoki kichik bo‘lishiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. O‘simlikning barg yuzasini me’yorda bo‘lishi fotosintez

jarayonini aktiv, yaxshi kechishiga sabab bo‘ladi, har bir o‘simlik uchun kerakli barg yuzasini hosil bo‘lishiga olib keladi.

Qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarining jami, hamma turlarida ham, masalan, sholida ham barg sathining katta bo‘lishi o‘simlikning o‘sish dinamikasiga bevosita bog‘liq hisoblanadi. O‘simlik barglarining vazifasi faqatgina assimilyatsiya jarayonini o‘tabgina qolmasdan, uning hosildorligini oshirishga ham ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi deb ma’lumot bergan (1989) S.K.De Datta [1; 143-169].

O‘zShITI olimlari tomonidan 2012 yilda ishlab chiqilgan ko‘pgina tavsiyanomalarida ma’lumot beril ishicha, sholi o‘simligiga berilayotgan mineral va organik o‘g‘itlar har bir rivojlanish davrlarga bo‘lib, tabaqalashtirilib berib borilsa o‘simliklarda o‘g‘itlarni yaxshi o‘zlashtirib, barg sathini ortishiga sabab bo‘ladi va hosildorlikka ham ijobiy ta’sirini ko‘rsatadi deb ta’kidlagan [3].

Q.K.O‘razmetovning 2012-2014 yilarda Toshkent viloyatida olib borgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida sholi o‘simligining «UzROS-7-13» navini tuplanish fazasida bir o‘simlikdagi barg sathi 194,2-201,7 sm^2, ro‘vaklash fazasida 273,5-282,9 sm^2, pishish fazasiga kelib 199,6-206,5 sm^2 ni tashkil etganligi, sholining ro‘vaklash fazasidan mum pishish fazasigacha fotosintez sof mahsuldorligi oshib borishi, maydon birligidagi o‘simlik tup qalinligining oshib borishi bilan fotosintez sof mahsuldorligi kamayib borishini ta’kidlagan [2; 23-24].

Hind olimlari G.Raghavan Pillai va C.M.Georgelarning xulosalarida ham sholini ko‘chat usulida 10x10 sm sxemada ekilganda mahsuldor poyalar soni yuqori bo‘lgani bilan ro‘vakdagi to‘liq pishgan donlar soni 7-9 donagacha kamayib ketgan. Sholini ko‘chat usulida yetishtirganda ko‘chat qalinligi har bir joyning tuproq-iqlim sharoitlaridan, ekiladigan navidan kelib chikishi kerak. Sholi yetishtiruvchi davlatlar, ya’ni Hindiston, Xitoy va boshqa davlatlarning tajribalariga ko‘ra sholi ko‘chatini qalin ekilishi hosildorlikni 15-20 s/ga oshirishning eng oddiy usuli hisoblanadi deb ta’kidlagan [4; 38-42].

Tajribada sholi o‘simligi barg sathini hisoblash uchun qabul qilingan quydagi formuladan foydalanildi.

$S=L \times H \times 0,802\ sm^2$

Bu yerda, S= bir o‘simlik barglari sathi, (sm^2);

L = barglar uzunligi, (sm); H = barglar eni, (sm);

0,802 = barg sathini hisoblash uchun tuzatish koeffitsienti.

Vishnu M. Bhan and H.K. Pande.

Demak, tadqiqotchilarning tajribalaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, sholi o‘simligining yaxshi o‘sib rivojlanib, ekologik toza, mo‘l va sifatli hosil berishida uning organlaridan biri bo‘lgan barg yuzasi qismining katta bo‘lishi alohida muhim o‘rinni egallaydi.

Tadqiqot ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, iyun oyining uchinchi dekadasida har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilib ekilgan “Guljaxon” navida tuplanish davrida o‘rtacha har bir o‘simlikda barg sathi 73,4 sm^2 ni tashkil etgan.

Har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona o‘simlik 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan variantda bu ko‘rsatkich 73,6 sm^2 ni tashkil qilgan bo‘lsa, har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ekilgan “Iskandar” navi to‘rtinchi variantda tuplash fazasida sholi o‘simligining barg sathi 72,1 sm^2 ni, har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona o‘simlik 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan beshinchi variantda 72,3 sm^2ni tashkil etganligi kuzatildi.

Tajribadan ma’lum bo‘ldiki, sholining tuplanish darajasi yuqori bo‘lganligi hisobiga naychalash va ro‘vaklash fazalarida o‘simlikning barg sathi ortib borgan. Ya’ni iyun oyining birinchi dekadasida har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan “Guljaxon” navida naychalash davrida barg sathi 143,9 sm^2 ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, gektariga 666 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan to‘rtinchi variantda bu ko‘rsatkich 144,2 sm^2ni tashkil etganligi kuzatildi.

1-jadval

Sholining takroriy ekin sifatida ekish muddatlari, ekish sxemasi va ko‘chat sonini barg sathiga ta’siri (2022 y)

Variantlar	Ekish muddati	Ekish sxemasi	Ko‘chat soni	Barg sathi sm²/o‘simlik			
				Tuplash	Naychalash	Ro‘vaklash	Pishish
1	5.06	Guljahon 15x15x1	444	73,4	143,9	192,4	102,6
2		Iskandar 15x15x1	444	72 ,1	142,4	191,1	101,8
3		Iskandar 15x15x1	444	70,7	141,1	190,2	101,1
4	5.06	Guljahon 15x10x1	666	73,6	144,2	193,6	102,7
5		Iskandar 15x10x1	666	72,3	142,6	192,1	101,5
6		Iskandar 15x10x3	666	71,4	141,7	190,3	999,3

Iyun oyining birinchi dekadasida har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ekilgan “Iskandar” navi, ya’ni to‘rtinchi variantda naychalash fazasida sholi o‘simligining barg sathi 142,4 sm^2 ni, har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan beshinchi variantda 142,6 sm^2 ni tashkil etganligi aniqlandi.

Agar e’tibor beradigan bo‘lsak, ekish muddatlari orasida uncha katta farq bo‘lmadi. Ammo, ekish sxemalari va 1 m^2 dagi ko‘chatlar soni bo‘yicha farqlar sezilgan. Olingan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, sholining “Iskandar” navi naychalash davrida har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 bo‘lgan variantlarda har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x10x1 bo‘lgan variantlarga nisbatan barg sathi 2,1-5 sm^2 yuqori bo‘lgan. Chunki sholining hosildorligi maydon birligidagi ko‘chat soni bilan balki, maydon birligidagi mahsuldor poyalar soni bilan belgilanadi va bu ko‘rsatkich ko‘chat usulida sholi yetishtirishda ham hosildorlikni belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Ma’lum bir maydonda mahsuldor poyalar va unga mos ravishda barglar soni va yuzasi qancha katta va keng bo‘lsa, hosildorlik shuncha yuqori bo‘ladi. Sholining boshqa g‘alla-don ekinlaridan alohida ajralib turadigan xislati bu dala maydonida ko‘chat soni kam bo‘lishiga qaramasdan tuplanish darajasini yuqori bo‘lganligi sababli daladagi hosil beruvchi poyalarning sonini oshishi hosildorlikni ham ortishiga sabab bo‘lishini kuzatdik.

Eng yuqori ko‘rsatkich sholining ro‘vaklash fazasida bir o‘simlikning barg sathi ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lib iyun oyining uchinchi dekadasi har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilib ekilgan “Guljaxon” navida 192,4 sm^2 ni tashkil etgan. Sholi har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan ikkinchi variantda bu ko‘rsatkich 193,6 sm^2 bo‘lganligi aniqlandi.

Iyun oyining uchinchi dekadasida har gektar maydonga 444 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x15x1 sxemada ekilgan “Iskandar” navi ikkinchi variantda ro‘vak chiqarish fazasida sholi o‘simligining barg sathi 191,1 sm^2 ni, gektariga 666 ming dona o‘simlik bo‘lgan ya’ni 15x10x1 sxemada ko‘chat qilingan beshinchi variantda 192,1 sm^2 ni tashkil etdi.

5 iyunda ekilgan sholi o‘simligini barg sathi ko‘chat qilinligidan qat’iy nazar pishish davrida gektariga 444 ming dona/ga bo‘lgan 15x15x1 ekish sxemasidagi “Iskandar” sholi navining ko‘rsatkichlari qolgan har gektar maydonga 666 ming dona/ga bo‘lgan 15x10x1 variantiga nisbatan 1,2-3,8 sm^2 ga yuqori bo‘lgan. Ekish sxemalari va 1 m^2 dagi ko‘chatlar soni bo‘yicha farqlar sezilgan. Olingan ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, sholining “Iskandar” navi naychalash davrida ekish sxemasi 15x15x1 bo‘lgan variantlarda ekish sxemasi 15x10x1 ga nisbatan barg sathi 2,1-5 sm^2 yuqori bo‘lgan.

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Eslatma! **“Interpretation and researches”** xalqaro ilmiy jurnaliga kiritilgan maqolalardagi raqamlar, ma’lumotlar haqqoniyligiga va keltirilgan iqtiboslar to‘g‘riligiga mualliflar shaxsan javobgardirlar.

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