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problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and
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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

INNOVATSIYANING GNOSEOLOGIK VA IJTIMOIIY-FALSAFIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada innovatsiya falsafasining maqsadi va vazifalari yangilik, izlanish va ijod qilishga qaratilgan faoliyatning xususiyatlari, innovatsiya falsafasi mohiyatan gnoseologik voqelik, ya'ni insonning bilishga, o'rganishga qaratilgan say'-harakatlarini ekanligi aks ettirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Innovatsiya, gnoseologik voqelik, radikalizm, ssiyentiv mohiyat, tarbiya, innovasion tafakkur, innovasion g'oyalar.

Kirish. Innovasion muhitning o'ziga xos muhim xususiyati har bir talaba-yoshlarning ijodiy potentsiali va innovasion tafakkurining rivojlantirishga qaratilgan omillari - hayot, tarbiya, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash sintezi ekanligi bilan ham bog'liq. Bunday muhit innovasion pedagogikaning asosiy prinsiplarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishning murakkab shakli bo'lib, kelajakda mutaxassislarni sifatli bilimlar olishidan manfaatdor ob'yektlarning sa'y-harakatlarini muvofiqlashtirishga imkon beradigan ta'lim muassasasining yagona ta'lim makonidir. Innovasion o'quv muhitining muhim ko'rsatkichi shundaki, u avvalo yosh avlod uchun shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi kerak. Innovasion o'quv muhitining ma'nosi "barcha zarur kuchlar" ayniqsa yoshlarning ijodiy salohiyatini rivojlantirish uchun munosib shart-sharoit yaratish va shu asosda kasbiy tayyorgarlik va martaba uchun zamin yaratishdir. Innovasion ta'lim muhitining ijtimoiy ma'nosi raqobatbardosh mutaxassis tayyorlashdir. Faoliyat yondashuviga asoslanib, biz yoshlarning innovasion tafakkurini shakllantirishdagi muvaffaqiyati ularning kasbga yo'naltirilgan innovasion faoliyatning muhim shakllariga qo'shilishiga bog'liq deb hisoblaymiz. Buning uchun universitet innovasion tafakkurini yuksaltiruvchi tashkilotlar samarali faoliyat yuritadi. Bular jumlasiga yoshlar tashabbuslari markazi (pedagogik va ko'ngilli guruhlar), yosh olimlar va talabalar kengashi, texnik dizayn laboratoriyalari, studiyalar va ustaxonalar, bahs-munozaralar olib boruvchi klublari va boshqalarni kiritishimiz mumkin. Ushbu uyushmalar innovasion tafakkurni shakllantirishga hissa qo'shadi. Shuning bilan bir qatorda "innovasion tafakkurning psixologik zaminida obrazlar, ma'nolar va hukmlarning ixtiyoriy assosiatsiyasi, bir-biriga semantik ta'siri, buning natijasida esa, til va tafakkur qoidalari, qonunlari doirasida yangi obrazlar va tasavvurlarni hosil bo'lishi yotadi". Jamiyatda ijodiy o'zini o'zi boshqarish usullarini o'zlashtirgan talaba-yoshlarni olimlik darajasiga olib chiqadi. Masalan, bahs-munozaralar olib boruvchi klublar yig'ilishlari malakali professor-o'qituvchilar tomonidan ta'limning dolzarb masalalarini hal qiluvchi

olimlar, shuningdek, umumiy yoki qo‘shimcha ta‘lim muassasalaridan jalb qilinadigan pedagogik jarayonning innovasion modellarini yaratadigan innovasion tafakkur qilish qobiliyatiga ega pedagog xodimlar ham taklif etiladi.

Asosiy qism. Bugun innovatsiyani qanday tushunish kerak, degan savolga turlicha javoblar berilmoqda. Ba‘zan har qanday yangilik, avtodetallarni almashtirish yoki takomillashtirishga qaratilgan rasionalizatorlik takliflari, hatto talabani chala-chappi yozilgan maqolasini ham innovatsiya tarzida taqdim etish hollari ko‘zga tashlanadi. Bunday yondashuvga e‘tiroz bildirib, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor V.Alimasov yozadi: “Men innovatsiyani avtodetallarni takomillashtirishga qaratilgan rasionalizatorlik takliflari bilan qiyoslamalik tarafdoriman. Bugun OAV va adabiyotlarda hatto maktab o‘quvchisining yoki 1-bosqich bakalavriat talabasining sh‘yeriy mashqlarini ham innovatsiya deb atash odatga aylanmoqda. Innovatsiya, men uchun, sohani o‘zgartirishga, uni mutlaq yangi pog‘onaga ko‘tarishga qodir ijod va yaratish, kreativ faollikdir. Aks holda unga yangi voqelik sifatida qarashga hojat yo‘q, u navbatdagi so‘z o‘yiniga aylanadi.

Innovatsiya falsafasi gnoseologiyaga oid ilmiy faoliyat. Shuning uchun bilish jarayonini aks ettiradi. Inson yon-atrofnii bilib yoki anglashga intilib, yangilik yaratadilar. Ko‘p hollarda u yangilik yaratmaydi, bor olamni o‘zicha anglaydi, biladi. Uning bu xususiyati yangilikka o‘chligidan, trivial, siyqa qarashlar uni tezda hayotdan, yon-atrofdan bezdiradi. Bugun ijtimoiy borliq yangilanib, evrilib turishni o‘zining mavjudligi, taraqqiyot prinsipiga aylantirgan. “Insoniyat oldida, - deb yozadi K.Popper, - kimdir yoki nimadir tomonidan oldindan belgilangan yagona istiqbol emas, balki cheksiz istiqbollarni mavjud”.¹⁴ Ushbu “cheksiz istiqbollarni” insonni yangi-yangi muammolarga, to‘siqlarga duch etadi, bu esa, o‘z navbatida, insonni mudom yangilik izlashga undaydi. “Cheksiz istiqbollarni” negizida yangilik innovatsiya izlash yotishini innovatsiya falsafasi ochib beradi.

Innovatsiya falsafasining navbatdagi ijtimoiy funksiyasi ilmiy-texnikaviy bilimlarni ommalashtirishga, ular bilan yoshlarni qurollantirishga xizmat qilishdir. Har bir ilm-fan sohasi o‘z ob‘yekti va predmetini targ‘ib etishi orqali ilmiy qadriyatlarga aylanadi. Ilmiy qadriyat bo‘lishga intilmaydigan ta‘limot, nazariya, tafakkur yo‘q. Innovatsiya falsafasi ham bundan istisno emas. Demak, innovatsiya falsafasi ilmiy va texnik bilimlarni ijtimoiy ongga olib kiradi, singdiradi.

Metodlar. Innovatsiya falsafasining maqsadi va vazifalari yangilik, izlanish va ijod qilishga qaratilgan faoliyatning xususiyatlari belgilab beradi. Bu maqsad va vazifalar turlicha bo‘lishi tabiiy hol, ammo ular doimiy tarzda an‘anaviy yondashishlarga, tartiblar va qarashlarga yangilik olib kirishga qaratilgan faoliyat turini, g‘oyalar va yondashishlarni tadqiq etadi.

Innovatsiya falsafasi mohiyatan gnoseologik voqelik, ya‘ni insonning bilishga, o‘rganishga qaratilgan say‘-harakatlarini aks ettiradi. Shunday ekan, u gnoseologiyaga o‘z hissasini qo‘shadi, uni ilmiy, ijodiy va sosial izlanishlarni o‘rganishdan olgan qarashlar, yondashishlar va tafsilotlar bilan boyitadi. Uning gnoseologik ob‘yekti – yangilik, yangilikni izlashga qaratilgan faoliyat.

¹⁴ Поппер К. Открытое общество и его враги. – Москва: Культурная инициатива. 1992.

Hamma yangilik ham innovatsiya bo'la olmaydi. Masalan, stol ustidagi ruchkani chapdan o'ng tomonga siljitib qo'ysangiz, makonda (stol ustida) ma'lum bir yangilik qilgan bo'lasiz, yangi bir makon yaratgan bo'lasiz. Bunday yangilik hali innovatsiya emas. Innovatsiya an'anaviy tasavvurlarni, yondashish va ish uslubini o'zgartirishi, yangi elementlar bilan boyitishi kerak. Shu nuqtai nazardan innovatsiyadagi radikalizmni inkor etish qiyin. Tradikalizmni nima bilandir o'zgartirish, boyitish innovasion g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va yondashishlarni vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Ijtimoiy hayotning atributlariga aylangan yangiliklarni topish oson emas, ammo innovatsiya falsafasida ularni nafaqat empirik tajribalardan, avvalo sub'yektiv voqelikdan, ya'ni ijodkorlar, innovatorlar va reformatorlar ongidan qidiradi. Bu shaxslar yaratgan, ishlab chiqqan g'oyalar, konsepsiya va yondashishlar nazariy ishlanmalar sifatida hayotga taqdim etilgan bo'ladi. Ana shu tavsiyalar o'rganiladi, ulardagi ilmiy yangilik ochib beriladi.

Innovatsiya falsafasining xususiy tadqiqot usullariga eksprement, ilmiy-texnik ishlanmalarni joriy etish, bevosita kuzatish, ob'yektiv tahlil, prognostik reja, foyda olish, samaradorlik indeksi, o'sish indeksi kabilar kiradi. Falsafaning umumiy tadqiqot usullari, ya'ni kompleks yondashuv, tizimli-funksional tahlil, analiz va sintez, nazariy modellashtirish kabilar innovatsiya falsafasining ham tadqiqot usullaridir.

Innovatsiya falsafasining navbatdagi ijtimoiy funksiyasi uning davr talablari, islohotlar, jamiyatning strategik maqsadi bilan bog'liqligidadir. "Har qanday nazariyaning vujudga kelishi, – deb yozadi falsafa fanlari doktori, professor X.Haydarov, – va uning uzul – kesil tekshiruvdan o'tishi, vaqt jihatidan bir – biridan ajralgan bo'ladi, chunki oliy darajadagi umumlashtirilgan bilimning, ya'ni nazariyaning chin yoki yolg'onligini birdaniga va bilvosita aniqlash mumkin emas. Ko'p hollarda, bunday bilimlarning haqiqiyliги ma'lum maqsadni belgilash orqali tekshirib ko'riladi. Shu ma'noda, islohotlar konsepsiyasi haqidagi qarashlarimizning to'g'riligini tekshirib ko'rish uchun, islohotlarning har bir bosqichida belgilangan maqsad va vazifalardan kelib chiqib, u yoki bu ijtimoiy tizimdagi jarayonlarga nisbatan ana shu vazifalar asosida amaliy ta'sir ko'rsatib, belgilangan maqsadga erishsak, demak, islohotlar jarayonida biz foydalangan qoida, nazariya va konsepsiyalar to'g'ri bo'lib chiqadi".¹⁵

Mazkur metodologik ahamiyatga ega fikrdan kelib chiqsak, innovatsiya falsafasi davrning, islohotlarning har bir bosqichidagi maqsad va vazifalar bilan aniqlashtirilib, boyitib boriladigan ilmiy izlanish. Uning hayot dinamikasiga muvofiqlashib, maqsad va vazifalarini yangilab turishi tabiiy holdir. Aynan shu xislati bilan uning o'zi innovasion voqelikka, izlanishga aylanadi. Gyotening "Quruq gapdir har qanday g'oya mangu tirik hayot daraxti", degan fikri ilm-fanning davr, tarixiy bosqich talablariga muvofiqlashib, evrilib borishiga oiddir.¹⁶

Xulosa.

¹⁵Haydarov X. Islohotlar qonuniyati. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston. 2010.

¹⁶Gete I.V. Faust. – Toshkent: G'.G'ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san'at nashriyoti. 1985.

Umuman olganda innovatsiyalarga berilgan ta'riflarni tahlil qilib unga ikki yondashuv mavjudligini aytish mumkin. Birinchisiga, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirishga yoki mahsulotga "tovar" ko'rishini berishga yordam beruvchi o'zgarishlar, ikkinchisiga, bozorda mavjud bo'lmagan talabni qondirishga yo'naltiriladigan yangi mahsulotni yaratishga qaratilgan intellektual faoliyat.¹⁷ Ba'zi bir mualliflar ular qatoriga g'oyani, ishlanmani amaliyotga joriy etish hamda u bilan bog'liq moliyaviy ta'minot jarayonini ham kiritadi.¹⁸ Mazkur yondashuvlar va talqinlarda hech qanday ziddiyat yo'q, ammo ularning har biri o'zining ilmiy qiziqishi va ob'yektining xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib u yoki bu jihatlarga urg'u beradi. Innovatsiyaning ssiyentiv mohiyati esa o'sha, ya'ni u g'oya, tafakkur, ilmiy izlanish va ushbu omillarni amaliyotga, inson va jamiyat hayotiga, ijtimoiy munosabatlarga joriy etishga qaratilgan empirik faoliyatdir.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LANGUAGE TRANSLATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Annotation: This article provides an in-depth analysis of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of language translation, exploring both its transformative opportunities and associated challenges. It examines the evolution from statistical machine translation to neural machine translation and transformer-based models, highlighting improvements in accuracy, fluency, and contextual understanding. The article discusses key issues including translation of idiomatic expressions, low-resource languages, cultural nuance, bias, and ethical considerations related to data privacy and inclusivity. Human-AI collaboration, multimodal translation, and post-editing strategies are also explored. The study concludes that while AI significantly enhances accessibility and efficiency in translation, careful oversight, ethical data management, and human expertise remain essential to ensure accurate, culturally sensitive, and equitable translations.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Language Translation, Neural Machine Translation, Transformer Models, Multilingual Communication, Idiomatic Expression, Low-Resource Languages, Cultural Nuance, Bias, Ethical AI, Human-AI Collaboration, Multimodal Translation

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in the field of language translation, offering unprecedented opportunities for cross-linguistic communication while also presenting complex challenges. Over the past two decades, advances in machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), and neural network architectures have enabled AI systems to perform translation tasks that were previously limited to human linguists. Modern AI-based translation technologies, such as neural machine translation (NMT) and transformer-based models, are capable of producing contextually accurate translations in real-time,