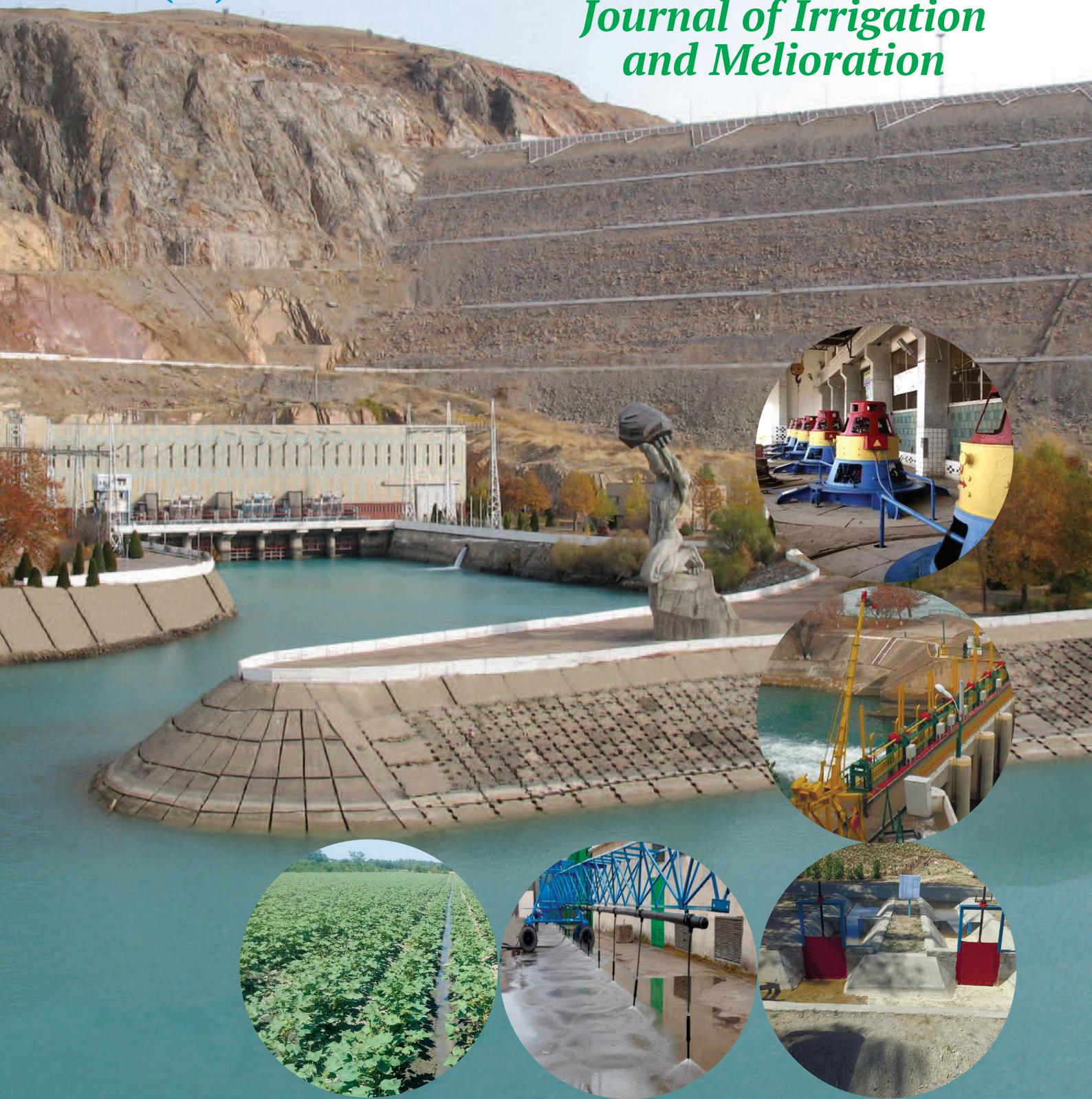


IRRIGATSIYA va MELIORATSIYA

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF ESP TEACHING VIA METHODICAL PROVISION AT TECHNICAL INSTITUTION: SPECIALISM-ORIENTED ENGLISH VIA AGRICULTURE

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Аннотация

In the given article the ways that ESP combines subject matter and English language teaching is discussed. This approach can be highly motivating for students because students are able to apply what they learn in their English classes to their main field of study, whether it be law, computing, business, tourism, etc. Being able to use the vocabulary and structures that they learn in a meaningful context reinforces what is taught and increases their motivation. Nevertheless, ESP concentrates more on language in context than on teaching grammar and language structures. Additionally, the ways of teaching English in ESL classes and the importance of Teaching English for Specific Purposes especially Agriculture-related English are also illustrated.

Key words: ESP (English for Specific Purposes), Agriculture-related English, ESP learners, dictionary, specialty, specialism, EGP(English for General Purposes), vocabulary, matching, guessing words, gap fill, ESL (English as a Second Language).

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ESP ПОСРЕДСТВОМ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ В ТЕХНИЧЕСКОМ УЧРЕЖДЕНИИ: АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ НА СЕЛЬСКОГОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация

В статье обсуждены способы, которые ESP объединяет предметную дисциплину и преподавание английского языка. Такой подход может быть мотивирующим для студентов, потому что они могут применять изученное на занятиях английского, в своей области деятельности, будь то юриспруденция, информатика, бизнес, туризм. Возможность использовать словарный запас и структуры, которые изучают в осмысленном контексте, укрепляет знания и повышает их мотивацию. Тем не менее, ESP больше концентрируется на языке в контексте, чем на преподавании грамматики и языковых структур. Кроме того, показаны способы преподавания английского языка в классах ESL и её важность для конкретных целей, особенно английского языка, связанного с сельским хозяйством.

Ключевые слова: (английский для специальных целей) ESP, английский ориентированный на сельское хозяйство, пополняющий словарный запас, специальность, английский для общих целей, сопоставление, заполнение пропущенных мест, (английский как второй язык) ESL.

ТЕХНИК МУАССАСАДА УСЛУБИЙ ЁРДАМ ОРҚАЛИ ESP ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ: ҚИШЛОҚ ҲЎЖАЛИГИ ИХТИСОСЛИГИГА ЙЎНАЛТИРИЛГАН ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ

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Abstract

Мақолада ESP фан ва инглиз тилини ўқитишини бирлаштириш усуллари мұхокама қилинади. Бу ёндашув талабалар учун жуда рағбатлантирувчи бўлиши мумкин, чунки талабалар инглиз тили дарсларида ўрганганларини ўзларининг асосий таълим соҳаларида, хоҳ у ҳуқуқ, информатика, бизнес, туризм ва ҳоказоларда кўллашлари мумкин. Луғат ва тузилемалардан фойдаланиш имконияти уларга ўргатилган билимларни мустахкамлайди ва уларнинг мотивациясини оширади. Бироқ, ўқитишида ESP грамматика ва тил тузилемаларини ўргатишдан кўра контекстда тилга кўпроқ эътибор беради. Шунингдек, ESL синфларида инглиз тилини ўргатиш усулларини ва инглиз тилини аниқ мақсадларда, айниқса, қишлоқ ҳўжалигига оид инглиз тилини ўргатишнинг аҳамияти ифодаланади.

Таянч сўзлар: (Махсус мақсадлар учун инглиз тили) ESP, инглиз тили қишлоқ ҳўжалиги йўналишида, лугатни ривожлантириш, мутахассислик, умумий мақсадлар учун инглиз тили, таққослаш, бўш жойларни тўлдириш, (инглиз тили иккинчи тил сифатида) ESL.



Introduction. It is a not a secret to anyone that English language is being widely used in all spheres of life. English language can be explored in two ways: EGP (English for General Purposes) and ESP (English for Specific English). From the point of view how English language should be taught at non-philological or ESP Institution, it is important to think about the students needs and outcomes (Fig.1). First of all, it is undeniable fact that ESP is much more effective for students, learning English for different purposes, such as English for Business, English for Medicine, English for Management and others. As our ESP teachers work at Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, our students prefer Agriculture-oriented English as it provides with skills that meet the requirements of labor market [1,2,3,4].

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № PD-4947 "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and December 10, 2012 № PD-1875 "On Measures for Further Improvement" system of teaching foreign languages" Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 124, dated May 8, 2013" On approval of the state standard of education in foreign languages of the continuous education system ", Action strategy February 3, 20211" Five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 " on the basis of Resolution № PD-6155 "On the State Program for the Implementation of Education", as well as other regulations in this area. In all higher educational institutions a number of activities are carried out on the basis of tasks to ensure the quality of education [5,6].

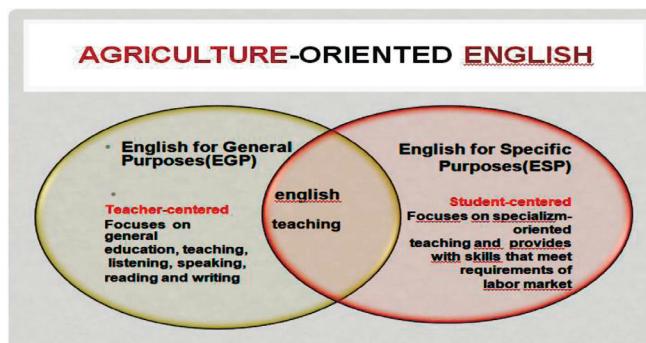


Fig.1. Marginal influence of factors influencing the rate of mastery of subjects by students

Material and methods. Thinking carefully about the etymology of the term agriculture, it is important to mention about from what language the term "Agriculture" was taken and what it means. The word "agro" is a Latin word, which means the cultivation of fields in order to grow crops. Writing about the role of agriculture in our life, it is interesting to note that Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil, growing crops and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics. Cotton, wool, and leather are all agricultural products. Besides that, agriculture also provides wood for construction and paper products.(Fig 2), [7, 8, 9, 10].

While informing the importance of agriculture, it is essential to teach basic knowledge about the process of Agriculture. It starts from Preparation of Soil, Sowing, Adding fertilizers, Irrigation, Protecting from weeds, Harvesting and ends with Storage.(Fig 3), [11, 12, 13, 14].

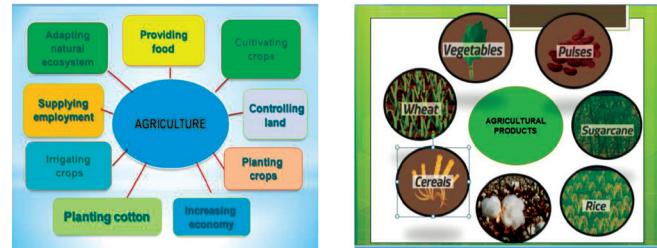


Fig.2. Agriculture and Agricultural products

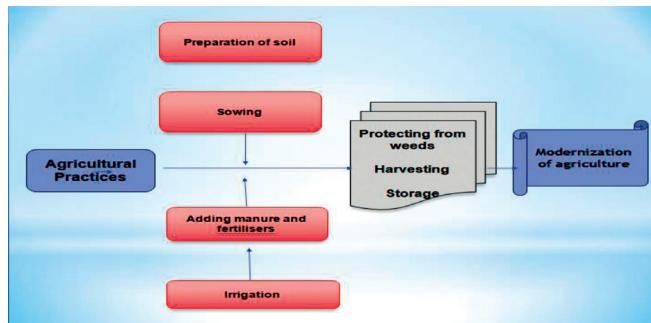


Fig.3. Agricultural practices

Further and even more importantly, we should have a clear picture about the relationship of Agriculture and Environment, as environment can effect to agriculture due to Global warming, Heavy rain falls, Floods and Land Sliding and others [15, 16, 17, 18].

It is important to suggest that effective methods on teaching Agriculture include the following:

- 1.Task-based projects;
- 2.Group Discussions;
- 3.Panel discussions;
- 4.Digital Illustrations;
- 5.Problem-solving;
- 6.Video/audio Recording;
- 7.Lecture;
- 8.Laboratory;
- 9.Field trips
- 10.Survey

Any time students practice English, they will probably need to use Present Tenses for the actions in agriculture as a revision of grammar through the content. Definitely, verb is the main part of speech, that shows the tense. Let's observe the usage of the verb PLANT in four Present tenses such as Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous. It is known to everyone that Present Simple is used to talk about:

- 1.Permanent situations;
- 2.Things,which happen often or repeatedly;
- 3.Facts of nature or science;
- 4.Timetables.

Talking about the structure, it is important to mention about the formation of positive, negative and question forms:

1) For using positive form, it should be followed Subject plus Verb1 plus Object. In the third person singular it is important to remember about adding -s,-es endings to Verb1.

2) In negative form, usually auxiliary verbs do and does are used. While forming negative sentence, it is enough to add particle "not" to auxiliary verbs such as do and does.

3) In question form, usually put do and does should be

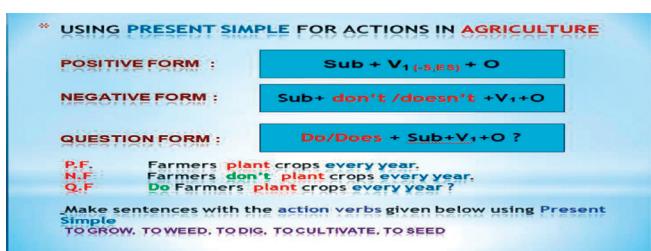


Fig.4. Use of Present Simple in teaching Agriculture

placed before the subject.(Fig.4).

It is clear that Present Continuous is used to talk about:

1. Something that is happening in progress now.; 2. Changes and developments; 3.Temporary situations.

It is important to know that all continuous tenses require TO BE and Verb 1 and ing.

- 1) In positive form: Subject plus auxiliary verb to be plus Verb1 plus ing. 2) In negative form “not” is added to auxiliary verb. 3) In question form the place of to be before the subject. (Fig.5)

USING PRESENT CONTINUOUS IN AGRICULTURE

POSITIVE FORM : S + to be (am/is/are) + V_{1+ING} +O

NEGATIVE FORM : S + to be (am/is/are) + not + V_{1+ING} +O

QUESTION FORM : To be (am/is/are) + S + V_{1+ING} +O ?

P.F. Farmers are planting crops these days.
N.F. Farmers aren't planting these days.
Q.F. Are Farmers planting crops these days?

Make sentences with the action verbs given below in Present Continuous
TO GROW, TO WEED, TO DIG, TO CULTIVATE, TO SEED

Fig.5.Use of Present Continuous in teaching Agriculture

It is clear that Present Perfect is used to talk about:1. Actions, which started in the past and continue now; 2.Actions in the past when the time is not finished; 3.Recent events, which are related to the present [18, 19, 20, 21].

In this tense the structure formation is the following :

- 1) Subject plus auxiliary verbs have and has plus Verb3 (past participle).
- 2) In negative form “not” is added to auxiliary verbs.
- 3) In question form we put have and has before the subject. (Fig.6).

USING PRESENT PERFECT IN AGRICULTURE

POSITIVE FORM : S+have/has+ V₃ +O

NEGATIVE FORM : S+have/has+ not+ V₃ +O

QUESTION FORM : Have/Has + S+ V₃ +O ?

P.F. Farmers have already planted crops.
N.F. Farmers haven't planted crops yet.
Q.F. Have farmers planted crops yet?

Make sentences with the action verbs given below using Present Perfect
TO GROW, TO WEED, TO DIG, TO CULTIVATE, TO SEED

Fig.6. Use of Present Perfect in teaching Agriculture

It is clear that Present Perfect Continuous is used to talk about:

1. Actions that started in the past and are continuing now;
2. When the results of a recent activities are mentioned;
3. When the repetition or duration of an action is emphasized.

For the formation the following structures should be used:

- 1) In positive form Subject plus auxiliary verbs have and has plus been (which is the third form of to be) plus Verb1 and ing.
- 2) In negative form “not” is added after auxiliary verbs auxiliary verbs have and has.
- 3) In question form the places of Have and Has are before the subject.(Fig.7), [22, 23, 24]

Results and Discussion. Additionally, some information about effective techniques in ESP teaching, especially, agriculture-related vocabulary. It is preferable for students to improve specialism-related terms through the activities such

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN AGRICULTURE

POSITIVE FORM : S+have/has+been+ V_{1+ING} +O

NEGATIVE FORM : S+have/has+not+been+ V_{1+ING} +O

QUESTION FORM : Have/Has +S+been+ V_{1+ING} +O ?

P.F. Farmers have been planting crops for a long time.
N.F. Farmers have been planting crops for a long time.
Q.F. Have farmers been planting crops for a long time?

Make sentences with the action verbs given below using Present Perfect Continuous
TO GROW, TO WEED, TO DIG, TO CULTIVATE, TO SEED

Fig.7.Use of Present Perfect Continuous in teaching Agriculture

as matching the words with suitable nouns and distribution of terms into categories and gap filling tasks would be beneficial for learners in enhancing vocabulary skills.(Fig.8), [25, 26, 27].

MATCH THE WORDS INTO CATEGORIES

FOOD	WHEAT, BARLEY, CORN
CROP	CARROT, POTATO, TOMATO
VEGETABLE	SHEEP, COW, BULL
LIVESTOCK	MILK, BREAD, MEAT

Read the text and fill with suitable terms:
branch, growth, food, cultivation, crops, food, Industry, land, production.

*Agriculture is an important of economy. Economic..... of any country depends on the development of agriculture. It supplies people with and clothing and ...with raw materials. Agriculture means of fields in order to grow crops. Now agriculture also includes the use of to breed farm animals. Crop and animal are highly developed branches of agriculture.

Fig.8. Effective techniques in ESP teaching

Conclusion. By way of conclusion, it can be suggested that from the apart from techniques outlined above, self-assessment for Checking comprehension for ESP learners can be effective as well. It is important to harmoniously implement technological processes at different stages of learning English using information and communication technologies. For this, it is advisable to use different simulation. In the course of the study, it was found that the analysis of modeling results works according to the technology of "cooperative learning". To develop the communication skills of students in English with the help of information and communication technologies, a special group was invited to study the problem "Technical inspection of agricultural machinery". As the object of the global problem, the audience chose the topic related to an environmental problem associated with agriculture and crop cultivation. The project "We Comply with Safety Rules" was organized in the form of video discussion. According to him, representatives of various groups expressed their views on the solution of environmental problems in the cultivation of crops and in this regard. In the course of the video discussion, recommendations were prepared for the agro-security authorities, which reflected the ways of solving the problems studied. Taking into account these results, it was concluded that the design method is relevant in the educational process and develops the direction of communication.

Agriculture should be taught in elementary and junior high schools, according to agricultural educators .Teachers in elementary and junior high schools, on the other hand, found it difficult to teach agriculture .When elementary and junior high school instructors tried to include agriculture into their lessons, they used outmoded resources and taught old beliefs. Although many factors contribute to the difficulties instructors encounter in successfully integrating agriculture into their

classes, teacher attitudes and schema about agriculture are likely to have an impact on whether or not they teach agriculture. If instructors are more likely to teach subject and

engage in activities that they believe will benefit their pupils, a study of what elementary and junior high teachers think and believe about integrating agriculture is necessary.

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"IRRIGATSIYA VA MELIORATSIYA" журналида чоп этиш учун мақолаларни расмийлаштириш бўйича умумий қўйиладиган КОИДАЛАР ВА ТАЛАБЛАР

"Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya" илмий-техник журнали Ўзбекистон Матбуот ва ахборот агентлиги томонидан 2015 йил 4 марта рўйхатдан ўтказилган (гувоннома №0845).

Журнал мусассислари: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш муҳандислари институти. Халқаро стандарт серия рақами - ISSN 2181-1369. "Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya" илмий-техник журнали Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий аттестация комиссияси Президиумининг 2015 йил 22 декабрдаги №219/5-сонли қарори билан 05.00.00 - Техника фанлари, 06.00.00 - Қишлоқ хўжалиги фанлари, 08.00.00 - Иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича диссертация натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган. "Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya" илмий-техник журнали бир йилда 4 марта – ҳар чорак якунлари билан чоп этилади. Мақолаларини чоп этиучи музалифлардан мақолалар учун тўловлар талаб этилмайди.

1. ЭТИКА МЕЪЁРЛАРИ ВА МУАЛЛИФЛИК ҲУҶУҚИ

Тахририята тақдим этилган материаллар илгари бошқа нашрларда чоп этилган ёки бошқа нашрларда кўриб чиқилаётган бўлмаслиги керак. Шунинг учун музалиф тахририята ушбу шаклда нашр этиш учун тақдим этган материалини барча ҳаммуалифлар ва иш бажарилган ташкилотномидан кафолатланиши керак. Нашрга қабул қилинган мақолани журнал тахририятининг ёзма розилигисиз уларни бошқа тилларга таржима қилиб такroran чоп этимаслик кафолатни олади. Шунингдек, музалиф журналинг этика меъёрлари билан танишганлиги, розилиги ва келтирилган барча масъулиятларни зиммасига олганлигини тасдиқлаши керак.

"Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya" илмий-техник журнали eLIBRARY.RU – Россия илмий иктибослик индекси (РИНЦ) базасига киритилганлиги ва бошқа йирик нашриётлар билан ҳамкорлик алоқаларини кенгайтираётганини учун мақолалар истисносиз журналинг веб-саҳифасида очик эълон килинади.

2. "IRRIGATSIYA VA MELIORATSIYA" ИЛМИЙ-ТЕХНИК ЖУРНАЛИДА ЁРИТИЛУВЧИ МАВЗУЛАР:

- Ирригация ва мелиорация;
- Гидротехника иншоотлари ва насос станциялари;
- Ирригация ва мелиорация ишларини механизациялаш;
- Қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш;
- Қишлоқ ва сув хўжалигини электрлаштириш ва автоматлаштириш;
- Сув хўжалиги иқтисоди ва ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш;
- Сув хўжалиги соҳаси учун қадрлар тайёрлаш;
- Ирригация ва мелиорация соҳасида амалга оширилаётган ислоҳотлар.

"Irrigatsiya va melioratsiya" илмий-техник журнали тахририята умумий шарҳдан ва ахборот шаклидаги илмий мақолаларни нашр учун қабул қилимайди. Тахририята тақдим этилаёттан кўлёзма бўйича музалиф илмий-тадқиқот иши олиб бораётган ташкилот раҳбариятининг ўйланма хати, мақолани чоп этиши мумкинлиги хакидаги эксперт хulosasi ҳамда тақриз бўлиши керак.

3. МАҚОЛАНИНГ ЁЗИЛИШ ТИЛИ, ТУЗИЛИШИ ВА ТАРКИБИ

Мақолалар ўзбек, рус ва инглиз тилларида қабул қилинади. Мақола кенг омма учун тушунарли тилда, грамматика қоидаларига амал қилган ҳолда ёзилган бўлиши керак. Мақола ўзида муйян илмий тадқиқотнинг туталган чимларини ёки унинг босқичларини ифодалаши зарур. Сарлавҳа мақоланинг мазмуни тўғрисида ахборот бера олиши, имкон қадар киска бўлиши ва умумий сўзлардан иборат бўлиб колмаслиги керак. Одатда илмий мақолада қўйидагилар бўлиши керак:

- универсал ўнлик таснифи (ЎЎТ), мақоланинг сарлавҳаси (уч тилда), аннотацияси (уч тилда), таянч сўзлар (уч тилда), кириш, кўриб чиқилаётган музамминг ҳозирги ҳолатининг таҳлили ва манбаҳаларга ҳаволалар, масаланинг қўйилиши, ечиш усули (устублари), натижалар таҳлили ва мисоллар, хуласа, фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати, музалиф(лар) тўғрисида мавзумот.

Мақолада одатда қабул қилинган атамалардан фойдаланиш, янги атама киритганда, албатта уни аник асослаб бериш керак. Физик катталикларнинг ўлчов бирликлари Халқаро ўлчамлар тизими (СИ) га мос бўлиши керак. Журналга илгари ёзган қилинмаган мақолалар қабул қилинади. Мақолада музалиф ўзининг ишларига ҳаволалар сони ҳаддан зиёд ошириб юбормаслиги, кўпли билан 20–25 foizgacha бўлиши тавсия этилади. Агар ўз ишига ҳаволалар сони кўпайиб кетса, бу ҳолатни асослаб бериши керак. Тахририят қўйирмачилик (плагиат), ўзгатларнинг ишларини ўзлаштириб олишга салбий қарайди. Шунинг учун музалифлардан ишга жиддий муносабатда бўлиши ва ҳавола килиш қоидаларига бўйсуниши: квадрат қавс ичидаги библиографик ҳаволани қўйишни ёддан цикармаслиги сўралади.

4. МАҚОЛАГА ҚЎЙИЛАДИГАН ТЕХНИК ТАЛАБЛАР

Мақоланинг сарлавҳаси, музалиф (лар) ва уларнинг лавозими, илмий даражаси ва иш жойи, аннотация, таянч сўзлар (уч тилда) бир устунда ёзилади. Мақоланинг қолган матнлари икки устунда ёзилади. Мақола MS Word 2003–2010 матн мухарририда ёзилиши ва кўйидаги кўрсаткичларга мувофиқ катъий расмийлаштирилиши керак: - A4 форматда, матн саҳифасининг чеккаларида 2 см. дан жой қолдирилади, Times New Roman шрифтида, мақола учун шрифт ҳажми - 12 пт, жадваллар бундан мустасон, жадваллар учун шрифт ҳажми - 10 пт, қатор оралиғи - 1,15 интервал, матн саҳифа кенглиги бўйича текисланади, ҳато боши - 1 см ("Tab" ёки "Пробел" тугмаларидан фойдаланмасдан).

Кўйидагиларга рұхсат этилмайди:

- саҳифаларни рақамлаш, матнда саҳифани автоматик бўлишдан фойдаланиш, матнда автоматик ҳаволалардан фойдаланиш, автоматик бўғин кўчириш, камдан-кам ҳолларда ишлатиладиган ёки кискартма ҳарфларни кўллаш.

Жадваллар MS Word дастурда ёзилади. Жадвалнинг тартиб рақами ва номи жадвалнинг юкорисида ёзилади.

Графикилди материаллар (рангли расмлар, чизмалар, диаграммалар, фотосуратлар) ўзида тадқиқотнинг умумлаштирилган материалларини ифодалаши керак. Графикилди материаллар юкори сифатли бўлиши керак, агар зарурат туғисла, тахририят ушбу материалларни алоҳидаги файлда 300 dpi дан кам бўлмаган ўлчамда jpg форматда тақдим этишина талаб килиши мумкин. Графикилди материалнинг номи ва тартиб рақами пастки кисмда кўлтирилиши зарур.

Формулалар ва математик белгилар MS Wordda ўтрандиган форматни мухарририда ёки MathType мухаррири ёрдамида бажарилиши керак.

Жадваллар, графикилди материаллар кўрсатилган майдондан чиқиб кетмаслиги лозим.

Таянч сўзлар (ўзбек, рус, инглиз тилларида) – 5–10 та сўз ва иборалардан иборат бўлиши керак. Таянч сўзлар ва иборалар бир-биридан вергул билан ажратилади. Келтирилган таянч сўзлар тадқиқот мавзусини жуда аник акс этитириши шарт.

Аннотация (ўзбек, рус, инглиз тилларида) – аннотация ҳажми 250 та сўздан иборат бўлиши ва мақоланинг тузилишини қисқача ифодаловчи, ахборот шаклида берилиши керак ва 10–15 қатордан кам бўлиши мумкин эмас.

Кириш. Кириш кисмидаги тадқиқотларнинг долзарблиги ва обьекти тавсифланади. Дунё олимлари томонидан чоп этилган илмий мақолаларнинг таҳлили келтирилади. Чоп этилган адабиёт манбаларида қўйилган илмий изланишларнинг ечими йўқлиги тасдиқланган ҳолда музалифнинг илмий ишлари қайси олимларнинг ишига асосланганлиги кўрсатилади.

Ечиш усули (ёки услублари). Бунда танланган усул батағсил тавсифланади. Келтирилган ёки қўйланилган усулб бошқа тадқиқотнинг учун ҳам тушунишига кўйлаб бўлиши керак.

Натижалар ва наомуналар. Натижаларни асосан жадваллар, графиклар ва бошқа суратлар кўринишда келтириш тавсия этилади. Ушбу бўлим олинганд натижаларни таҳлил килиши, уларни шарҳлаш, бошқа музалифларнинг натижалари билан солишиши ўз ичига олади. Натижаларда илмий-тадқиқотлар натижаларни қисқача умумлаштирилади. Натижалар тадқиқотнинг обьекти параметрлари ўтрасидаги муносабатлар музалифлар томонидан белgilanган мақоланинг асосий илмий натижаларини умумлаштирувчи, сонли хуласаларни ўз ичига олади. Натижалар мақола бошида қўйилган вазифалар билан мантиқан бўлгандан бўлиши керак.

Хуласа. Илмий ишларнинг қиска натижалари келтирилади, уларнинг ичидаги изланишнинг усули, янги ечими, амалиётда қўйланишнинг натижалари иктисодий ва бошқа кўрсаткичлар бўлиши керак.

Адабиётлар. Адабиётлар рўйхати 20 тадан кам бўлмаган манбалардан иборат бўлиши керак, топилиши қийин бўлган ва норматив ҳужжатлар, бундан ташкиари интэрнет манбаларида келтирилган ҳаволалар (даврий ҳужжатлар хисобга олинмайди) бундан мустасно.

Адабиётлар рўйхатига дарслеклар, ўкув кўлланмалари киритиши мумкин эмас. Кўпчилик адабиётлар инглиз тилида сўзловчи халқаро китобхонлар учун очиқ ва тушунарли бўлиши керак. Манбаларнинг аҳамиятилигига қаттиқ талаблар қўйилади.

Барча манбалар маколанинг ичидаги рақамланган ҳавола тарзида берилиши керак. Матннаги ҳаволалар квадрат қавс ичидаги (масалан, T. Султанов [7], [9, 10]) келтирилади. Барча манбаларга матнда ҳаволалар берилиши керак, акс ҳолда мақола қайтарилади.

Музалиф (лар) хақида маълумот: фамилияси, исми, отасининг исми, лавозими, илмий даражаси ва иш жойи. Ушбу маълумотлар мақола тақдим этилган ўзбек/рус тилида ҳам, инглиз тилида ҳам келтирилиши ҳамда мақоланинг охирда – адабиётлар рўйхатидан кейин жойлаштирилиши керак.

Юқоридаги талабларга жавоб бермайдиган мақолалар кўриб чиқишига қабул қилинмайди ва чоп этишига тавсия қилинмаган мақолалар музалифларга қайтарилмайди.

Маколаларда келтирилган маълумотларнинг ҳақонийлигига музалиф(лар) жавобгардир.

Тахририят манзили: 100000, Тошкент шаҳри, Кори-Ниёзий кўчаси, 39. Тошкент ирригация ва қишлоқ хўжалигини механизациялаш музандислари институти, 11-бино, 301-хона. Тел.: +99871 237-19-78 E-mail: i_m_jurnal@tiiame.uz, <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tiiame/>

ТАХРИРИЯТ

