

ARAB TILINI O'RGANISHNING YANGI USLUBI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada arab tilini o'qitishda taklif etilayotgan "ikki yoqlamali o'rganish" modeli tahlilga qilingan. Mazkur metodning birinchi bosqichini arab tilini ona tili bilan qiyosiy o'rganish tashkil qilsa, ikkinch bosqich sof arabcha manbalar orqali chuqur o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Model o'quvchiga har ikkala tilda grammatik tuzilmalarni to'liq anglash, klassik arab tili atamalarini tushunish va ularni o'zbek tiliga to'g'ri tarjima qilishga yordam beradi. Maqolada zamonaviy va an'anaviy uslublar uyg'unligining ahamiyati nazariy va amaliy tajribalarda kelib chiqilgan holda yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy metod, madrasaviy usul, terminalogiya, klassik manba, tahlil, qiyos.

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonida arab tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj keskin oshib bormoqda. O'zbekistonda azaldan diniy, ilmiy va madaniy manbalarni asl tilida o'rganish istagi kuchli bo'lgan. Bu o'z navbatida arab tilini o'rganish va o'rgatishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj katta ekanligi va o'qitish uslublarini yangilash kerakligini ko'rsatadi. Amaldagi o'qitish metodlarining aksariyati grammatikaga haddan tashqari tayanish, sodda uslubdagi kitoblardan foydalanish, arab tili qoidalarini o'zbek tilida o'rganish, bilimlarni birgina kitobdan o'zlashtirish tilni chuqur o'rganishga to'sqinlik qilmoqda. Natijada, o'rganuvchi asl arabcha matnlarni mustaqil tushunishda qiynaladi, murakkab gaplarni ona tiliga to'liq tarjima qilishi qiyinlashadi, hamda turli mavzularga oid arabcha kitoblarni har ikkala tilda ham tahlil qila olmaydi. Shu sababli arab tilini asl arabcha manbalar va qiyosiy

o'zbekcha–arabcha qo'llanmalar asosida uyg'unlashtirilgan holda o'rgatishning yangi metodini ishlab chiqish zarurati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Har bir tilning o'ziga xos o'rgatish metodlari mavjud bo'lib, ular o'quvchining tayyorgarligi, idrok darajasi va individual salohiyatidan kelib chiqib qo'llaniladi. Bunday metodlar tilni oson, izchil va tez o'zlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Arab tili ham bundan mustasno emas: unda an'anaviy tarzda ikkita asosiy yondashuv — zamonaviy va madrasa uslublari keng qo'llanadi. Zamonaviy metod hozirgi kunda xususiy o'quv markazlari, nodavlat maktablar va ko'plab oliy ta'lim muassasalarida keng tarqalgan. Bu uslubda odatda, arab tili qoidalari o'zbek tilida hamda shut il qoidalariga qiyoslab tushuntiradi. Tahlillar ham o'zbek tiliga xos morfologik tamoyillar bo'yicha olib boriladi. Bunday yondashuvning eng muhim afzalligi shundaki, o'quvchi avvalo o'z ona tilidagi grammatik tizimni puxta anglab, keyin shu asosda arab tilining tuzilishini bema'lol qiyoslay oladi. "Ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirishda o'rganuvchining ona tilidagi tajribasi yangi tilning tuzilishini anglashda asosiy ko'priq vazifasini bajaradi."¹⁶²

Qiyosiy o'rganishning ilmiy tomoni ham mavjud. Qiyosiy tahlil — turli hodisalarni bir-biri bilan solishtirish va ular asosida nazariy xulosalar chiqarishga xizmat qiluvchi metodologik yondashuvdir. Metodologiya esa ilmiy tadqiqotning asosiy vositalari haqida ta'limot bo'lib, har bir fan empirik va nazariy metodlar asosida o'zining tadqiqot usullarini shakllantiradi¹⁶³. Shu ma'noda qiyosiy tahlil til o'qitishda ham muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki u ikki tilning grammatik tizimi, gap qurilishi va semantik jihatlarini solishtirish imkonini beradi. Bu yondashuv tarjima ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda ayniqsa samarali bo'lib, o'quvchi o'z ona tilidagi gap tuzilishini yaxshi bilsa, arabcha matnlarni to'g'ri tarjima qila oladi. Bundan tashqari, arab tilini umuman bilmaydigan o'rganuvchilar uchun dars jarayonini qiyosiy uslubda tashkil etish yanada qulay. Qoidalar ona tili bilan solishtirilib tushuntirilganda, murakkab grammatik mavzular osonroq qabul qilinadi, tilning

¹⁶² Brown H. D. Principles of Language Learning and Teaching. Pearson Longman.AQSH - 2007. B. 202

¹⁶³ Xallieva G. Qiyosiy tahlil metodologiyasi. Toshkent - 2022. B.182

mantiqiy asoslari tezroq shakllanadi. Bu uslub ayniqsa grammatika haqida yetarli tasavvurga ega bo'lmagan boshlang'ich darajadagi o'quvchilar uchun juda mos keladi. Shunday qilib, o'zbekcha–arabcha qiyosiy uslubning asosiy afzalliklari — tilni bosqichma-bosqich, tushunarli tarzda o'zlashtirishi, tarjima ko'nikmasining rivojlanishi, grammatik tizimning osonlashishidir. Bu o'z navbatida boshlang'ich bosqich o'rganuvchilari uchun qulay o'quv muhitini yaratib beradi.

Ammo qiyosiy o'qitishning bir qator sezilarli kamchiliklari ham mavjud. Eng avvalo, bu uslubda o'quvchi tilni tabiiy muhitda anglash, ya'ni asl arabcha matnlar bilan bevosita ishlash imkonidan chetda qoladi. Natijada o'rganuvchi haqiqiy arabcha matnlarning tuzilishi, uslubi va tilning asl mohiyatini to'liq his qila olmaydi. Bu esa kelgusida ilmiy manbalarni o'qish, arabcha matnlarni grammatik tahlil qilish, murakkab iboralarni anglash jarayonida sezilarli qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

Qiyosiy uslubga haddan tashqari tayanishning yana bir salbiy tomoni shundaki, o'quvchi ko'pincha ona tili grammatikasiga qaram bo'lib qoladi. Har bir tushunchani o'zbekcha mantiq asosida qabul qilishga o'rganib qolgan o'rganuvchi arab tilining o'ziga xos sintaktik tuzilishi va semantik tizimiga moslasha olmaydi. Shu sababli murakkab arabcha jummalarni tahlil qilishda yoki ilmiy matnlardagi nozik til o'zgarishlarini anglashda ko'pincha to'siqlarga duch keladi.

Bundan tashqari, qo'lyozmalar bilan ishlash kabi yuqori malaka talab qiladigan sohalarida ham bu yondashuv yetarli natija bermaydi. Qo'lyozmalar tilining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, eski yozuv turlari, murakkab nahv uslublari mavjud. Ularni to'g'ri tushunish uchun asl arabcha matnlarni tizimli ravishda o'qish va ularning mazmunini to'g'ri anglash zarur. Bugungi kunda arab tilidagi ilmiy adabiyotlar, qo'lyozma merosi, diniy manbalar, tarixiy asarlarni asl holida o'qiy oladigan mutaxassislarning yetishmayotgani ham aynan shu holat bilan bog'liq.

Ikkinchi yondashuv — madrasa uslubi bo'lib, u asosan an'anaviy diniy ta'lim muassasalarida qo'llaniladigan metod hisoblanadi. Bu uslubning asosiy xususiyati shundaki, o'qitish jarayoni faqat arab mualliflari tomonidan yozilgan klassik arabcha darsliklar asosida olib boriladi. Darsliklar, odatda, arab tilining ikki muhim

grammatik yoʻnalishi — sarf (soʻz yasalishi) va nahv (gap tuzilishi) ilmlariga boʻlingan holda oʻrgatiladi. Bunday yondashuvning eng katta afzalligi shundaki, oʻquvchi tilni sunʼiy tarjimalar orqali emas, tabiiy til muhitiga yaqin sharoitda oʻzlashtiradi. Sof arabcha manbalarni muntazam oʻqish tilning tabiiy rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini anglash, qadimiy va zamonaviy matnlarning oʻziga xos tuzilishiga moslashish imkonini beradi. Arab tilini asl manbalardan oʻrganish oʻquvchiga bir qator qoʻshimcha imkoniyat va ustunliklarni ham beradi. Bu uslub asosida oʻquvchida tarkib va konstruksiyalarni chuqur anglash, boy lugʻaviy qatlamdan xabardor boʻlish, jumlar mantiqiy ketma-ketligini toʻgʻri tushunish, til madaniyati, iboralar, balogʻat va uslubiyat sirlarini oʻzlashtirish, va eng muhimi, tilni “ichidan his qilish” koʻnikmasi shakllanadi. Mazkur uslub oʻrganuvchida arab tilining asl tabiatini anglash, matnga estetik va mantiqiy yondashish, turli janrlardagi manbalarni bemalol oʻqiy olish salohiyatini kuchaytiradi. Natijada oʻquvchi nafaqat grammatik qoidalarini biladi, balki tilning ruhini, ohangini va ichki mantiqini his qila boshlaydi. Bular esa arab tilini sofligini, klassik jihatini saqlab qoladi.

Madrasa uslubining koʻplab afzalliklariga qaramay, uning bir qator kamchiliklari ham mavjud boʻlib, ular tilni zamonaviy talablarga mos ravishda toʻliq egallash jarayoniga taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Birinchidan, ushbu metodda darslar asosan murakkab klassik kitoblar orqali olib borilgani sababli, boshlangʻich oʻrganuvchilar uchun tilni oʻzlashtirish jarayoni anchayin ogʻir kechadi. Matnlarda koʻplab arxaik iboralar, qadimiy leksik qatlam va balogʻatga oid ifodalar uchragani bois oʻquvchi real hayotda qoʻllaniladigan sodda, kundalik til bilan tanishmay qoladi. Bu esa ogʻzaki nutqning shakllanishini qiyinlashtiradi. Ikkinchidan, madrasa uslubida oʻqitish jarayoni koʻproq nazariyaga, yaʼni sarf va nahv qoidalarini yodlashga tayanadi. Uchinchidan, bu uslubda darslar koʻpincha faqat arab tilida olib boriladi. Bu metod yuqori darajadagi oʻquvchilar uchun samarali boʻlsa-da, boshlangʻichlar uchun tushunish darajasining pasayishiga, dars mazmunidan uzilib qolishiga sabab boʻlishi mumkin. Ona tilidan foydalanilmasligi oʻquvchining nazariy tushunchalarni aniq anglashiga toʻsqinlik qiladi. Zero *“Ona tili chet tilini oʻrganishda muhim rol oʻynaydi*

va til o'rganish jarayoniga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.”¹⁶⁴ To'rtinchidan, bu uslubning shakllangan an'anaviyligi sababli zamonaviy til talablari bilan yetarlicha uyg'unlashmaydi. Madrasada o'qitiladigan kitoblar asosan diniy, fiqhiy yoki balog'at ilmlariga oid bo'lib, zamonaviy arab tilidagi siyosiy, ilmiy, texnik, iqtisodiy matnlar kam o'qitiladi.

Yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan uslublardagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish uchun yangi metod — “ikki yoqlama o'rganish” modeli taklif etiladi. Unda o'quvchining arab tilini dastlab ona tili bilan qiyosiy ravishda, so'ng esa aslarabcha manbalar asosida o'zlashtirishiga asoslanadi. Ushbu yondashuv o'rganuvchi uchun qulay va yuqori samarali hisoblanadi. Avvalo, o'quvchi o'z ona tilidagi grammatik qonun-qoidalar, tahlil usullari hamda gap tuzilishidagi tartiblarni puxta o'zlashtiradi va shunga qiyos qilgan holda arab tilidagi grammatik tizimni tushunib boradi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda esa, o'sha mavzuning o'zi arab tilida yozilgan klassik manbalar orqali o'rganiladi. Bu jarayon o'rganuvchiga arab tilining tabiiy tuzilishini his qilish, sarf va nahv ilmlariga oid atamalarning ma'nosini buzmagani holda chuqur tahlil qilish va jummalarni to'g'ri tarjima qila olish ko'nikmasini shakllantiradi.

Bugungi tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanayotgan davrda har ikki metodni mukammal egallash zarurdir. Chunki mamlakatimizda turli sohalarga oid boy tarixiy qo'lyozmalar mavjud bo'lib, ularni to'g'ri tarjima qilish uchun klassik arab tilini— ya'ni sarf, nahv, balog'at kabi ilmlarni chuqur bilish talab etiladi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy ta'lim talablarini ham e'tibordan chetda qoldirmaslik lozim: yangi uslubda yaratilayotgan darsliklar, qo'llanmalar va tarjima metodlari yosh avlodga tilni yanada sodda, ravon va tushunarli yo'l bilan o'zlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

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INNOVATIVE PROJECTS IN ARAB COUNTRIES: CHALLENGES, DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT. Innovative projects in Arab countries are accelerating a profound transformation from resource-dependent economies to dynamic, knowledge-based and technology-driven societies. Driven by ambitious national visions, rapid digitalization, and large-scale investment in renewable energy, smart cities, and advanced scientific research, the region is emerging as a new global center of innovation. This study examines the most impactful initiatives—including AI-integrated urban development, digital governance systems, clean-energy megaprojects, medical technologies, and space exploration—while also analyzing structural challenges such as human-capital gaps, economic disparities, and limited research integration. The findings indicate that with sustained reforms, stronger scientific cooperation, and continued prioritization of innovation, Arab countries possess strong potential to become leading contributors to global technological advancement and sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Innovation; Arab region; smart cities; digital governance; artificial intelligence; renewable energy; sustainable development; regional cooperation; knowledge economy; technological transformation.

ANNOTATSIYA. Arab mamlakatlaridagi innovatsion loyihalar resurslarga tayanadigan iqtisodiyotdan bilimga asoslangan, texnologik jihatdan ilg'or jamiyatlarga o'tish jarayonini jadallashtirmoqda. Uzoq muddatli milliy strategiyalar, jadal raqamli transformatsiya, qayta tiklanuvchi energetika, aqlli shaharlar va ilg'or ilmiy tadqiqotlarga yo'naltirilgan yirik investitsiyalar mintaqani global innovatsion

markazga aylantirmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot eng ta'sirchan tashabbuslarni—AI integratsiyalashgan shaharsozlik, raqamli boshqaruv tizimlari, toza energiya megaloyihalari, tibbiyot texnologiyalari va fazoviy tadqiqotlar—ilmiy asosda tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, inson kapitali yetishmovchiligi, iqtisodiy nomutanosiblik va ilmiy hamkorlikning zaifligi kabi muhim to'siqlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, islohotlarning izchil davom ettirilishi, mintaqaviy hamkorlikning kuchayishi va innovatsiyalarga ustuvor ahamiyat berilishi Arab mamlakatlarining global texnologik taraqqiyot va barqaror rivojlanishning yetakchi kuchiga aylanishiga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Innovatsiya; Arab mamlakatlari; aqlli shaharlar; raqamli boshqaruv; sun'iy intellekt; qayta tiklanuvchi energiya; barqaror rivojlanish; mintaqaviy hamkorlik; bilim iqtisodiyoti; texnologik transformatsiya.

INTRODUCTION. In the last decade, Arab countries have entered one of the most remarkable periods of transformation in their modern history. Supported by long-term development strategies such as Saudi Vision 2030, UAE Centennial 2071, Qatar Vision 2030, and Morocco's Green Energy Plan, the region is reorienting its economic foundation from natural-resource dependency toward innovation, technological advancement, and human capital development.

From the construction of futuristic smart cities to leadership in solar energy megaprojects, and from advanced medical innovations to digital governance systems ranked among the world's best, the Arab region is demonstrating unprecedented momentum. At the same time, structural obstacles—economic imbalance, human-capital shortages, and geopolitical instability—continue to shape the pace of innovation.

This article examines major innovation achievements, identifies key challenges, and outlines evidence-based future directions that position Arab countries at the center of global technological evolution.

1. STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS OF INNOVATION IN THE ARAB WORLD

1.1 National vision strategies as engines of transformation

Arab governments have developed comprehensive, state-led modernization plans that place innovation at the heart of national development:

- Saudi Vision 2030 promotes diversification beyond oil through AI, biotechnology, robotics, and megaprojects like NEOM.
- UAE Centennial 2071 positions the UAE as a global innovation leader in space science, advanced education, and sustainable technologies.
- Qatar National Vision 2030 focuses on human development, scientific progress, and global research partnerships.
- Morocco's Energy Transition Strategy drives large-scale investments in solar and wind power.

These frameworks foster a unified direction toward knowledge-based economies.

2. MAJOR INNOVATIVE PROJECTS IN THE ARAB REGION

2.1 Smart cities shaping the future

The Arab world hosts the globe's most ambitious smart-city projects, integrating artificial intelligence, green architecture, and digital governance:

- NEOM (Saudi Arabia) — a \$500-billion, AI-driven city designed as a model for future urban living, robotics research, and zero-carbon energy.
- Masdar City (UAE) — a pioneering carbon-neutral city with advanced clean-energy technologies and sustainable mobility.
- Egypt's New Administrative Capital — a megacity centralizing e-governance, digital infrastructure, and smart public services.

These cities symbolize the region's commitment to innovation-powered urban transformation.

2.2 Renewable and clean-energy leadership

Arab nations have become global pioneers in renewable energy:

- Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex (Morocco) — one of the largest solar installations worldwide.

- Mohammed bin Rashid Solar Park (UAE) — a revolutionary solar-energy project with world-record efficiency.
- Red Sea Wind Initiative (Saudi Arabia & Egypt) — large-scale wind energy integration.

These megaprojects support global climate goals and accelerate economic sustainability.

2.3 Digital transformation and e-governance

Arab countries are among the world's most advanced in digital governance:

- GCC states rank in the global top tier for e-government readiness.
- AI-powered platforms manage public services, transportation, digital identity, and cybersecurity.
- Healthcare ministries implement AI diagnostics, remote consultations, and nationwide digital medical records.

Digitalization enhances efficiency, transparency, and citizen participation.

2.4 Space science and advanced research

The region has made historic scientific strides:

- UAE's Hope Probe to Mars (2020) — the first interplanetary mission in the Arab world.
- Saudi Space Agency expands satellite technology and astronomical research.
- Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco continue to strengthen their national satellite programs.

These developments represent the rise of a knowledge-empowered Arab scientific identity.

3. CHALLENGES IMPACTING INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT

Despite major achievements, several obstacles remain:

3.1 Economic dependence on natural resources

Many Arab economies still rely on oil and gas revenues, limiting sustainable diversification.

3.2 Disparity in innovation capability

While Gulf countries invest heavily in research, others face shortages in infrastructure, financing, and scientific institutions.

3.3 Human-capital and skills gaps

The regional labor market demands advanced technological skills not yet fully supported by educational systems.

3.4 Fragmented scientific cooperation

Weak inter-regional research networks hinder knowledge sharing and coordinated innovation.

3.5 Political and security instability

Conflicts in certain areas disrupt long-term development planning and investment flow.

4. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

4.1 Rise of artificial intelligence ecosystems

AI is expected to dominate sectors such as medicine, industry, cybersecurity, and education.

4.2 Global leadership in renewable energy

Arab countries may soon become major exporters of green hydrogen, solar technologies, and low-carbon solutions.

4.3 Expansion of digital education and virtual universities

E-learning systems and international research collaborations will strengthen intellectual capital.

4.4 Breakthroughs in medicine and biotechnology

Advances in genomics, digital health platforms, pharmaceutical research, and telemedicine will improve regional health outcomes.

4.5 Creation of interconnected innovation clusters

Innovation hubs—Dubai, Riyadh, Doha, Cairo, Rabat—are expected to form a powerful regional network, accelerating scientific and economic growth.

CONCLUSION

Arab countries today stand at the frontier of a profound technological renaissance. Their ambitious national visions, expanding digital ecosystems, breakthrough renewable energy projects, and bold investments in science demonstrate an unwavering commitment to building future-ready societies.

Although challenges persist—economic dependency, human-capital gaps, and political instability—the pace of innovation in the Arab world is accelerating faster than ever before. With sustained reforms, strengthened regional cooperation, and a strategic focus on knowledge-based development, the Arab region is well positioned to emerge as a global leader in smart-city innovation, renewable energy, digital governance, and scientific exploration.

The success of these innovative projects is not only transforming economies but also reshaping the future identity of the Middle East and North Africa — from a region once defined by resources to one driven by creativity, intelligence, and technological courage.

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