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YOSH BOLALAR KIYIMLARI INTERNET MAGAZINI ISHLAB CHIQARISH

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqola yosh bolalar kiyimlari internet magazini yaratish togrisida yozilgan.Yosh bolalar kiyimlari qanday tikilishi va o‘lchamlari va tikuv mashinasi haqida bayon qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Korxona,uskuna,bozor,mato,samaradorlik,kiyim.bolalar,to‘qimachilik, Texnalogiya, maxsulot.

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda engil sanoat milliy iqtisodiyotning strategik muhim va jadal rivojlanayotgan tarmoqlaridan biridir. Yangi ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalarini joriy etish, samarali boshqarish bilan birga yuqori samarali, zamonaviy asbob-uskunalar foydalanish, sanoat ishlab chiqarish sanoati korxonalari yuksak mehnat unumdorligini, o‘sishini ta’minlaydi. Respublikamiz uzoq vaqt faqat paxta tolasi eksport qilish bilangina cheklangan edi, hozir nafaqat paxta tolasi etkazib beruvchi sifatida, balki to‘qimachilik mahsulotlari, ayniqsa, tayyor mahsulot eksportchisi sifatida global to‘qimachilik bozorining etakchi o‘rnini olish uchun cheksiz imkoniyatlar bor. Bugungi kunda respublikamiz hududida to‘qilgan mahsulotlarga ichki bozorda ham talab juda yuqori. Shunday ekan so‘nggi yillarda yurtimiz hududiga chetdan (Turkiya, Xitoy, Rossiya) to‘qilgan mahsulotlar importi oshganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Buning asl sababi sifatida biz yurtimiz tadbirkorlari orasida ushbu soha keng tarqalmaganligida deb bildik. AFEX-GROUP kompaniyasi siz azizlarga hozirda juda serdaromad sohalardan biri bo‘lgan tayyor mahsulot to‘quvchi uskunalar e’tiboringizga havola etishdan mamnunmiz. Siz tadbirkorligingizni boshlash uchun talab etiladigan ba’zi kuzatishlar bor.

Siz o‘z hududingizda quyidagilarni o‘rganishingzi lozim:

- Hududda qaysi yoshdagi aholiga kiyimlarga yuqori talab mavjud;
- Qaysi faslga ta’luqli kiyimlar savdosi yaxshi rivojlangan;
- Siz tovar chiqarmoqchi bo‘lgan hudud aholisining o‘rtacha xarid qobiliyati summasi?;
- Qaysi jins vakillariga oid liboslarning bozori chaqqon?;
- Asosan qaysi yo‘nalishdagi kiyimlarga talab bor(Sport, klassik, uy kiyimlari va boshqalar)
- Sizning yo‘nalishga ta’luqli kiyimlar asosan qaysi hududda ishlab chiqarilmoqda yoki import mahsulot bo‘lsa uni ham belgilab qo‘ying;
- Xaridorgi tovarlarni suratga oling va ularni tarozida tortib ko‘ring, chunki sizga uni o‘lchami emas og‘irligi muhim sanaladi.

Siz yuqorida keltirilgan savollarga javob berish asnosida o‘z biznesingiz uchun bozorni analiz qilgan hisoblanasiz. Har bir sohada analiz yaxshi samara beradi, chunki siz qanday mahsulotdan qancha ishlab chiqarish kerakligi haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo‘lasiz va boshlang‘ich xarajatlar hamda dqaromadlaringizni chamalab ko‘rishingizga

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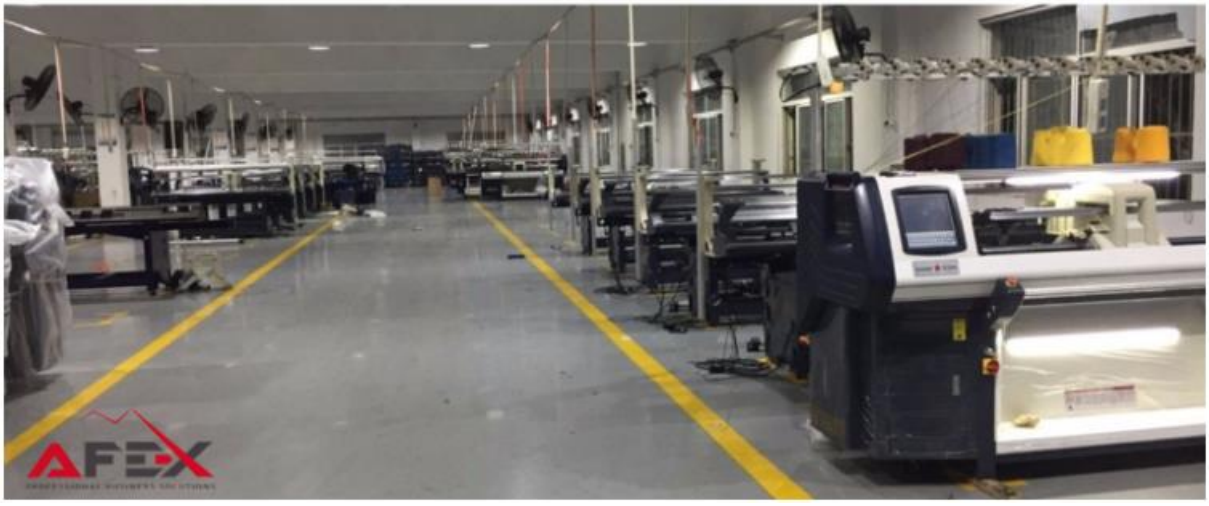
imkoniyat bo‘ladi. Keling endi sizlarga uskuna haqida ma’lumotlarni aytib o‘tsak. Sizga shuni boshidan maslahat berib qo‘yishni ma’qul deb topdik. Uskuna tayyorlaydigan mahsulotlar qalinligiga ko‘ra turli xil (5G-16G) sinflarga ajratiladi. Sinflar ketma ketligi to‘quv uskunasi qabul qiladigan iplar o‘lchamidan kelib chiqib tuzilgan. Bunda 7-sinfga mansub uskuna eng qalin bo‘lgan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradi ya’ni qalin ipdan. agar sizga bahor faslida kiyiladigan kiyimlar uchun uskuna lozim bo‘lsa siz 12-14 sinfga mansub uskuna xarid qilganingiz ma’qul. Shuni aytish joizki bitta uskuna xarid qilib har xil qalinlikda mahsulotlar chiqara olaman deb fikrlash xatodir. Bundan tashqari uskuna chiqaradigan mahsulotingiz dizayni, to‘quv usulining murakkabligiga ko‘ra 1;2;3;4 sistemali turlarga bo‘linadi. Yurtimizda 1 va 2 sistemali turlari keng tarqalmoqda. 3 sistemali biroz murakkab va shunga yarasha sekinroq to‘qiganligi uchun hozirda yurtimizda talab kamroq bu turiga. Biz sizlarga 2 sistemali turini texnik ko‘rsatgichlarini aytib o‘tamiz. Uskuna sinflaridan o‘zingizga ma’qulini buyurtma berishingiz mumkin. sizlarga qulaylik yaratish maqsadida barcha sinflarga tegishli uskunalar bir xil narxda sotamiz. Ushbu uskuna bir vaqtda bir xil mahsulotdan



Ushbu tavsiya etadigan liniyamizda asosiy ishni to‘quv uskunasi bajarib beradi. Mahsulot uchun avval dizayn kiritiladi. Agar siz tanlagan dizayn uskuna xotirasida bo‘lmasa uni maxsus dastur yordamida chizish lozim bo‘ladi. Dizayn chizish xizmati ham bizda mavjud bo‘lib bitta o‘rtacha murakkablikdagi libos uchun 50-70$ ni tashkil qiladi. Uskuna boshqaruv panelini juda tushunarli deb bo‘lmaydi, shuning uchun texnolog yordamida uni yaxshilab o‘rganib olishni maslahat beramiz. Sizga tavsiya etadigan ixcham liniyamizga 2 kishi etarli hisoblanadi. Mahsulot uchun iplar (Turkiya, Xitoy) topishda bizning kompaniyamiz sizlarga to‘liq xizmat ko‘rsatadi. Iplar sifati va tarkibiga ko‘ra 3-5$/kg atrofida.

Jakkard to‘quv uskunasi	
Ishlab chiqarilgan	Xitoy
To‘qish turi	Jakkard
Sistema turi	2
Qabul qilish iplari	5G-16G(xaridor bir modelni tanlaydi)
To‘qish metodi	1 bosqichli
Kuchlanish	220V 50hz(380v50hz)
Quvvat sarfi	1kw/soat
Ishlash maydoni	52dyum
Ishlash tizimi	Komputerlashgan
To‘qish stili	Tekis holatda,to‘g‘ri
O‘lchami	2500*850*1550cm
Og‘irligi	750kg
Elektr to‘satdan uzilishiga qarshi	CMOS Sistema bilan ta’minlangan bo‘lib elektrdan to‘satdan uzilganda xotirada saqlab qolinadi
Uskuna boshqaruv tili	Rus,ingliz,ispan,Xitoy va boshqalar

To‘quv uskunasi istalgan turdagi dizaynlarni qabul qilishga moslangan bo‘lib, agar sizning dizayningizda ranglar soni ko‘p bo‘lsa bu tezlikni sezilarli pasayishiga olib keladi. Yuqoridagi texnik parametrdagi uskuna yordamida siz bir sutkada 35-50 dona tayyor mahsulot ishlab chiqara olasiz. Uskuna yordamida siz har xil naqshlar va yozuvlarni iplar yordamida to‘qish jarayonida tushirish imkoniga ega bo‘lasiz. Agar sizda etarli mablag‘ bo‘lsa, u holda ko‘proq uskunalar bilan ish boshlagan ma’qul. Sababi sizda taklif etiladigan mahsulotlar turi ko‘proq bo‘ladi va bozorga tezroq kirasiz.





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ROLE OF ECONOMIC TERMS IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This paper gives overall overview of different aspects of comprehension and translation of modern economic terms.

Key words: Economics, terms, linguistics, usage, translation.

Linguistics entered into the world of sciences in the first quarter of XIX century (1816th ear). Undoubtedly like other sciences it has its own study object and investigations methods which developed as a result of studies, experiments, ideas and observations.

It can be definitely stated that the subject of world linguistics has passed long historical development stage until achieving present development stage. It was effected by various schools, ideology, evidenced numerous literature created about language and placed itself firmly among other global sciences.

The initial ancient literature and linguistic schools were born in ancient India, Rome, China and Greece. In medieval and new era the new science about languages developed in Europe, UAE and Central Asia.

Economic terminology is a product of historical development. It reflects all stages of changes in human society. The evolution of economic knowledge is connected with imaginations, observations, process of globalization and undoubtedly with conceptual generalization. This represents cumulative character of economic knowledge. The unique linguistic feature which hinders the achievement of unity of terminology is that the word “economics” itself has several meanings (this feature is not observed in any other science): economy as a science (macro economy, microeconomic), economy - the system of organizing household (farm economy), economics as an aspect of any sphere of activity (economics of education, agricultural economy), economy as a direction of politics (economy of free entrepreneurship).

The terminological variation in the current economic texts is primarily conditioned by the evolution of companies, and the economic press of wide circulation is forced to reflect the dynamics of changes, which happen before our eyes, and are not et reflected in the strictly scientific texts since they develop slower. The strict extra-linguistic determination entails a more rigorous use of the economic terms, with definitions and inter-conceptual relations manifested at the level of the terminological density, which are rather high in texts of wider circulation. The analysis of the terminological variation is based on the common idea that it has similar forms to the linguistic variation, in general. The causes of variation are diverse and can be studied from at least two perspectives: on one hand the type of terminology is investigated: more a terminology is recent or emerging, more the conceptual-semantic and denominative inconsistencies are frequent and, therefore, the variation is present at all levels: cognitive (conceptual),