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CURRENT ASPECTS OF THE COMMUNICATION IN SOCIAL WORK SUPERVISION WITH STUDENTS IN THE PRACTICAL TRAINING

Abstract: *The article presents a research on problems of communication in supervision of social work students in practical training. It is realized with 252 students from the programs of social work in Bachelor's and Master's degrees at the University of Ruse, Bulgaria, in the period 2014 – 2018. The purpose of the research is to identify the respondents' attitudes towards the supervisor's style of communication and interaction in the working relationship between a supervisor and supervised student. Theoretical concepts of the content and specific aspects of communication types in social work supervision with students are presented and analysed. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results of the study reveals evidence of a sustained positive orientation in students' attitudes toward using by the supervisor in a constructive, positively oriented, dialogical, culturally sensitive, and non-discriminatory style of communication and interaction in a supervisory working relationship. The importance of the optimal use of different types of communication in the supervision of social work with students is presented as one of the important factors for improving its quality and effectiveness of practical training.*

Key words: *supervision of social work students; communication in supervision with students; types of communication in supervision with students; style of communication and interaction; attitudes towards communication style in supervision; quality and effectiveness of supervision.*

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Introduction

Supervision in the practical training of social work students is a structured, organised and interactive process characterised by partnership and dialogue between a supervisor and supervised student. The communication realised within its environment forms a working relationship with a positive and constructive orientation and systematic provision of assistance to the supervisees. This enables them to acquire values, knowledge, skills and experience, to integrate theory and practice, to increase their competence and independence and also cope more successfully with any occurring controversies, difficulties and problems which could potentially affect their practical and academic training and development.

Communication in the relationship between the supervisor and the supervisee student

The relationships between the supervisor and the supervisee student based on an active, positively oriented and constructive communication are one of the significant factors for realisation of quality and effective supervision and practical training in the various fields of social work. The open communication between the supervisor and the supervisee that expresses trust and respectfulness, and is characterised by empathy and is open to critical analysis, is determined by researchers as one of the most important components of supervision [6; 11; 21]. The process of communication in the supervision of social work students is characterised by a certain dynamics and it is possible that controversies and challenges may occur in it due to differences of a

certain nature (e.g., race, ethnicity, culture, sex, age, disability, etc.), whose overcoming requires that the supervisor and the supervisee make efforts and shoulder responsibility [1; 6]. The lack of openness, trust, respectfulness, care and the attempt at provision of assistance in the communication between a supervisor and a supervisee prevents the identification of the nature and specificity of emerging difficulties and problems and the factors that generate these. In this context, the two parties in the supervision working relationship, irrespective of the differences in the positions of power, should aim their joint efforts at creating an environment and an atmosphere of positive and constructive orientation, without being deprived of an objective and critical analysis and search for methods and opportunities to overcome differences and challenges in the communication.

The studies of the matters of supervision in students' practical training in social work highlight the significance of the nature and orientation of the working relationship, but not always pay the necessary attention to the models of communication between the supervisor and the supervisee and of their impact on the result of the conducted supervision and the realised practical training. In this respect, some studies emphasise that the supervision working relationship is a product of the individual styles of communication of the supervisor and the supervised student and the presence of differences in them could possibly contribute not only to their mutual complementation and development in a positive aspect but also to the occurrence of difficulties and barriers [5].

In their research, authors present other empirically evidenced and analysis-based studies of a conceptual model of communication in the supervision of social workers, in which they derive three types of communication: *communication connected with the realised activity, communication with a hierarchical exchange of information, and communication with positive relationships* [10]. In compliance with the conceptual and meaningful specifics of the supervision in social work with students and its common features with the supervision of practising social workers, we could present the contemplated types of communication in a modified manner and highlight their significance for the performance of supervision in the practical training of future social work specialists:

A. The communication related to the realised work includes the maintenance of effective feedback between the supervisor and the supervised student on the schedule of performance and regular participation in the supervision, provision of information about procedures and rules for requests for and participation in the supervision, identification of goals, objectives and activities and provision of instructions for their realisation [16]. In the context of supervision in the practical training of students, the presented meaningful components of the communication related to the realised work contribute to: establishing suitable organisation, activeness and consistency of participation, taking responsibility and focus of the activities for realisation of the tasks set by the supervisor; expanding the scope of acquired values, knowledge, skills and practical experience and increasing the competence; clarification of the roles of the subjects in the working relationship, achieving mutual trust and partnership and increasing the possibilities for achieving success; presentation of the content and specificity of the students' activities in their practical training in social work [2; 9; 15; 22].

B. Communication with exchange of information within a hierarchical system has its specific parameters in the supervision in the practical training of students. It is characterised by a subject-subject nature, facilitating and supportive orientation, pedagogical dialogue and realisation in an educational and professional environment and conditions. In it, the emphasis is on overcoming the effect of hierarchy and the differences in the positions of power between the supervisor and the supervisee and focusing on the building of trustful and respectful positive working relationships [13]. The communication with exchange of information is defined by some authors as one of key importance to the realisation of the open communication relationship, the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, the identification of areas of change and introduction of adjustments, and the forecasting of opportunities for development [3; 14]. The open supervision characterised by trust which does not emphasise the power asymmetry and directiveness in the practical training of students has a considerable potential to contribute to increasing the satisfaction with the realised work, increasing the working ability and promoting the inclusion of the students in the supervision, perceived as necessary and useful for their quality practical training [8].

C. The communication with positive relationships in the supervision in the practical training of students is characterised by its assistance orientation, promotion of mutual trust and partnership, increasing the satisfaction with the realised work and participation in supervision, reducing the levels of anxiety and stress in the working place and the risk of demotivation and failure of the practical training [12; 17; 19; 20].

It is possible to interpret the communication in supervision in the practical training of students and in the professional work of social workers from the viewpoint of the theoretical and practical concept for it as a method of empowerment and a resource for realisation of activities [4]. The open communication characterised by trust, respectfulness, promotion of the participation in taking responsible and competent decisions in the supervision working relationship in the practical training in social work enables

(empowers) the students to access resources, information and support for their use, stimulates and motivates them to participate actively in the process of taking decisions that are important for their practical training, gives them confidence in their skills and attitudes for active, regular and responsible inclusion in supervision and realisation of activities [7]. The submissions above may be interpreted from the viewpoint that the communication in supervision characterised by effectiveness and positive orientation provides the supervisor with an opportunity to use their power to create favourable conditions and atmosphere, which stimulate the activity, responsibility and partnership in the working relationship with the supervised student [18]. It is necessary to note that not all studies focus the attention on making use of the capacity of the communication in the supervision to empower the practising students and its consideration as a resource for promotion of the active, responsible and competent realisation of activities for increasing the quality and efficiency of the practical training.

We are not aware of any research on issues of the communication in the interaction between a supervisor and a supervised student in the practical training in social work being presented in Bulgaria, despite their topicality and significance. This determines our research interest in studying the effect of the style of communication employed by the supervisor and the interaction for a positive shift in the attitudes of the supervised students and their motivation to participate actively, regularly and responsibly in the supervision with a view to acquiring values, knowledge, skills and experience, increasing the competence and achieving professional and personal development.

Research on the identification of the students' attitudes to the style of communication and interaction employed by the supervisor in the supervision working relationship

Purpose of the research

Identification of the attitudes of the students in the Social Work specialties in the bachelor and master degree programmes to the style of communication and interaction employed by the supervisor in the supervision working relationship and its contribution to creating an environment and conditions for supporting the students in the acquisition of values, knowledge, skills and good experience, facilitation of the process of integrating theory and practice, motivation of active and responsible participation in supervision and promotion of their cognitive, practical and professional and personal development.

Participants in the research

The research included 225 students (N = 225) from the Bachelor's (88%) and Master's (12%) degree programmes in Social Work at the University of Ruse out of a total of 252 students in the period from 2014 to 2018. This shows that 89.29% of them chose to participate in it at their free will and initiative. The sample is unintentional and randomised and provides equal opportunities for all students to enter it. The choice of an unrepresentative, small sample is based on the following factors: cognitive, educational and professional topicality and significance of the research; specific aspects of the communication and the interactions in the supervision of students in an area of their training with certain content-related and technological characteristics; contribution of the attitudes formed in the students to a positive and constructively oriented style of communication and interaction of the supervisors for promotion and motivation of active and responsible participation in supervision during their training and future professional work; creating conditions for value, cognitive, professional and personal development of the students in the supervision in conditions of practical training; significance of supervision to the students as a communication, interaction and pedagogical environment for implementation of correction of inappropriate conduct of the supervisee, expression of sensitivity to cultural and other differences and realisation of non-discriminatory conduct; undertaking research on an issue of key importance to the cognitive, professional and personal development of the students; encouragement and motivation of the students to seek opportunities and actively and responsibly use resources for coping with emerging problems through inclusion in supervision with positive and constructive communication and working relationship; the specifics of the object of research as a component of the supervision in the practical training in social work and the dynamics of the process of its realisation; the purpose of the research and opportunity for efficient work with the sample.

Methods

The research is conducted through a 'Questionnaire for a study on the attitudes of students from the bachelor's and master's degree social work programme towards implementing supervision in their social work practical training'. This is an author's research tool which has been approbated and validated and which includes 7 subscales with 25 items. It is completed remotely and anonymously in an online form. In accordance with the purpose of the research, an analysis will be made of the results of the respondents' answers from the subscale for attitudes towards the style of communication and interaction in the supervision working relationship employed by the supervisor. The analysis will be completed with data from a conducted interview which is linked thematically to the questions from the research tool. Respondents' answers about their stated attitudes are

rated using a five-point Likert scale. To verify the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's coefficient alpha (α) has been used for the sample surveyed (N = 225) through an analysis of the seven subscales. The reliability of the scale is α = 0.746, which reveals very good consistency of the questions. The students participated in the research based on informed consent. The instructions for completion of the questionnaire include explanations of the terms used and their content and methodical specifics in conducting supervision in the practical training in social work.

Analysis of the research results in Subscale 6F "Style of communication and interaction employed by the supervisor in the supervision working relationship"

The subscale includes items for identification of the respondent's attitudes towards the conducting of supervision in the practical training in social work in the following aspects: supervisor's use of a system of measures for positive support oriented towards establishment of the supervisee's appropriate conduct; the use of a calm, business-like and respectful tone of communication by the supervisor in implementing the control and correction of the supervisee's inappropriate conduct; timely reaction, taking consistent actions and adequate measures by the supervisor if necessary to correct the supervisee's conduct that does not comply with the requirements; the style of communication and interaction with the supervisee employed by the supervisor, characterised by an expression of sensitivity towards cultural and other differences (e.g., race, ethnicity, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, etc.) and realization of non-discriminatory conduct. In technological and methodological aspect, the subscale elements present one of the leading components of the supervision in the practical training in social work of the students, related to the interaction, communication, cultural and anti-discrimination aspects of the supervision working relationship.

Based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 6F of the research tool, the following main conclusions may be drawn:

A. Over the research period 2014 – 2018, high numerical values were registered of shares of responses with positive attitudes in the items from the subscale, which are characterised by distribution within the 91.11% – 94.22% range for responses with a firmly expressed agreement ("I entirely agree") and with lower values of the positive and hesitant responses ("I am inclined to agree"), ranging from 5.78% to 8.89% (Table 1; Figure 1). In the date in the subscale, there are no responses with expressed neutral positions and negatively oriented ones. The data provided by the quantitative and qualitative analysis allows us to draw a conclusion that there is an expressed high degree of firm responses and agreement with statements about positive attitudes resulting in the formation of a stable trend with positive orientation.

B. In Subscale 6F, the empirical data show low average numerical values of statements from responses to questions about positive attitudes in all items for the entire research period from 2014 to 2018. The firmly expressed positions for the period 2014 – 2016 have a numerical value of 91.30%, while those responses with hesitantly expressed positive statements – a numerical value of 8.70%. No neutral opinions and stated negative positions were registered (Table 2; Figure 2). The presented positive trend in the respondents' attitudes is built upon and developed in the second research period (2017 – 2018), which reported a considerable increase by approximately three per cent of the value of the share of responses with firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes (94.25%) and a decrease in the value of the tentatively expressed positive statements also by about three per cent (5.75%) (Table 3; Figure 3). The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data reported a positive change in the given questionnaire subscale, presented a high level of domination of the firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes and established a stable trend towards an increase in the values of their shares. The trend in question is combined with a reduction in the numerical values of the tentatively expressed positive statements and a lack of stated neutral opinions and negative positions. This allows us to construct an argument about the existence of a certain dynamics that indicates development in a positive direction in the respondents' attitudes with regard to the capacity of supervision for creation and functioning of an environment in which the supervisor employs a constructive, positively oriented and difference sensitive style of communication and interaction in the supervision working relationship, which assists and promotes learning, gaining good experience and professional and personal development of the students in the practical training. The assumption presented in the foregoing paragraph about a high level of expressed positive trend in the respondents' attitudes is supported and it provides an opportunity for proving a stable positive trend.

C. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data in Subscale 6F allows for deducing information about a high level of expressed agreement by the participants in the research with statements of positive attitudes in the following aspects:

- use by the supervisor of a system of measures for positive support with orientation towards establishment of the supervisee's appropriate conduct (Item F1). In the analysed element for the period of research from 2014 to 2016, a high numerical value of 90.58% was identified of the share of answers with firmly expressed agreement with statements with

positive attitudes, which is combined with a low value of statements with positive attitudes expressed with a certain degree of hesitation (9.42%) and a lack of responses comprising neutral opinions and negative positions (Table 2; Figure 2). The presented quantitative information and its qualitative analysis serve as the basis for argumentation of a high level of explicitness of the stated positions and of agreement with the positive attitudes related to them. The outlined positive trend developed in the next research period (2017 – 2018), which reported a significant increase in the numerical value of the relative share of the responses that firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes (95.40%) and in the meantime a double reduction in the value of the share of the positive responses expressed with insufficient certainty (4.60%) (Table 3; Figure 3). The outlined dynamics in the development of the respondents' attitudes confirms the identified positive general trend regarding the significance of the supervisor's style of communication and interaction with the supervised student in their role of an important factor for implementation of quality and effective supervision;

- use by the supervisor of a calm, business-like and respectful tone of communication in performing the control and correction of any inappropriate conduct of the supervisee (Item F2). The relative share of respondents' answers responses with firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016 has a high numerical value of 90.58%, and the share of the responses with statements of positive attitudes with certain hesitation – with low numerical value of 9.42% (Table 2; Figure 2). The presented empirical data and their analysis reveal the clearly outlined positive trend, which was verified and developed in the next research period (2017 – 2018). A confirmation of this are the approximately four per cent of the numerical value of the share of responses with firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes (94.25%) and the considerable decrease in the value of the share of the positive responses with declared hesitation of up to 5.75% (Table 3; Figure 3). In compliance with the aforementioned findings, an argument can be constructed about a sustainable positive trend in the respondents' attitudes towards the supervisor's use of a calm, business-like and respectful tone of communication in the implementation of control and, if necessary, correction of the supervised student's inappropriate conduct;
- timely reaction, taking sustainable actions and adequate measures by the supervisor in case of correction of the supervisee's conduct that does not comply with the requirements (Item F3). The numerical value of the relative share of the respondent's responses with firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes in the given item for the period 2014 – 2016 was 89.86%, and the share of the responses related to expressing positive attitudes with certain hesitation had a low value of 10.14%. No responses with neutral opinion and stated negative positions were registered in the item. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data allows us to draw a conclusion about a positive trend in the respondents' attitudes in the given aspect. The identified trend developed and established itself in the second research period (2017 – 2018), and the numerical value of the share of responses firmly expressing agreement with statements of positive attitudes increased considerably by approximately four per cent and reached 93.10%, and the value of the share of the positive responses with hesitation decreased by over three per cent and was 6.90% (Table 3; Figure 3);
- style of communication and interaction with the supervisee used by the supervisor, characterised by an expression of sensitivity to cultural and other differences (e.g., race, ethnicity, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, etc.) and realization of non-discriminatory conduct (Item F4). The established numerical value of the relative share of firmly expressed agreement with statements of positive attitudes in the given item respondents' answers for the period 2014 – 2016 was 89.86%. The share of the responses with stated positive attitudes with certain hesitation had a low value of 10.14% and combined with a lack of responses with neutral opinion and stated negative positions (Table 2; Figure 2). The quantitative and qualitative analysis of empirical data allows drawing a conclusion about a positive trend in the respondents' attitudes in the given item. The outlined trend was verified and became sustainable in the second research period (2017 – 2018), and the numerical values of the share of the responses firmly expressing agreement with statements of positive attitudes (94.25%) and of the positive responses with expressed hesitation (5.75%) remained relatively constant (Table 3; Figure 3).

In their responses in the conducted interview, the respondents submitted their opinions on the questions from Subscale 6F: e.g., *"During the traineeship in various social services, almost all supervisors helped us, sympathised with our difficulties and always communicated in a respectful tone and manner. I was never treated differently because of my ethnic background"; "In the cases when I had to make corrections in my work recommended by the supervisor, he never demonstrated rude and disrespectful attitude. On the contrary, I received more understanding and support and guidance on how to achieve the necessary changes"; "If there was a case of a bit more tense relations and tone in the communication during supervision, I tried to have some understanding, but this did not contribute our good interaction and solving the set problems"; "An organisation should be established in which the students will have a better opportunity to*

communicate freely and openly with the supervisor and gain more knowledge, skills and experience through their assistance".

The responses from the interview confirm the established positive trend in the respondents' attitudes in the subscale to a considerable extent. Opinions are expressed on increasing the efficiency of the communication and interaction between the supervisor and the supervisee with contribution towards building a constructive, positively oriented and culture sensitive supervision working relationship, contributing towards increasing the students' competence and development.

Discussion and conclusions

The evidence deduced from the quantitative and qualitative analysis allow for drawing a conclusion about the distribution of the majority of the values of the shares of the respondents' answers in the highest and related with positive attitudes points of the affirmative part of the evaluation scale in the questionnaire. Based on that, an argument is constructed about the stable positive orientation in the students' attitudes towards the use by the supervisor of constructive, positively oriented, dialogic, culture sensitive and non-discriminatory style of communication and interaction in the supervision working relationship.

In addition to the presented general positive trend in the students' attitudes in the subscale, it is necessary to note that the introduction of regulations in social work training and of standards for supervision in the social work with students will create the necessary technological and methodological basis for formation of the educational environment with communication and interaction components meeting the students' needs. This will contribute towards the optimal use of the various types of communication in supervision and to using their capacity as a method of empowerment of the students and a specific resource focusing on the improvement of the quality and the effectiveness of the conducted supervision and of the practical training in social work.

Conclusion

A factor of leading importance for the realization of the goals of the supervision in the practical training in social work is the positive attitudes formed in the students towards the style of communication and interaction employed by the supervisor, characterised by positive orientation, constructiveness, objective and critical analysis and a high level of general professional and cultural competence. It has a significant encouraging and motivating impact not only on the active, regular and responsible inclusion of the students in supervision, but also on the communication and interaction aspect for supporting and facilitating learning, gaining good experience, realisation of effective feedback and partnership, correction of loopholes and coping with difficulties, increasing the competence and promotion of the cognitive, educational and professional and personal development. The achievement of a significant result in this respect will be determined by the timely development and implementation of reforms in social work education in Bulgaria.

Table 1. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2018

Item	Values of the relative shares of respondents answers Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2018 (%)				
	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item F1	0	0	0	7.56	92.44
Item F2	0	0	0	8.00	92.00
Item F3	0	0	0	8.89	91.11
Item F4	0	0	0	5.78	94.22
Average value	0	0	0	7.56	92.44

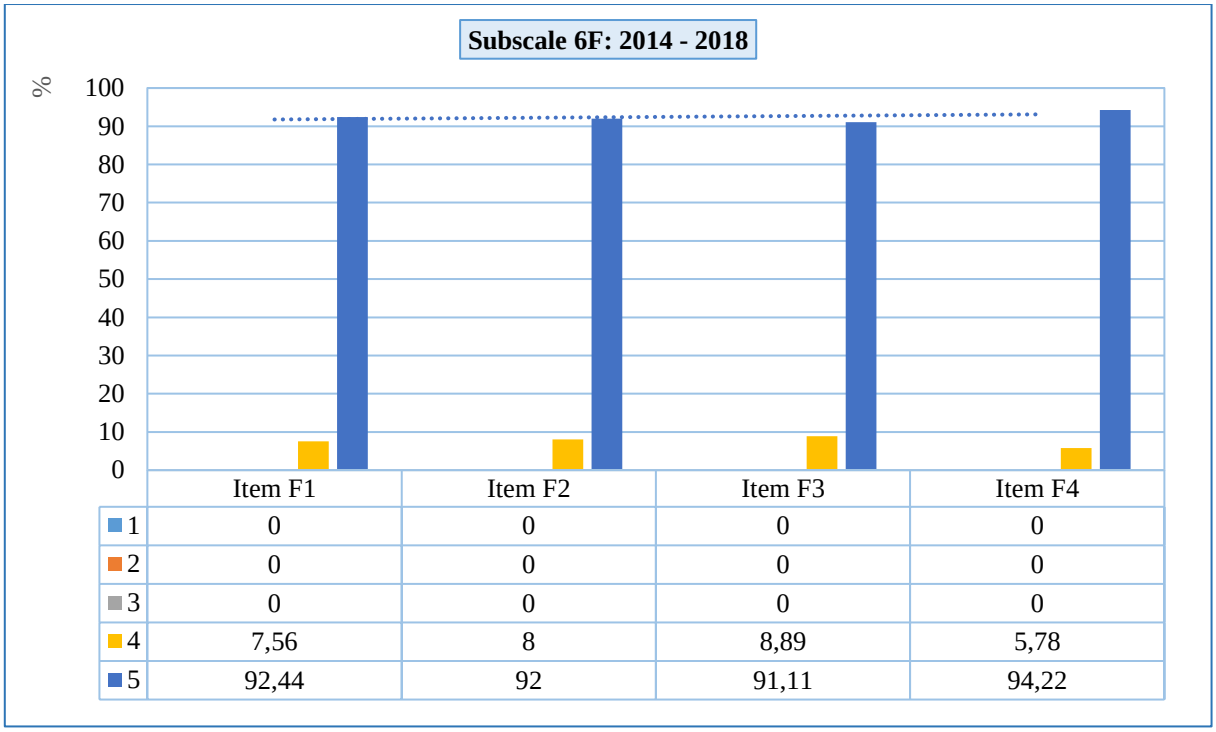
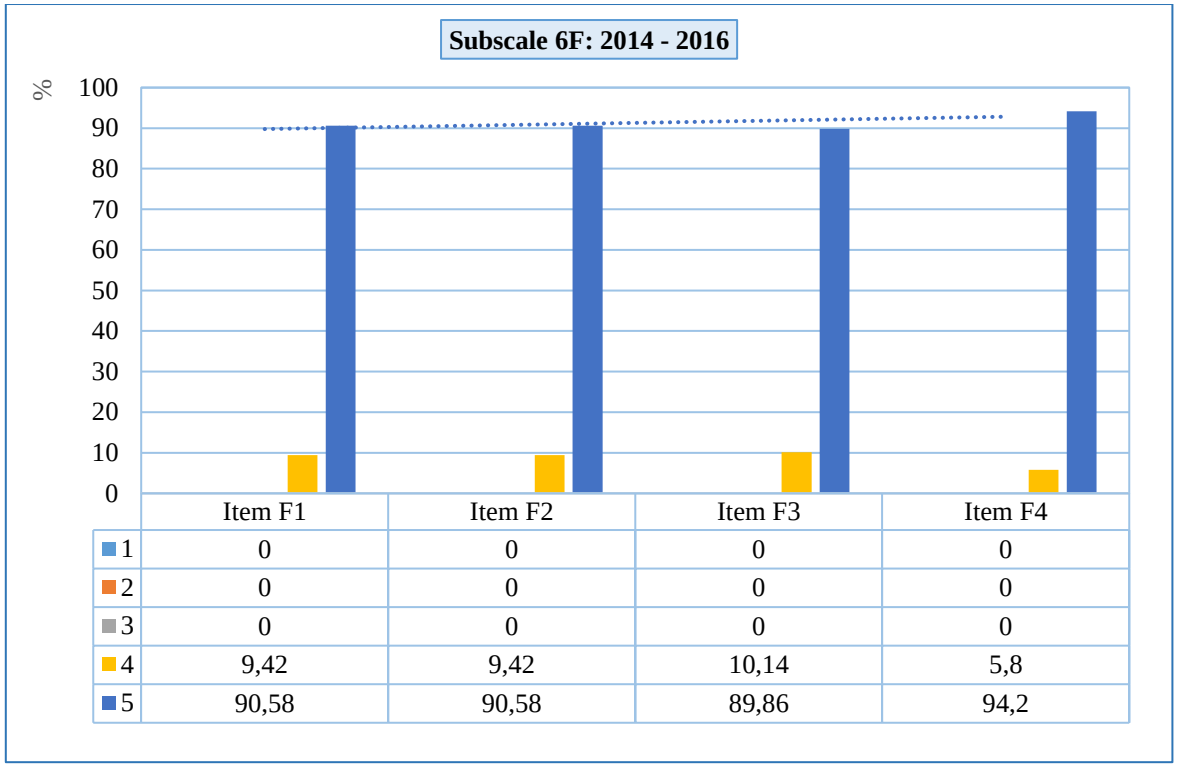


Figure 1 – Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2018

№	Evaluation of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditioned annotation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

Table 2. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2016

Item	Values of the relative shares of respondents answers Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2016 (%)				
	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item F1	0	0	0	9.42	90.58
Item F2	0	0	0	9.42	90.58
Item F3	0	0	0	10.14	89.86
Item F4	0	0	0	5.80	94.20
Average value	0	0	0	8.70	91.30



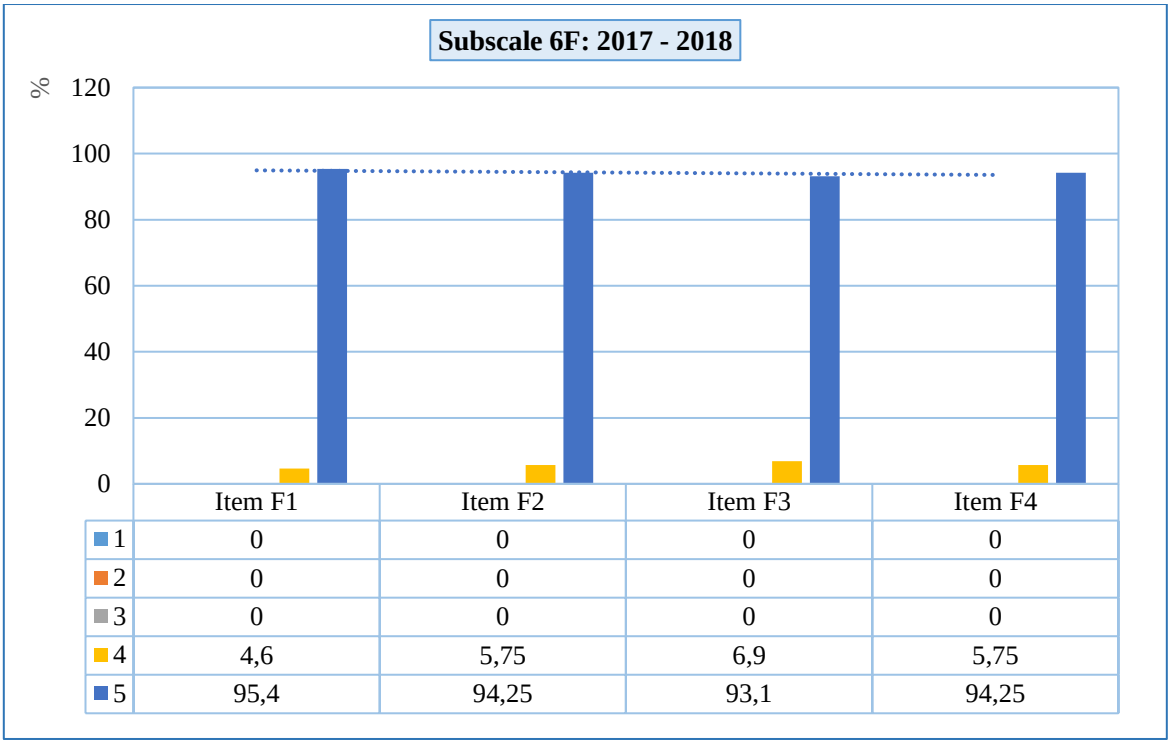
	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	9,42	9,42	10,14	5,8
5	90,58	90,58	89,86	94,2

Figure 2 – **Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2014 – 2016**

№	Evaluation of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditioned annotation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

Table 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2017 – 2018

Item	Values of the relative shares of respondents answers Subscale 6F: 2017 – 2018 (%)				
	I entirely disagree	I'm inclined to disagree	I have no opinion	I'm inclined to agree	I entirely agree
Item F1	0	0	0	4.60	95.40
Item F2	0	0	0	5.75	94.25
Item F3	0	0	0	6.90	93.10
Item F4	0	0	0	5.75	94.25
Average value	0	0	0	5.75	94.25



	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	4,6	5,75	6,9	5,75
5	95,4	94,25	93,1	94,25

Figure 3. Values of the relative shares of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale in Subscale 6F: 2017 – 2018

№	Evaluation of respondents' answers on the Likert's 5-point scale	Conditioned annotation of the answers
1	I entirely disagree	1
2	I'm inclined to disagree	2
3	I have no opinion	3
4	I'm inclined to agree	4
5	I entirely agree	5

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ANALYSIS OF JUDICIAL PRACTICE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC COMPENSATION FOR MORAL DAMAGE IN CASES OF PROTECTION OF HONOR AND DIGNITY

Abstract: *This article is devoted to the analysis of law enforcement practice in determining the amount of compensation for moral damage on claims for the protection of honor and dignity in the Kyrgyz Republic. As well as compliance with the legislation of the Republic on compensation for moral damage, compliance by courts with the criterion of reasonableness and fairness.*

Key words: *moral harm; compensation of harm; victim; mass media, honor, dignity, business reputation.*

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АНАЛИЗ СУДЕБНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КОМПЕНСАЦИИ МОРАЛЬНОГО ВРЕДА ПО ДЕЛАМ О ЗАЩИТЕ ЧЕСТИ И ДОСТОИНСТВА

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена анализу правоприменительной практики при определении размера компенсации морального вреда по исковым заявлениям о защите чести и достоинства в Кыргызской Республике. А также соблюдению законодательства республики о компенсации морального вреда, соблюдении судами критерия разумности и справедливости.*

Ключевые слова: *моральный вред; компенсация вреда; потерпевший; средства массовой информации, честь, достоинство, деловая репутация*

Введение

Компенсация морального вреда является относительно новым правовым институтом для Кыргызской Республики, как и для большинства стран СНГ, в силу исторических причин. Несмотря на это он уже обрел свое самостоятельное место в науке гражданского права и правоприменительной практике. На сегодняшний день, начиная от понятия до эффективности при вычислении суммы компенсации морального вреда, является предметом актуальных научных исследований.

Каким образом функционирует институт компенсации морального вреда своеобразный показатель нравственного здоровья социума, индикатор состояния его правовой системы. Однако важной является и экономическая составляющая дела так как материальная компенсация морального вреда для первых соответственно экономические издержки для вторых [3].

Актуальность темы, рассмотренной в статье, состоит в том, что в Кыргызской Республике за последние годы порядком прибавились иски о защите чести и достоинства к СМИ и журналистам с требованием признать изданные сведения несоответствующими действительности и возмещении больших сумм морального вреда.

Правозащитная организация «Репортеры без границ» 25 апреля 2019 г. опубликовала Индекс свободы прессы за 2018 год. Авторы доклада отмечают, что Кыргызстан показал одно из самых больших падений – за год страна потеряла девять позиций, оказавшись на 98-м месте. Организация

поясняет снижение рейтинга Кыргызстана преследованием СМИ, включая «астрономические штрафы» за «оскорбление» главы государства [2].

Для углубленного понимания вопроса, прежде всего проанализируем законодательство, регулирующее институт компенсации морального вреда в Кыргызской Республике.

Основным законодательным актом, на который опираются суды в делах о компенсации морального вреда являются статьи 18, 1027 и 1028 Гражданского кодекса Кыргызской Республики. Также для осуществления единообразной правоприменительной практики судами, Пленумом Верховного суда КР было принято Постановление «О судебной практике по разрешению споров о защите чести, достоинства и деловой репутации» от 13.02.2015 г. [11] и Постановлением Пленума Верховного суда КР от 4 ноября 2004 года N 11 «О некоторых вопросах судебной практики применения законодательства о возмещении морального вреда» [12].

В настоящий момент законодательными актами Кыргызской Республики не утверждены границы размеров компенсации морального вреда, не определены ни методики расчета данного вреда, оставляя все на усмотрение суда. В положениях законодательства, имеется ряд критериев и обстоятельств, суммарное использование которых должно явиться базисом для судов при

расчете морального вреда:

- степень физических и нравственных страданий, связанных с индивидуальными особенностями лица, которому причинен вред;
- жизненная важность личных неимущественных прав и нематериальных благ (жизнь, здоровье, свобода, неприкосновенность жилища, личная и семейная тайна, честь и достоинство и т.д.);
- характер и содержание публикации т.е. что за сведения были распространены и в какой степени они порочат честь, достоинство или деловую репутацию истца; степень распространения т.е. какому кругу лиц они стали известны (тираж печатного издания, места его распространения, характер телепередачи и аудитория, которую она собирает или для которой она предназначена, и т.п.); является ли истец публичной фигурой; были ли ответчиком добровольно принесены извинения истцу.
- какие последствия для истца наступили в результате (его переживания, болезнь, увольнение с работы или отказ в принятии на работу, отрицательное отношение других лиц к истцу и т.п.).
- требования разумности и справедливости
- другие заслуживающие внимания обстоятельства [4].

На первый взгляд, законодательство устанавливает достаточно критериев и обстоятельств для определения размера компенсации морального вреда, однако они прописаны нечетко, нет взаимосвязи между перечисленными критериями и денежной суммой соответствующей выплате. В связи с чем величина морального вреда исчисляется судами произвольно.

В Гражданском кодексе Кыргызской Республики (ч.2 ст.1028 ГК КР), так и в обоих вышеуказанных Постановлениях Пленума Верховного суда установлено, что суды при расчете морального вреда обязаны соблюдать требования разумности и справедливости. Исполнение требований разумности и справедливости при расчете сумм компенсации морального вреда позволяет суду вынести решение, которое реально оценит вред, нанесенный чести и достоинству, которое сможет максимально сгладить отрицательные последствия моральных страданий истца, которую ответчик будет в состоянии выплатить. Компенсация не должна служить способом обогащения истца и должна согласовываться с возможностями причинителя вреда [5].

За последние три года в Кыргызской Республике появилась такая судебная практика, когда по схожим делам размеры компенсаций разнятся между собой в десятки, нередко и в сотни раз. Ниже представлена таблица по наиболее общественно резонансным делам по искам о защите чести и достоинства, рассмотренных судами Кыргызстана начиная с 2014 года (табл. 1).

Таблица 1. Таблица резонансных дел

№	Год	Стороны		Запрашиваемая сумма	Сумма подлежащая выплате
		Истец (ы)	Ответчик(и)		
1	2014 г.	Шакиров Э.	ИА «Kyrgyztoday.kg»	1 000 000 сом	11000 сом
2	2014 г.	Иманкожоева Э.	Газета «Учур»	500 000 сом	1000 сом
3	2014 г.	Имарбек уулу К.	Газета «Дело №…»	1 000 000 сом	10 000 сом

4	2014 г.	Нарымбаев Д.И.	Газета «Азия Ньюс»	100 000 сом	50 000 сом
5	2014 г.	Касиев Н.	Газета «Азия Ньюс»	500 000 сом	10 000 сом
6	2015 г.	Жамгырчиева Г.	Газета «Учур»	500 000 сом	2000 сом
7	2015 г.	Ильмиянов И.С.	Газета «Вечерний Бишкек»	5 000 000 сом	1 800 000 сом
8	2016 г.	Мадумаров А.К.	Газета «Азия Ньюс»	1 000 000 сом	50 000 сом
9	2016 г.	Базарбаева А., Мамбетэминова А. Асылбекова Г. Жолдошбековой Б.	Радио «Азаттык»	500 000 сом	40 000 сом
10	2016 г.	Токбаев И.К.	ИА «АКИ пресс»	5 000 000 сом	5000 сом
11	2016 г.	Фархатов Ф.Ф.	Газета «Дело №…»	50 000 сом	10 000 сом
12	2017 г.	Атамбаев А.Ш.	ОФ «ПроМедиа», Токтакунова Т., Канатбек А.	13 000 000 сом	13 000 000 сом
13	2017 г.	Атамбаев А.Ш.	ОФ «ПроМедиа»	3 000 000 сом	3 000 000 сом
14	2017 г.	Атамбаев А.Ш.	ОФ «ПроМедиа», Идинов Н.	6 000 000 сом	6 000 000 сом
15	2017 г.	Атамбаев А.Ш.	ОФ «ПроМедиа» Идинов Н.	6 000 000 сом	6 000 000 сом
16	2017 г.	Атамбаев А.Ш.	ОФ «ПроМедиа», Идинов Н., Маслова Д., Джакупова Ч.	12 000 000 сом	12 000 000 сом

Анализ исков экспрезидента Атамбаева А.Ш. к представителям масс-медиа приводит к следующим выводам:

1. Размеры компенсаций по искам чрезмерно высоки. При этом суды не аргументировали основания удовлетворения столь больших сумм, запрашиваемых в исках, соответствии их требованиям разумности и справедливости.

2. Суды не учитывали материальные возможности ответчика. Суды заведомо зная до вынесения приговора о неподъемности для ответчиков запрашиваемой суммы исков т.к. она не идет ни в какое сравнение с заработной платой журналистов полностью удовлетворяли многомиллионные исковые требования. Так, истец имел намерение наказать ответчика за критику, а не компенсировать моральный вред за нанесения урона чести и деловой репутации [6].

3. Судебными решениями были установлены ограничения на выезд за пределы Кыргызской Республики, до полного исполнения решения суда, а поскольку ответчики по объективным обстоятельствам не в состоянии выплатить иски, то это ограничение по сути на всю жизнь.

4. Общая сумма компенсаций по 5 искам Атамбаева А.Ш. составляет 40 млн сомов, сумма большая, даже по западным меркам. Тогда как, возмещение морального вреда не должна приводить к обогащению одного за счет обнищания другого [7].

Важнейшим условием исполнения решения суда ответчиков, является следованием требованиям разумности и справедливости, иначе решение возможно так и останется на бумаге. Для избежания такой негативной практики в дальнейшем необходимо законодательно установить четкий механизм оценки возмещения морального вреда и определить минимальные, предельные величины сумм компенсации [8].

По искам Генеральной прокуратуры, которые были предъявлены в отношении СМИ и журналистов в 2017 году, суды удовлетворяли сумму в полном объеме, запрашиваемую в иске. Минимальная размер возмещении морального вреда, принятого решением суда составила 3 млн., максимальная 5 млн.сом. Суммарная величина всех внесенных исков составляет 40 млн. сом.

В то же время, по уголовным делам, рассмотренными районными судами города Бишкек и Чуйской области за 2017 год, с подсудимых признанных виновными в совершении особо тяжкого преступления – убийство, было взыскано возмещение морального вреда намного меньшая сумма в сторону потерпевших. Приведем примеры на основании вынесенных судами приговоров за 2017 год (ниже, по тексту приведена подробная сравнительная таблица по соотношению сумм, взысканных судом по искам о защите чести и достоинства в

отношении СМИ и выплат компенсаций погибшим гражданам) (табл. 2).

Таблица 2. Соотношение сумм, взысканных судом по искам о защите чести и достоинства в отношении СМИ и выплат компенсаций погибшим гражданам

	Иски о защите чести и достоинства в отношении СМИ, журналистов и правозащитников	**Компенсации, выплаченные погибшим гражданам**
	Ответчики: ОФ «Промедиа», Токтакунова Т.А., Азиз Канатбек – 13 000 000 сом.	Бакай Сыдыгалиев – оперуполномоченный ГУВД г. Бишкека, погиб 14 ноября 2014 года при задержании беглого заключенного Александра Саяпина – размер компенсации составил 2 300 000 сом (https://ru/sputnik/kg/incidents/20141117/1013403276.htm)
	Ответчик: ОФ «Промедиа» - 3 000 000 сом	Приговором Первомайского районного суда г.Бишкек от 18 сентября 2013 г. (по делу № УД-966/13Б) гражданин Х.И.А. был признан виновным в совершении убийства и с него было взыскано в пользу потерпевшего в качестве возмещения морального вреда 50 000 сом (www.sot.kg)
	Ответчики: ОФ «Промедиа», Идинов Н.А. – 6 000 000 сом	Приговором Ленинского районного суда г.Бишкек от 27 марта 2017 г. (по делу №УД-1761) гражданин К.Г.Т. был признан виновным в совершении убийства и с него было взыскано в пользу законного представителя в качестве возмещения морального вреда 100 000 сом (www.sot.kg)
	Ответчики: ОФ «Промедиа», Идинов Н.А.- 6 000 000 сом.	Приговором Аламединского районного суда Чуйской области от 11 мая 2017 года по делу №УД-172/17ч) гражданин Ш.К.И. был признан виновным в совершении преступлений – хулиганство, убийство и с него было взыскано в пользу потерпевшей в качестве возмещения морального вреда 200 000 сом (www.sot.kg)
	Ответчики: ОФ «Промедиа», Идинов Н.А., Маслова Д.У., Джакупова Ч.И.- 12 000 000 сом.	Бабараимов Ж.Т. – сотрудник УСО «Альфа» ГКНБ КР, погибший во время спецоперации по ликвидации особо опасных преступников-боевиков в селе Арашан – размер компенсации составил 1 696 000 сом. (http://www.adilet.kg/ru/news/full/66)
	Ответчики: ИА 24.kg, Карабеков К.Дж.- 10 000 000 сом.	Приговором Первомайского районного суда г.Бишкек от 04 октября 2017 года 9по делу 3 УД-570/17Б) граждане Т.Ж.Т. и С.Б.К. были признаны виновными в совершении преступления – убийство и с них солидарно было взыскано в пользу законного представителя в качестве возмещения морального вреда 100 000 сом (www.sot.kg)

В преамбуле Конституции Кыргызской Республики закреплено, что высшими ценностями являются человек, его жизнь, здоровье, права и свободы. Однако в 2017 году суды создали негативную правоприменительную тенденцию, когда в разрез конституционным принципам и нормам жизнь и здоровье человека считаются ниже, чем неосязаемые честь и достоинство чиновников.

Необходимо заметить, что экс-президент Атамбаев отказался впоследствии от материальных претензий по большинству вышеуказанных исков. Однако при рассмотрении исков государство не обеспечило справедливое судебное разбирательство, суды допустили целый ряд грубейших нарушений Конституции и законов.

Кроме того, в рамках судебных процессов всем ответчикам по искам Атамбаева на основании заявления представителя Генпрокуратуры суды запретили выезд за границу, что вступает в прямое противоречие с Конституцией.

Юристы правовой клиники "Адилет" обратились в Конституционную палату, которая 30 мая 2018 года установила, что запрет на выезд за границу для ответчиков не соответствует Конституции КР.

В результате ни один из судей либо прокуроров не понес наказания, невзирая на

жалобы участников процессов и наглядное беззаконье решений [1].

Иски генерального прокурора республики к гражданским активистам, правозащитникам и независимым СМИ в защиту чести и достоинства президента создали негативную практику требования астрономических материальных претензий к представителям масс-медиа.

Так, в октябре 2018 года Октябрьский районный суд удовлетворил два исковых заявления бывшего торага Жогорку Кенеша Ахматбека Келдибекова о защите чести и достоинства к независимой газете "Азия Ньюс" и взыскал в общей сложности 2 млн сомов. Потом истец отказался от материальных претензий, удовлетворившись опровержением распространенной информации [2].

13 декабря 2018 года Келдибеков подал еще один аналогичный иск на 1 млн сомов против сайта Kyrgyztoday.org. В настоящее время идет судебное разбирательство.

Келдибеков А., Бекназаров А. и Дуйшебаев К. подали иск в защиту чести и достоинства к журналистам телеканала "Апрель" и его учредителю экс-президенту Атамбаеву на общую сумму 18 млн сомов. Бишкекский горсуд прямо накануне Всемирного дня свободы печати обязал телеканал Атамбаева «Апрель» выплатить в пользу троих бывших высокопоставленных чиновников 300 тыс. сом, за то, что взяли интервью у экс-президента, где тот в присущей ему манере высказал свое мнение. На этот раз суд принимает решение против Атамбаева А.Ш., а все потому, что он «экс».

По нашему мнению, судьи Кыргызстана и сейчас не осуществляют справедливое рассмотрение дел, принимая беспринципные, противоречащие нормам закона решения, опираясь лишь на политическую ситуацию.

Конституционная палата 30 октября 2018 года решила: то, что генпрокурор защищает честь и достоинство президента, законно. Поскольку это необходимое отступление от принципа равенства всех перед законом в силу особого статуса главы государства [2].

Конституционная палата отождествила личность президента с государственными интересами Кыргызской Республики. Это весьма печальная ситуация, которая может причинить значительный урон свободе слова в Кыргызстане: следуя этому решению, критика президента будет изначально восприниматься как критика государственных интересов страны.

Таким образом решение Конституционной палаты свалила до минимума возможность допустимой критики в адрес главы государства, что явно противоречит международным стандартам свободы слова в отношении общественных деятелей [9].

Согласно международным нормам, политические и общественные деятели должны воспринимать критику в свой адрес какой бы она не была. И за слова граждане и СМИ высказанные в адрес публичных личностей не должны привлекать к ответственности за распространение порочащих сведений [10].

По результатам анализа не прослеживаются перспективы улучшения ситуации с соблюдением свободы слова в Кыргызстане, так как принципы функционирования остаются неизменными. Причем существующее положение может стать еще хуже в результате решения Конституционной палаты от 17 октября 2018 года.

Необходимо отметить, что нормы законодательства, регулирующие институт компенсации морального вреда у нас достаточно хорошее. Имеется постановление Пленума Верховного суда Кыргызской Республики, который обобщил судебную практику по рассмотрению данной категории дел и процедурно расписал, как нужно рассматривать дела и на что нужно обращать внимание. Следует учесть, что согласно ст.96 Конституции Кыргызской Республики, Пленум Верховного суда дает разъяснение по вопросам судебной практики, которые обязательны для всех судов и судей Кыргызской Республики. Однако в правоприменительной практике нормы законодательства судебными органами не соблюдаются из за чего необходимо законодательно четко установить механизмы расчета величины морального вреда и предельные границы возможных сумм компенсации.

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FORMATION OF THE PRIVATE HOMEOWNERS COMPANY' BUDGET AND ANALYSIS OF ITS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Abstract: *This article examines the features of housing and communal sphere, which is an important part of the territorial infrastructure, the growth trend of the housing stock in the country, the reforms carried out and the results achieved in this sphere. In addition, the authors studied the basics of financial and economic activities and features of its analysis.*

Key words: *housing fund, housing stock management, legislative basis of housing sphere, feature of housing construction.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

By the end of the 90s of the last century, the management of the housing stock of our country was created by enterprises with various forms of ownership. In particular, in 1993-1999 the state leasing companies, since 1999 till 2006, with the adoption of the Law № 761-I of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Homeowners' Associations" on April 15, 1999, the Homeowners' Associations (HA) were engaged in this activity [2].

The results of the tests show that the most effective and acceptable form of private housing stock use and storage is the Private Homeowners' Company (PHC). Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Private Homeowners' Company" № 32 on April 12, 2006 in the new edition has provided a basis for strengthening the role and importance of private homeowners' associations in the management of multi-storied private housing stock in our country [3]. At present, there are 4787 PHC working on more than 32400 individual housing estates (Table 1) [11].

Table 1. The number of PHC and their managed homes

Number of companies / years	2006	2010	2018
Number of PHC	2188	4751	4787
Number of homes	26548	28792	32400

URGENCY

The financial organization of the company differs significantly from other enterprises and organizations. The reason for this is that private owners have two important tasks before the company. The first task is to maintain the housing stock at the required level of exploitation and to ensure that all types of repairs are to be performed in good quality and timely manner, while the other should be aimed at reducing the amount of compulsory payments collected from residents. That is why planning the financial activities of the company begin with the study of the amount of annual expenses[6,7].

In the planned period, it is recommended that a cost estimate be included if it is envisaged, and it will help to substantiate the general meeting, when discussing the company's annual estimate. Costs related to discounts on special funds should also be specified in the part of the estimate, which stipulates the remuneration of the staff of the Private Homeowners Company and it' involved staff. Also, if the members of the board of directors, members of the management and auditing commission pay the salaries to the members elected by the general meeting, the fee is reflected in the income and expenditure estimate [4,5].

The cost estimate should also include non-production costs of the company, and it is advisable to include a reserve fund to cover unexpected expenses or timely repayment of contributions.

Calculation of the service of the housing fund is carried out by storing 1 m^2 of the living space and setting the cost of the service rendered to the building by means of calculation of the cost of services rendered. At the present, the legal basis for the calculation has provided a basis of calculating the Decree № 104, № 17, № 01-1371 of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Uzkommunkhizmat Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on December 25, 2006.

The cost of the PHC for the living space is grouped by production costs, period costs and financial costs (Table 2) [10].

Table 2. The cost of the PHC for the living space

Production costs	Period costs	Financial costs
- production costs; - payments to social insurance for production; - amortization of fixed assets related to production; - other production costs.	- administrative costs (chairman, board members, accountant); - other operating costs and losses.	- short-term and long-term loans.

THEORETICAL APPROCHES

The normal cost of repair and maintenance services will be taken as the starting point for determining the definition of housing savings and repairs. In order to determine the amount of the tariff, the PHC shall determine the income of the homeowner in the reporting period for the total area used by the housing fund. The structure of these revenues consists of cost production costs and planned benefits. The other sources of income, which are channeled in the prescribed manner to cover the costs of the private homeowner's business are excluded [9].

The amount of the tariff is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \frac{(S + F) - Q}{N}$$

Here: T - cost of repair of 1 m^2 of common area of the living room (tariff - soum);

S - cost of production services (UZS);

F - profit for the earnings (operating expenses and expenses for financial activity - (UZS)) for the use of the housing stock company (private proprietors);

Q - other sources of income (soum), which are allocated in the prescribed manner to cover expenses of organizations using the housing stock.

This income does not include funds paid by the citizens for the service of the housing fund, and includes: funds allocated from the budget for deficit of income in connection with the provision of preferences on maintenance and repair of housing fund to certain categories of citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan; receipts from the utility services to the enterprises receiving revenues from utility services, as well as over-the-air, wastewater, heat and power grids and equipment maintenance; deductions from tenants of rented rooms rented at residential houses on agreed tariffs, but not lower than tariffs for operating

partners; funds received from the user on the basis of paid services from the sports and recreation centers located on the territory of the homeowner; funds from off-budget funds and other sources, including funds allocated by sponsors in accordance with the current legislation; deductions to private housing undertakings from communal services enterprises; operational expense from private owners of garages and other buildings established by citizens of private homeowners' associations; funds allocated from the local budget for complete repairs of the houses;

N - the total area used by the housing fund of the partnership (the area to be rented as non-profit fund is not included – m^2).

In addition, the size of mandatory payments is comparable with the amount of previous year's payments and the owners of the property assess the ownership of the property.

If the company management finds that the proprietors are eligible to pay for the planned costs, the draft revenues and expenditure estimate may be referred to the general meeting.

If the management of the partnership finds that most homeowners are not capable of paying for the planned costs, the work on the improvement (reduction) of the work plan will be continued.

ANALYTICAL PART

An exemplary form of the PHC Revenue and Expenditure consists of the following content (Table 3):

Table 3. An example of income and expense estimation of a private homeowner

№	The names of materials	One month	One year
Income			
1.	Mandatory contributions of the company members		
2.	Mandatory contributions of non-residential land users		
3.	Simultaneous paying tuition fees of the apartment owners (separately collected for carrying out any kind of repair and improvement works)		
4.	Payment for separate use of some of the common property		
5.	Payment for separate use of the land parcel belonging to the company		
6.	Payments by the proprietors of the objects located on the parcel belonging to the company		
7.	Income from rental of common property (part)		
8.	Incomes from utility services received for services rendered in communal payments collection:		
9.	Contractual services and payment for work		
10.	Percentage revenue because of saving funds in the bank account		
11.	Loans		
12.	Sponsorships		
13.	Other Income		
Total Income:			
Expenses			
1. Production costs			
1.1.	Total property and land parcel maintenance and sanitation, total		
1.2.	Total services of traveling organizations:		
1.3.	Total repairs of public property, total:		
1.4.	Capital repairs of common property - total:		
1.5.	Depreciation of HMES		
2. Non-production costs			
2.1.	Administrative expenses		
2.2.	Charges for management services by contracting organizations		
2.3.	Auditor services		
2.4.	Costs for training and retraining		
2.5.	Payment for information services		
2.6.	Compensation to the budget, taxes and other payments		
2.7.	Payment for banking services		
2.8.	Cash and settlement operations expenses		
2.9.	Membership fee paid to the HUJU community		
2.10.	Do not allocate to repair fund		

2.11.	Do not allocate to the reserve fund		
2.12.	Loan, debt repayment costs		
Total expenses			

Establishing, maintaining, organizing, analyzing and maintaining the economic performance of the partnership in the PHC, the accounting shall record the relationships between their financial and economic activities [8].

PHC have a simplified accounting system, due to which the following main tasks are achieved:

- Documentation of financial and economic processes;
- Inventory accounting;
- Measurement and valuation of economic instruments;
- Calculation of housing fund services;
- Carrying out a system of payment for communal services;
- Providing and accounting for employee benefits;
- Accounting for accounts;
- Maintaining a double-sided accounting record;
- Maintenance of accounting balance;
- Making financial reporting reports.

Documentation of financial and economic processes is a written document on the ongoing business transaction that legally registers the accounting records. Documents certified in the form of documents, summarized in the form of paper, which are generalized and processed by the information, clearly reflecting the financial process with the primary information for accounting. Documents provide a comprehensive and unimportant representation of the farm's business activities. Only the completed documents will be taken into account, which is correctly drawn up all the requisites specified in the technical specification. Such requisites include the name of the enterprise, the name of the document, its number, and date, the brief and concrete content of the economic operation, its quantitative and monetary expression, and signatures of the persons responsible for the economic operation. The first requirement for documents is timely compilation, reliable, complete and accurate registration of data. These requirements provide for the initial and current supervision of the company's economic activities and the ability to effectively influence its business results.

Inventory accounting is one of the main objectives of accounting, which allows the inventory to determine the actual status of the partnership in the accounting system, by examining the material values, monetary and financial liabilities. Inventory enables you to verify your accounting information or to identify unidentified assets or lost losses, theft, and defects. That is why inventory accounting ensures the integrity of cash or cash equivalents, checking or checking the integrity reliability of the accounting and reporting data.

Measurement and valuation of economic instruments - allows the determination of the cost of an instrument in monetary terms and is primarily based on the actual cost of the purchase of equipment or bookkeeping. In case of inflation, the real value of economic instruments is determined by reassessment of the actual value of purchases through statutory bodies established by government decisions and inflation index. For example, the property, plant and equipment are initially recorded in the bookkeeping account.

Calculation of housing fund services is different from those in other sectors of the economy. As we have already noted, shirkats calculations are the method of determining the prime cost of services rendered to the building by calculating the cost of storing and servicing 1 square meter of living space. Normative indicators determined by the republican financial authorities and local authorities in calculating the cost of works and services are taken.

Carrying out a system of payment for communal services - carries out the accounting for payments made by the proprietors for these services. Accounts are typically drawn up and analyzed in each household. Payments for communal services, which are reflected on the first day of the month following each month, are recorded on their accounts. The total amount of utility bills for the partnership is compared with the approved estimate indicators. If there is a big difference in the estimate that is approved, the cost will be deducted. There is also a proposal to increase or decrease the amount of utility bills.

Providing and accounting for employee benefits of labor and employees based on the amount of wage established according to the approved schedule of staff. At the same time, salaries for administrative staff and workers are calculated separately. Wages for employees who work in the form of business are calculated on the basis of the amount of work that confirms the amount of work done by them. In case of salary calculation, the fund should not be overlooked in the estimate. If a company has approved a specific cost-share or other type of work, the wages of those involved in such works shall be borne by the wage fund approved in those estimates.

Accounting for accounts is carried out on the basis of grouping according to the economic characteristics of records in accordance with the international accounting standards. Accounting records are separated into passive accounts reflecting

the sources of assets and resources that account for the property and assets of the partnership. Proper use of the Instructions for Use of the Bill of Materials is of great importance. All agricultural operations are reflected in the accounting records by means of duplicate writing on one invoicing account and at the same time in the equivalent amount on the basis of other account credits.

The double-sided recording system has a controlling value the sum of all debit entries for the entire reporting period is equal to the sum of all credit account turnover. The main principle of accounting is the use of double-entry writing in any business transaction. Establishing the relationship between accounts through a double-sided account is called correspondent account, and the accounts themselves are called correspondent accounts.

The balance sheet is one of the main forms of the financial reporting, describing the financial position of a company for a certain period of time, the sources of funds originated - the balance sheet and the sources of their allocation - the carrying amount of the asset. Balance sheet active and passive accounts should be equal. Information about the means and resources available on the balance is presented in two dates - at the beginning of the year and at the end of the reporting period. Accounting balance is the source of the entity's financial position analysis.

Financial accounting is based on accounting records. The content of the financial statements are determined by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the reporting period for the financial statements. The calendar year is January 1 through December 31.

Starting from the date of acquisition of a legal entity right for newly established PHC, the first accounting year is valid until 31 December of the same year. If the company is registered after October 1, the first accounting year ends on 31 December of the following year. Data on economic transactions before registration or prior rights of legal entity are included in the financial statements of the first accounting year.

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THE STRATEGY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article defines the role and importance of scientific and technical cooperation, considers the ways of implementing the strategy in the scientific and technical development of the country, and also presents the share of innovative products in the global economy in a number of countries.*

Key words: *Innovation, Innovation policy, Scientific and technical progress, the development.*

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Introduction

Scientific and technological progress, recognized around the world as the most important factor in economic development, is increasingly associated both with Western and Russian literature with the concept of the innovation process. This, as rightly pointed out by American economist James Bright, is a one-of-a-kind process that combines science, technology, economics, entrepreneurship and management. It consists in obtaining innovation and extends from the inception of an idea to its commercial implementation, thus covering the whole complex of relations: production, exchange, consumption [1].

The place and role of innovation policy in the structure of state regulation of the economy is determined by the features of the innovation process as an object of management. It is more than other elements of scientific and technical progress, associated with commodity-money relations, subsequent to all stages of its implementation. This circumstance is quite convincingly manifested in the conditions of a regulated market economy of the capitalist countries. The bulk of innovative processes are implemented here by private companies of various levels and scales, and such processes act, of course, not as an independent goal, but as a means of better solving the production and commercial tasks of a company achieving high profitability.

At present, economists distinguish three groups of countries according to the degree of state intervention in the economy: in the first, the concept of the need for active state intervention in economic management (Japan and France) prevails; the second is characterized by a predominant emphasis on market relations (USA, UK); the third adheres to the "intermediate" option in economic, including innovation, politics: state regulation is combined with a low degree of centralization of the state apparatus, indirect methods of influence are used with a developed system of coordinating the interests of government and business [7].

A special place in the system of "direct" interventions of the state on innovative business

occupy of activities that promote the cooperation of manufacturing corporations in the field of R&D and cooperation with industry, universities. The second of these forms of cooperation caused by the realization of the objective necessity, on the one hand, bringing advanced scientific ideas to the stage of commercial implementation, on the other - creating conditions for the interest of industry in funding academic research. In this direction of the state innovation policy clearly manifested its future orientation, interest in scientific innovation, industrial innovation, which often is secondary when implementing the interests of industrial companies that solve manufacturing and business problems [2].

The creation of consortia, engineering centers, science and technology parks and other promising groups that successfully implement complex innovative ideas is a good example of the effectiveness of state support for such ideas, thanks to which various organizations not only realize the need for joint implementation of the innovation cycle, but also really feel the benefits of working together.

Entrepreneurs implement innovative processes in order to obtain greater profits. The propensity to entrepreneurship in General, innovation in particular, is governed by the level of profit taxation. Illustrating this idea, Hungarian economist B. Santo gives the following dependence is taken into account by the Ministry of industry Sweden: "if the amount of income tax varies between 0 and 25%, the propensity to entrepreneurship is rapidly decreasing, if the tax reaches 50% of the profits, the propensity for innovation and related capital investments virtually disappears." The importance of this instrument of state regulation is recognized in almost all industrialized countries, and each of them seeks to find his optimal model of taxation of profits. In the US system of tax incentives for R & d exists since 1981, the Tax credit suggests the possibility of deducting R & d costs associated with the main industrial and commercial activities of the taxpayer, of the amount of taxable income [3].

With all the variety of forms and methods of stimulation of innovative activities by state bodies in all industrialized countries can be traced, however, something in common, allowing to define innovation policy as a specific element of the system of state regulation. So, there is a coherence of innovation policy with all types of state economic policy in General; this is reflected in the use of common economic instruments of state influence, corresponding to the chosen economic course. A characteristic feature of innovation policy is also a latitude effect: it is aimed to offer innovative ideas, initiate the initial demand for the results of innovation processes, helps to attract the innovative business and financial-credit and information resources, creates an innovation-friendly economic and political climate. Finally, a common feature of innovation policy - the peculiarities of the innovative process: it is cyclical, ruggedness stage probabilistic nature, high risk, etc. [6].

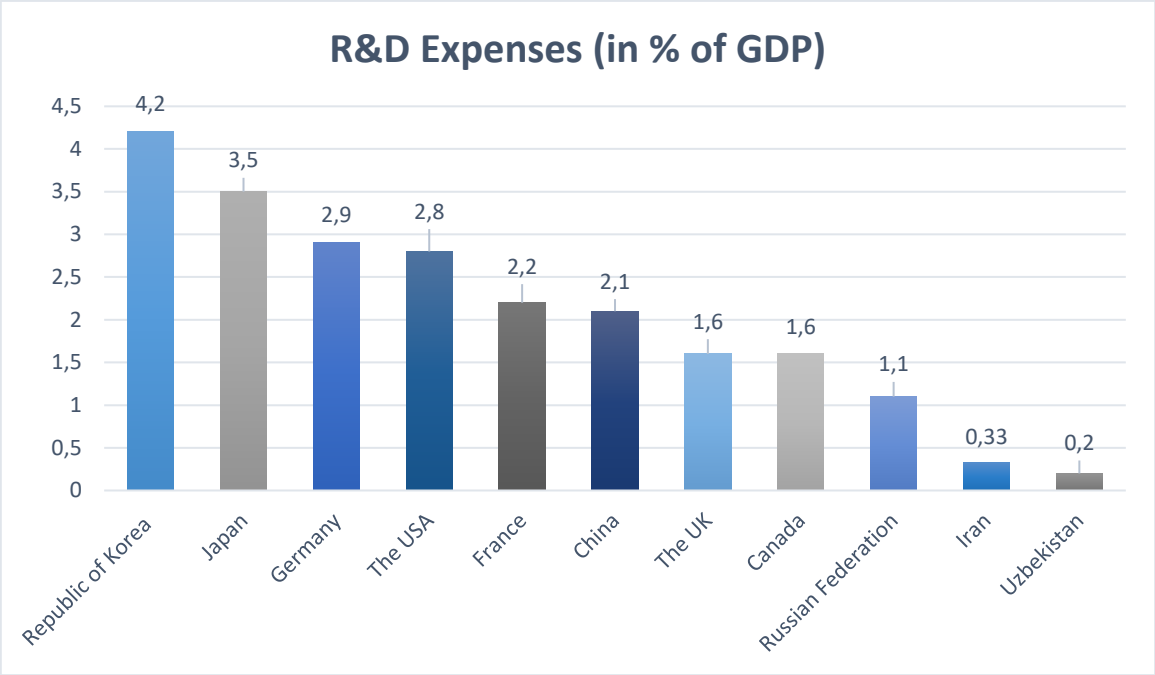
National benchmarks of innovation policy manifest themselves in specific models used in different countries. It reflects the unevenness of economic development of the countries reflected in the field of innovation. As a result, there is a need to focus national efforts on the key areas of science and technology, in which the country can achieve a leading position in the global market. In particular, we distinguish American and Japanese models of innovation policy.

The American model has the most complete autonomy of entrepreneurship. The orientation of economic development by dedicating a special area in recent years is military technology, where the state invests and thus provides its technological priority. up to 50% [1].

The Japanese model also involves the creation of process priority, but the emphasis is on a specific technology. Over the past 10 years, the technology of construction of large tankers has been replaced in the leading role of manufacturing technologies of robots. In other words, at the state level by the technological advantages that need to be achieved and supports their development, so that then translate into the new technology economy.

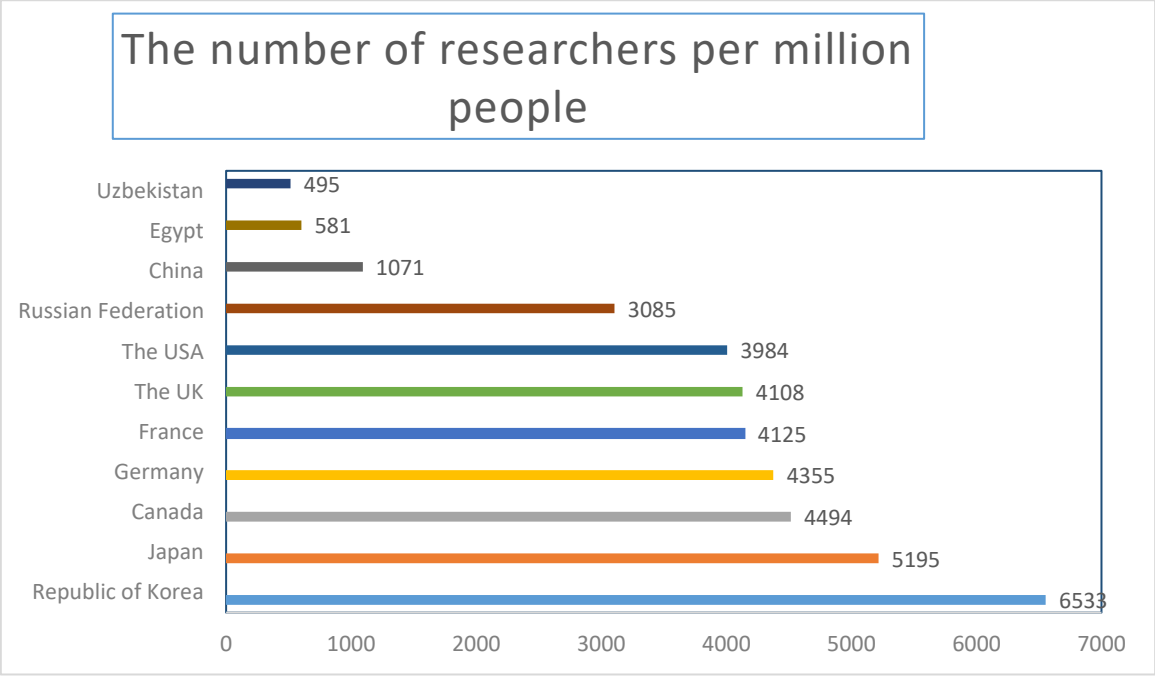
In the modern world economy, the share of innovative products by the amount of allocated funds is distributed as follows: USA - 39.2 percent, China - 21.2, Japan - 10.2, Great Britain - 7.8, Germany - 6.2, France - 6, Canada - 4, Russia - 2.9 and others account for 2.5 percent. The volume of general innovative products, for example, in the USA is 346 billion dollars, in China - 290 billion dollars, in the EU - 269 billion dollars. and in Russia - $ 24 billion. R&D costs in the USA are 2.7 percent, in China 1.4, in Japan 3.3, and in South Korea about 6.5 percent (patents) relates to small business and innovative technology [9].

According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, in 2018, the cost of research and development in the Republic of Korea amounted to 4.2% of GDP, in Japan this figure is 3.5% of GDP, in Germany - 2.9%, in the USA - 2.8%, in France - 2.2%, in China - 2.1%, in the UK and Canada - 1.6%, in the Russian Federation - 1.1%. In developing countries, this trend is relatively small (picture 1).



Picture 1. R&D Expenses.

The number of researchers per million people also shows that developed countries are far ahead of developing ones. In particular, in the Republic of Korea there are 6,533 researchers per million people, in Japan - 5,195, in Canada - 4,494, in Germany - 4,355, in France - 4,125, in the UK - 4,108, in the United States of America - 3 984, in the Russian Federation - 3,085, in China - 1,071, in Egypt - 581 and in the Republic of Uzbekistan -495. (picture 2) [10].



Picture 2. The number of researchers per million people

Of course, today in the era of the pursuit of innovation, as well as increased competition in all areas, the most important development factor is the rejection of an ineffective past and the discovery of wider ways of developing innovation.

At the same time, I would like to quote the words of Steve Jobs - the founder of the world famous

company Apple: "Innovation distinguishes a leader from a catch-up."

Today, Uzbekistan has everything necessary for the transition of a modern model of an innovative type of development, based on the expanded and effective use of the created scientific and technical potential, widespread implementation of the achievements of fundamental and applied science, high technology, an increase in the number of highly qualified gifted scientific personnel. The implementation of priority areas for the development of science and technology is carried out through state scientific and technical programs financed from the state budget.

No wonder today the head of our state insists on the rapid implementation of innovations in all areas of society. Indeed, innovation is an important factor in achieving a high level, such as in developed countries. They allow you to take a worthy place in the world community.

Currently, the state, within the framework of the established priorities of the scientific and technical policy, will support the activities of an intersectoral nature in the creation, development and dissemination of equipment and technologies, which will lead to fundamental changes in the technological basis of the country and reduce the industrial impact on the environment.

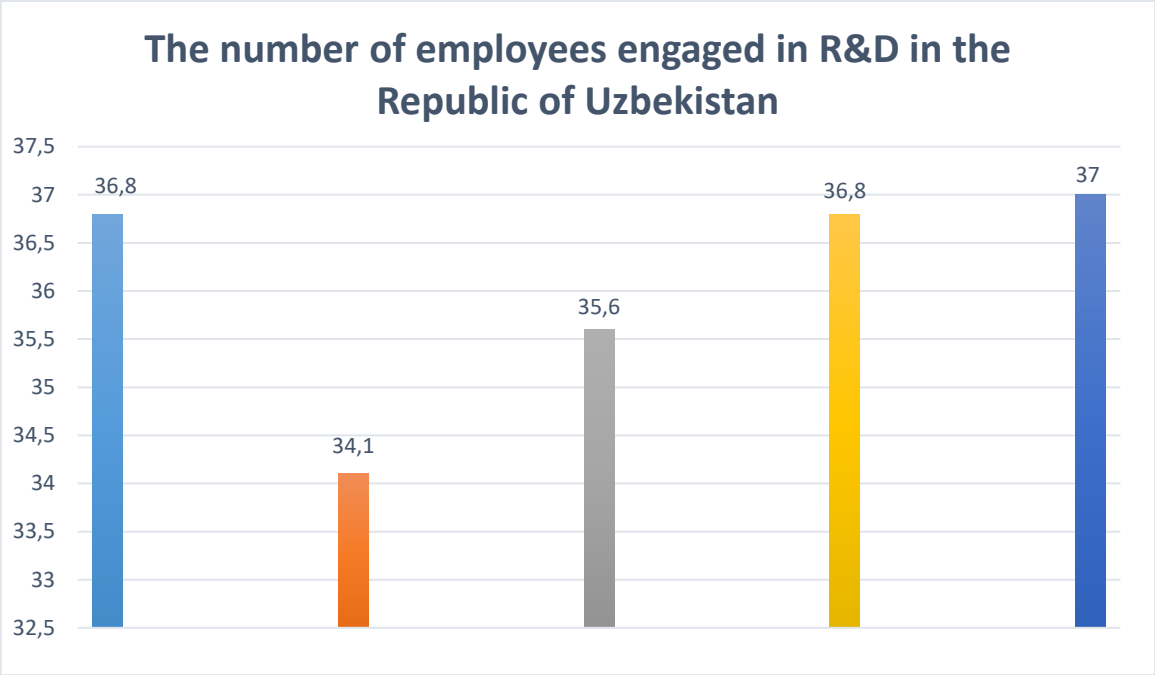
In 2018, in the republic as a whole, 933 enterprises and organizations introduced innovations, most of them, namely 893 (96% of the total number of organizations), introduced technological activities in their activities, and the remaining 40 introduced marketing and organizational innovations (picture 3) [10].

Picture 3. Types of innovation organizations.

During 2018, about 2,000 innovations were introduced by more than 900 organizations and enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Moreover, most of the innovations introduced, i.e. 1816 of them were aimed at modernizing enterprises using new effective technologies. This means that the introduction of innovations in our country mainly occurs through the import of machinery and equipment from abroad.

It is planned to adopt a program of phased increase in state budget expenditures for research and bringing them to 1% of GDP.

In addition, the number of employees engaged in research and experimental development in the Republic of Uzbekistan has not changed significantly over the past 16 years (picture 4). [10].



Picture 4: The number of employees engaged in research and experimental development in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Today in Uzbekistan the cost of research and development, which is one of the most important indicators for assessing innovation activities of countries amount to 0,2% of GDP.

Therefore, in our country developing effective mechanisms for the introduction of scientific developments in the real sector of the economy.

Special attention is paid to the stimulation of research and innovation activities, the creation of effective mechanisms of implementation of scientific and innovative developments in practice education at higher educational institutions and scientific research institutions, scientific experimental specialized laboratories, high-tech centers and technology parks.

Along with this, in direct dialogue with the people in the regions of the Republic the President of our country sets specific objectives for the revival of the scientific potential in all the regions and effective use of intellectual potential in the comprehensive development of the territories, active involvement of young people in research activities. When these tasks are important targeted mobilization of scientific research on solving the real problems of socio-economic sphere, ensuring close integration of science and production and in turn create mechanisms to improve implementation of industrial enterprises, scientific and technological developments of scientists.

Uzbekistan adopted the laws "On innovation activity" and "About science". At present these laws to enact, in a new edition, improved control system NIS, established the Ministry of innovation and its departments in the regional centers. Along with this transition of Uzbekistan's economy on innovative way of development is associated with some problems.

First, no universal model of innovative technology for accelerated economic growth.

Secondly, are not enough theoretical research in the field of nanotechnology, although it has financial resources.

Thirdly, you need to fully make the transition from the economy of raw material resources to the economy of innovations based on the use of new and innovative ideas.

Fourth, it is necessary to revise the system of examination of innovative innovations with the invitation to the work of foreign scientists and specialists.

Based on the foregoing, for transition to innovative way of development we suggest the following [1]:

1. It is necessary to improve the institutional foundations for the development of the national innovation system, wherein: a) implemented in the sectors of small and fast-payback innovative projects with participation of private large businesses with available opportunities for financing entrepreneurs and private investors with state support; b) support of demand for innovative products from the private sector, to create a "technology corridors", through the improvement of the mechanism of support of export of high technology products.

2. To develop the infrastructure of the national innovation system (NIS) through the establishment of technoparks, innovative and technological centers and business incubators.

3. To form the normative legal base, providing favorable conditions for development of innovation.

4. To deepen the processes of formation of business environment, able to ensure the development of competition in the country that will inspire and reinvigorate innovation.

5. To improve the quality of education, to provide training and retraining of qualified personnel in technological and innovative disciplines, including specialists in innovation management.

Thus, the solution of these tasks is the priority to accelerate the transition to innovative development of economy, increase of competitiveness of the country and decent living standards.

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JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OLD TYPES OF LETTERS

Abstract: *In this article, types of inscriptions are discussed as they are one of the material monuments associated with the social activities throughout the history of mankind. In this article, three types of writing humanity is using - logography, syllabography and phonographs are comprehensively illuminated; types of writings include not only writings that are currently in use, expressing a language, but also writings that have become long dead. In addition, the article talks about the ancient types of writing described in the book #50 stored in the fund of the Treasury of Resources of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. This work, which was copied at the beginning of the XX century, was compiled by Mahmud Gazzani. In this book, from ancient types of writing to medieval inscriptions including 60 different writing types of their developed forms are discussed. There are many types of letters, such as the alphabets of the prophets, inscription "Sarboni" of Adam (3760 years BC), "Sulyoniy", "Salbabi" writings from the period of Shis (3760 BC), different types of writing encountered in geo-cosmographic works, from specific subjects to specific types of writing used in chemistry – "Baklatil", "Simyoi sagir", "Simyo and chemistry". The letters encountered in these types of writing were compared with many other types of ancient writings, as well as with ancient inscriptions found in different parts of the world.*

Key words: *letter, material monument, writing, cuniform, orthography, logography, syllabography, phonography, sogd writing, Uighur writing, Arabic graphics, hieroglyph, graphema, allograph, Tamil writing.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

It is known that the history of human society includes a period of about 40 thousand years, but only relatively short time ago the writing appeared. Some sketches of the first history have remained from the past and are in material monuments associated with the social activity of humanity, more precisely, they have been preserved to us. In the study of material monuments, the importance of ancient inscriptions belonging to the category of spiritual monuments is great.

The countries of ancient Old Asia and Egypt, Southern Europe, Greece and Italy played an important role in the development of human culture, as well as in the development of writing. In the south of the two river ranges, along the Tigris and Euphrates, one of the ancient culture of humankind began to develop in the IV and III millennium BC. During this period, the progress of writing was also observed. The inscription appeared in Mesopotamia – clinopis (in German Keilschrift, in English cuneiform writing, in French ecriture cuneiforme[1]), that is, the mix began to be called a letter. This type of letter was apparently fundamentally different from Egyptian pictorial writings. Also in the Middle East, a

[1] Лат. Cuneus – Klin, wedge, uniform-Pattern, Image, view. For the first time this word is pronounced by Oxford professor Thomas Hayda at the end of the XVII century. In the East, this type of writing was called the "mix letter".

consonant at the beginning of the writing, consisting of somatic letters, followed by a vowel letter.

Humanity has been using three types of writing when it counts by adding notes that have become dead records together with the language that is currently in practice and expressed by itself:

1. **Logography** (ideology, pictography) the expression of thought in the picture, the word in the sign";

2. **Syllabography** (syllable writing): expression of the syllable in the letter";

3. **Phonography** (sound-literal writing) "representing a sound in a letter"[4-6].

The fact that a picture (sign) in a *logographic* record is equal to one word made it difficult for this writing to become popular among the people, only concepts familiar to the general public could be expressed in this type of writing. In particular, in Ancient Egypt, familiar inscriptions were written for the people in this writing (for example, the life of the pharaoh, who died recently). It is precisely the folk style of the hieroglyph of ancient Egypt that laid the foundation for the formation of ancient and present-day Semitic inscriptions (Arabic and Jewish inscriptions) [12].

It is difficult to say that this type of writing was suitable only for use at a certain stage of history and was adapted to this or that type of language. Hieroglyphs are known to be found in the history of almost all peoples. Thanks to these characteristics of the ideographic writing, the writing had become obsolete and out of consumption due to with the process of improvement. Historically, there was no data on the fact that ideological writing had been replaced by another writing. This writing was the product of a certain stage of history and a means of communication, which became the property of the past due to the non-compliance of the communication processes of the later period.

Logographic writing samples are Egyptian hieroglyphs, Japanese hieroglyphs (Nihongo), nushu, Chinese, Jurchen, Maya, Tangut, Gidan, Naksi hieroglyphs, etc.

Syllabography differs from other types of writing by the sound combination of the letter – syllable, and the expression of several sounds of one letter by means of conditional signs attached to the letter dictates that the methods of expression and perception of other sounds of the same syllable take place from this writing. In the syllabographic system, vowels are often reflected in the writing. Vowels are denoted by means of such means as an additional sign between the main letter and the auxiliary letter, which, according to the character of the vowels, the type of the syllable structure of the language, are above the letter, the underscore signs. This writing system is also active now and is a clear example of the syllabic writing of Chinese and Japanese notes, Arabic graphics and others.

*Examples of syllabic writing*are Arabic, Gujarat, Khmer, Tibetan, ephiophian, gurmuxi (Punjab), Old Persian cuneiform, Tamil inscriptions, etc.

Phonographic writing embodies all the achievements of mankind in the culture of writing, and the essence of this graphic system lies in the desire to express the language sounds highly. This writing is accepted as the "most accessible" type of writing by the international community today because of its ease of learning and teaching, basic publishing, information and information technologies have been created through languages that use this type of writing. This psychological impression, of course, does not deny that even in this system of records there are problems with very old roots.

Examples of Phonographic writing are Latin-Roman, Jewish, Turkish-run, International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), Cyrillic, Avesto, Mongolian, Greek, Armenian and other inscriptions.

Writing is an integral part of spiritual culture, and the peoples of Central Asia, one of the first centers of civilization, they had their own writing cultures since ancient times [1:154]. They used the following ancient forms of letter (sound) writing:

1. **Aramaic writing** III-I centuries BC);
2. **Sogdian writing** (I-VI centuries);
3. **Khorezm writing** (II-III centuries)
4. **The writing of Orkhun-Enasoy** (V-VIII centuries)
5. **Uighur inscription** (beginning of VI-VII century, up to XII)
6. **Arabic graphics** (from the VII-VIII centuries to 1929 year)

Among the material monuments that reflect the ancient types of writing, the written sources are also numerous. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the search for written monuments and their reading is one of the searches carried out by scientists with great interest. In Y. V. Knorozov's study"Mayya indian writings" [13] analyzed the handwriting, hieroglyph, grapheme (one-meaning words) and allographs. Also J.Hanter and N.V. Gurov[11], A.The A.Molchanov, V.The P.Neroznak, S.Eat it. Sharipkins[3] had also conducted research in this regard.

Scientists of our country have also made significant contributions to the development of this sphere. In particular, Jadid Ishokkhuntura Ibrat, who lived and worked in the 20th century, described "Jome'ul-khutut" [7] (about 40 ancient types of letters), Arabic graphic A. Muradov's "From the history of the art of Central Asian calligraphy " [2], A.Muradov's research such as" khat and khattoton", "Khatti muallimiy " [9] can be listed.

Also, in search of written monuments containing the ancient types of letters and the compilation of their alphabet is also widely established. A vivid example of this can be seen many works devoted to ancient types of letters, which are stored in the funds of our republic. In particular, dozens of works such as

"Jome'ul-khutut", "Hattotun and hattotun", "Ajayibut-tabaqot", "Jame'ul-khutut", "Jame'ul-tabaqot" in the fund of manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the work "Majmu'atul-khutut", which is stored under the number №50 in the fund of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. During the research of this artifact, among other works of this type, its uniqueness was determined.

This work, which was copied at the beginning of the XX century, was compiled by Mahmud Gazzani. From ancient types of writing to the work, medieval inscriptions have even ranked the alphabet of more than 60 letter types, indicating their civilized forms. In particular, many of the prophets' alphabets, such as the "Sarboni" written in AD (3760 BC), the "Sulayman" in the Shiites, and the "Salbobi" (3670 BC), are geocosmographic. There are different types of writing that can be found in the works, from special disciplines to chemistry specials - "Baklatil", "Simyoi sagir", "Chemistry and Chemistry". In the course of the research, we found the works devoted to the ancient types of letters, as well as most of the types of letters in the written monuments under the digit №50. As an instance, I.Friedrich's works such as "history of writing"[8], Mullo Hoshim Baghdad's "Hatti Arabiy", " Atlas Khatt"," Hatti Arabiy " and atlases, A.Clements (1848-1914) and his wife Elizaveta discovered and Clements and V.V.Radlov (1899), V.Tomsen (1922), X.Sheder (1924), D.Ross (1930) and G.Ayda studied the writing of the Tunyuquq, (1971) 712-716 years, is written in the cuneiform of the XVIII century BC by the Khamurappi laws, the Iranian King Darius I (521-486 BC) - syllable cuneiform, hieratic writing (VII century BC), as well as more than a hundred types of writing[14], such as Kopt, devanagar, Ory, Kannada, Singal, Tibet, laos, Thai, Chinese, Mongolian, Cherok, Kri, Demot, etc.

In the process of researching ancient inscriptions, it is possible to observe the cases of discrepancy of some letters in the types of writing together with other types of letters, so that:

The letter " Kh"				
Similarity in the alphabets			**Difference in alphabets**	
The names of the writings	***Letters, symbols***	***Reading***	***Letters, symbols***	***Reading***
Qalami Yunoni-Isaac a.s.			Kh	
Qalami Yafuri (Yaqub a.s.)			Kh	n
Qalami Rumi (Turkish) Jesus a.s. period			Kh	hi
Qalami Armayusiy Daniel a.s			Kh	k
Qalami Jafariy			Kh	h
Qalami kitob tas'id zarnih va kibriyat			Kh	la
Qalam kutubi ruhoniyat			Kh	y
Qalamul-asrar	Kh	a	Kh	a
Qalami Bahromi			Kh	g
General German runic			Kh	g
The ancient Greek alphabets Athens, Miletus, Corinthian			Kh	kh
Scandinavian runic (new) alphabet (IX-XI century)	Kh	a, er, kh	Kh	a, er, kh
Dal runic	Kh	a	Kh	
Ogami			Kh	co
Gothic writing			Kh	ch
Van-Zhao writing				hsi, ko
Moso sign writing				"street"
RET	Kh	t		
Lepont	Kh	t		

KoPT	Kh	t		
Old Brahma	Kh	t		
Bar-Khadadad writing	Kh	t		
Lihian writing	Kh	t		
The writing of samood	Kh	t		
Safoid writing	Kh	t		
Ethiopian writing	Kh	t		
Numid writing	Kh	t		

Also, this letter can be seen in the ancient writing alphabets of different countries of the world, in written monuments in archaeological finds. In the pre-III millennium BC, in the II millennium BC, in the ten-year monuments found from the Northern Phoenician city of Bible [10], in the written judgments from the ancient temples of copper and malachite (a stone of green color) of the Sinai mountains, ((in the written records of Samood, South Arabia and Sinai, in the written records from the FinnishAVV. In the types of writing in the epoch of Yehimilk who reigned in the 12th century, in the ancient Sumerian writing, On the pun boards found in Marseille in the III century BC. In the bar-Khadadad inscription from the ancient urumian inscriptions of the IX century BC, also, in the inscription Massin in the Tomb of numid from the year 139.

letter

Similarity in the alphabets			**Difference in alphabets**	
The names of the writings	***Letters, symbols***	***Reading***	***Letters, symbols***	***Reading***
Qalami tabibiy				sa
Bible				n
From the Phoenician alphabets: (Akhiram XIII century BC, Yechimilk XII century BC, Mesha IX century BC				hi
Pun (V-III century BC)				k
Ancient Somi		h		
In tabnita writing		h		
The writing of somyri (ancient Jew IV-VI centuries)		h		
Ancient Greek alphabet		h		
Aramaic		h		
RET (bolsano, magre and Sondrio) alphabets		e		

For the first time in 1904-1905, the English archaeologist F. Pitri, who discovered a written monument close to 50 meters from the Sinai mountains, found the first burial.16 written monuments were found by Peter. These findings date back to 1500 BC. The remaining monuments were found between 1927-1935 years.

Lepont		e		
Venet		e		
Etrusk		e		
N ovilara		e		
Umbr from the Italian Alphabet		e		
Palisk		e		
Ancient Latin alphabet		e		

The written monument which involved this letter were found from the Siloam underground road near Jerusalem date back to VIII century BC, the ancient alphabets of the Bible and Phoenicia, the land in the city of Sidon the inscription Tabnita of the III centuriy BC, in the inscription somyri of the IV-VI centuries (ancient Jew), The Bar-Rakib (VIII century BC), kilamuv (IX) notes, axiram (1000 years BC), Yechimilk (X century BC), Yekhavmilk (V-IV BC), pun notes in Carthage (III century BC), the inscription Khadramavt from the new pun notes (II-I centuries BC), the ancient urumae in Bar-Khadade (IX century BC), Zakir in the Hamat (e.AVV. 800 years), the inscription pun on the grave (e.AVV. 139 year), the ancient Greek inscription on dishes related to the culture of dipilon, found in Athens(VIII century BC).

Some letters in the numerical handbook №50, stored in the sources ' Treasury fund, are found in three written monuments found in different parts of the world. Most of the monuments are unknown to science; many types of inscriptions preserved in our fund are waiting their time to be opened(((□

The work “Majmu'atul-khututut”, which is stored in the fund of the “treasure of resources” of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan, will serve as a resource requiring Special Research in the future. Historians, however, count on archaeologists from important hands.

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Λεττερ ɜΨɜ which can be seen in ✡ "Kalami Ya'furiy”, the book of letters, in kimyayi sağ'ir, can be found in the inscriptions of Antalya and Uruk written monuments.

Impact Factor:					
	ISRA (India) = **4.971**	**SIS** (USA) = **0.912**	**ICV** (Poland) = **6.630**
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = **0.829**	**РИНЦ** (Russia) = **0.126**	**PIF** (India) = **1.940**
	GIF (Australia) = **0.564**	**ESJI** (KZ) = **8.716**	**IBI** (India) = **4.260**
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CONTOUR PRESENTATION OF PLASTIC STRAIN OF A SQUARE ALUMINIUM SHEET BLANK IN CONDITIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF A SHALLOW DRAWING PROCESS

Abstract: *The results of a computer simulation of a square part drawing process obtained by means of the LS-DYNA software environment are presented in the article. A calculated area of plastic strain of the square aluminium sheet blank is visually displayed on the entire time range of the drawing process modeling.*

Key words: *drawing, a sheet blank, a die, plastic strain.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Chemezov, D., et al. (2019). Contour presentation of plastic strain of a square aluminium sheet blank in conditions of implementation of a shallow drawing process. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 09 (77),* 233-240.

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Introduction

Features of drawing processes of sheet blanks, researched by means of a computer simulation, are presented in the works [1 – 11]. The following recommendations were given: with the thickness of the round sheet blank up to 2.5 mm, wrinkles on a flange are formed, which are eliminated when using of a blank holder; a radius chamfer on the edges of a working part of a punch is calculated by the formula 1.5*s* (where *s* is the thickness of the sheet blank before processing by pressure, mm); a degree of plastic strain of the sheet blank when drawing by a reversible method is less than when the direct method and etc. A drawing analysis of the square sheet blanks shows an occurrence of the most deformed local volumes of material in the mates area of side walls of the part. Removing of excess material on the square sheet blank will eliminate a curvature of the side walls of the part and get the most rational cutting of metal. This research is aimed at a visual display of the deformation process of the square metal sheet blank on the entire time range of the shallow drawing process.

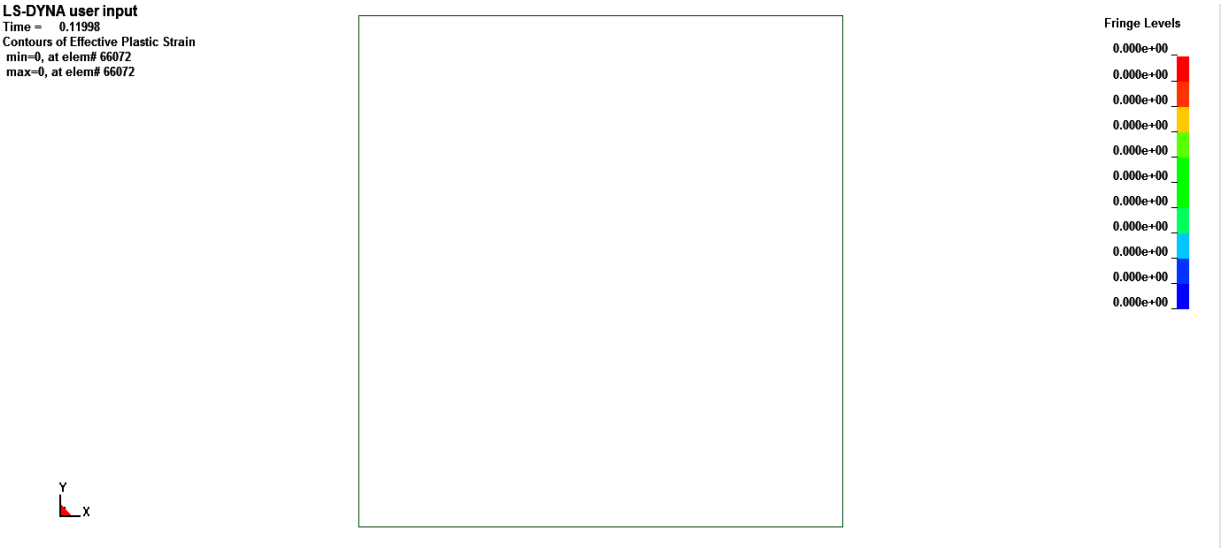
Materials and methods

The drawing process of a computer model of the sheet blank by means of the models of the forming and auxiliary parts of a drawing die was researched. The solid models of the square sheet blank (the dimensions: 100×100×2 mm), the punch (the dimensions: 54×54×40 mm, the radius chamfer on the edges of 3 mm), the die with a square hole (the dimensions of the hole: 60×60×40 mm, the radius chamfer on the edges of 5 mm) and the blank holder with the square hole (the dimensions: 120×120×2 mm) was built in the KOMPAS software environment. All solid models were split into finite elements and initial conditions of performing of the drawing process were set in the Ansys Workbench software environment. By the sheet blanks were given the properties of 2024 aluminium alloy; by the forming and auxiliary parts of the drawing die were given the properties of an absolutely solid body. The drawing force was taken by the value of 15 kN. The model of the square sheet blank was deformed in a cold state at an ambient temperature. All technological information was loaded into the LS-DYNA software environment for a subsequent mathematical calculation of the shallow drawing process of the square sheet blank.

Results and discussion

The results of the computer simulation are presented by plastic strain contours on the processed solid model of the square part. The contours distribution is shown in the top view. Thus, it is possible to judge about plastic strain of the sheet blank only on the internal forming surfaces and the flange surfaces. The models of the die, the punch and the blank holder when the simulation of the drawing process were hidden. The contours of the coefficient of plastic strain of material have a color spectrum that corresponds to the certain value of the parameter on a special scale (located on the right). The calculated values of the coefficient of plastic strain of the square sheet blank were recorded every 0.01 s of modeling of the drawing process by the direct method.

The computer simulation of drawing of the square sheet blank into the die hole to the depth of 30 mm lasted 0.25 s under the specified conditions. Boundaries of excess material located in the flange areas of the square sheet blank along the *X* and *Y* coordinate axes are observed at 0.16 s of the drawing process. Gradual punching by the punch of the sheet blank into the square hole of the die is accompanied by a displacement of material in the middle of the each side of the square. This leads to a profile concavity of the side walls of the aluminium part when viewed from the main view. The concavity radius will be defined as the distance from a side face of the sheet blank before plastic deformation to the outer surface of the formed side wall of the square part. The coefficient of plastic strain of material reaches the value of 0.35 in the mates areas of the side walls of the square part. The other elements of the square part have in 2.5 times less plastic strain after drawing. The most uniform plastic strain occurs on the area of the blank when formation of the bottom.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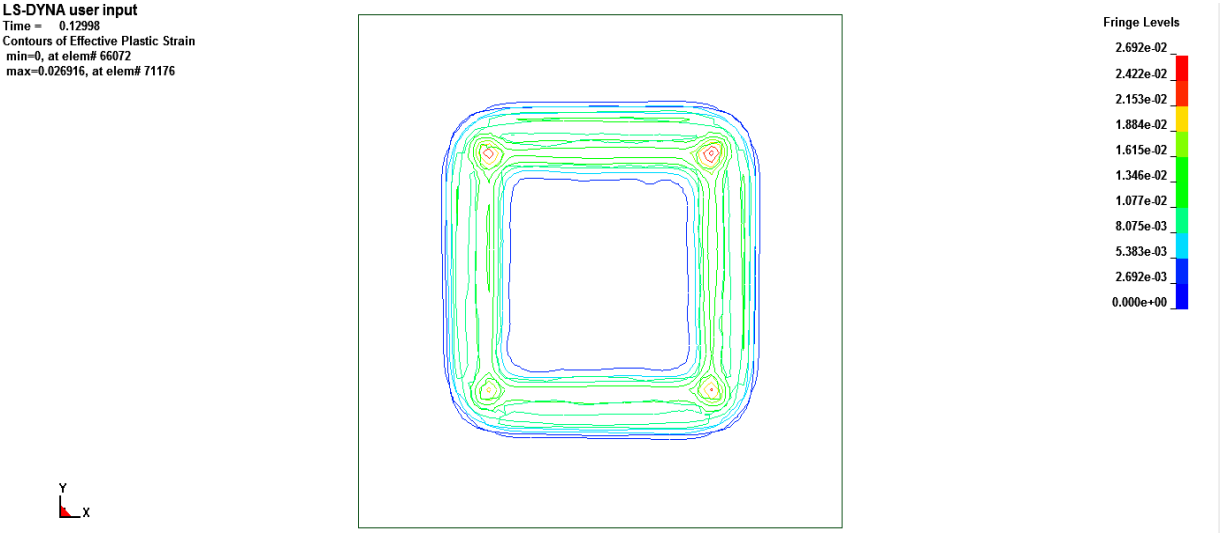
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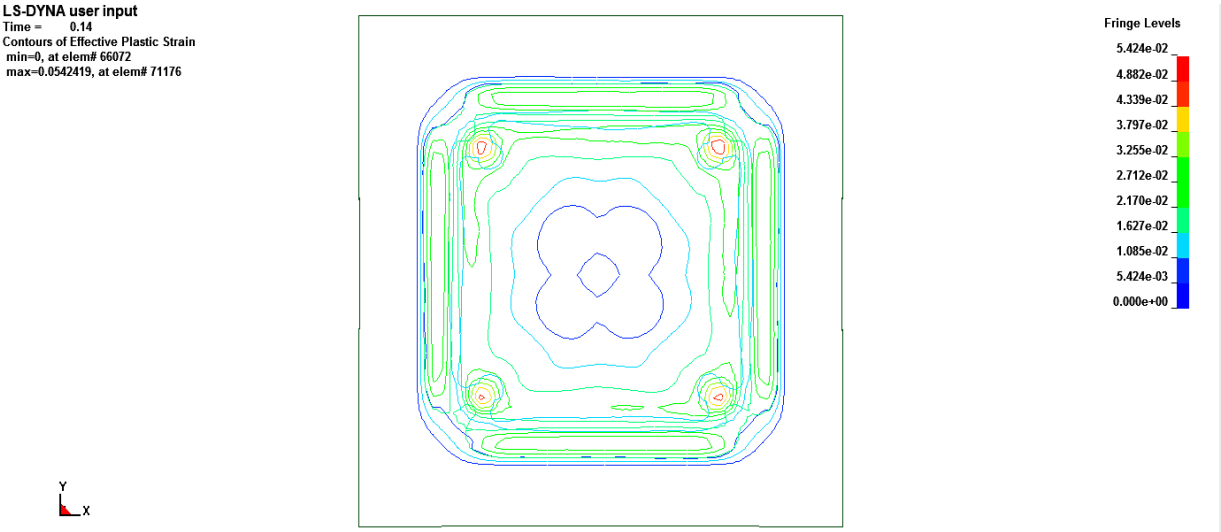
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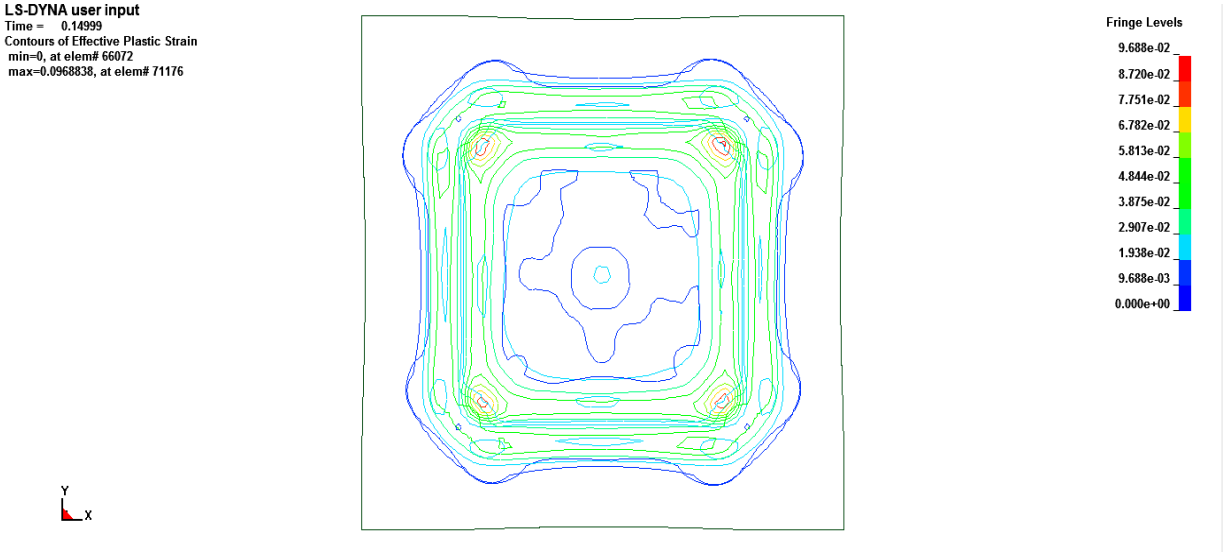
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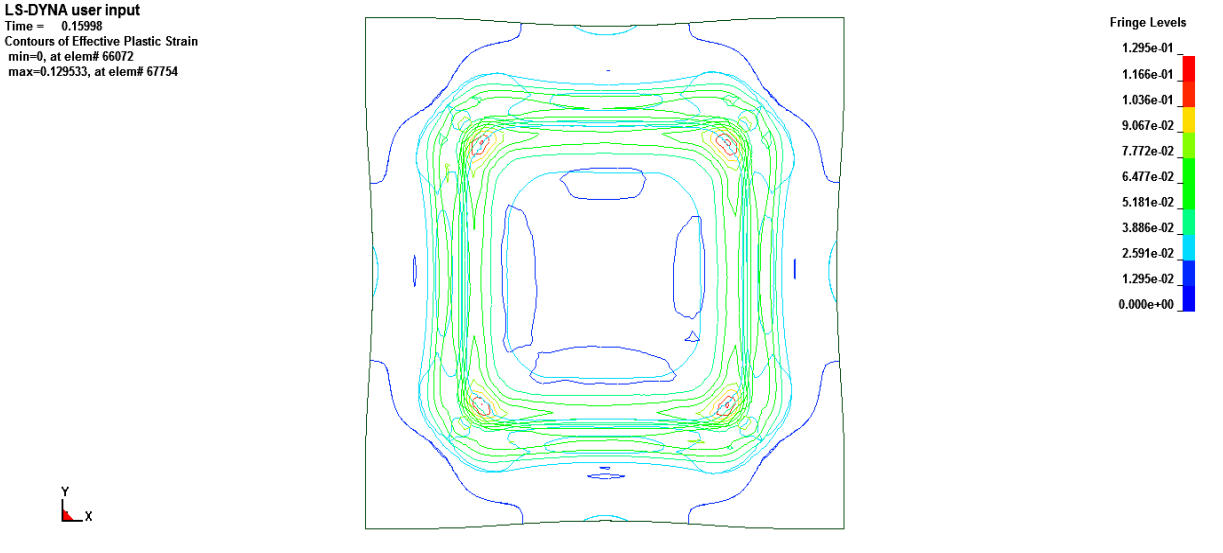
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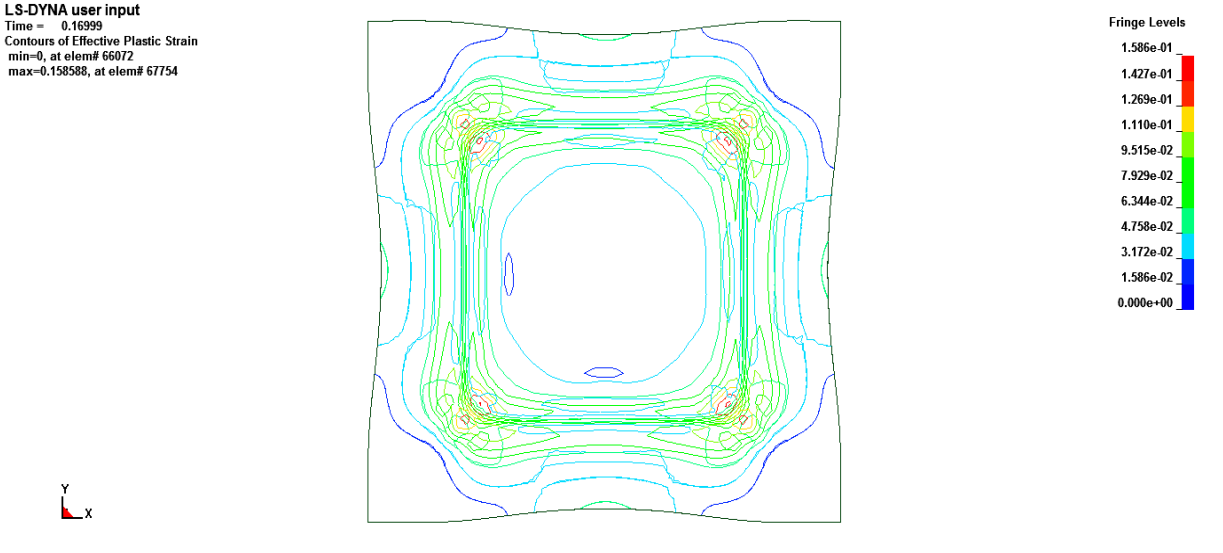
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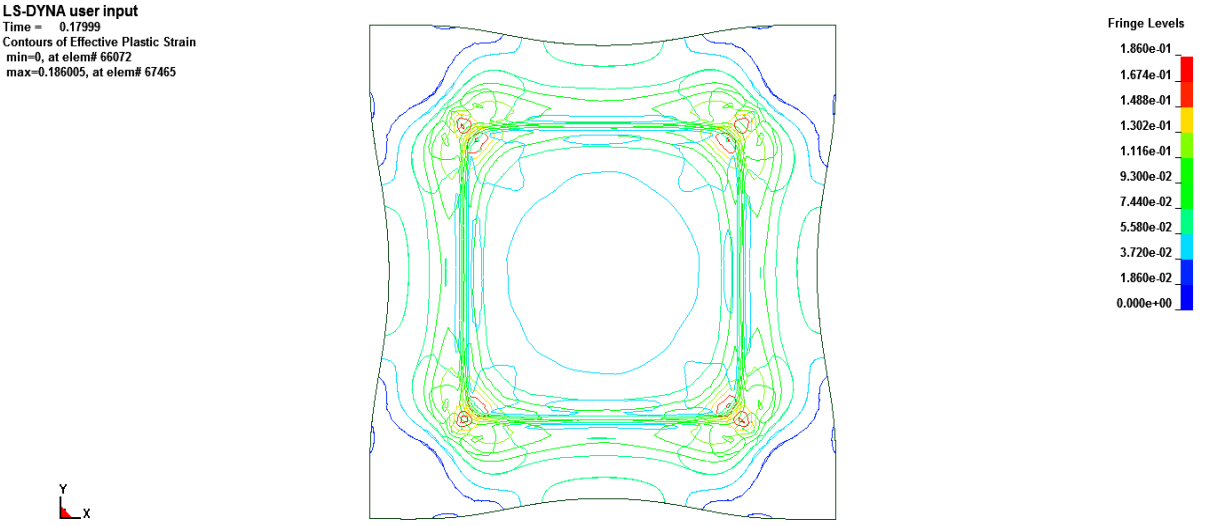
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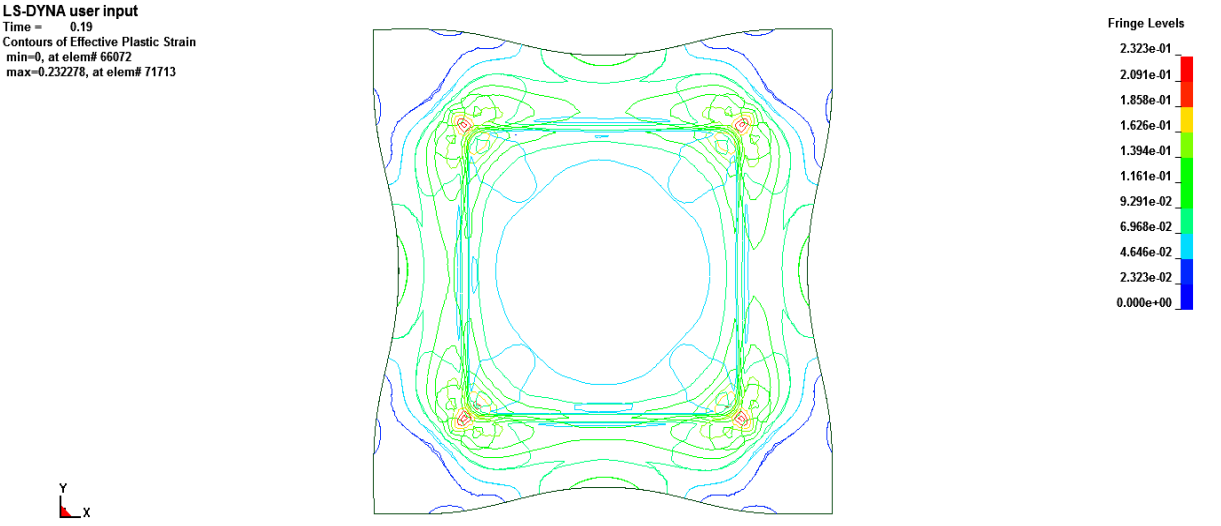
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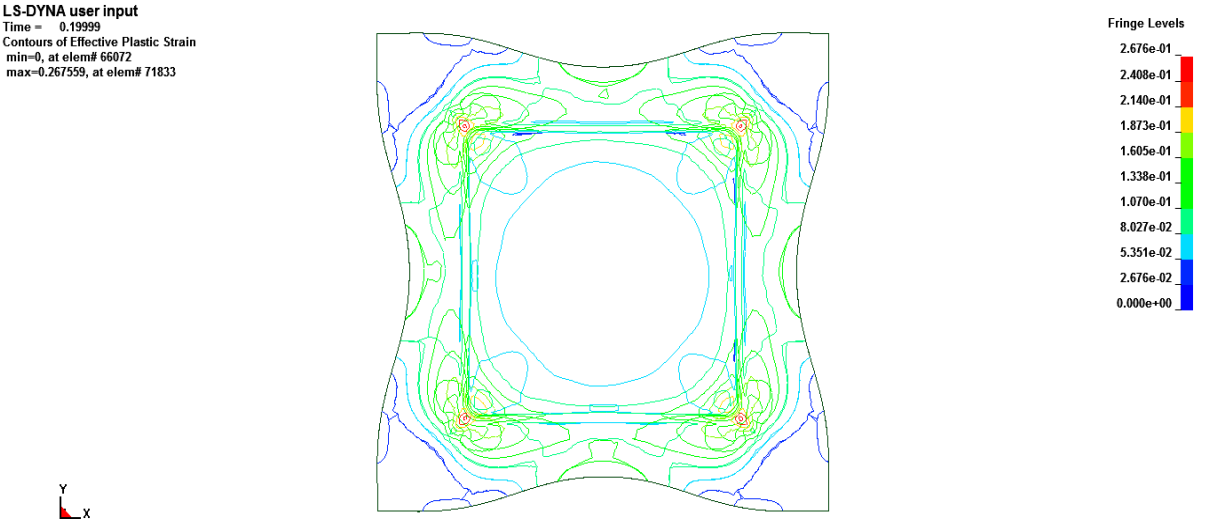
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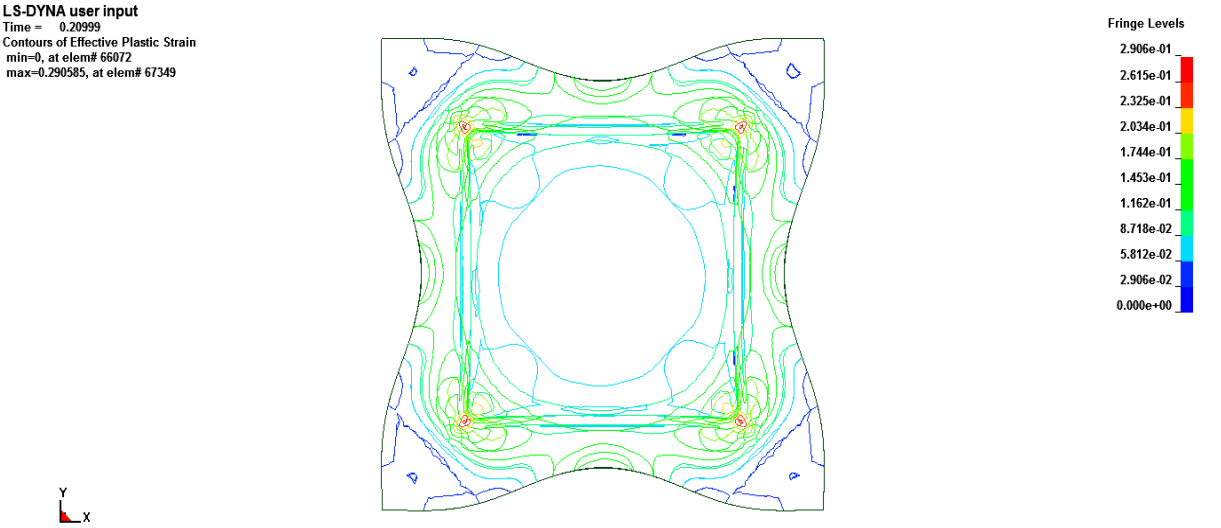
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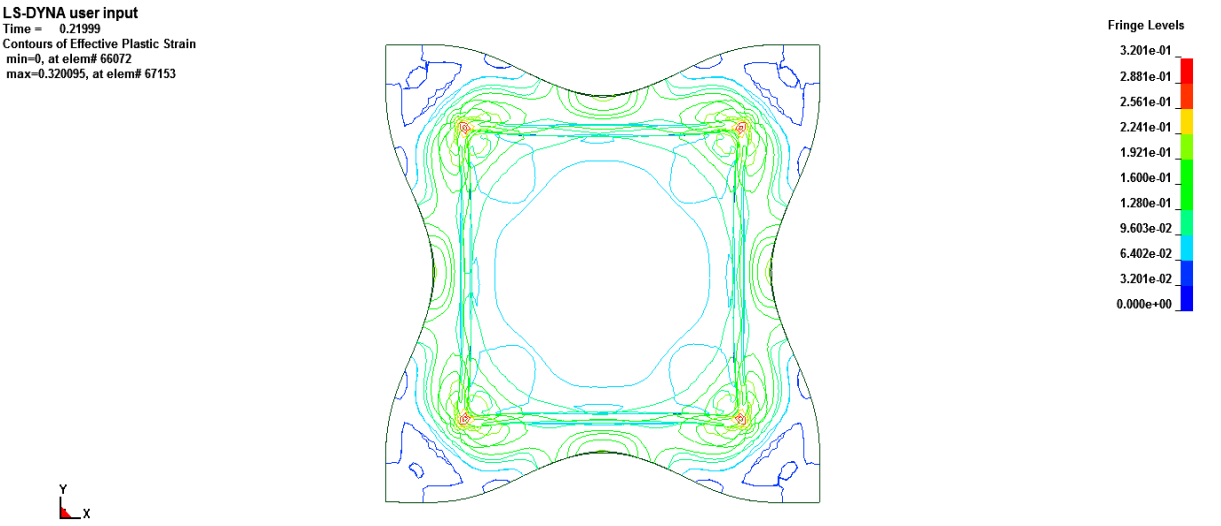
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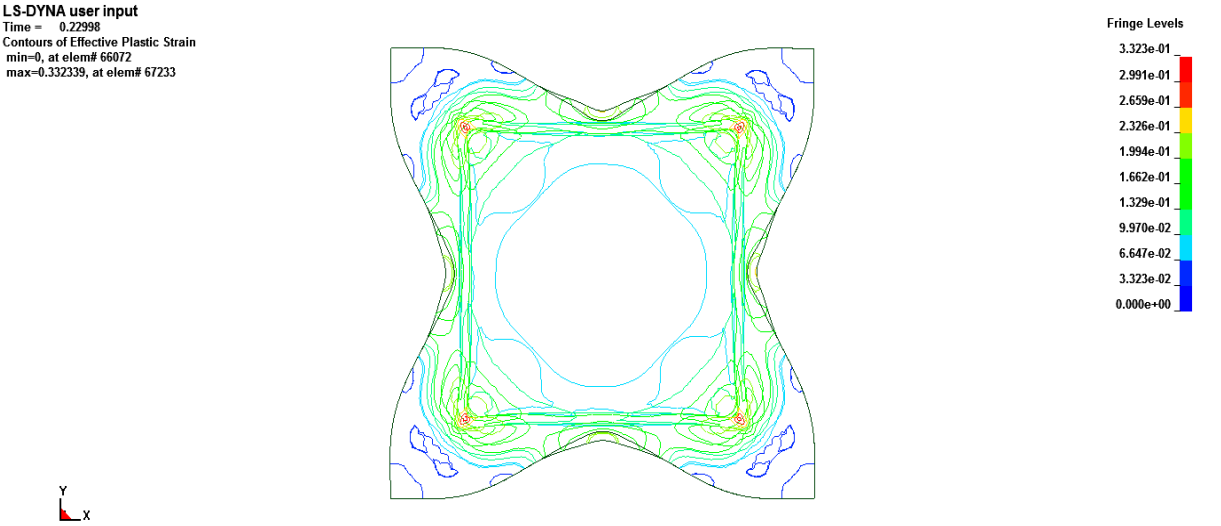
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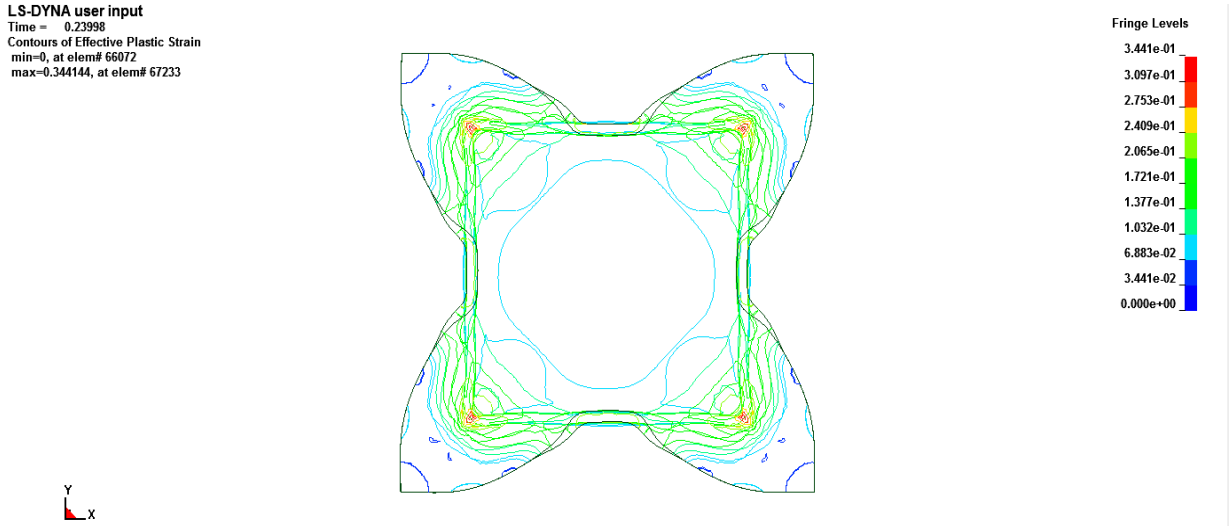

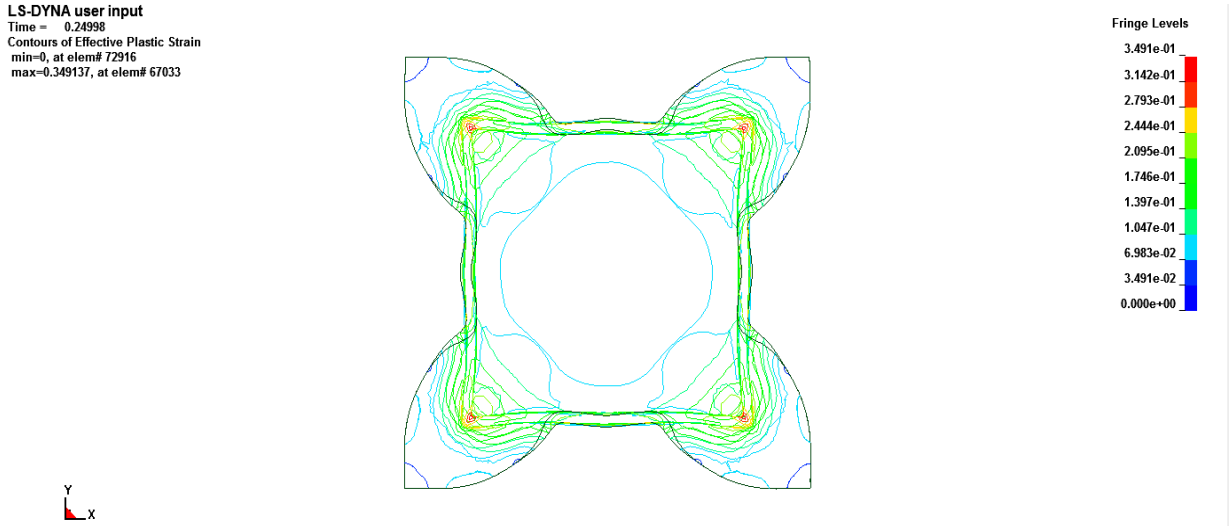

Conclusion

The radius chamfers on the punch edges provide decreasing of local concentrations of material stress. This allows to reduce a possibility of mates break of the walls of the square part, which is made of less durable metal alloy than steel. A choice of the overall dimensions of the forming parts of the drawing die and removing of the calculated excess flange of the sheet blank will reduce deviations of a shape when serial manufacturing of the square thin-walled parts in the production conditions.

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Impact Factor:					
ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	РИНЦ (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

SOI: 1.1/TAS DOI: 10.15863/TAS

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Master of Industrial Training, Russian Federation

INTERNAL FORCE FACTORS IN A SHEET BLANK MATERIAL WHEN DRAWING BY THE DIRECT METHOD

Abstract: *Calculated dependencies of changing of internal force factors in a steel sheet blank from time of a drawing process by the direct method are presented in the article. The conclusion about influence of wrinkles formation on a flange of the sheet blank to changing of a value and a direction of forces and moments arising in material was given.*

Key words: *a sheet blank, drawing, force, moment, wrinkles, time.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Chemezov, D., et al. (2019). Internal force factors in a sheet blank material when drawing by the direct method. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 09 (77),* 241-251.

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Scopus ASCC: *2211.*

Introduction

Stamping of a sheet blank is characterized by various types of plastic deformation of material: bending, tension, compression and etc. Observation of the sheet blank drawing is difficult, because a deformation process is hidden by parts of a drawing die. Intensity of stress-strain state of the sheet blank material from all sides can be considered by a computer simulation. The various methods of shallow and deep drawing of the sheet blanks of round and square shapes made of various metal alloys in conditions of finite element modeling were considered in the works [1 – 19].

Wrinkles formation on a flange of the deformable round blank is due to excess material and a small thickness of a sheet. Deformation force of the blank increases in conditions of overcoming of material resistance by smoothing of wrinkles on side walls of the part in the die hole of the drawing die. Action of external active forces (pressure and movement of a punch) leads to an emergence of internal force factors in material of the deformable sheet blank. These factors determine the value and the type of stresses (strains) in the sheet blank material. A calculated range of changes of the internal force factors will allows to select required force of drawing for performing of the process.

Materials and methods

The calculation of the internal force factors have been implemented in the LS-DYNA software environment. The round sheet blank model with the thickness of 2 mm had the volume of 2.5736×10^{-5} m^3 and the surface area of 0.026532 m^2. The sheet blank drawing was performed by the direct method without a blank holder. Implementation conditions of the drawing process are presented in the special text format.

```
*TITLE

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     0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                          PARTS DEFINITIONS                           $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*PART
$  HEADING
Part 1
$     1PID    2SECID      3MID    4EOSID     5HGID     6GRAV   7ADPORT     8TMID
       1         1         1         0         0
*PART
$  HEADING
Part 2
$     1PID    2SECID      3MID    4EOSID     5HGID     6GRAV   7ADPORT     8TMID
       2         2         1         0         0
*PART
$  HEADING
Part 3
$     1PID    2SECID      3MID    4EOSID     5HGID     6GRAV   7ADPORT     8TMID
       3         3         1         0         0
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                          LOAD DEFINITIONS                            $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*DEFINE_CURVE
$    1LCID     2SIDR      3SFA      4SFO     5OFFA     6OFFO  7DATTYP
       1
$                 1A                  2O
                   0             1e+011
                5000             1e+011
               50000             1e+011
*DEFINE_CURVE
$    1LCID     2SIDR      3SFA      4SFO     5OFFA     6OFFO  7DATTYP
       2
$                 1A                  2O
                   0       -3.40909e+006
                5000       -3.40909e+006
               50000       -3.40909e+006
*DEFINE_CURVE
$    1LCID     2SIDR      3SFA      4SFO     5OFFA     6OFFO  7DATTYP
       3
$                 1A                  2O
                   0                   0
                5000                   0
```

```
         50000             0
*DEFINE_CURVE
$   1LCID    2SIDR    3SFA    4SFO    5OFFA    6OFFO   7DATTYP
     4
$           1A              2O
             0             0
           5000             0
          50000             0
*DEFINE_CURVE
$   1LCID    2SIDR    3SFA    4SFO    5OFFA    6OFFO   7DATTYP
     5
$           1A              2O
             0             0
           5000             0
          50000             0
*DEFINE_CURVE
$   1LCID    2SIDR    3SFA    4SFO    5OFFA    6OFFO   7DATTYP
     6
$           1A              2O
             0             0
           5000             0
          50000             0
*DEFINE_CURVE
$   1LCID    2SIDR    3SFA    4SFO    5OFFA    6OFFO   7DATTYP
     7
$           1A              2O
             0             0
           5000             0
          50000             0
```

```
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                    CONTACT DEFINITIONS                              $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*CONTACT_AUTOMATIC_SINGLE_SURFACE
$   1SSID    2MSID   3SSTYP   4MSTYP  5SBOXID  6MBOXID    7SPR     8MPR
     0       0       5       0                   1       1
$    1FS      2FD      3DC      4VC     5VDC   6PENCHK     7BT      8DT
     0       0       0       0      10
$    1SFS     2SFM     3SST     4MST    5SFST    6SFMT     7FSF     8VSF

$   1SOFT  2SOFSCL  3LCIDAB  4MAXPAR   5SBOPT   6DEPTH   7BSORT  8FRCFRQ
     2                          3       5
```

```
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                     CONTROL OPTIONS                              $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*CONTROL_TERMINATION
$ 1ENDTIM  2ENDCYC   3DTMIN  4ENDENG   5ENDMAS
     1   300000     0.01      10       0
*CONTROL_TIMESTEP
$ 1DTINIT  2TSSFAC   3ISDO  4TSLIMT   5DT2MS    6LCTM   7ERODE   8MS1ST
     0     0.9      0       0       0       1       1       0
*CONTROL_HOURGLASS
$   1IHQ     2QH
     1     0.1
*CONTROL_BULK_VISCOSITY
$    1Q1     2Q2    3TYPE
    1.5    0.06      -2
*CONTROL_CONTACT
```

```
$ 1SLSFAC  2RWPNAL  3ISLCHK  4SHLTHK  5PENOPT  6THKCHG   7ORIEN  8ENMASS
      0       0       1       1       1       0       2       0
$ 1USRSTRC  2USRFRC   3NSBCS  4INTERM   5XPENE   6SSTHK    7ECDT  8TIEDPRJ

$  1SFRIC   2DFRIC    3EDC    4VFC     5TH    6TH_SF  7PEN_SF

$  1IGNORE  2FRCENG  3SKIPRWG  4OUTSEG  5SPOTSTP  6SPOTDEL 7SPOTTHIN
      2       0       0       1       0       1      0.5
*CONTROL_SOLID
$  1ESORT   2FMATRX  3NIPTETS   4SWLOCL
      1
*DAMPING_GLOBAL
$   1LCID  2VALDMP    3STX     4STY     5STZ     6SRX     7SRY     8SRZ
      0       0
*CONTROL_ENERGY
$   1HGEN    2RWEN   3SLNTEN   4RYLEN
      2       1       2       2
*CONTROL_ACCURACY
$    1OSU     2INN   3PIDOSU
      1       4
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                      TIME HISTORY                              $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*DATABASE_GLSTAT
$     1DT   2BINARY    3LCUR    4IOOPT    5DTHFF    6BINHF
     500
*DATABASE_MATSUM
$     1DT   2BINARY    3LCUR    4IOOPT    5DTHFF    6BINHF
     500
*DATABASE_NODOUT
$     1DT   2BINARY    3LCUR    4IOOPT    5DTHFF    6BINHF
     500
*DATABASE_ELOUT
$     1DT   2BINARY    3LCUR    4IOOPT    5DTHFF    6BINHF
     500
*DATABASE_BINARY_D3PLOT
$     1DT     2LCDT     3BEAM    4NPLTC
    0.005
*DATABASE_BINARY_RUNRSF
$     1DT       2NR
     5000
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$                   BOUNDARY CONDITIONS                          $
$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
$
*LOAD_NODE_SET
$     1ID     2DOF     3LCID      4SF      5CID      6M1      7M2      8M3
      2       3       2    1.000       0
*BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID
$  1KeyID  2HEADING
      1Displacement
$     1ID     2DOF     3VAD     4LCID     5SF     6VID    7DEATH   8BIRTH
      3       1       2       3    1.000       0       0       0
*BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID
$  1KeyID  2HEADING
      2Displacement
$     1ID     2DOF     3VAD     4LCID     5SF     6VID    7DEATH   8BIRTH
      3       2       2       4    1.000       0       0       0
```

```
*BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID
$  1KeyID  2HEADING
       1Displacement 2
$     1ID     2DOF     3VAD     4LCID      5SF     6VID   7DEATH   8BIRTH
       4        1        2        5    1.000        0        0        0
*BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID
$  1KeyID  2HEADING
       2Displacement 2
$     1ID     2DOF     3VAD     4LCID      5SF     6VID   7DEATH   8BIRTH
       4        2        2        6    1.000        0        0        0
*BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID
$  1KeyID  2HEADING
       3Displacement 2
$     1ID     2DOF     3VAD     4LCID      5SF     6VID   7DEATH   8BIRTH
       4        3        2        7    1.000        0        0        0
*BOUNDARY_SPC_SET
$  1NSID     2CID    3DOFX    4DOFY    5DOFZ   6DOFRX   7DOFRY   8DOFRZ
       1        0        1        1        1        1        1        1
```

where **1**, **2** and **3** – the models identifiers of the punch, the sheet blank and the die; ***TITLE** – heading to appear on output and in output files; ***SECTION_SOLID** – the section properties for solid continuum and fluid elements; **1SECID** – the section ID; **2ELFORM** – the element formulation options; **3AET** – the ambient element type; ***MAT_MODIFIED_PIECEWISE_LINEAR_PLASTICITY** – elasto-plastic material supporting the arbitrary stress versus strain curve as well as the arbitrary strain rate dependency; **1MID** – the material identification; **2RO** – mass density; **3E** – the Young's modulus; **4PR** – the Poisson's ratio; **5SIGY** – yield stress; **6ETAN** – the tangent modulus; **7FAIL** – the failure flag; **8TDEL** – the minimum time step size for the automatic element deletion; **1C**, **2P** – the strain rate parameters; **3LCSS** – the load curve ID or the table ID; **4LCSR** – the load curve ID defining strain rate scaling effect on yield stress; **5VP** – the formulation for rate effects; **6EPSTHIN** – thinning strain at failure; **7EPSMAJ** – major in plane strain at failure; **8NUMINT** – the number of the integration points which must fail before the element is deleted; **1EPS1** – **8EPS8** – the effective plastic strain values; **1ES1** – **8ES8** – the yield stress values; ***MAT_PLASTIC_KINEMATIC** – the model of isotropic and kinematic hardening plasticity with the option of including rate effects; **7BETA** – the hardening parameter; **src** – the strain rate parameter, *C*, for the Cowper Symonds strain rate model; **srp** – the strain rate parameter, *P*, for the Cowper Symonds strain rate model; **fs** – effective plastic strain for the eroding elements; **vp** – the formulation for rate effects; ***PART** – the define parts, i.e., the combine material information, the section properties, the hourglass type, the thermal properties, and the flag for the part adaptivity; **HEADING** – heading for the part; **1PID** – the part identification; **2SECID** – the section identification; **3MID** – the material identification; **4EOSID** – the equation of the state identification; **5HGID** – the hourglass/bulk viscosity identification; **6GRAV** – the flag to turn on gravity initialization; **7ADPORT** – indicate if this part is adapted or not; **8TMID** – the thermal material property identification; ***DEFINE_CURVE** – define the curve, for example, load versus time, often loosely referred to as the load curve; **1LCID** – the load curve ID; **2SIDR** – the flag controlling use of the curve during dynamic relaxation; **3SFA** – the scale factor for the abscissa value; **4SFO** – the scale factor for the ordinate value; **5OFFA** – offset for the abscissa values; **6OFFO** – offset for the ordinate values; **7DATTYP** – the data type; **1A** – the abscissa values; **2O** – the ordinate values;

***CONTACT_AUTOMATIC_SINGLE_SURFACE** – the contact interface in the 3D model; **1SSID** – the slave segment, the node set ID, the part set ID, the part ID, or the shell element set ID; **2MSID** – the master segment set ID, the part set ID, the part ID, or the shell element set ID; **3SSTYP** – the ID type of SSID; **4MSTYP** – the ID type of MSID; **5SBOXID** – include in contact definition only those slave nodes/segments within box; **6MBOXID** – include in contact definition only those master segments within box; **7SPR** – the slave side forces included; **8MPR** – the master side forces included; **1FS** – the static coefficient of friction; **2FD** – the dynamic coefficient of friction; **3DC** – the exponential decay coefficient; **4VC** – the coefficient for viscous friction; **5VDC** – the viscous damping coefficient in percent of critical or the coefficient of restitution expressed as percentage; **6PENCHK** – small penetration in the contact search option; **7BT** – birth time (the contact surface becomes active at this time); **8DT** – death time (the contact surface is deactivated at this time); **1SFS** – the scale factor on default slave penalty stiffness; **2SFM** – the scale factor on default master penalty stiffness; **3SST** – the optional contact thickness for the slave surface; **4MST** – the optional contact thickness for the master surface; **5SFST** – the scale factor applied to the

contact thickness of the slave surface; **6SFMT** – the scale factor applied to the contact thickness of the master surface; **7FSF** – the Coulomb friction scale factor; **8VSF** – the viscous friction scale factor; **1SOFT** – the soft constraint option; **2SOFSCL** – the scale factor for constraint forces of the soft constraint option; **3LCIDAB** – the load curve ID defining the airbag thickness as the function of time; **4MAXPAR** – the maximum parametric coordinate in the segment search; **5SBOPT** – the segment-based contact options; **6DEPTH** – the search depth in automatic contact; **7BSORT** – the number of cycles between bucket sorts; **8FRCFRQ** – the number of cycles between contact force updates for the penalty contact formulations; ***CONTROL_TERMINATION** – stop the job; **1ENDTIM** – termination time; **2ENDCYC** – termination cycle; **3DTMIN** – the reduction factor to determine the minimum time step; **4ENDENG** – percent change in the energy ratio for termination of the calculation; **5ENDMAS** – percent change in the total mass for termination of the calculation; ***CONTROL_TIMESTEP** – the set structural time step size control using the different options; **1DTINIT** – the initial time step size; **2TSSFAC** – the scale factor for the computed time step; **3ISDO** – basis of the time size calculation for 4-node shell elements; **4TSLIMT** – the shell element minimum time step assignment; **5DT2MS** – the time step size for the mass scaled solutions; **6LCTM** – the load curve ID that limits the maximum time step size (optional); **7ERODE** – the erosion flag for the solids and thick shells; **8MS1ST** – the option for the mass scaling; ***CONTROL_HOURGLASS** – redefine the default values of the hourglass control type and the coefficient; **1IHQ** – the default hourglass control type; **2QH** – the default hourglass coefficient; ***CONTROL_BULK_VISCOSITY** – reset the default values of the bulk viscosity coefficients globally; **1Q1** – the default quadratic viscosity coefficient; **2Q2** – the default linear viscosity coefficient; **3TYPE** – the default bulk viscosity type; ***CONTROL_CONTACT** – change defaults for computation with the contact surfaces; **1SLSFAC** – the scale factor for the sliding interface penalties; **2RWPNAL** – the scale factor for the rigid wall penalties, which the treat nodal points interacting with the rigid walls; **3ISLCHK** – initial penetration check in the contact surfaces with indication of initial penetration in the output files; **4SHLTHK** – the flag for consideration of the shell thickness offsets in the non-automatic surface-to-surface and non-automatic nodes-to-surface type contacts; **5PENOPT** – the penalty stiffness value option; **6THKCHG** – the shell thickness changes considered in the single surface contact; **7ORIEN** – optional automatic reorientation of the contact interface segments during initialization; **8ENMASS** – treatment of the mass of the eroded nodes in contact; **1USRSTRC** – storage per the contact interface for the user supplied interface control subroutine; **2USRFRC** – storage per the contact interface for the user supplied interface friction subroutine; **3NSBCS** – the number of cycles between contact searching using three dimensional bucket searches; **4INTERM** – the flag for intermittent searching in the old surface-to-surface contact using the interval; **5XPENE** – the contact surface maximum penetration check multiplier; **6SSTHK** – the flag for using the actual shell thickness in the single surface contact; **7ECDT** – the time step size override for eroding contact; **8TIEDPRJ** – bypass projection of the slave nodes to the master surface in the types; **1SFRIC** – the default static coefficient of friction; **2DFRIC** – the default dynamic coefficient of friction; **3EDC** – the default exponential decay coefficient; **4VFC** – the default viscous friction coefficient; **5TH** – the default contact thickness; **6TH_SF** – the default thickness scale factor; **7PEN_SF** – the default local penalty scale factor; **1IGNORE** – ignore initial penetrations; **2FRCENG** – the flag to activate the calculation of frictional sliding energy; **3SKIPRWG** – the flag not to display the stationary rigid wall by default; **4OUTSEG** – the flag to output each beam spot weld slave node and its master segment; **5SPOTSTP** – the spot weld node or the face; **6SPOTDEL** – this option controls the behavior of spotwelds when the parent element erodes; **7SPOTTHIN** – the optional thickness scale factor; ***CONTROL_SOLID** – provide controls for the solid element response; **1ESORT** – automatic sorting of the tetrahedral and pentahedral elements to avoid use of the degenerate formulations for these shapes; **2FMATRX** – the default method used in the calculation of the deformation gradient matrix; **3NIPTETS** – the number of the integration points used in the quadratic tetrahedron elements; **4SWLOCL** – the output option for stresses in the solid elements used as spot welds; ***DAMPING_GLOBAL** – define the mass weighted nodal damping that applies globally to the nodes of deformable bodies and to the mass center of the rigid bodies; **1LCID** – the load curve ID which specifies the system damping constant vs. time; **2VALDMP** – the system damping constant, *Ds*; **3STX** – the scale factor on the global *X* translational damping forces; **4STY** – the scale factor on the global *Y* translational damping forces; **5STZ** – the scale factor on the global *Z* translational damping forces; **6SRX** – the scale factor on the global *X* rotational damping moments; **7SRY** – the scale factor on the global *Y* rotational damping moments; **8SRZ** – the scale factor on the global *Z* rotational damping moments; ***CONTROL_ENERGY** – provide controls for the energy dissipation options; **1HGEN** – the hourglass energy calculation option; **2RWEN** – the rigidwall energy (a.k.a. stonewall energy) dissipation option; **3SLNTEN** – the sliding interface energy dissipation option; **4RYLEN** – the Rayleigh energy dissipation option; ***CONTROL_ACCURACY** – the define

control parameters that can improve the accuracy of the calculation; **1OSU** – the global flag for the 2nd order objective stress updates; **2INN** – the invariant node numbering for the shell and solid elements; **3PIDOSU** – the part set ID for objective stress updates; ***DATABASE_GLSTAT** – the global data; **1DT** – the time interval between outputs; **2BINARY** – the flag for binary output; **3LCUR** – the optional curve ID specifying the time interval between dumps; **4IOOPT** – the flag to govern behavior of the plot frequency load curve; **5DTHFF**, **6BINHF** – no data; ***DATABASE_MATSUM** – material energies; ***DATABASE_NODOUT** – the nodal point data; ***DATABASE_ELOUT** – the element data; ***DATABASE_BINARY_D3PLOT** – the database for the entire model; **2LCDT** – the optional load curve ID specifying the time interval between dumps; **3BEAM** – the discrete element option flag; **4NPLTC** – this overrides the DT specified in the first field; ***DATABASE_BINARY_RUNRSF** – the database for restarts; **2NR** – the number of the RUNning ReStart Files, runrsf, written in the cyclical fashion; ***LOAD_NODE_SET** – apply concentrated nodal force to the node or each node in the set of the nodes; **1ID** – the node ID or the nodal set ID; **2DOF** – applicable degrees-of-freedom; **3LCID** – the load curve ID; **4SF** – the load curve scale factor; **5CID** – the coordinate system ID; **6M1** – the node 1 ID; **7M2** – the node 2 ID; **8M3** – the node 3 ID; ***BOUNDARY_PRESCRIBED_MOTION_SET_ID** – define the imposed nodal motion (velocity, acceleration or displacement) on the node or the set of the nodes; **3VAD** – the velocity/acceleration/displacement flag; **6VID** – the vector ID; **7DEATH** – time the imposed motion/constraint is removed; **8BIRTH** – time that the imposed motion/constraint is activated; ***BOUNDARY_SPC_SET** – the option is required since it specifies whether the SPC applies to the single node or to the set; **3DOFX** – the insert 1 for the translational constraint in the local *X*-direction; **4DOFY** – the insert 1 for the translational constraint in the local *Y*-direction; **5DOFZ** – the insert 1 for the translational constraint in the local *Z*-direction; **6DOFRX** – the insert 1 for the rotational constraint about the local *X*-axis; **7DOFRY** – the insert 1 for the rotational constraint about the local *Y*-axis; **8DOFRZ** – the insert 1 for the rotational constraint about the local *Z*-axis.

Results and discussion

The calculated dependencies of changing of the internal force factors when drawing of the round steel sheet blank with the thickness of 2 mm from performing time of the plastic deformation process are presented in the Fig. 1.

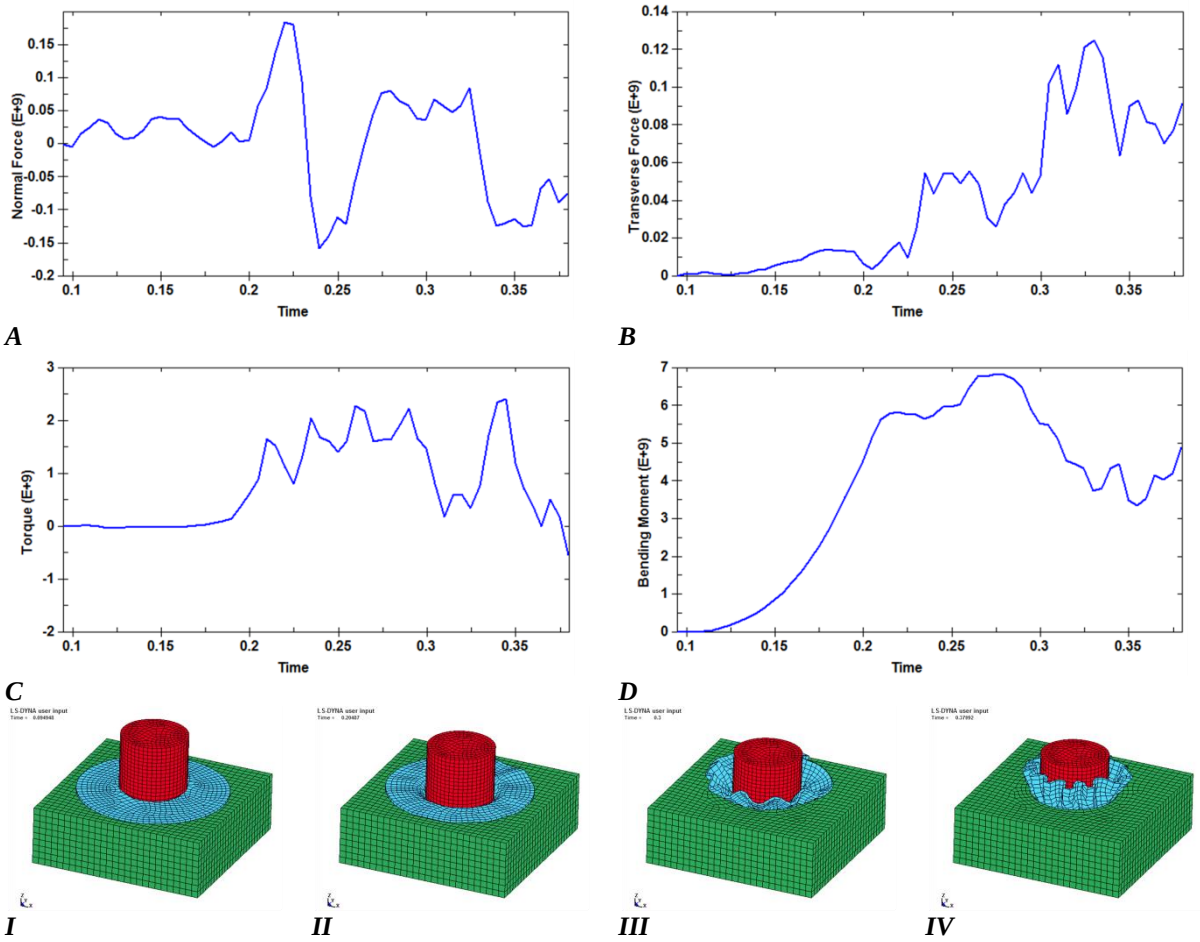

Figure 1 – The internal force factors in material of the sheet blank when drawing: *A* – changing of normal force from time drawing; *B* – changing of transverse force from time drawing; *C* – changing of torque from time drawing; *D* – changing of bending moment from time drawing; *I* – deformation of the sheet blank at 0.095 s of the drawing process; *II* – deformation of the sheet blank at 0.2 s of the drawing process; *III* – deformation of the sheet blank at 0.3 s of the drawing process; *IV* – deformation of the sheet blank at 0.38 s of the drawing process.

The drawing process of the sheet blank was depicted in the three-dimensional statement: 0.095 s – the end surface of the punch touches the flange of the sheet blank; 0.2 s – beginning of wrinkles formation on the flange; 0.3 s – increasing of wrinkles radii on the flange; 0.38 s – finishing of the drawing process. The values of normal force characterize a deformation degree of compression and tension of the sheet blank material. The sheet blank is subjected to alternating deformations of tension and compression over the entire time range of the drawing process. The maximum values of compression and tension of material are observed on the small time range of the deformation process at the stage of active formation of wrinkles. Gradual punching of the sheet blank into the die hole leads to increasing of transverse force by 6 times. Changes of transverse force are associated with the smoothing process of wrinkles on the sheet blank in the die hole. Transverse force is less than normal force. The calculation results show that torque acts clockwise and counterclockwise in the blank material. The negative values of torque were determined only in the end of the drawing process. Bending moment acts only in one direction when drawing. The maximum value of bending moment reaches at the stage of active formation of wrinkles. Bending moment is more than torque.

The dependence of changing of the deformation area of the steel sheet blank from time of the drawing process is presented in the Fig. 2.

The deformation area of the sheet blank in beginning of the drawing process is equal to the area of the end surface of the punch. The deformation area increases by 20% of the initial area of material deformation at the stage of wrinkles formation.

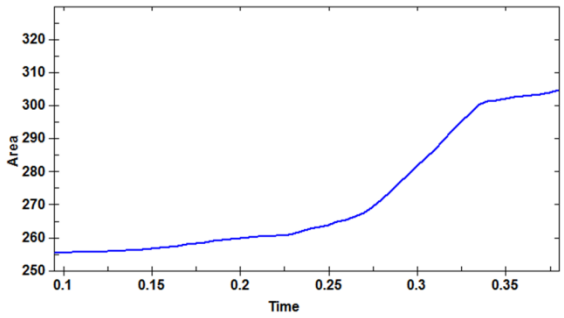

Figure 2 – Changing of the deformation area of the sheet blank from time of the drawing process.

Conclusion

In the direction of the axial line of the round sheet blank there is more plastic deformation of material than in the transverse direction. The drawing process occurs intermittently due to uneven of distribution and the different sizes of wrinkles on the sheet blank. Rational force of drawing of the round steel sheet blanks of the small thickness without using of the blank holder can be determined by the calculated maximum values of the internal force factors.

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THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF ADHESIVE FRACTURE OF SUPERLATTICE COATING

Abstract: *The research results of adhesion characteristics of AlN/CrN coating (superlattice) are presented in the article. The images analysis of coating fracture when linear scratching on the measuring equipment "Micro Combi Tester" was performed. The mathematical model of adhesive fracture of AlN/CrN coating was obtained on the basis of calculated values of the vertical force applied to the indenter, the friction coefficient, the friction force, the scratching length and the penetration depth of the indenter.*

Key words: *coating, a scratch, adhesion, a force, the indenter.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

A cutting tool is subjected to wear when machining of various workpieces. This process leads to changing of sizes of a cutting part of the tool, and, accordingly, to increasing of the sizes of the workpiece. Different protective coatings applied to the cutting part of the tool (e.g., throw-away carbide inserts) to increasing durability.

Coatings can be decorative, hardsurfacing and antifriction. Antifriction coatings are used for the blade cutting tools. Multilayer ceramic coating AlN/CrN (superlattice) has high properties. The total thickness of all coating layers is several micrometers. Adhesion to surfaces of the cutting tool is one of the main indicators of these coatings. Adhesive strength of coating is evaluated by the scratch testing (scratching with the indenter).

Materials and methods

The research of adhesive strength of superlattice coating [1 – 10] was performed in the laboratory. AlN/CrN coating was applied to a sample made of 1.3339 high speed steel (EN). Coating application was performed on the equipment UniCoat 600 SL+ by the method of physical vapour deposition (PVD). The coated sample was subjected to linear scratching with the special indenter on the equipment "Micro Combi Tester" NHT-O-M D-000X (CSM Instruments). The conditions of the research of adhesive characteristics of AlN/CrN coating are presented in the table 1.

Table 1. The conditions of the research.

Scratching type	Linear scratching	**Load type**	Progressive	**Initial load, N**	0.1
Final load, N	29	**Load speed, N/min**	18.06	**AE Sensitivity**	5
Scanning load, N	0.03	**Speed, mm/min**	5	**Length, mm**	8
Position X, mm	60.481	**Position Y, mm**	39.772	**Fn contact, N**	0.03
Fn speed, N/s	5	**Fn speed of removal, N/s**	10	**Speed of zoom, %/s**	2
Dz sensor	Standard range	**Indenter type**	Rockwell	**Serial number of indenter**	I-159
Indenter material	Diamond	**Radius of indenter, µm**	100		

Results and discussion

The process of linear scratching of AlN/CrN coating was recorded on a digital video camera built into the equipment. The some images of the received scratch showing adhesive fracture of AlN/CrN coating are presented in the Fig. 1. The lines on each image are the distances traveled by the indenter. The images were obtained on the microscope when using of the 20x lens. The dimensions of each image were 330×249 micrometers.

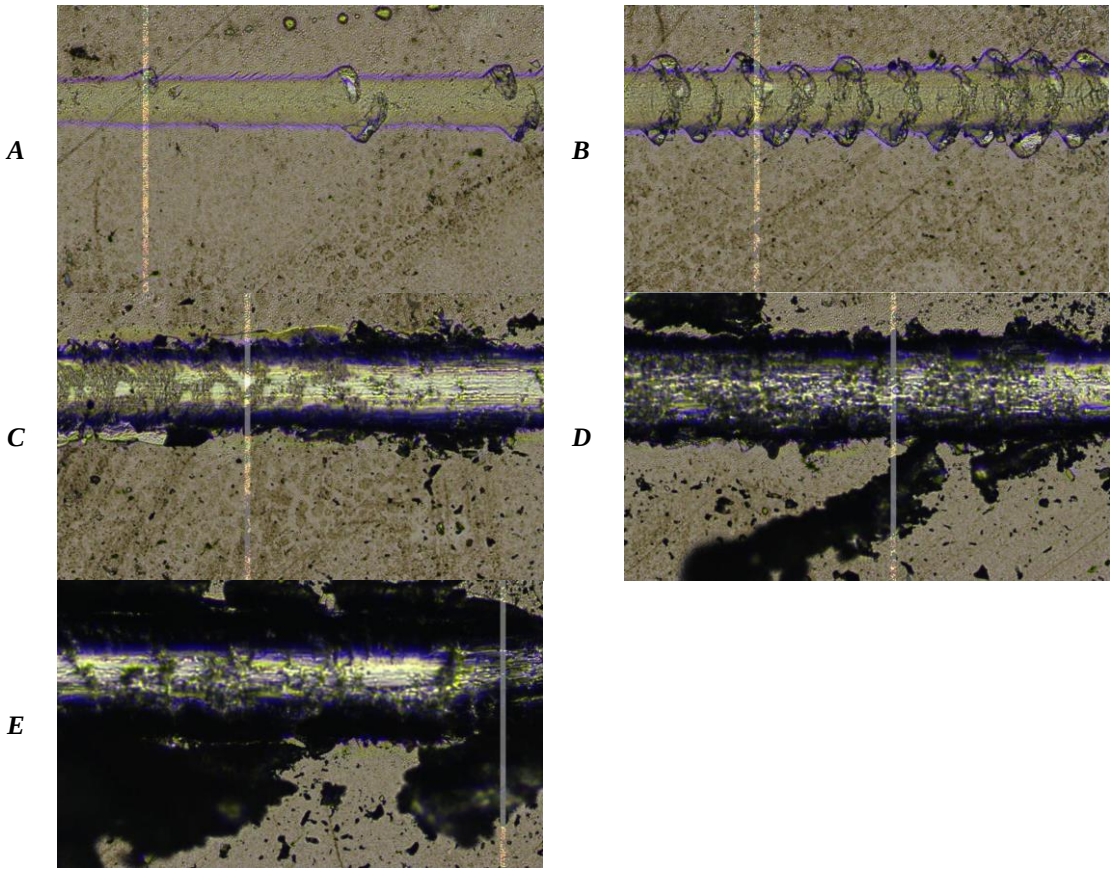

Figure 1 – The images of the received scratch on coating of the sample: *A* – coating fracture at the length of 1.2 mm; *B* – coating fracture at the length of 2.1 mm; *C* – coating fracture at the length of 3.1 mm; *D* – coating fracture at the length of 4.6 mm; *E* – coating fracture at the length of 7.95 mm.

Gradual indentation of the diamond indenter leads to partial fracture of coating. Only the surface layers of AlN/CrN coating are fractured in the vertical load application range of 0.1 – 6 N. Complete fracture of coating with extensive delaminations occurs in the vertical load application range of 6 – 24 N. Oscillations of the indenter, caused by intense delamination of coating, occur at the vertical load of more than 11 N. The friction coefficient of AlN/CrN coating decreases with increasing of the vertical load, and the friction force increases slightly.

Adhesive strength (τ_o) of AlN/CrN coating can be presented by the formula (1):

$$\tau_o = -816.8822 + 4303.5798\mu - 213.9251l + 18039667.6556 \times 10^4 F_v + 4343.6199F_{fr} - 0.05724h, \quad (1)$$

where μ is the friction coefficient; l is the scratching length, mm; F_v is the vertical force, N; F_{fr} is the friction force, N; h is the penetration depth, nm.

Conclusion

Complete delamination of AlN/CrN coating from the sample surface occurs at 12 N. The friction coefficient of coating practically does not change when the scratch testing and is 0.02 – 0.022. The applied vertical force and the friction force significantly affect on adhesive strength of AlN/CrN coating in accordance with the obtained regression equation.

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POETICAL ART OF YUSUF BALASAGUN

Abstract: *The article deals with the poetical art of Yusuf Balasagun in the "Kutadgu bilig". It is noted that such artistic means as tajnis (paranomasia), tarsi' (absolutely rhymed words of the hemistich in a distich), tavzi (use of words beginning with the same sounds), ishtiqaq (use of the different words with the same root) and others are widely used in the poem, and in the rhymes there often met the elements of raviy (sounds creating rhyme), vasl (the consonant or long vowel following the raviy) and khuruj (the consonant or long vowel following the vasl). Study of the work from the point of view of poetry is of scientific interest as "Kutadgu bilig" is one of the valuable sources which make it possible to define the way of development of Turkic literature.*

Key words: *Kutadgu bilig, oriental poetry, tajnis, tavzi, ishtiqaq, tazad, rhyme.*
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ПОЭТИЧЕСКОЕ МАСТЕРСТВО ЮСУФА БАЛАСАГУНСКОГО

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматривается поэтическое мастерство Юсуфа Баласагуна в произведении «Кутадгу билиг». Отмечается что, в поэме широко употребляются tajnis, tavzi, ishtiqaq и другие художественные приемы, в рифмах часто встречаются элементы ravi, vasl, xuruj. Изучение произведения с точки зрении поэтики и сегодня представляет научный интерес, так как «Кутадгу билиг» является одним из ценным источником, который даёт возможность определить путь развитие тюркской литературы.*

Ключевые слова: *«Кутадгу билиг», восточная поэтика, tajnis, tavzi, ishtiqaq, tazod, рифма.*

Введение

Поэма «Кутадгу билиг» Юсуфа Баласагунского, созданная в XI веке (1069-1070 гг.) является самым древним художественным произведением тюркской литературы.

Имеется три экземпляра рукописи поэмы – венский, каирский и наманганский списки. Были изданы факсимиле этих рукописей [2; 3; 4].

Учеными востоковедами опубликован целый ряд научных трудов, посвященные «Кутадгу билиг» [2; 7; 16], по данному произведению защищены диссертации [1; 9; 10], издан его критический текст в транскрипции [8; 12; 13; 14; 15].

«Кутадгу билиг» Юсуфа Баласагунского написано размером аруд и состоится из 6500 бейтов. О размере произведения есть мнение, что размер «Кутадгу билиг» соответствует размеру "Шахнама" Фирдауси. Это не вызывает сомнения, потому что известные ученые Востока создали свои крупные поэмы, как принято, в размере аруд [11, с. 20-22].

О языке произведения существуют разные мнения. Учёные считают что поэма написана на

чигатайском и уйгурском языках; на чисто тюркском языке; на языке караханидов. К. Каримов даёт такое заключение: «Язык произведения включает основу языков тюркских племен» [11, с. 13].

В поэме в малом количестве встречаются персидские и арабские заимствования. Например:

Ajunchı bogu bäg nechug ganj urur
Erät qayda bolsa anuq ganj urur [11, с. 344].
Yemä bu kitab-ul edi-ok aziz,
Biliglikka bolg'ay bilikdin teŋiz [11, с. 50].

В первом бейте (двустишии) «ganj» (богатство) – персидское слово, во втором бейте «kitab» (книга) и «'aziz» (ценный) – арабские слова.

В произведении о названии книги пишется так:

Kitab ati urdum Qutadg'u bilig
Qutadsu oqug'lıqa tutsa elig [11, с. 8].

(Я назвал книгу «Кутадгу билиг», чтобы читатель стал счастливым.)

Автор после завершения поэмы преподнес ее Тавгачхану, который высоко оценил книгу и назначил Юсуфа на должность Хажиб (камергер).

В «Кутадгу билиг» пишется о методах управления государством, политике, законодательстве и кодексе этики. Четыре главных героя в произведении: Kuntug'dı – справедливость, Aytoldı – счастье и богатство, Ögdülmish – ум, Ozg'urmısh – терпение. В своих беседах они рассуждают о создании прочного государства, где будет счастливо жить народ. Достигнуть этой цели, по мнению автора, можно, если правитель будет храбрым, щедрым, умным и справедливым, государство должно иметь хорошо вооруженное войско, состоящее из самоотверженных воинов, народу должна быть созданы необходимые условия для благополучной и мирной жизни. В поэме осуждается невежество, трусость, ложь, пьянство и лень.

Поэтические приемы поэта

Поэма представляет особую ценность в художественном отношении. Она отвечает всем требованиям balag'at [6], то есть автор мастерски использует художественно-изобразительные средства. В качестве иллюстрации приведем несколько примеров:

Bolu berdi evrän elig berdi taxt
Tuta bersü teŋri bu taxt birlä baxt [11, с. 76].

(Пусть небо вращается, пусть не покидает тебя власть. Пусть господь даст тебе счастье и власть.)

Bu kökdäki yulduz bir ancha bezek
Bir ancha kulavuz bir ancha yezek [11, с. 80].

(Многие звезды в этом небе – украшения, многие путеводные.)

Здесь рифмуются слова «taxt» – «baxt», «bezek» – «yezek», что образует tajnis (парономазия).

Üchi yazqı yulduz üchi yayqi bil
Üchi küzki yulduz üchi qıshı bil [11, с. 82].

(Знай, три звезды весенних, три летних.
Знай, три звезды осенних, три зимних.)

В приведенных примерах также имеется takrir (повтор) – повторение слова или словосочетания в одном отрывке стихотворения. Слова «taxt», «bir ancha», «üchi», «yulduz» здесь являются такриром.

В следующих примерах автор произведения использует один из сложных художественных приемов, который называется tavzi, где используются слова, начинающиеся с одинакового звука:

Qüvänmä qıvı qutqa qutlug' kishi
Osanma özuŋ qutqa atlıg' kishi [11, с. 154].

(Счастливый человек, не радуйся счастью и богатству. Славный человек, не теряйся в счастье и богатстве.)

Tapug'chı tapug' bilsä törkä tegir
Tapug' bilmasa tördin ilkä kelir [11, с. 178].

(Если слуга умеет служить, будет уважаемым. Если не умеет служить, теряет уважение.)

В последнем бейте кроме tavzi имеется tazod, при котором используются слова - антонимы и другие слова с противоположным значением. В данном примере это слова «tör» – «ilk» и «bilsä» – «bilmasa».

Sevuglini sevmez kedik-teg qachar
Qachılıqa yapchur adaqın quchar [11, с. 118].

(Не любит того, кто любит богатство, убежит как антилопа. Не отпускает того, кто не любит богатство.)

Yag'a tursu yag'mur yazılsa chechäk
Qurumısh yıg'achdın salınsu köräk [11, с. 78].

(Пусть идет дождь, расцветут цветы, Пусть вырастут листья на голых деревьях.)

В этих примерах однокоренные слова «sevugli» – «sevmez» и «yag'a» – «yag'mur», использованные в одном бейте, образуют ishtiqaq.

Мастерство поэта проявляется в произведении в оригинальности подобранных рифм и размера. В восточной поэтологии основным элементом рифмы является конечный звук основы слова. Например:

Bu Aytoldı aydı ey eli qutı
Ashasu ajun el yadılsu atı [11, с. 178].

(Айтолди сказал: О, счастливый государь, будь правителем мировых владений, да прославится твое имя.)

Azıb yügrür erdim ayu berdi yol
Küyär erdim otqa ködäzmäsä ul [11, с. 116].

(Я заблуждался, он указал верный путь. Если он не хранил бы меня, то я горел бы в огне.)

Beg erdi ajunda bögu bilgä bash
Bu beglik üzälä ajun boldı yash [11, c. 118].

(Правил миром умный правитель. Во времена его правления процветал мир.)

В этих рифмах рифмообразующими звуками являются звуки [t], [l] и [sh], которые называются ravi. Другие примеры: «udu» – «qudu», «özi» – «sözi», «bashı» – «qashı», «kishi» – «ishi», «qulug'» – «ulug'», «elig» – «tilig», «älig» – «bilig», «bashı» – «eshi», «yel» – «el», «öz» – «tuz», «balıq» – «qalıq», «qamug'» – «qapug'», «söz» – «köz», «kör» – «tör».

Рифма становится благозвучной, если перед и после ravi имеются еще другие звуки. В «Кутадгу билиг» немало бейтов с такими благозвучными рифмами.

Рифма состоит из следующих элементов: vasl, xuruj, mazid, noyira [11, c. 15-17].

Согласный или долгий гласный следующий за ravi называется vasl. В следующих рифмах [r], [m] и [n] являются элементом vasl.

Ularnıŋ tanuqı kelir ham barır
Meniŋ bu tanuq boldı meŋü qalur [11, c. 78].

(Их дары приходят и уходят. Мой этот дар останется навечно.)

Esizkä söküsh edgü ögdi bulur
Özüŋgä baqa kör qayusın qulur [11, c. 96].

(Дурное порицается, доброе восхваляется. Ты выбирай то, что хочешь.)

Beligligkä sözlädim ush bu sözüm
Bu adruq biligdin ayur bu tilim [11, c. 90].

(Эти слова я сказал для разумных. Язык неразумных я сам не понимаю.)

Yashıl kök bezädiŋ tümän yulduzun
Qara tün yaruttuŋ yaruq künüdüzün [11, c. 65].

(Он украсил синее небо множеством звезд. Темную ночь осветил светлым днем.)

Fida qıldı barın näni ham özin
Yalavach aŋar berdi ekki qızın [11, c. 70].

(Он посвятил ему себя и все, что есть у него. Пророк выдал за него замуж двух своих дочерей.)

Qiyamatta kölgit tolun-teg yüzin
Älig tuttachı qıl ilaha özin [11, c. 70].

(В день суда покажи его лунообразное лицо. О господь, сделай его путеводителем.)

В поэме много рифм с элементом vasl: «tünüm» – «künüm», «qachar» – «quchar», «yaruqluq» – «tanuqluq», «bulur» – «qulur», «qalur» – «bolur», «turur» – «bolur», «barır» – «yurir», «ishin» – «qushın», «tüzär» – «süzär».

Согласный или долгий гласный, следующий за элементом vasl называется xuruj. В следеющих примерах [d] и [q] являются элементами xuruj:

Bu saqlıq bilä kör elin bashladı
Qutı kündä arttı örü yuqladı [11, c. 124].

(Видишь-ли, он правил своим народом бдительно. Его богатство умножалось день за днем, он сам возвышался.)

В этой рифме элементом xuruj является звук [d].

Bashı erdi öŋdun qamug' bashchıqa
Kedin boldı tamg'a qamug' savchıqa [11, c. 70].

(Изначально он был главой всех главенствующих. Затем стал последним пророком (буквально: печатью.))

Согласный или долгий гласный, следующий за xuruj, называется элементом mazid. Например:

Bütä kechti elig yüzin körmädim
Saqınch qadg'u birlä yurıb külmädim [11, c. 280].

(Прошло долгое время, я не видел государя в лицо. Я был в тоске и горе, не улыбался.)

Bilir-mä bu yaŋlig' tapug' qılduquŋ
Bag'ırsaqlıq – ul bu meni qulduquŋ [11, c. 320].

(Я знаю, что ты служил так. То, что ты ищешь меня, это – твое милосердие.)

В этих рифмах звуки [m] и [ŋ] являются элементом mazid.

Согласный или долгий гласный, следующий за элементом mazid называется noyira. В следующем бейте элементом noyira является звук [n]:

Tilim tınma öggil yaratıg'lını
Yarag'sızını mendin yıratıg'lını [11, c. 116].

(Язык мой, непрерывно воздавай хвалу творцу, кто удаляет от меня все бесполезное.)

В поэме элементы рифмы mazid и noyira редки.

Заключение

Вместе с тем, в «Кутадгу билиг» широко применяются tajnis, tarsi, tavzi, ishtiqaq и другие художественные приемы, в рифмах часто встречаются элементы ravi, vasl, xuruj.

Изучение данного произведения с точки зрения поэтики представляет большой научный интерес, поскольку «Кутадгу билиг» одно из ценнейших источников, позволяющий проследить путь развития тюркской литературы.

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QR – Issue QR – Article

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THE THEORICAL FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS

Abstract: *This article provides information about the characteristics of strategic management accounting and also gives data concerning the implementation of new business approaches as an example of Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *strategic management accounting, new business approaches, priority sector, enterprises, analytical information, business incentive, internal management, strategic performance indicators*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

The question to improve the competitiveness of companies operating in the context of the structural modernization of the Republic of Uzbekistan the economy requires not only the introduction of new technologies with the capacity renewal process of production, but also the direct implementation of modern management technologies.

In particular, in the Program of Action for short term and long perspective of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, discussed January 23, 2015 in the joint session of the Senate and Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been well noted that " in order to implement the proper functioning of the priority sector in the radical change of approaches and principles in the company's management structure is planned to conduct a critical review of the effectiveness of the activities of over 1,100 corporations (public limited companies) and other professional associations with the participation of the state, and develop and implement new methods and planning approaches based systems Management used in developed countries like Japan, South Korea, Germany and others".

It is obvious that we can not make the introduction of modern technologies in enterprises, without the introduction of a mechanism for collecting, processing and rapid communication of the analytical information of the account that will be used for leaders as a basis for making strategic decision.

Due to the growth of competition on the market, the need is becoming increasingly important to effective strategic management of business incentive to develop advanced solutions on the implementation of strategic management accounting. In this regard, the development of accounting concepts of strategic management that better meets business requirements, that is to say the primordial quest for positive solution of theoretical and methodological problems continues to play an important role.

We must recognize the fact that we have not so far a formation of the unique scientific approach to the theoretical and methodological basis of the strategic management accounting. In addition, we have not a general conceptual scientific platform that could clearly demonstrate its differential sides to other types of accounts. The absence of a unique scientific methodology brings in research in this direction, the preponderance general and superficial aspects, scientifically unproven bases of accounting for the strategic management in a form of dispersed method and technique analysis.

That is why today the general concept development and scientifically based accounting for the strategic management and the creation of the universal device, conceptual and methodological

which will appear effective and practical programs are part current issues in the field.

The analyzes of literature on this issue show that the theory and practice of management accounting and strategic management are well established in the scientific works of scholars like: A.Apcherch, A.Bhimani, M.Bromvich, V.Govindaradjan, K .Druri, S.Datar, R.Kooper, R. Kaplan, D.Norton, R.Niven, K.Simmons, R.Skapes, K.Word, C.Hongren, G. Shunk, R.Yang, and local and foreign scholars as R.Grant, N.Kazakova, V.Kerimov, M.Pardaev, A.Pardaev, V.Perov, V.Suyts, B.Khasanov, A.Khorin, A.Sheremet, A.Shigaev[1] and others have made a great contribution to the development of strategic management accounting, its theory and methodology of analysis.

By the results of the researchers mentioned above we can say that basic scientific research based on the comprehensive approach to strategic management accounting is not sufficient. It shows the need for the benefit of research in this field not only in our country but also abroad.

Based on the results of scientific research in this area, we considered to present scientific findings on key aspects that demonstrate the essence of strategic management accounting.

In particular:

1. The essence of the concept of "The strategic management accounting"[2] was analyzed and its difference from other types of accountings (financial accounting and management accounting) has been proven.

The variety of scientific and theoretical-methodological approaches has shown that there is no unique approach on essence of strategic management accounting and its functions in the scientific community.

It should be noted that it would be better to interpret the essence of strategic management accounting as a main link or element that connects the process of business strategic management and accounting system of this process. Its main purpose is to provide rapidly complete analytical and accounting information, necessary for making management decisions by managers of the company.

The effectiveness of the strategic decisions taken by the heads of the company directly depends on the availability of the system of accounts which provide necessary information for making this decision. A distinctive feature of this system is the continuous and systematic presentation of strategic information (data, accounts etc.) presented to managers (directors) of company.

At the base of the specific research and classification of strategic information and the characteristics of the essence of strategic management accounting we have given a new definition of "strategic management accounting" that describes its aspects background.

In our opinion, consider the accounts for the strategic management as a system of collect and processing of financial and non-financial that directly serve to develop long-term business in a form required by interested users, in accordance with their fixed analytical expectations and goals.

During the research, we conducted a comparative analysis of the types of existing accounts and in order to compare them, we showed the distinction of financial, management and strategic management accountings. The essential differences between them have been demonstrated by the following three types of methodological approaches:

- design of each type of accounts in relation to different forms and levels of making management decisions;
- use only specific criteria of design information as relevant in each type of accounts;
- different level performance of such kind of decisions support in terms of IT assurance.

During this research we identified the difference on 30 indicators between the strategic management accounting and other types of accountings and we summarized them into eight blocks.

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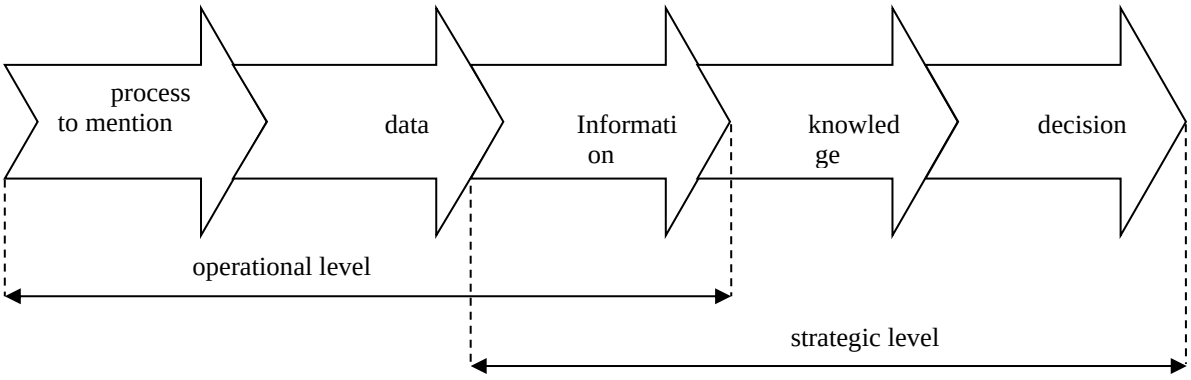

Figure 1. The transformation of account data to the knowledge

The generalized form of knowledge formation process in the system of strategic management is shown in Figure 2.

In this figure we present the general essence of strategic management accounting obtained by combining three important processes:

- Training for data accounting for the strategic management;
- The integration of these data with the system of internal organizational knowledge;
- The direct process of making strategic management decisions.

Although these processes are closely related to each other, at the same time they are implemented by performing the process of continuous transformation of the account data in the internal organization knowledge indépandamment.

As shown in Figure 2, the realization of these processes is done by certain ethical and strategic directions of the activity and uncertain.

3. We created the all strategic performance indicators (ASPI) which gives the possibility to make a full assessment of the effectiveness of the strategic management system.

Existing scientific points of view of different schools, scientific advice and opinions of economists on the comprehensive evaluation of the strategic business activity were analyzed. In this regard, the existence of the necessity of the creation of the system used for the purpose of reflect all the characteristics of any company, regardless of form of ownership and type of activity, and setting implement the defined strategy has been proven.

To this end, all the strategic performance indicators (ASPI) was proposed. The collection of PSIS was proposed in regroup analytical blocks that characterize the different aspects of the activity and which are interrelated. In the complex characteristic of the set of indicators appears for the first time a strong correlation between the financial and non-financial indicators.

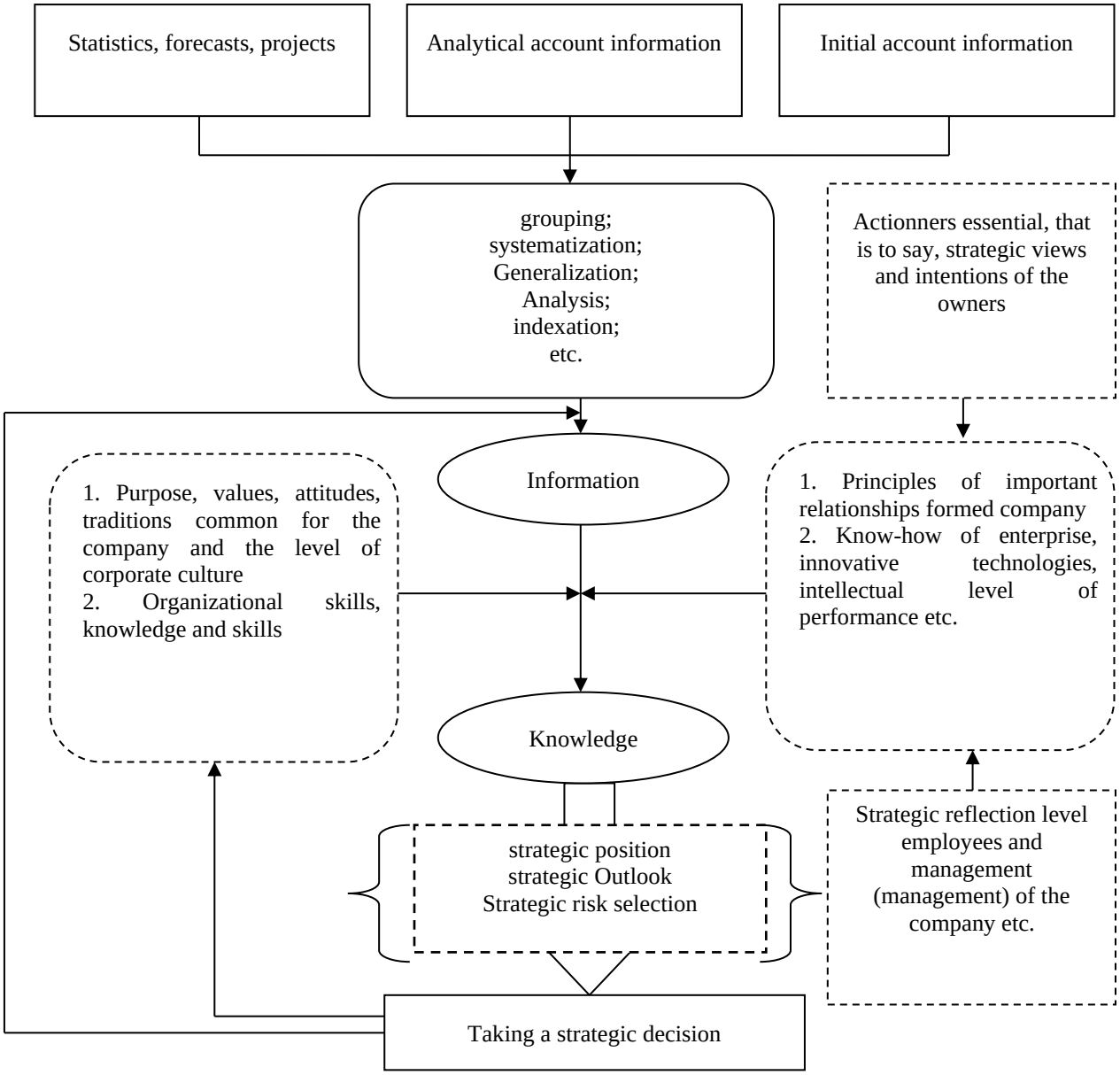

Figure 2. Formation of knowledge in strategic management system

The main financial indicators included in the ASPI system are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The main financial indicators of the company's business

Block name	**Control indicators**
Assessment of the state of the good of the company	Report of funds (assets) conversion and outside conversion, amount, level, the ratio of easy and difficult capital conversion, etc.
Assessment of financial stability	Amount of funds in rapid conversion (liquid), current liquid funds and absolute, their rates (coefficients), etc.
Assessment of business activity	The amount of capital conversion, conversion funds rate provided by personal funds, etc.
Evaluation of the effectiveness of market / marketing relationships	The amount of net assets, the level of paid dividends, investment income ratio, return on assets, return on capital, etc.
etc.	

The main non-financial indicators of the company's business are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The main non-financial indicators of the company's business

Block name	**Control indicators**
Representing the level of activity in the enterprise market	The price of the product (work, service), the level of their continuous supply to customers, the level of satisfaction of consumer demands, the quality / price, the level of the role of the company for the same product type in domestic and foreign markets, the level of competition in this market etc.
Representing the level of activity of the internal activity	The Diagnostic level at time of equipment, good supply of exchange parts, relations between producers and consumers, etc.
Representing the employees intellectual potential	The level of qualifications, training, skills, knowledge of modern information and communication technology business leaders and staff, and their knowledge of foreign languages, their understanding of internal and external market mechanism to determining the position of the company, their effective operational skills, etc.
etc.	

The distinctive feature of the proposed system of ASPI is its dynamic and flexible side. For in the process of implementation of the strategy, predefined strategic goals and objectives can be corrected and changed, and issues such as the composition of their blocks of ASPI and also the characteristic of the relationship between them can be reviewed.

4. In order to solve the problem of constituting the strategic forecast balance sheet for the company, its exemplary form has been created and its operating mechanism was explained.

As the shape of the primary source in the proposed system, that is to say the report was proved the effectiveness of the constitution of "the strategic balance of the forecast" containing the main indicators of economic activity and financial enterprise.

In Table 3 is shown the exemplary form of strategic forecasting the balance that can be formed in companies on the basis of these proposals.

This form of strategic forecast of balance, ensuring the rapid integration of the basis of accounting information in strategic management with internal organizational knowledge, literally increases the necessary integrity of the database and its efficacy making strategic management decisions.

Table 3. The general form of strategic forecasting balance of the company until 2020

№	**Article content**	**2015 (fact)**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2020**
Forecasting financial indicators (in mln sums)						
1	Assets excluding sales					
2	Non-Financial Funds					
3	Financial investments and cash					
	Total assets (active)					
4	Capital and reserves					
5	Obligations					
	Total assets (liabilities)					
	for the forecast period ASPI					
Prediction of non-financial indicators (In index systems, points-end etc.)						
1	Activity level of the enterprise market (index)					
2	Internal activity level (index)					
3	Innovative activity and investment level (index)					

4	Index of intellectual potential of managers and specialists					
	etc.					
	Total					
	SCI for the forecast period (Strategic Capability Index)					

5. The general model for providing services in a single mechanism of indicators that assess the strategic business potential, has been proposed.

The outlook for the development of any business is directly linked to the economic use of existing resources of manpower, material and financial, with the possible increase in their quantity. With these, under the current conditions of globalization, the effective exercise of the activity in the long-term prospects of companies depends not only on the large amount of resources, but is also directly related to the principles that we already mentioned above, that is to say, at the parallel formation of strategic knowledge management and at its close collaboration with innovative and investment projects. Therefore we concluded that we can, taking into account the nature of the resources, the resources express identifying the strategic potential of the company, in the graphic form (Figure 3).

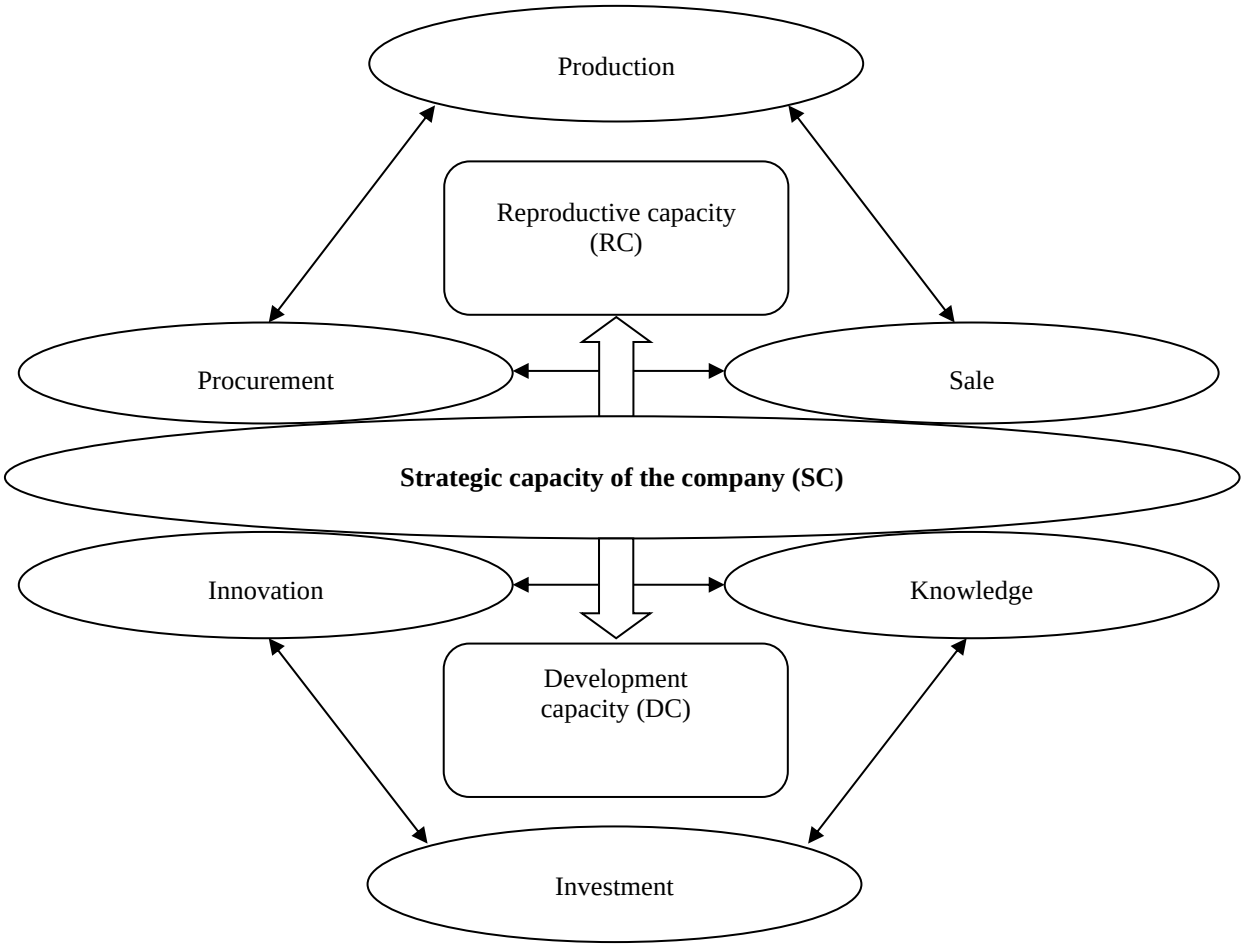

Figure 3. the two relations of two strategic potential crossovers

More importantly, we will have the opportunity to take them into account, monitor, analyze and manage through the ASPI reflected in the proposals of our research and the identification mechanism of perspective indicators operate in a more effective. In the accounting system for the strategic management of the dual nature of the strategic capability provides the ability to have a complete view and creates a favorable condition for a comprehensive approach to evaluation.

An approach based on scientific findings and suggestions provided above is a real possibility to organize effectively accounting for the strategic

management and proceed in all businesses, regardless of the form of ownership and type activity.

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HEALTH-SAVING MEASURES USING ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

***Abstract**: in the article the authors discuss the administrative resource of the government aimed at combating the use of alcohol and tobacco. The problem is actual and has long character of counteraction. To what extent the introduced health-saving measures will be effective. For example, in Russia it was proposed to remove alcohol and tobacco from grocery stores. This measure will not reduce the number of smokers, but from the point of view of the sanitary condition of the population believes that this measure is reasonable.*

***Key words**: Health-saving measures with the use of administrative resources, prohibition of alcohol and tobacco, health-saving education.*

***Language**: Russian*

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***Scopus ASCC**: 3304.*

ЗДОРОВЬЕСБЕРЕГАЮЩИЕ МЕРЫ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО РЕСУРСА

***Аннотация**: В статье авторы обсуждают административный ресурс власти направленный на борьбу с употреблением алкоголя и табака. Проблема актуальная и носит длительный характер противодействия. Насколько введенные здоровьесберегающие меры будут результативны. Например, в России предложили убрать из продуктовых магазинов алкоголь и табак. Данная мера не приведет к уменьшению числа курильщиков, но с точки зрения санитарного состояния часть жителей считает, что данная мера разумна.*

***Ключевые слова**: Здоровьесберегающие меры с использованием административного ресурса, запрет алкоголя и табака, здоровьесберегающее образование.*

Введение

Здоровьесберегающие технологии в научной литературе трактуется с различных контекстов, показывая социальную значимость здорового образа жизни для развития государства(Вартанян Ф.Е., Решетко С.А., Багратиони К.А.; Храмцов А.Б)[6,11,12].Здоровьесберегающее образование пропагандируемое в образовательных учреждениях является частью социальной политики выстраиваемой на государственном уровне (Валиев М.Х; Габитова Д.М., Гумерова Л.Д., Сыртланова Э.Р.)[5,8].

Борьба с вредными привычками проводится рекламными акциями и организацией массовых спортивных мероприятий. Студенты Кубанского государственного университета физической

культуры, спорта и туризма принимают активное участие в массовых спортивных мероприятиях не по принуждению, не только с точки зрения выражения профессиональных компетенций, а выражая гражданско-патриотические позиций против принятия наркотиков, алкоголя и табака курения. Стало модной тенденцией у молодежи курить электронные сигареты и пить вредные организму энергетики, которая ведет к социальной деградации (Менделевич В.Д)[9,10].

В мировую практику борьбы с табака курением введены просветительские праздники.

31 мая 2019 - Всемирный день без табака Всемирный день без табака (World No Tobacco Day) был внедрен Всемирной Организацией Здравоохранения в 1987 году. Году(Алдарова Л.М., Купина В.В)[1].По данным ВОЗ курение является причиной 85% смертельных исходов от рака легких, бронхов, трахеи, 16% смертей от ишемической болезни сердца, 26% смертей от туберкулеза, 24% инфекций нижних дыхательных путей. Однако, исследования говорят о том, что многие не понимают вреда курения. Большая часть курильщиков, которым известно о вреде табака желают бросить курить.

Власть, используя административный ресурс, периодически обращала внимание на возникшие проблемы здоровьясбережения населения. Но в последнее время намечается позитивное влияние административных инициатив и системный подход государственных учреждений в решении проблем. Но будут ли они конструктивными?

Власти РФ начали обсуждать повышение возраста продажи табака.

Глава комитета Госдумы по труду и соцполитике Ярослав Нилов (ЛДПР) в беседе с Агентством городских новостей «Москва» выразил мнение, что работодателям стоит задуматься о выплате премий в большем размере некурящим сотрудникам.По его словам, необходим дифференцированный подход, поскольку некурящие работники больше времени тратят на выполнение своих непосредственных обязанностей по сравнению с теми, кто часто уходит с рабочего места, чтобы покурить[3].

Один сотрудник 10 раз в день сходит покурить, а для этого надо выйти из здания, покурить, вернуться — в сумме он тратит на курение в течение дня около часа. А другой сидит-работает.

Ярослав Нилов, глава комитета Госдумы по труду и социальной политике выдвигает свою антикурительную концепцию, которая заключается в следующих принципах:

«Конечно, тому, кто сидит-работает — ему премия должна быть больше, исходя из того, что он больше времени тратит на выполнение своих должностных обязанностей, а другой ходит-прохлаждается, курит. Да, он имеет на это право, но от этого рабочий процесс страдает». Размер премиальных выплат может зависеть от различных признаков, напомнил Нилов. Следует заметить, что крупные компании уже давно прописали в уставных документах и положениях об этике поведения сотрудников вопросы разрешения или не разрешения курить табак.

1 июня 2013 г. вступили в силу основные положения «антитабачного» Федерального закона. Пунктом 3 ч. 1 ст. 10 Федерального закона от 23.02.2013 № 15-ФЗ «Об охране здоровья граждан от воздействия окружающего табачного дыма и последствий потребления табака» (*далее - Закон № 15-ФЗ*) предусмотрено право работодателя выделить специальные места для курения в помещении и/или на своей территории (например, во внутреннем дворике, на крыльце офиса и др.). Для этого на предприятиях и фирмах разработали специальные пошаговые инструкции к выполнению закона, утвержденные приказом директора(Воробьев Е.Г)[7].

В России есть только одно федеральное ограничение. Оно касается покупки алкоголя ночью – с 23 часов до 8 часов (статья 16 Федерального закона от 22.11.1995 № 171-ФЗ). В этот период спиртное невозможно приобрести в любом населённом пункте, так как действует запрет на продажу алкоголя. Местные власти могут ужесточать условия продажи спиртных напитков: сокращать время и вводить специальные дни, когда невозможно купить пиво и вино в магазине на протяжении всего времени суток. А могут такие ограничения не вводить. Например, в Москве и Московской области решили, что федеральных требований будет достаточно. Поэтому там алкоголь приобретают в розницу в дневное время 365 дней в году.

День знаний является лидером среди дней года, в которые запрещена розничная реализация алкоголя. «Сухой закон» действует в 41 регионе страны (всего их 85).

Рис.1. Знак запрета курения, устанавливаемый на территории фирмы.

Рис.2.На территории детского сада курить запрещается.

В России разработали законопроект, согласно которому алкогольную и табачную продукцию можно будет продавать только в специализированных магазинах. В места реализации этих товаров предлагается запретить вход лицам моложе 18 лет. Автор инициативы — депутат Госдумы Андрей Свинцов[4].

В России предложили убрать из продуктовых магазинов алкоголь и табак[4].

В случае если законопроект будет принят, алкоголь и табак нельзя будет приобрести в обычных продуктовых магазинах. Для них оборудуют специальные точки продаж, где не будет продаваться ничего, кроме сопутствующей продукции, например, зажигалок.

По мнению народного избранника, такая мера поможет уменьшить число спонтанных покупок этих товаров, а ассортимент в магазинах не будет провоцировать молодежь пробовать спиртное и сигареты.

«Если дети до 18 лет не будут видеть эти витрины с алкоголем, то у них в десятки, раз снизится интерес к нему», — цитирует А. Свинцова RT[2].

Парламентарий добавил, что закрывать специальные магазины должны в ночное время, когда спиртное продавать уже нельзя, а реализация одних только сигарет нерентабельна.

Ранее депутаты Государственной Думы РФ предложили рассказывать о вреде алкоголя при помощи рекламы. Для этого депутат хочет распространять короткие видеоролики в интернете и на телевидении.

Проблема состоит в том, власти РФ начали обсуждать повышение возраста продажи табака, но объяснили механизм запрещающих мер и не предложили альтернативных оздоровительных решений детской и молодежной категории населения. Участие в оздоровительных мероприятиях должно быть обязательной инициативой для любого растущего организма, с учетом его индивидуальных особенностей. Слова «интересно и полезно» - главный постулат в индивидуально-личностном развитии. Ребенок и взрослый человек сейчас может выбрать любую оздоровительную технологию и вид спорта, который ему интересен, согласовав со специалистом резервы организма. Но этого не происходит из личностных амбиций и человеческой лени.

Роспотребнадзор положительно относится к инициативе Минздрава о повышении возраста

продажи алкоголя до 21 года. Роспотребнадзор поддерживает все инициативы, направленные на снижение алкоголизации населения в РФ.Результаты ранее принятых решений об изменениях в законодательстве не обнародованы в открытой печати для потребителя.

Импортеры предупредили о перебоях с поставками алкоголя в РФ накануне Нового года и только лишь повод поднять цену на товар.

Здоровье населения — главный приоритет, который мы защищаем — девиз выдвинутый Роспотребнадзором.

Между тем вице-премьер РФ Татьяна Голикова сообщила, что правительство РФ пока не обсуждает увеличение разрешенного возраста для продажи табачных изделий[2].

В то же время ранее сообщалось, что Минздрав к февралю 2019 года представит новую стратегию формирования здорового образа жизни. В документе, как ожидается, будет подробно прописан ряд мер, касающихся табачных изделий, систем нагревания табака, продажи алкогольной продукции. Вице-премьер Татьяна Голикова предостерегла от повышения акцизов на табак и алкоголь. По ее словам, это «очень тонкая тема», а запретительные меры могут привести к обратному эффекту.

Госдума на пленарном заседании в сентябре 201 года, рассмотрит в первом чтении законопроект о запрете продажи алкоголя в кафе, ресторанах и барах, расположенных в многоквартирных домах и на прилегающих территориях, если площадь зала обслуживания не превышает 20 кв. м. Документ инициирован группой депутатов Госдумы от фракции "Единая Россия".

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QR – Issue QR – Article

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HISTORICAL SOURCE AS A LEGACY OF THE PAST

Abstract: *There is a speech in this article about the works "Tavorikhi Guzida" from not the famous author. The historical party of the work is stated.*

Key words: *Works, author, people history, ethnography, source, structure, Persian, Uyghur, specific features of spelling, basmal, descendant, chronicle, aspect, conclusions, fine release, critical text, facsimile, article.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

The third option — "Book of the Chosen Dates of a Victory" is represented to us preferable. All composition is imbued with this idea. It speaks about triumph Mahommed Shaybani-hana, about his final statement in Central Asia. The composition is begun in a month of a dzhumad is scarlet-avval 908 g x. which first falls on November 2, 1502. The latest events described in "Tavarikh...", 909 g x., i.e. in April — May, 1504 took place in a month storageyes. Writing is complete, therefore, between 1504 and 1510 as in 1510 Mahomed Shaybani-han died. Most likely, date of completion of writing of the composition also needs to be considered 1504.

The composition is known in two lists, one of which is stored in Lo Ying by Academy of Sciences of the USSR, another — in the British museum. When writing "Tavarikh..." many compositions in Persian created in Iran and Central Asia during an era after the Mongolian invasion were used. Among them Tavarikh-i are called "dzhakhan-eat-and Mengu-han ibn Tuluy-han" under which the known composition means probably Is scarlet ad-Din Ata-Malika Dzhuvayni "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya Islamshakh Gazan-hannyn of a kyza" what it is probably necessary to translate as "The chosen chronicles devoted to the daughter Islamshakh Gazan-hana" which, obviously, are meant as "Tavarikh-i of a guzid" Hamdallakh Mustaufi Kazvini, by "Muntakhab-i of a dzha-ma'" and "Tavarikh-i shahs", last of which was written for Ulugbek-mirza. It is possible that names of two last compositions in the text "Tavarikh..." are divided by the union mistakenly and here in fact only one work — "Muntakhab-i Dzham ' — and tavarikh-and Shahs" under which the known composition Rasheed of ad-Din "Dzhami at-tavary" means is mentioned. However in that case there is not clear Ulugbek-mirze's dedication. Most likely, under "Tavarikh-i shahs" some special composition really means. Were used as well the compositions written by the Mongolian letter Mongolian bakhsh. Perhaps, the compositions written by the Uigur alphabet and in Uyghur mean here as Tavarikh explains partly specifics of spelling.

A.M.Akramov considers that the author "Tavarikh..." also Zafar-name to ad-Din Schami's Bottoms used and "Matla' the expert-sa' Dine ва Majma' is scarlet-bakhrayn Abu ar-Razzaka Samarkandi. "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" consists of a basmala, author's introduction, the history Oguza and Turkic and Mongolian tribes, history Chinghiz khan and his descendants, genealogical chingizid in which Shaibang, Tuka-Timur and Chagataya' descendants are brought to time of writing of the composition, and history Mahomed Shaybani-hana. Special paragraphs for the description of Abu l-Hayr-khan, the brother Mahomed Shaybani-hana Mahmoud Bakhadur-sultan, the son Mahomed Shaybani-hana Mahomed Timur sultan are selected.

Also some data from history of the Emir Timur contain in the composition. Contents of the composition, in particular the last part devoted Mahomed Shaybani-hanu are strictly edited with the purpose to show actions of this khan to the best advantage and vice versa, it to present rivals in light unseemly. So, for example, it is said that Taragay, the father of the Emir Timur, was at Chagataidov a keeper of barns; and his name is compared with a Turkic verb of a container — "to sow", than the attempt to cast a shadow on origin of timurid becomes, having proved to such way their "mean" origin. Timurida of various ranks mirzam expressly are called that had to indicate, according to the author, their lower situation in comparison with khans and sultans, descendants Chinghiz khan.

Both manuscripts which reached our time are defective, they corresponded, probably, from the manuscript in which sheets were killed. Separate parts in both lists lack. In general London list fuller, than Leningrad. Besides two main lists "Tavarikh..." several reduced versions of these chronicle which contain the short addition which is leading up statement of events about day of death Mahomed Shaybani-hana and which are illegally attributed to various persons reached our days. One of these options in translation into Russian and in east text was published by I.Berezin. The composition is poured by verses, parables Mahomed Shaybani-hana, expressing in the spirit of Muslim piety in different occasions. Connection of separate parts of the composition has character artificial, joining between them and transition from one to another are not fulfilled literaturno. The narration has the tone raised, geroiko-epic.

Special comparative research of the first parts "Tavarikh..." (the history Oguza, Turkic and Mongolian tribes, history Chinghiz khan and his closest descendants, history of the Emir Timur) it was not undertaken. It is quite probable that researchers will be able to find in these parts of much valuable. For history of the Kazakh people have important value the section on life and activity Mahomed Shaybani-hana and family trees of dzhuchid. Family trees very detailed, sometimes they allow to cover in a new way origin of some branches of chingizid, in particular — finally to resolve an issue of origin of a dynasty of the Kazakh khans and to open the related relations between them that has important value for the interpretation of the facts of history of the Golden Horde and the state educations which arose on its ruins as the source study base of this period cannot prompt often from where there was this or that person and what its actions are based on. They contain names of the Kazakh khans and sultans to the first half of the 16th century, for example, names of sons and daughters the Chipmunk khan and Barack khan. On these family trees is established that the Weight and Dzhanibek were not native, but second cousins.

In "Tavarikh..." it is told about the provision which developed in East Dasht-i Kipchak's steppes after Abu l-Hayr-khan death on Girey and Dzhanibek's actions in these steppes. Mumammad Shaybani-hana with the Kazakh and mogulsky khans for possession of the cities on Cheese Darya is especially in detail told about fight. The composition contains also many news on the social and economic relations, the political system, the tribal list of nomads of East Dasht-i Kipchak and so forth.

"Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" was described by Rieu, R.G. Mukminova, S.A. Azimdzhanova 16, B.A.Akhmedov, authors of the catalog of Turkic manuscripts of LO YING of Academy of Sciences of the USSR. S.K. Ibragimov who published in translation into Russian small fragments from it 20 which are published in the new translation as a part of extraction from now "Tavarikh concerned in the works of this composition..." in the present collection. A tireless researcher of the chronicle is A.M. Akramov who published a number of articles in which the manuscript "Tavarikh-i of a guzida-ya to a nusrat-nama" and contents of the chronicle are analyzed from the different parties and in various aspects and which contain many new and valuable conclusions. He possesses the fine edition of all composition which united the critical text and the facsimile and supplied with extensive articles on the history of studying of the chronicle and competently executed textual notes.

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A doctorate student

MANAGING THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS OF TEACHING EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: *Nowadays pedagogical science is introducing new concepts in the management of educational institutions. For example, the concept of "impact" is used instead of "interaction", "cooperation", "reflexive control". The theory of educational institutions is enriched with educational management theory. The article deals with the educational management teaching process in higher education systems.*

Key words: *Pedagogical process, teaching, teaching management, higher education institutions, educational management, pedagogical process.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Currently, the scientific approach to the management of a single pedagogical process has intensified. This is very important for the formation of highly intellectual staff. First of all, let's understand the social nature of management. Management involves organizational, systematic, systemic effects on a particular object. Management of educational activities of an educational institution refers to planning, organization, encouragement, monitoring and analysis of results. Nowadays pedagogical science is introducing new concepts in the management of educational institutions. For example, the concept of "impact" is used instead of "interaction", "cooperation", "reflexive control". The theory of educational institutions is enriched with educational management theory. Management theory is characterized by trust in employees, the creation of conditions for their productive work, and mutual respect. So what is the real meaning of the terms "management" and "manager"?

Literature Review.

The significance of these concepts and the understanding of the pedagogical and psychological foundations of state-public management in an educational institution are particularly relevant to R. Ahliddinov's research.

The terms “management” and “manager” appear in the current interpretation when business owners and businesses understand that it is better to hire a specialist in a particular area than to manage their own property and employees. it has been. Today, manager is one of the most prestigious professions in developed democracies.

Analysis. Management usually refers only to those who are formally appointed to the position of manager. Managing also involves coaching. Management (or management) is the process of interacting with a particular employee or group in order to maximize the minimum available opportunities. When it comes to the management of an educational institution, it is worth noting that paragraph 4.6 of the National Program for Training Staff of the Republic of Uzbekistan details in detail the nature of the process. This document outlines the following objectives for the management of an educational institution:

• State management of the system of continuous education and structural transformations of state and nongovernmental educational institutions for personnel training and their consistent development; •

The competence of education authorities at all levels is determined in accordance with the Law on Education • Development of normative and legal base of education; • The rights of educational institutions will be expanded and independent in the organization of educational and financial activities; • educational institutions are certified and accredited in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the accreditation results, the right to work in the field of education is granted; • An effective system of public administration of educational institutions will be introduced through a system of trusteeship and supervisory boards, including founding organizations, local governments, commerce, public organizations, foundations and sponsors. Scientists also point out that education management has a number of unique characteristics.

Among these are the following features:

• Educational management has a moral dimension defined by the word “expediency”;

• education management - science and the arts (because interpersonal relationships play a major role in this);

• the dialectical unity of the interests of the individual, the state and society, as reflected in the content of management;

• active involvement of the public in education management.

Discussion.

Contemporary pedagogical science seeks to explore the ideas of organizing and managing pedagogical processes, as well as how to integrate them into educational practice. Today, it is impossible to imagine the effectiveness of pedagogical processes without a systematic approach to pedagogy and information and communication technologies. Such an innovative approach and the introduction of ICT tools will help prevent accidental and unexpected events in these processes. In a systematic approach, the whole set of pedagogical processes in educational institutions is considered as a holistic system, that is, a complex pedagogical system serving the environment. This requires a more complete picture of the relationships and interdependence of pedagogical processes. In examining the effectiveness of pedagogical processes, they are divided into several parts with specific features, and the relationship between them and their interrelationship are identified, as each component influences the change of the whole system. . The systematic approach involves the introduction of new technologies, ie integrated technologies and ICTs, which are based on the concepts of integrity, universality, universality and differentiation in the study of the effectiveness of pedagogical processes.

Universal conceptualization, high abstraction, and integrated features of the basic principles make it possible to use a systematic approach as an effective way to explore the perceptions, thinking, and worldviews of subjects across different domains. The entire set of knowledge, skills and abilities in a systematic approach represents a set of requirements for faculty members in planning, organizing, and managing student activities, and is one of the most important factors in ensuring their effectiveness. The basic notion of a systematic approach is a “system,” which is expressed through concepts such as communication, relationships, integration, integrity, and constituents. A whole set of interconnected components of a system constitutes a single entity.

In pedagogy, the concept of "system" is widely used, such as the education system, the educational system, the system and forms of organizing the educational process. One of the types of social systems is the pedagogical system - a set of various structural and functional components that serve the purposes of education and upbringing, the organization and management of the educational process for people and the younger generation. Changing, reorganizing and adapting the pedagogical system depends on the interaction of a component or some components. For example, providing the subjects of the pedagogical process, developing scientific and methodological support for the organization and management of this process, improving the content of education and so on. There are different points of view in a systematic approach, including:

1. System, integrity - the system of such form is the interconnection and interconnection of components, interacting components and joints, and their interconnection ensures the implementation and development of functional functions. .

2. One of the factors that make up the system in the pedagogical system is the goal and the methods and tools needed to achieve it. The behavior of the system and its components in achieving the goal determines the nature of the system function.

3. The pedagogical system represents the set of components that constitute it, and its changes are related to internal conflicts.

4. Because the pedagogical system is open, it communicates with the external environment through many communications. External environment and existing relationships influence the movement and development of the pedagogical system.

5. Receiving and transferring information to the pedagogical system is a way of communicating system components with one another and with the entire system, and with the system's external environment.

As the scientific basis for the organization and management of pedagogical processes in our country and abroad has its deep historical roots, it is the process of developing a systematic approach. All the foundations of the scientific approach to the

organization and management of pedagogical processes are based on the results of research on universal, universal, general, technological and systemic approaches. Therefore, the researcher, scientist, leader or educator should apply the principles of systematic approach to each event and event, each object and its activity as a system. The main task of educators and administrators in the educational institution is to create the necessary conditions in the community for positive results in the organization of pedagogical processes, as well as the development of pedagogical processes as a holistic system for the preparation of competitive graduates. Assuming that pedagogical processes are interconnected, their organization and management must also be systematic. The essence and significance of the systematic approach to the analysis of the specifics of pedagogical processes can be illustrated by the following principles:

• Teaching staff and students, who are participants in the pedagogical process, act as subjects of this process, that is, the formation of the subject-subject relationship in the pedagogical process; • purposefulness, consistency and interdependence of the subjects of pedagogical process; • Complexity - pedagogical processes are a set of interrelated and interrelated components; • Integrity - the interplay of internal and external factors contributing to movement and development; • Interdependence - the existence of pedagogical processes as a separate system and as an integral component of a holistic pedagogical system; • communicativeness - the pedagogical system's ability to interact with the external environment and other systems.

Conclusion/ Results.

The effectiveness of the pedagogical process, that is, the effectiveness of the educational process, determines the degree of compliance of subjects with their own development and training in accordance with state educational standards. The complexity and complexity of the challenges of organizing and managing pedagogical processes in the educational institution not only imply a qualitative change in the organization and management of pedagogical processes, but also the need to improve its content. The process of reforming an educational institution usually starts with local, separate, separate, innovations that are not mutually exclusive within the creative and pedagogical activities of some faculty members. Then reform covers areas, industries, sectors and sections. During the reform process, all students, faculty, and administrators will be involved in the full-fledged facility, with new goals and structures focused on development and positive outcomes. There is a need and opportunity to create a kind of educational institution. In this case the educational institution develops as a separate social organism, social system.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERS' ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS AND WILLIAM THACKEREY

Abstract: *The transition, customs, and political struggles of the working people are reflected. Ch. Dickens ("Oliver Twist", "Dombie and his son"), W. Thakerey ("The Book of Snobs", "The Amazing Fair") revealed the defects in society. At the end of the nineteenth century in English literature, along with realism, there was a trend of decadent, naturalistic, neo-romanticism. Dickens is the author of most of the works of literature in the English literature of the 18th and 20th centuries. When we analyze Dickens' work, the most important thing for him is to educate himself. Dickens' writings are of educational value.*

Key words: *Character analysis, scientific analysis, realistic features, educative purposes, mental state of characters.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

At the end of the XIX - at the beginning of the XX century, the world began to develop its original directions and works. The artistic works created at that time were based on the wishes and interests of ordinary people.

In Western Europe, the mental state began to change partly over the romantic epoch after the 1930s. The change in the subjective ideal of romance has come with unusual views, believing in the greatness of science and reason. At this time, two ideas were found in the minds of Europeans. It was positivism (the focus of philosophy, the objective of scientific analysis, the objective of scientific analysis) and organism (the theory of the epoch of evolutionary life). The nineteenth century is the rapid development of science and technology, the rise of social sciences, and this scientific endeavor has not only affected literature. The artist incorporated human diversity, or at least the nineteenth-century science and realist literature, in order for realists to point to changes in the world of their goals in literature. The continuity of the truth and the development of the authenticity of concepts have led to the emergence of the realistic genre. The principles of evolution have been grounded in explaining truth, and the natural forces of nature have been chosen without any changes.

Literature Review.

In the 1930s the problems of society were completely resolved. At the same time, people have begun to appear in literature without any changes. His literary activity began in 1833. The main topic of Dickens' works was Charles Dickens, the plight of the hardworking nation, the illegal use of child labor, the humiliation of human rights, and the violation of human rights. Dickens is one of the founders of critical realism, and he is the author of humorous but emotionally charged works, such as "The Post-Piccic Club Correspondence" (1837), "Adventures of Oliver Twist" (1838), and "Nicolas Nicklby" (1839). made it world famous. The 1950s and early 50s are the most prosperous of Dickens' works. In his work "Martin Chezlwit" (1844), Dickens outlines the negative aspects of American reality. In the novel "Dombie and the Son" (1848), the mischievous English boyfriends

are written in a satirical manner, under the pen of Charles Dickens. David Copperfield (1850), whose biography is well illustrated, shows the social tensions of his time. In Dickens' works, the general appearance of ordinary people is brilliant. In 1848, when the charters' movement was defeated in England, Dickens posed acute social problems (The Cold House, 1853; The Difficult Times, 1854; The Little Dorrit, 1857, and so on). Especially noteworthy is the work of "Hard Times". In novels such as "The Tale of Two Cities" (1859), "Intolerance" (1861), and "Our Common Friend" (1865), Dickens describes the ways in which society can get out of social crisis through artistic means. The Adventures of Oliver Twist was published in Uzbek (1984).

Methods/Analysis.

Dickens' first work, "Poswick's Club Letters" was particularly welcomed by the "Boz Sketches". Dickens' journey to literature began with the success of these works, which continued to accompany the writer for the rest of his life. Dickens' first humorous work, "The Letters of the Pikwick Club" (1837), reinforced his fame. This work soon spread throughout the world. The name of Dickens became popular. The heroine of the work, Mr. Pikwick, intends to do scientific research and present the results to the club members he leads. A simple, trustworthy, totally understandable life, Pikwick captivates everyone in the streets of London with his suitcase and his jacket in his pocket. His friends are strange people too. Emotional Mr. Tapmen, a shrewd Snodgress, a coward but an avid hunter, Mr. Winkle brushes the image of Pikwick together. The images of these simple, ordinary people are at odds with bourgeois representatives. At the heart of Charles Dickens' novel Dombie and Son, an excellent example of British critical realism, written in 1848, is the image of a great capitalist, merchant Dombie. Dombie recognizes nothing but the wealth and prosperity of his enterprise. He does not consider women as men. In his view, women cannot serve to enrich the enterprise. He rejoices not because his son was born, but because he was born as a successor, a successor to the enterprise. He gave his son Paul a trade school at the age of six, causing him to die early.

The transition, customs, and political struggles of the working people are reflected. Ch. Dickens ("Oliver Twist", "Dombie and his son"), W. Thakerey ("The Book of Snobs", "The Amazing Fair") revealed the defects in society. At the end of the nineteenth century in English literature, along with realism, there was a trend of decadent, naturalistic, neo-romanticism. Dickens is the author of most of the works of literature in the English literature of the 18th and 20th centuries. When we analyze Dickens' work, the most important thing for him is to educate himself. Dickens' writings are of educational value. In The Great Expectations, the protagonist gets to know the people around him, learns and draws their own conclusions. In fact, Dickens seems to have created himself in every piece. There are also scenes from the Pikvik that surround the modern world. As for The Old Curiocity Shop, the unfortunate Nell and his grandfather wander around England, introducing the reader to the cruel and cruel England time. But the works of Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby are not included in this type of work. These works are more educational and reflect the goals of moving from one novel to another and fighting for good in the face of difficult times. Not only are these people different in the works, but also in the world of our protagonists. For example, little Oliver encounters a world of thieves, murderers and prostitutes. Nicholas Niklebi, in the face of a completely different world, a respected nobleman, falls victim to the most horrible thieves. It is not easy to uncover such people and to justify their trust without violating the law. But over time both Oliver and Nicholas endure and grow older. Oliver's image depicts a weak, hard-hitting hero, while Nicholas is portrayed as a very strong, forward-looking, vigorous figure who works for the destruction of evil. Ch Dickens, by creating the image of Nancy in the Oliver Twist, feels sorry for the poor women of the nineteenth century, and makes the reader of Nancy herself a sincere, delusional woman; tries to express that he has fallen into this song. Dickens believes that evil will one day be overcome. No matter how strong the Fed is, he cannot escape the wrath of the people. The fact that a person never wants to die and if he wants to live is a reflection of the Fed's pre-colonial state. Dickens uses the image expression first to describe this.

“It was nearly two hours before day-break; that time which in the autumn of the year, may be truly called the dead of night; when the streets are silent and deserted; when even sounds appear to slumber, and profligacy and riot have staggered home to dream; it was at this still and silent hour, that Fagin sat watching in his old lair, with face so distorted and pale, and eyes so red and blood-shot, that he looked less like a man, than like some hideous phantom, moist from the grave, and worried by an evil spirit.

He sat crouching over a cold hearth, wrapped in an old torn coverlet, with his face turned towards a wasting candle that stood upon a table by his side. His right hand was raised to his lips, and as, absorbed in thought, he hit his long black nails, he disclosed among his toothless gums a few such fangs as should have been a dog’s or rat’s.”

Discussion.

The works of Charles Dickens are very readable, to the attention of the reader Attractive and beautiful. Dickens is a world-renowned writer with "Dombie and his son", "The Secret of Edwin and Drud" and many more. Wherever Charles Dickens went, there were thousands of people in England and America

who were eager to meet him and hear him speak. It was impossible to have a meeting place. Fans, streets, and scenes were filled with fans. When a meeting with Charles Dickens was scheduled, his fans would come to bed a few days earlier. Charles Dickens is a writer who has shown to the peoples of the world the power of literature. Thus, the literary process of the past twentieth century, despite many denials, has not denied or ignored modernism, but has helped to continue it by denying it and calling itself "modernist outside modernism." Authors - SK Skerkegor, H. Ibsen, G. Melville, SH. Bodler, A. Rembo, S. Mallarme, F. Nietzsche, F. Dostoevsky, G. James, A. Strindberg, J. Konrad and others . On the contrary, some great names (W. Scott, V. Hugo, A. de Vinci, C. Dickens, A. Tennison, G. Longfello) have lessened their value in artistic activities, while others have been dismissed (G. Flober, E. Zolya). And J. Elliot, William Whiteman, P. Verlen) were promoted to the forefront of world literature without proof. Most importantly, modernism has continued to explore subjectivity as the main creative invention of the twentieth century, and has introduced stylistic possibilities of individual style through thesis-antithesis, "modernism" and "countermodernism." These trends include Onore de Balzac ("Gorio Father", "Eugene Grande"), Gi de Mopassan ("My Friend", "Life"), Anatol Franz ("Penguins Island"), Roman Rollan ("Jean Christow"). - In France; Charles Dickens ("David Copperfield", "Memories of the Pikwick Club"), Thomas Gardy ("Invisible Dudge"), John Golsworth ("The Persian Saga"), Bernard Show (many plays), Herbert Wells ("The Time Machine") in England; Thomas Mann ("Buddenbroke") and Henry Mann ("Faithful Citizen") - in Germany; Mark Twain ("Tom Sawyer"), Theodore Draiser ("The Financier", "Titan"), Jack London ("Martin Iden") - in the USA. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some strata began to use every aspect of culture to enhance their spiritual influence. This was the philosophy of Friedrich Nisshe. Nisshe denied equality among the people, believing that some members of society (the "upper") had the right to dominate the slave class. This philosophy has caused chauvinistic works to appear in literature. Attempts to unite science and religion and philosophy of idealism; Worship of power, chauvinism, and racism signifies signs of degradation in culture.

In culture, especially in literature, in the late nineteenth century, a new direction emerged (decadence) (the French word decadence - depression, crisis). The decadents believed that man is weak in the face of the forces of evil and, therefore, must depart from the real world to his "I" world. Therefore, they expressed disappointments, disappointments and often created a fantastic world in their works: poet Paul Verlen and writer Arthur Rembo (France), R. Rilke (Austria), M. Meterlink (Belgium), writer Oscar Wilde (In England - Happy Prince, fairy tales). The decadents believed that art should be "pure" or that it should be far from politics and public interest. However, many decadents were unable to limit the mass poverty and restlessness in their works.

Conclusion.

As we all know, literature is a mirror of the nation. As long as literature lives, the nation lives and thrives. The development of realism in English literature is indispensable to Charles Dickens and William Tecchester. Their works are gaining fame all over the world and are still finding their readers. The 19th book covers the topical issues of the social picture in England, especially the Dickens and the Tuckerins - language, writing and style analysis. In English literature the development of realism was explained by realistic genre figures, popular works and excerpts from them. For the linguistic analysis of the classification of the two writers 'heroes, and for the comparison of the character, themes and ideas in the two writers' works, one must first enjoy the work of Dickens and Tertiaries. The use of lexical and stylistic features in the works of William Tuckerery and Charlez Dickens varies widely. Because the two writers have their own directions, the characters of the hero are illuminated in two different ways. It is noteworthy that the Dickens and Teckerei works also have similarities and differences, and they have their own differences in style and expression. The works of Charles Dickens and William Tecker are still being studied in the nineteenth century, providing the vitality and authenticity of Charlez Dickens and William Tecker's paintings. Because each of the works is interesting in how it portrays human life, the events in it, and the state of the people do not interest anyone.

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PROJECTS OF MAKING CLAY AND PLASTIC TOYS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: *A toy is a subject specially designed for children's games. Its use can help children to develop their knowledge, to become interested in what is reflected in them, and to develop their independence. Games that combine toys give children friendships and the ability to coordinate their actions. This is the main topic what the article deals with.*

Key words: *Clay, plasticine, pre-school education, visual activity, creativity, aesthetic taste.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

Speaking about the need to educate children about the world and their country, one wise man said: This will make it easier.

Making toys is very important in the education and upbringing of preschool children. It helps you to understand the features needed for successful schooling, to develop memory, image thinking, and to develop the skills and skills you need. Tattoo making, like any other kind of visual activity, shapes aesthetic taste, teaches you to sense beauty and to understand its diversity.

"... In the family of fine arts," said the sculptor I.G. Ginsburg, "making toys plays just like arithmetic in mathematics. It is the alphabet of the subject. It is the first form of reading the subject.

Adults need to learn and understand the age characteristics of children and, accordingly, create and select toys and teach children how to make them.

Discussion.

The perception of a young child is particularly acute. The memories of childhood can be remembered forever. Perceptions of beautiful things help children to develop aesthetic sense, respect and care about art. The artwork extends the child's knowledge as he provides specific information. Such works can be used to create moral feelings in children.

When it comes to making clay and plastic toys in kindergarten, the visual activity involves reflecting the realities of children's activities and creating elemental toys using clay or plastic. Even making a child's simplest toy is a creative process. For example, a small piece of clay looks like a ball, orange, apple, and a clay pillar round the ends, joining a ring and a hole. At work, the child enjoys the softness, the volume of the clay, and the joy of the shape he or she makes.

At the same time, the child understands various properties of clay and plastic, learns about the shape, structure and proportions of the subject, and learns how to direct the target with a precise movement of hands, to develop constructive abilities. If this activity is handled properly, making clay and plastic toys can become a favorite activity of children. In the course of making clay and plastic toys, educators are tasked with: developing children's creativity, developing visual and technical skills, and engaging in this type of activity. The kindergarten education system is designed to prepare children for school.

Making clay and plastic toys also play a role in aesthetic education, such as painting.

Each type of visual activity allows children to develop mental activity, creativity, artistic taste and other qualities. Without these qualities, the basics of a socially active person cannot be formed. The development of these qualities in clay and plastic toys makes them unique. For example, the size of any object and the child perceives it from every angle. Based on perception of the subject, the image of the kindergarten is formed. He draws on his knowledge of the realities of making toys, which reflects not all aspects of a child's subject matter, such as painting or making applications.

Because he no longer has to use conditional expression, which is necessary in other types of visual activity. In addition, making clay and plastic toys makes drawing and drawing more natural than with applications. The active movement of the hands leads to a clearer shape. As a result, children are more likely to master the techniques of imaging and are able to work independently without adult instruction, which in turn contributes to the rapid development of children's creativity.

The rapid development of children's visualization techniques allows them to make two or three figure sketches that are earlier than applause or drawing. For example, the picture is depicted at the bottom of the large-scale subject page and larger. The figures made of clay or plastic are placed on a board or clay plate in real space.

All activities form an independent approach to the child's search for new ways of visual representation. When making clay and plastic toys, children will be better able to look for something new to teach them what they need. This can help correct the mistakes by straightening the shapes with your fingers, wooden pencils, plastering mud, or removing excessive sludge that prevents the shape. The child can then re-shape the form several times. This is not the case with a picture or an application.

Different types of visual activity shape a child's artistic taste. If drawing and application influence the aesthetic education of children through the clarity and color of the lines, the size, softness and rhythm of the subject matter in making the toys. All of these three components are present in real space, giving the child the ability to quickly perceive and perceive the plastic shape of the objects, the proportions of the parts, and develop attention and interest in the surrounding realities.

Making clay and plastic toys as a type of activity teaches children to use space and learn mathematical concepts more quickly than drawing or applying.

For example, in a small group, children make stacks for barriers, the child picks them up, sets them in rows, builds a wall around the house, calculates how many columns they have made, and so on. Adult kindergarten children think about where to attach their members to a human figure. Here they compare and compare parts of a figure directly with each other and with the whole figure, and determine their size, size (length, thickness). Whereas, in the drawing, this can only be done with the eyes.

Another feature of making clay and plastic toys is its inextricable connection to various games. The size of the completed figure encourages children to play different games using this toy. The little ones start their games immediately after the training and start various games. This child-friendly feature enables you to play a wide range of topics related to the game. For example, children can make clay and plastic dishes and small figures for their dolls, spacecraft, zoo, hockey and other games. Playing the game in a fun way will increase the children's interest in making clay and plastic toys, and will increase the chances of engaging with adults and peers.

The nature of making clay and plastic toys is determined by the materials used in the training. Guash paint (diluted) clay is best suited for baking in the oven. When children make their toys in this oven, it becomes a real ceramic toy, as if cooked in hummus. As a result, children will learn how to make bottles and other ceramics, thus enlarging their perception of the world around them. When making clay and plastic toys, children will gain an understanding of work skills and flexibility, keeping the workplace neat and tidy, with the use of a circular loop, and the need to work the whole thing.

Making clay and plastic toys sometimes requires a specific approach to training. For example, depending on the size of the case, one topic can be explained in one or two sessions, not in one. Making something from clay and plastic and plastering it takes longer - 30 to 35 minutes. To display a fabricated toy, it is necessary to create a circle with a rotating circle. This diaper allows you to watch the subject from all angles.

Considering the fact that making a clay or a plastic picture is easier for a child than drawing a painting, it is best to start with plastic shapes. You can then switch to drawing on a piece of paper with a pencil or paint.

Research and case studies in kindergartens show that, as a result of the education given to children, they can create expressive images from kindergarten age. Because when making different toys of clay and plastic, they act like sculptors and use many visual aids and techniques (enlarge the volume, movement, content with the details), but each of these works in their own way. will do. It depends on the level of knowledge and skills of each child. For example, the form of their work is simplified: children make a human head with a round ball and legs and arms in the form of a cylinder. As the child begins to describe the details, he or she will continue to use them, almost without any distinction, depending on their level of expression. Sometimes the main part of the figure remains, and he begins to make secondary pieces. The content of children's toys is also unique. If the content

of the sculpture is mainly about making living things, children will try to create almost anything in their surroundings. The reason for this is that for children of kindergarten it is often difficult to understand the meaning of plastic in the subject, and they still do not feel the beauty of the plastic forms. When they make something from clay or plastic, they often think that one purpose is to create something and then play it.

Preschoolers use wooden pencils under the tutorial and guidance of the tutor, select the carcasses, and use them not only to attach the parts, but also to represent the characteristics of the shape.

Children work with three types of clay and plastic: subject, plot and decorative toys. Each of them has its own features and functions, and can be made both on the task and on the topics that children find.

Designing certain subject toys makes it easier for a child, for example, to draw a picture, because the toy maker works with real size and does not use conditional expressions. Children make their human and animal figures interesting.

They also learn to express constructive objects faster than plastic. Studies show that children can be taught how to properly represent human and animal images in a constructive and plastic way.

The kindergarten is therefore supposed to teach children the basic form of the subject and the most obvious characteristic.

Making plot toys also has its own peculiarities of drawing compared to drawing. In the picture, the plot is often associated with the use of conditional imaging techniques (for example, if a person's side image is represented by a single view; the first-order objects are described as larger than the second-figure items, etc.). The making of yachts does not require the conventional modification of shapes and the reduction of proportions in order to create space vision.

Children generally do not seek to portray a broad plot - this can be seen in small and medium groups in the garden and sometimes in large groups. The boy may be restrained, for example, by the girl and the chick, but she starts playing them right away. Moving the shapes on the table, saying something appropriate for the action fills the child's toy with dynamics, an imaginary episode become participants. Usually making plot toys starts with this game. Children are interested in this type of toy, and because they learn how to draw, they make a wide range of toys.

Creating a plot toy requires the child to work hard, because he or she needs to make every item in the composition, install it in a diaper or without a foundation and fill it with details.

To create a compositional composition, you first need to think about the base, its size and shape, and then create, distribute and consolidate the material. Often children do not initially consider the size and shape of the diaper, do not reinforce it, and make it thin. The shape and size of the diaper are not consistent with the general ice, the shape and size of the figures. The reason for this is that children of this age have a diaper only on the surface (floor, floor), with objects placed on it. The educator should teach the children how to make a thick, sufficiently sized and beautiful base, and to place the items in a logical manner. This will allow successfully solving the tasks of composite character.

There are episodes of life around, some of the fairy tales and stories and can be a plot for plastic toys. The expressiveness of the plot compositions depends not only on how much the children can describe the shape, but also on the way the characters interact with the images. The main task of making plot toys is to help children think and describe the composition of 2–3 subjects; creative approach to the decision-making and articulation of the main thing; their knowledge of the shape and proportions of the objects, their observations on the movement of living objects, and the use of various techniques for making toys.

Made of plaster and plastic toys, only the large and ready-made groups of the garden. Because a child needs to know a lot about the subject and be able to use different ways of describing it. In previous groups, children are only prepared to make plot toys and acquire the necessary knowledge and skills. Making Decorative Toys One of the ways in which children can be taught aesthetically is to introduce children to applied art, its various types, including fine decorative plastic of folk masters. The beautiful generalized forms of dolls, animals, birds make children happy and have a positive effect on their artistic taste, broaden their imagination and imagination. Beautiful pottery made by potters of different nations is a pleasure for children. Children enjoy simple, sometimes weird cakes, salts and wreaths.

Large groups of children can look at miniature decorative plastics by folk artists, decorate the room, and make fun gifts. They decorate dolls and jewelry for fun and make decorative dishes: salts, egg diapers and small vases for spring flowers, cups and pens. These items are in the form of leaves, flowers, animals and can be decorated with guash or guash. Beautiful decorative birds with wings and tail also should be included in this type of toy design. Decorative toys make it possible for children to learn how to think first, to make sketches in pictures, and to decide contingent shapes and patterns. For example, winged bird or beetle wings, in the form of salt flowers, represent various decorative elements: geometric shapes (circles, squares, rhombs, triangles, etc.), plant forms (wet fruits, leaves, grass, flowers and etc).

It is useful for children to recommend decorative plates and other wall decorations with ornaments. Using a decorative plate, children learn how to use tools, how to make toys, and most importantly, to fill the space with beautiful decor. Some elements can be made with a special pencil, such as tube, square, triangle and other shapes. Screws and screws of various shapes can be used as tools. On a clay plate,

draw a wooden pencil. It is then painted with guash, or the most difficult form of decorative toys is relief. This will be done by drawing on a plate and then drawing ornaments on it. They are slightly removed from the overall surface of the plate. This activity affects the development of small muscles in the fingers, the child's fingers; teaches you to work with the tips, to make your fingers flex and feel better.

Clay and plastic are often used for toys in kindergartens.

Clay should be the main material in teaching the child to make toys. Because it is a plastic, uniform, beautiful material that enables the child to understand the integrity of the shape of the objects. The child can make a lot of toys and several toys from one clay pot that cannot be done with plastic. Clay has another advantage over plasticity; clay pots can be further processed in the muffin oven or added to the egg yolks after drying.

The use of plastic in making toys usually results in small shapes with colored parts. This is not always appropriate, and it prevents the overall perception of the form. Because the educator will not be able to give the child a large plastile of color just enough to make an interesting set of toys. In addition, it is a color material and color as an additional visual tool often distracts the child from painting the main thing - the shape. All of this complicates the important function of the preschool program - teaching children to view and create basic forms of subjects.

It should be noted that for 2-4 year olds, this material is slightly warmed before the workout, but it is difficult to handle. The use of Plastilin in working with 57-year-olds is good because they have small muscles in their hands that are well developed to express small details of the subject: the desire to decorate the shapes of clothes, the plants in plot games. However, even in large groups, plastilin should be used only for certain classes. Thus, clay is the main material in the work with children. So, where to get the sludge for fun?

The mud can be obtained directly from the ground. Sandy is found in soil, muddy clay, readily available near rivers and ditches. Therefore, the sludge should be searched during the summer when the kindergarten is moved to the backyard.

Many educators find it difficult to find clay. They are afraid of making clay. In fact, it's not that difficult. Once a good clay is molded, it can be used all year round.

If it is dry, grind the pieces and sticks with a hammer, put them in a bowl and pour water over it to keep the soil dry.

Conclusion.

Even toys made by children and not cooked in muffler ovens are dirty in the same order unless they are needed. After the soil has been absorbed thoroughly (a day or two later), it is mixed with wood, then poured some water and made by hand, and made of clay (in the preparation group the children themselves can do this). . The prepared sludge is put into a plastic container. If there is no such container, a piece of clay is wrapped in polyethylene film and sealed tightly to prevent air passage and put into a container, barrel, bucket or similar container. In this case, the sludge can be stored year-round. It is periodically inspected and sprinkled with water.

Dirt, rocks, or metal particles may be involved in the soil. At the same time, it is "cleansed." This work is done as follows. The soil is crushed with a hammer. Put it in a bowl and pour water over it until the mass is soaked. The mass is then transferred to another container. The garbage in the sieve is discarded.

Liquid sludge is put on a hot surface to solidify. Such soil clearing is a long process. So it's best to do it during the summer.

Sculptors' pencils should be used when making clay toys. Such cuttings may be made of wood or metal. Wooden cuttings can be made by hand. The simplest cuts are the sharp and sharp edges of one end and the other with rounded, rounded, and slender grass.

Hand-cut pencils are used to handle difficult parts of the hand; With the help of them, excessive sludge in the form is removed and traces are removed. The quality of a child's work depends on how he or she arrives. You will need smaller (square or circle) boards for this. They are placed on the table. The size of the board depends on the size of the toy to be made. If the toy size is 10-15 cm, the size of the board is 22x35 cm. The bigger the toy is, the bigger the board is.

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HANDICRAFTS DEALT WITH CATTLE - BREEDING

Abstract: *The article deals with the problems of cattle breeding in which handicrafts connected with cattle – breeding were described.*

Key words: *cattle – breeding, handicraft, tanner, leather products, organic fertilizer, footwear, sangob (lime or ash mortar pit), advanced technologies, industrial goods, special machine-tool, complicated technologies, import, export, surgical operation.*

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Introduction

The cattle-breeding is a type of occupation which is the source of not only obtaining meat and milk as well as other products made of them but also leather used in cloth making which satisfy first –class needs of the mankind. Besides that waste products out of cattle – breeding are also used as a fuel and valuable organic fertilizer. All of these mean that cattle – breeding is a very useful type of occupation of people.

Behind every product obtained from the cattle there appear an owner of a particular handicraft of whom we witness that they have been very creative from ancient times. This means that people are busy with certain useful professions having this or that type of handicraft by means of which they make their living and housekeeping.

Among all handicrafts tanning profession is a widespread one. In this profession tanners recycle the leather of the slaughtered cattle and produce an industrial product which satisfy the demands and needs of people. It is true that nowadays obtaining leather from the cattle and its recycling and making cloth and footwear from it is being carried at state industrial plants on the bases of advanced technologies. Though handmade products are not much to a certain degree they satisfy the demands and needs of people. In Uzbekistan industrial products made of the leather of the cattle and goat are considered to be of high quality and pure. Light vests for men, women's sleeveless undershirts, costumes, jackets and various footwear products, national boots with soft soles without heels, slippers and shoes are made from these leathers. So, thanks to leather products the following two handicrafts – seamstresses and shoemakers make their living and housekeeping. Thanks to the products which are made by seamstresses and shoemakers tradesmen make their living and housekeeping dealing with ready-made things.

Below we'll speak about the job of tanners who are very devoted to their profession thanks to them owners of many other handicrafts make their living and housekeeping.

At first the leather of the cattle, sheep or goat is thrown into the pond filled with water (Picture 1). Depending on the size of a pond 10 or 20 leathers can be thrown into the pond. The leather is washed and swung and kept for one day. Next day the leather is thrown into sangob (lime or ash mortar pit) filled with lime water where a special drug is added (Picture 2) and leather is kept in it for 10 days. Wool (fleece) becomes soft and the wool or fleece begin to fall out.

Picture 1

Picture 2

With the help of special machine-tool the wool (fleece) is flayed and the leather is thrown into the next machine-tool (Pictures 3- 4). A special drug contains in this machine-tool in which the leather is rolled for 5-6 hours. Then it becomes soft and firm. Then the leather is washed and made unsalted. The dust is removed from the leather and then it is painted (Picture 5). Painted leather is laid down the earth and dried under the sun-shine if it is summer. If it is winter the leather is hung up in frames. Then it is put on sale.

Picture 3

Picture 4

Picture 5

It is interesting to say that both the leather of the cattle and the leather of the sheep is taken by one and the same technology. Of course, the leather which is taken by the abovementioned method are valid to make clothes and footwear, but they are not valid to make bags, wallets and purses and the cloth of a high quality.

Tanners say that the leather which is get in special machine tools with the help of complicated technologies at state enterprises is more durable and has a high quality.

Now let's take a handicraft of scarf knitting, namely the art of knitting of a fuzzy scarf.

In the 1970s in Marhamat district of the Andizhan region, Uzbekistan a woman by the name of Raya opa who came from Russia taught the girls of the community Qoraqurkhon her art of knitting a fuzzy scarf. Then this handicraft became widespread in this community. It was Allah's mercy to the people of a densely populated community … . At that time the angora goat wool which was a raw material for a scarf was brought from Qizilqiya (a town in Kirghizistan), but people didn't know that the angora goat wool was also in Namangan (a near-by region to Marhamat district) which was nearer than Qizilqiya and they learned about it later. Nowadays in Kirghizistan the price of the angora goat wool have risen up because of export. It is worth saying that a white scarf, sweater and stockings are knitted from the wool of a white goat.

Picture 6

Picture 7

The beginning process is as following: The wool is worked and put into the cleaning machine- tool. As the cleaning machine - tool is large and expensive few people have got it. The wool is cleaned in this machine – tool for two times (Pictures 6-7). Then it is spun in another little machine – tool (Picture 8). In this

process a 30 size thread becomes ready. This thread is mixed and the wool is ready. The spun thread is taken to the machine – tool and the process of scarf and sweater knitting begins (Picture 9). At first the edge of a scarf is knitted. Then the middle of it is knitted. In one word one scarf is knitted in one or two days. A skillful person can knit one scarf even in one day. Machine – tools are different. A scarf and a sweater are knitted in different separate machine – tools.

Picture 8

Picture 9

A ready scarf is washed for one time (Picture 10). Then it is hung on the frame. When it is put into the frame it is combed. In this way women's scarf is made ready. Then tradesmen begin their trade.

Picture 10

On average 1 thread, 500 gramm of wool are spent for the knitting of one scarf. A weaver says that their clients are selling scarves in Russia and Azerbaijan. Products are being exported.

Now we'll speak about another trade which is concerned with cattle breeding. A person who fits metal plates for horses, mules and asses is called a barrier.

When speaking about barrier's job one can learn vocabulary of fitting metal plates. Words connected with cattle-breeding is given in the book of a linguist S.Ibrohimov "Handicraft lexics of Fergana dialects" which was published in 1959.

Fitting metal plates for horses, mules and asses is closely connected with the profession of a blacksmith. In general raw materials, industrial tools and working methods of the profession of a barrier are similar to the ones which are used in the job of a blacksmith. But in big shops besides a barrier, bellower and a worker who fans bellows there is a special person who is called a workman. Tools of barriers: bellows (which consists of seven parts), anvil, gas pincers or horse shoe pincers, hammer, horse shoe, wire comb, nail standard or screw, rasp, ramrod (which is used for making a hole to a horse shoe). Barriers are divided into three groups according to the type of an animal: 1. A horse shoe barrier; 2. An ass barrier; 3. A mule barrier.

According to the name of a season: a horse for the summer ware, a horse for the winter ware, a horse shoe for the ice.

According to the condition of a horse: a song shoe horse, a heeled horse shoe; a batterin horse shoe.

According to the origin of a horse shoe: an Uzbek horse shoe, a China horse shoe, a Russian horse shoe.

In ancient times there were only 2 or three types of a horse shoe. Nowadays our Uzbek barriers have made many types of a horse shoe on account of Russian forms of horse shoes.

The nail which is knocked into the horse shoe is called a horseshoe nail [4:116].

Now let's deal with the vocabulary of tool masters.

Master who makes metal parts of a horse harness is called a tool master. Tool masters also work with tools like bellows, anvil, hammer and pincer.

It is worth saying about one more type of handicraft. By means of a special treat on a bitter gut of a sheep it is possible to get a thread which is used in surgical operations in stitching a human body. This kind of thread is exported for making sausage.

It is also interesting to state that Fergana valley beginning from the XVIII century till the end of the XIX century was named the Kokand Khanate. At first the Kokand Khanate included Namangan, Kokand, Andizhan regions and Margilan city. Independent rulers were the head of each region. As a result of struggle the government went into the hands of Shohrukh Irdanbiya who came from the Uzbek dynasty which was called "a thousand".

Having been founded from Bukhara the Kokand rulers tried to widen their territories by armed forces. Later in the first half of the XIX century Tashkent, Turkestan, Uratube, Hodjent and other areas were annexed to the Kokand Khanate. And if at the beginning of the XIX century the Kokand Khanate was little which was divided into several destinies under feudal ownership in 20-30 years it became one of the biggest governments of Central Asia with a population of 3 000 000 people. To the middle of the XIX century the majority of Semirechiya, mountainous areas of Karategin and Darvaz, Tashkent region and the southern part of Kazakhstan entered the Kokand Khanate [8:172-173].

Development of handicraft industry, the formation of handicraft centeres were preconditions to the formation of one market of Central Asia.

Handicrafts played a great role in the economy of Khans of Central Asia. Handicraft industry satisfied not only the needs of the population of city, rural and half-nomadic, but also it was exported to other countries.

Foreign trade played a significant role in the life of Khanate. Trade caravans went to India, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Nogay deserts, Siberia and Qashqar. In the XVI-XIX centuries trades with the Russian government played a great role. [8: 175]

In the field of cattle breeding sheep, goat, large-horned (cows, oxes), horses and camels were fed in the meadows and meat, milk, wool, leather and other products were obtained.

Big cities of Khanates were handicraft centeres and there were more than 60 kinds of handicraft things. Workmanship developed in Samarkand, Bukhara, Hodjand, Margilan, Andizhan, Tashkent, Jizzah, Uratupe, Shaxrisabz and other big sities. According to the documents of chief judge of Samarkand in the XVI century there were 61 types of handicraft in Samarkand and spinning thread from local raw materials like cotton, silk, wool, leather, knitting fabric, sewing ready-made clothes, knitting thick felt, carpets, tanning profession developed, processing metal and wood, copper' work, blacksmith's work, stucco worker's work, pottery, confectionary, cook's work, baker' work and other workmanship branches widened rather well. [5: 211]

Nowadays in the development of industry and further perfecting of cattle-breeding branch of agriculture which has the leading place in increasing economic stability of our country are update topics. More and more selection works are being carried and a great attention is being paid to the cooperation with foreign countries in increasing pedigreed types of the cattle which are meaty and give much milk, in the creation of pedigreed types of angora mountain goats and astrakhan sheep, in getting precious wool products. The aim of the increase of the cattle is to satisfy needs of the population to the meat, milk and leather products. This helps to decrease import and to increase export in our country which helps to fill the fund currency of our country.

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