

SOI: 1.1/TAS

DOI: 10.15863/TAS

ISSN 2308-4944 (print)

ISSN 2409-0085 (online)

№ 09 (77) 2019

Teoretičeskaâ i prikladnaâ nauka

Theoretical & Applied Science



Philadelphia, USA

**Teoretičkaâ i prikladnaâ
nauka**

**Theoretical & Applied
Science**

09 (77)

2019

International Scientific Journal

Theoretical & Applied Science

Founder: **International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences**

Published since 2013 year. Issued Monthly.

International scientific journal «Theoretical & Applied Science», registered in France, and indexed more than 45 international scientific bases.

Editorial office: <http://T-Science.org> Phone: +777727-606-81

E-mail: T-Science@mail.ru

Editor-in Chief:

Alexandr Shevtsov

Hirsch index:

h Index RISC = 1 (78)

Editorial Board:

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Prof. | Vladimir Kestelman | USA | h Index Scopus = 3 (38) |
| 2 | Prof. | Arne Jönsson | Sweden | h Index Scopus = 4 (21) |
| 3 | Prof. | Sagat Zhunisbekov | KZ | - |
| 4 | Assistant of Prof. | Boselin Prabhu | India | - |
| 5 | Lecturer | Denis Chemezov | Russia | h Index RISC = 2 (61) |
| 6 | Senior specialist | Elnur Hasanov | Azerbaijan | h Index Scopus = 7 (11) |
| 7 | Associate Prof. | Christo Ananth | India | h Index Scopus = - (1) |
| 8 | Prof. | Shafa Aliyev | Azerbaijan | h Index Scopus = - (1) |
| 9 | Associate Prof. | Ramesh Kumar | India | h Index Scopus = - (2) |
| 10 | Associate Prof. | S. Sathish | India | h Index Scopus = 2 (13) |
| 11 | Researcher | Rohit Kumar Verma | India | - |
| 12 | Prof. | Kerem Shixaliyev | Azerbaijan | - |
| 13 | Associate Prof. | Ananeva Elena Pavlovna | Russia | h Index RISC = 1 (19) |
| 14 | Associate Prof. | Muhammad Hussein Noure Elahi | Iran | - |
| 15 | Assistant of Prof. | Tamar Shiukashvili | Georgia | - |
| 16 | Prof. | Said Abdullaevich Salekhov | Russia | - |
| 17 | Prof. | Vladimir Timofeevich Prokhorov | Russia | - |
| 18 | Researcher | Bobir Ortikmirzayevich Tursunov | Uzbekistan | - |
| 19 | Associate Prof. | Victor Aleksandrovich Melent'ev | Russia | - |
| 20 | Prof. | Manuchar Shishinashvili | Georgia | - |

ISSN 2308-4944



© Collective of Authors

© «Theoretical & Applied Science»

International Scientific Journal

Theoretical & Applied Science

Editorial Board:

Hirsch index:

21

Prof. Konstantin Kurpayanidi

Uzbekistan **h Index RISC = 8 (67)**

International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science



ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 09 (77), 480.
Philadelphia, USA



Impact Factor ICV = 6.630

Impact Factor ISI = 0.829
based on International Citation Report (ICR)

The percentage of rejected articles:



ISSN 2308-4944



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 26.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Zilola Safarova

Karshi engineering-economics institute
Teacher of the Department “History of Uzbekistan”
+998906667485
keei.erasmusplus@yahoo.com

FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN UZBEKISTAN DURING WORLD WAR II

Abstract: This article talks about the passion for the arts of the Uzbek people during World War II, and the selfless work of art workers during the difficult years. In addition, the creative works of leading Uzbek artists are covered.

Key words: education, art, culture, war, theater, performance, Soviet union, concert, team, musician, creative, spectators, wartime, genres, artistic, composers.

Language: English

Citation: Safarova, Z. (2019). Factors of the development of art in Uzbekistan during World War II. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 301-306.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-53> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.53>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

Art as one of the main means of education, in a particular historical period, encourages people to be inspired by the beauty of life, to hate the evil forces, and to form a certain worldview. During the war, the arts, such as singing, theater, fine arts, cinema, circus, have evolved differently. Also, the activities of art workers were focused on the short-term needs of the wartime.

The urgent tasks arising from the sudden war have created genres of art that can respond to rapidly evolving events.

Theater art is one of the most popular forms of culture affecting the general public. During the war, there were 51 theater teams operating in Uzbekistan, 16 of which were evacuated from the western regions of the former Soviet Union¹. At that time in Uzbekistan the Academic Drama Theater named after Khamza, Mukimi Musical Drama Theater. Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater, M.Gorky Russian Drama Theater and other theater groups operated. From July 1941 to 1944, Uzbek theaters released 203 new

dramatic productions, performed 1,668 performances and concerts and served 6,667,303 viewers.

On November 28, 1941, in the propaganda and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, a meeting was held on the military search and reconstruction of art work with the participation of art workers - theater directors, directors, artists, composers and others. The head of the art department A. Valiev made a speech and commented on repertoire of national theaters. In his report, he noted that none of the pre-war theaters had defensive plays in the repertoire². It was also noted that the artistic performance of most regional theaters is very low³.

During World War II, the Hamza Academic Drama Theater team was productive. He performed about 100 plays. Among them are "Front", "German invaders", "Girl from Ukraine", "Flight of the Eagle", "Mukanna", "Jaloliddin Manguberdi", "Girl without Separation". This drama was the first play of the theater's war drama "Prof. Mammock" by the German playwright F. Wolfe (autumn 1941). During the period

¹ MDA of the RUz. Fund R-2087, list 1, case 100, pages 8-9.

MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 63, page 228.

² Red Uzbekistan, 1941. November 30.

³ Red Uzbekistan, 1941. November 30.

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

from 1941 to 1944, 16 new plays were played and more than 1,100 performances were performed in this theater. About 440,000 people attended the performances. On March 18, 1945, the "Red Uzbekistan" newspaper reported about the drama "Mukanna" by the Hamza Theater: was of great importance. 'Mukanna' is also unique in that it became the first original drama on the Uzbek scene to date⁴.

Abror Hidoyatov, Shukur Burkhonov, Sora Eshonturayeva, Nabi Rakhimov, M. Kh. Kariyeva, H. Latipov has created such actors. Such artists have penetrated deeply into the hearts of the people with their images and roles.

During the war, a series of patriotic plays were also staged at the Mukimi Uzbek Musical Drama and Comedy Theater. In August 1941 the theater team staged a musical drama "Kurban Umarov" telling the story of an Uzbek warrior. Theater artist Tursunoy Jafarova and orchestra musician Ali Ashur Yusupov were awarded the title "Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR"⁵.

Theatrical teams have tried to incorporate more historical, folk-genre plays into the theater's annual plans. For example, on December 16, 1942, the Soviet repertoire of the Theater of Musical Drama discussed the 1943 repertoire. The artistic director of the theater, Tuhtasin Jalilov, said that next year the repertoire of Hamid Alimjan will include a performance of Mukanna, staging of Sobir Abdulla's "Tohir and Zuhra" and "Alpomish". Speaking at the meeting, VI Schneiderman said that the recent removal of the Tohir and Zuhra performance from the theatrical repertoire caused a decline in the number of spectators. The meeting discussed the shortcomings in the work of the theater team and measures to address them, such as resolving such issues as strengthening the theater management, appointing a director, replenishing the creative team⁶.

The first performance of the Uzbek State Opera and Ballet Theater on the theme of war was the musical drama "Davron ota". This work was performed by Komil Yashin, Sobir Abdulla and Chustiy libretto, T. Sodiqov and A. Kozlovsky⁷.

In January 1942, the theater was visited by N. Pogodin, H. Olimjon, Uyghun and S. Abdulla librettosi and A. Sadykov, M. Burkhonov, S. Weinberg, T. Jalilov, N. Hasanov and A. The drama "Sword of Uzbekistan" was performed by Klumov. It tells about the creation of the Uzbek national division

and the courage of Uzbek fighters in the battles in Moscow⁸.

Historical themes were also given to theatrical scenes during the war years. For example, in November 1942, he performed at the Uzbek State Opera and Ballet Theater. Gerus and A. Kozlovsky libretto and A. The premiere of the opera "Ulugbek" with Kozlovsky's music took place. In December 1944, this theater team Oybek libretto and O.O. Chishko staged an opera "Mahmud Tarobi" with music. 10 new productions were shown on this theater stage during the war. The performances were performed 670 times and were watched by 150,000 spectators.

In 1942, the Russian State Opera and Ballet Theater performed a historical play called "Suvorov." The image of Suvorov was created by artist R.R.Trifonov. He was awarded the title "Honored Artist of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic" for this image⁹. The years of war have focused on the establishment of many Russian theater groups in Uzbekistan. For example, in May 1942, the Russian Operetta Theater was separated from the Russian State Opera and Ballet Theater¹⁰. In 1943 the Russian State Drama Theater was established on the basis of the Samarkand regional theater. In November 1943, the State Theater of Young Audiences was restored¹¹. The M.Gorky State Russian Drama Theater team performed 32 new productions during the war. F Professor Wolf's "Wolf" by K. Wolf. Simonov's "The Russian People," Leonov's "The Invasion," Slenyan's "Crash," by Yu. Chenurin's works, such as "Stalingrad", are among them¹².

Despite the war years, theaters in Uzbekistan's provinces have continued their creative work. For example, theater in Ferghana region presented 9 dramas and 9 musical dramas during the war;¹³. A special attention was paid to the display of works by Russian and Western European classics in regional theater performances. During this period, the Bukhara Uzbek Drama Theater hosted a concert. Gogol's "Revision" comedy, Namangan Music Drama and Comedy Theater by Gulak-Artimowski's "Backstory of the Dunes" piano by Andizhan Theater Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. During the war years, new theater groups were also established in the provinces. In 1944-1945, Uzbek Drama Theater, Farhod Construction Theater, Russian Theater in

⁴ Red Uzbekistan, 1945. March 18.

⁵ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 63, page 228. Red Uzbekistan, 1944. August 12.

⁶MDA of RUz, Savings 2438, list 1, works 2, pages 7-8.

⁷ Korsakova A. Uzbek Opera and Ballet Theater. Ocherki's History. -T.: 1961. -S. 194-200.

⁸The same place

⁹MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foundation 2087, list 1, case 87, page 98

¹⁰ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, 85, page 76

¹¹ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 103, page 51

¹² State Russian dramatic theater im. M. Gorkogo 20 years -T.: 1955. -S. 8.

¹³ Uvarova G. Uzbek Dramatic Theater. Essays on Essays. -M.: 1959. -S. 174.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912 **ICV (Poland) = 6.630**
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126 **PIF (India) = 1.940**
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716 **IBI (India) = 4.260**
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667 **OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

Andijan, Namangan, Kokand, Samarkand, Bukhara, Turtkul and Andijan Theater opened¹⁴.

The Kashkadarya Regional Musical and Comedy Theater moved from third to second category. The theater has a total of 168 people and 67 of them are creative¹⁵. In the summer of 1941, the Bukhara regional administration and Karshi city administration issued an order for theatrical artists to serve in the pioneer camps and collective farms under the new plan¹⁶. Accordingly, in July 1941, the Karshi RKKPP (b) and the State Music Drama Theater were instructed to re-release the play "Chegarachi", which was removed from the repertoire. Despite the difficulties, the theater team managed to present the play within 7-8 days. The theater team earned 400,000 sums in 1943-1944 because of its various performances. This theater only staged 5 works in 1943¹⁷. Evacuated theater teams were also deployed in the regions of Uzbekistan. For example, in Termez the creative team of the Horkov Operetta Theater operated¹⁸.

In August 1944, the Committee on the Arts at the Soviet Union of People's Commissars adopted a resolution to further develop art in Uzbekistan. It was noted that the Republican Art Administration should include more Russian plays in theater rehearsals. There were also "recommendations" to enrich concert programs with works by Russian and Western European composers¹⁹.

During this period, more than 30 creative teams, music schools and 17 theaters were evacuated to Uzbekistan²⁰. From evacuated artists, I.N. Bersenev, M.I. Babanova, V.A. Ziskin, A.P. Yursky, E.P. Ponomarenko, M.M. Krushelnitsky, A.M. Serdyuk, V.N. Chistyakova was conferred the title of People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR and 17 people honored artist of Uzbekistan.

The Leningrad State Theater of Variety and Miniatures, the Ukrainian State Ensemble of Singing and Dance and the Belarusian State Jazz Orchestra performed in Tashkent and performed to the audience.

The issue of literary criticism in the theater industry has been overlooked. For example, press releases often featured positive reviews of opera and other musicals, but did not dwell on their shortcomings. For example, about opera

compositions. Muzalevsky wrote an article and tried to analyze the positive side of the plays²¹. A.F. V. Belyaev, who commented on Kozlovsky's opera "Ulugbek", did the same, counts the achievements of the work, and does not dwell on its shortcomings²².

War years in the development of Uzbek musical culture. Jalilov, K. Jabborov, S. Kalonov, Yu. Rajabi, F. Sadykov, A. Umrzakov, M. Harratov and others did a great job. At this time, young composers graduated from college and began their creative career. Graduates of the Tashkent Conservatory Akbarov, D. Zokirov, Pak Endin, I. M. Khamraev, graduates of Uzbek Opera Studio, Moscow Conservatory Burkhonov, T. Sadykov, M. Ashrafi, a graduate of the Leningrad Conservatory. The Levnews are among them.

On June 22, 1941, on the day of the war, the first graduates of the Tashkent Conservatory's Composition Faculty Akbarov, B. Gienko, V. Meyen, I. Diplomas will be awarded to the treasurer²³. Throughout the war Boris Gienko worked in the military amateur circles. As a member of the cultural-enlightenment brigade set up in August 1941, he taught songs and marches to the soldiers of the Turkestan District. He then went on to work in an art ensemble of the Turkestan Military District and go to Germany. He wrote a number of marches and songs. For example, his song "Cavalierskaya" became a battle march of one of the regiments in Uzbekistan²⁴.

In all, during the first six months of the war, about 100 march and defense songs were created in Uzbekistan²⁵. In late 1942, about 400 defense and patriotic songs were composed²⁶.

"The military songs of the Uzbek composers, though mostly devoted to a single theme, were very different in style and tone²⁷. Thus, V. Uspensky's "Uzbekistan", ed. Kozlovsky's "Pesnya o Tymoshenko" and "Spravedlivoye", G. Mushel's "Matter of Pismo", by M. Steyberg's songs "Rodnaya Moscow" and "got got Uzbekistan" were created. The music created by the Uzbek composers was also developed according to the requirements of popular song traditions. For example, M. The song "Warriors" by Burkhanov is one of those songs. Uzbek theater groups and artists also participated in the military parade. The work of creative teams was also carried

¹⁴ Red Uzbekistan, 1944. August 12.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, Savings 2087, list 1, 100 cases, page 45

¹⁵ Kashkadarya Province Archives, Fund 133, Box 4, Issue 1, pp. 122-123.

¹⁶ Kashkadarya Province State Archives, Fund 11, List 1, Works 30, Page 21

¹⁷ Kashkadarya Province State Archives, Fund 11, List 1, Works 30, page 13.

¹⁸ In Theaters of Uzbekistan, 1985. No. 10.

¹⁹ Red Uzbekistan, 1944. August 12.

²⁰ The Republic of Uzbekistan, Savings 2087, list 1, 100 cases, page 45

²¹ Truth of the East, 1943. August 10.

²² True East, 1942. November 26.

²³ The History of Uzbek Music, -M.: Music, 1979. -S. 90-91.

²⁴ History of Uzbek soviet music. T.I. (1917-1945). -T.: 1972. -P. 269.

²⁵ Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2731, list 1, case 37, pages 10-11.

²⁶ Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2731, list 1, case 37, page 10.

²⁷ History of Uzbek soviet music. T.I. (1917-1945). -T 1979. -C. 94.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

out in a paternalistic way. The process was organized in four directions: single service to city institutions and industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, regular communication with military units, and direct concerts. On August 18 and November 14, 1942, the Government of Uzbekistan issued an order to the Department of Art to form and send four teams of artists to provide artistic service to the army²⁸. During the war, 30 concert groups of Uzbek artists were formed, giving more than 5,000 concerts in the army. They performed in extreme conditions. Decade of Uzbek Literature and Art in Moscow in December 1941²⁹.

During the war Uzbek philharmonic society was one of the main centers of musical activity of the republic. Organizational measures for military follow-up of the philharmonic society were made, the staff was revised, and branches were opened in Samarkand, Andijan and Ferghana. The philharmonic performers were mainly focused on the performance of Russian and Western European composers³⁰. T. Jalilov. He worked as the artistic director of the front brigade. From the artists of Uzbekistan Rahimova, B. Mirzaev, R. Karimova, R. Baglanova, F. Sadykov, S. Gabrielants were the most active participants in the front brigades.

Halima Nasirova was one of the most productive artists of the war. He played the lead role in cast performances. Nodira starred in 1941's *The Great Channel*, *Love in Davron* Father, *Edda*, a Jewish girl in the musical "Sherali", and *Star* in "Sword of Uzbekistan." During the war Tamara Khanum was also productive. On January 1, 1942, an article in the newspaper "Red Uzbekistan" about Tamara Khanum entitled "My New Year's Gifts." The article quotes Tamara Khanum as follows: "Since the beginning of the Patriotic War, I have written new songs on defense. These include songs like "The Hero of the Heroes", "Forward to the Struggle", "The Will of the Mother" (in Uzbek), "Mahbub Stalin" (in Tajik). I prepared a dance on the subject "Border". The master-puppet master, Olim, helped me with this difficult dance. Since the beginning of the Patriotic War, my ensemble has performed 59 times in military units"³¹. Tamara Khanum performed in about 20 languages.

On December 8, 1942, an article entitled "On the Front" was published in the Red Uzbekistan newspaper about artistic brigades. The article was written by Gavhar Rakhimova, the head of one of the front brigades, saying: "... at the request of the warriors, our 12-man team of artists departed in the

end of August this year among the active army fighters. The Brigade has been given a very important and responsible mission, and the brigade has performed 76 times in the front lines, from 8 September to 17 November, in various units of the army and brave guerrilla units³². The team included such artists as Boborahim Mirzaev, Rahima Ermatova, Roziya Karimova and Isahar Akilov.

Much attention was also paid to the creation of works in the symphonic genre of music. G.Ashel tried to study Uzbek folk songs and create symphonic works. His initial efforts in this regard have not received much attention. The second symphony was dedicated to the 500th anniversary of Alisher Navoi. This work was performed for the first time in the summer of 1942 in the Decade of the Central Asian republics in Frunze³³. Symphonic works can be divided into three main categories: the courage of war participants, the national heritage, and socio-domestic issues. Heroic M.O. Stepperberg's "Vperyodor", M. Ashrafi's First and Second Symphony, G.A. Mushel's third symphony was created. In honor of the 500th anniversary of Alisher Navoi Uspensky's "The Lyrical Poem Pamyati Navoi" was also developed³⁴.

Mukhtar Ashrafi was one of the first Uzbek composers to produce music in the genre of music. His "Heroic Symphony" was written on the basis of Uzbek folk songs and received the State Prize in 1943. This symphony consists of three parts, the first depicts a peaceful life disturbed by the Nazi invaders, the second represents a triumph of the people, with triumphant triumphs, and the music of the third triumph³⁵.

The first Uzbek romances Burkhonov, S. Created by Yudakov. M. Burkhonov in his Uyghur speech "Ishqida", p. Yudakov H. There were romances like "Habibi tu manam" for Yusufi's words. S. Yudakov AS to the poem of AS Pushkin, "What a song, what a man,"³⁶ He has also worked on such romances as "Solovit", "No Zephyr", "Ya zdes, Inezilya"³⁷.

Music schools evacuated to Uzbekistan, along with the creation of musical compositions on various topics, have contributed to the training of music personnel³⁸. The Leningrad Conservatory, for example, is a PA Under the direction of Serebryakov, he worked in Tashkent and trained 153 composers and musicians in 1942-1943. B. from evacuated musicians. Arapov, S. Vasilenko, V. Voloshinov, L. Revutsky, Yu. Tyulin, M.. Steinbergs contributed to

²⁸ Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund, 89-list, 114-page

²⁹ Book of memory. The Republic of Uzbekistan. -T.: Publishing House of Commons, 1995. -B. 39.

³⁰ Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund, 1-list, 86-case, 174-list, 91-case.

³¹ Red Uzbekistan 1942. January 1.

³² Red Uzbekistan 1942. December 8.

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

the training of young musicians³⁹. Professors from the Leningrad Conservatory Brick, A. Merovich, N. Perelman, P. Serebryakov, V. Sher, Symphony Orchestra Conductor Professor I Musin and many others have participated in a number of concerts in Uzbekistan.

During the war years, research in musicology was also continued. On August 23, 1943 the Government of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On the establishment of the Scientific Research Institute of Art criticism of the UzSSR"⁴⁰. In the Music Department of the newly established Institute Uspensky, E. Romanovskaya, I. Akbarov, V. Belyaev, T. Vizgo, M. Kovbas, and M. Akhmedova worked. Also in the theater department Verkhatsky, V. Choral, A.E. Levitini, A. Khojaev, I.G. The gardens worked. In the activity of the Institute was the leader in the field of music. Since 1943, sources on the history of Uzbek music have begun to gather. In 1943, by the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan, an experimental laboratory for the revival of folk musical instruments was established in Tashkent. The head of the laboratory was V. A. Uspensky was appointed. Since 1944 the laboratory was opened by A.I.

Directed by Petrosants. The people's master Usmon Zaripov was invited to the laboratory.

Thus, the study of the history of art in Uzbekistan during the war has allowed us to draw the following conclusions: Artists in music, theater, cinema, and fine arts have created works in accordance with national and traditional requirements. The party organizations have developed an activity to promote the activities of these cultural centers, the content of their repertoire and the propaganda activities of the theater. y control was carried out. The theater teams were required to play more works by Russian and Western European writers on defense, heroism and patriotism. During the war many creative teams and artists were evacuated to Uzbekistan. This allowed to enrich Uzbek national art with new traditions, to raise them to a new level, to exchange experiences. Many evacuated masters of art have lived and worked in Uzbekistan, working on various areas of art and exploring classical artists, and have published works on the history of Uzbek art. During the war, Uzbek music culture has been enriched with new aspects and new genres have entered.

References:

- (n.d.). MDA of the RUz. Fund R-2087, list 1, case 100, pages 8-9.
- (n.d.). MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 63, page 228.
- (1941). Red Uzbekistan. November 30.
- (1941). Red Uzbekistan. November 30.
- (1945). Red Uzbekistan. March 18.
- (n.d.). MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 63, page 228.
- (1944). Red Uzbekistan, 1944. August 12.
- (n.d.). MDA of RUz, Savings 2438, list 1, works 2, pages 7-8.
- Korsakova, A. (1961). *Uzbek Opera and Ballet Theater. Ocherki's History.* (pp.194-200). Tashkent.
- (n.d.). MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foundation 2087, list 1, case 87, page 98
- (n.d.). MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, 85, page 76
- (n.d.). MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2087, list 1, page 103, page 51
- (1955). *State Russian dramatic theater im. M. Gorkogo 20 years.* (p.8). Tashkent.
- Uvarova, G. (1959). *Uzbek Dramatic Theater. Essays on Essays.* (p.174). Moscow.
- (1944). Red Uzbekistan. August 12.
- (n.d.). The Republic of Uzbekistan, Savings 2087, list 1, 100 cases, page 45
- (n.d.). Kashkadarya Province Archives, Fund 133, Box 4, Issue 1, pp. 122-123.
- (n.d.). Kashkadarya Province State Archives, Fund 11, List 1, Works 30, Page 21
- (n.d.). Kashkadarya Province State Archives, Fund 11, List 1, Works 30, page 13.
- (1985). In Theaters of Uzbekistan. No. 10.
- (1944). Red Uzbekistan. August 12.
- (n.d.). The Republic of Uzbekistan, Savings 2087, list 1, 100 cases, page 45
- (1943). Truth of the East. August 10.
- (1942). True East. November 26.
- (1979). *The History of Uzbek Music,* (pp.90-91). Moscow: Music.
- (n.d.). *History of Uzbek soviet music. T.1. (1917-1945).* (p.269). Tashkent.
- (n.d.). Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2731, list 1, case 37, pages 10-11.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 28. (n.d.). Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund 2731, list 1, case 37, page 10. | 31. (1995). <i>Book of memory. The Republic of Uzbekistan.</i> (p.39). Tashkent: Publishing House of Commons. |
| 29. (1979). <i>History of Uzbek soviet music.</i> T.1. (1917-1945). (p.94). Tashkent. | 32. (n.d.). Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund, 1-list, 86-case, 174-list, 91-case. |
| 30. (n.d.). Savings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund, 89-list, 114-page. | 33. (1942). Red Uzbekistan. January 1. |
| | 34. (1942). Red Uzbekistan. December 8. |

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 27.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Saboat Orifova

Namangan regional in-service and retraining center,
The teacher

EMOTIONAL STRESS AND PREVENTING IT IN AN ADOLESCENCE STAGE

Abstract: This article provides information about emotional stress and its prevention on the pupils at the school age.

Key words: emotional stresses, change, case of the stress, adolescence period, problem, prophylaxis.

Language: English

Citation: Orifova, S. (2019). Emotional stress and preventing it in an adolescence stage. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 307-309.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-54> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.54>

Scopus ASCC: 3200.

Introduction

Addressing and raising psychological issues in adolescence has become one of the most pressing problems of our time. The moral, political, social and ideological demands of the family, school and society for the younger generation are growing.

Most researchers studying adolescence focus more on how aggression, emotional excitement, and psychological problems appear in juveniles when they are angry. Because at this age, they do not have enough life experience but try to be recognized and independent. Adolescence is one of the most characteristic stages of human ontogenetic development, which transmits a person from childhood to adulthood and, in turn, differs from other periods in a more acute and complex way. This period is referred to in the psychological and pedagogical literature as transitions, critical times, times of crisis. This period roughly corresponds to the time of children in grades 5-8 and ranges from 11-12 to 14-15 years. In some children, this period may be observed earlier or later than 1-2 years. With this in mind, it can be said that some adolescents (mainly girls) can begin at the age of 9-10 and continue for some 16-17 years. The fact that adolescence is a difficult and complex period is associated with many psychological, physiological, and social factors. The essence of all aspects of development: physical, mental, moral, social and so on will change during this period. During this time, there is a significant change in the life of the

teenager, his mental state, physiological and social conditions. In most cases, they have opposite situations. By this time, the child is no longer a child and yet still not an adult. His relationships to himself and those around him reveal a completely different character. The system of his interests, social orientation is re-shaped, the system of self-esteem, values changes. For himself/herself, the importance of myself and that of mine will grow. (10)

One of the most important issues in adolescence is emotional stress and its consequences.

When psychological stress is manifested in changes in the various functional systems of the body, its intensity or strength can range from mood disorders to stomach ulcers or heart attacks. (1)

By examining the situations of anxiety and worry that can lead to emotional stress or anxiety, Dr. Nutt outlines the following four components:

- Mood (or excitement);
- Cognitive field (unpleasant memories, foresight and wrong prediction);
- Physiological signs (tachycardia - pulse acceleration, sweating, movement disorders);
- Behavioral disorders.

Psychomotoric changes are manifested in excessive tension of the muscles, especially the muscles of the face and neck, shaking of hands, disturbance of the respiratory rhythm, vibration, decline in the rate of sensomotor reactions, speech disorders. In the experiments by Yu.Shcherbatix,

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

stress and other emotional stresses also affect a person's writing. For example, under the influence of a bad mood, the distance between the letters increases and the letters become enlarged. And in a good mood, the writing of the letter is written in small letters and beautiful. (3)

Change of the daily routine - shortening of sleep, shifting of working hours to night time, refusal of useful habits and inability to find suitable ways to deal with emotional stress.

Social role-playing disorders are manifested as insufficient time to communicate with loved ones and friends, increased tension, decreased sensitivity during communication, and signs of social behavior. In addition, a person who has been in emotional stress for a long time will be neglected by social norms and standards. He may not even pay attention to his appearance. Discontinuing relationships with deep emotional stresses create a feeling of guilt and despair, leaving the underlying problem unresolved. Emotional stresses associated with learning activities, in adolescents' opinion, are associated with reduced job capacity and increased fatigue. The negative effects of emotional stress are also manifested in sleep disorders, ineffective rush, and lack of time.

The fact that the mind is constantly analyzing the causes of emotional tension, and looking for ways to get out of it, narrows the amount of memory and makes it difficult to recall the necessary material. (6)

Symptoms of stress in intellectual activity:

Attention - it is difficult to concentrate, distracts quickly and narrows its scope.

Thinking is a violation of logic, fragmentation, difficult decision-making, and a reduction in creative potential.

Memory is a deterioration of operative memory, which is difficult to recall.

Emotional stress affects all physiological processes in the body - digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems.

Psychosomatic changes related to stress are more dependent on those who are shy, humane, shy, pessimistic, weak in the nervous system, introverted.

Stress related to learning activities can be manifested in future situations - fear, high levels of stress, lack of self-confidence, depressed moods, depressing thoughts, feelings of helplessness. (4)

Educational stresses: Exam stresses are central to the mental stress of secondary school students, especially in high school adolescents.

Adverse factors during exam preparation are:

- Intensive mental activity;
- Muscle stress;
- Restriction of activity;
- Sleep disorders;
- Emotional stress related to the possibility of adolescents' social status change.

All this causes excessive tension of the vegetative nervous system, which ensures normal

functioning of the body. During exams, the frequency of heart contractions increases. The level of emotional and psycho-emotional tension increases. After passing the exams, these indicators do not return to normal. This may take several days. (7)

There are many methods for correcting psycho-emotional stresses, and the choice of them should first of all take into account the individual traits of individuals and the ways in which they are appropriate. In his book "Individual Resilience to Emotional Stress", K.V.Sudakov lists some of the anti-stress measures. They are:

- Autogenic exercise;
- Different methods of relaxation;
- Biological feedback system;
- Respiratory gymnastics;
- Positive feelings in the life of the person;
- Music;
- Exercise;
- Psychotherapy;
- Physiotherapeutic procedures (massage, sauna, sleep);
- Needle injection, etc. (2)

In addition to the methods developed by psychologists, the use of traditional methods can be used to relieve emotional stress:

- Communication with nature, music, drinks, sleep, pets, socializing with friends, engaging in fun activities, taking a shower, watching a good movie, reading books, doing sports and more.

In addition to these vital methods, several other methods, called "psychological", are shown:

- To be so busy with work that there is no time left for the experiences;
- Change of attitude to the situation;
- To think of people who are in a worse situation;
- Pouring out their feelings to a friend or friend;
- A sense of humor is needed in the situation;
- Follow the advice of the person with the knowledge and experience in this area. (5)

As this example shows, even though people have some knowledge of coping with emotional stress, they still face life's stress and emotional stress. The reason for this is that in most cases these methods may not yield high results due to the misuse of these methods. (9)

Emotional tension can be controlled independently or by a variety of techniques. Practice has shown that the most effective way to manage emotional stress is to use psychologist support. Educating psychologists individually studying the causes of emotional stress in working with adolescents, teaches them how to use these techniques correctly and how to control them. That is why the use of the services of a psychologist is much more effective. (8)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PPIHII (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 |

References:

1. Tigranyan, R. A. (1998). *Stress i ego znachenie dlya organizma*. Moscow.
2. Sherbakov, Y. V. (2006). *Psixologiya stressa i metody ego korreksii*. P.
3. Nishanova, T. (1998). *Bolalar psixodiagnostikasi*. (p.87). Toshkent.
4. Nishanova, T. (2004). *Psixik tarakkiet diagnostikasi*. (p.134). Tashkent.
5. Adizova, T. M. (2005). *Psixokorreksiya*. Uchebnoe posobie. Tashkent.
6. Karimova, V. M., & Akramova, F. A. (2000). *Psixologiya*. Ma"ruzalar matni.
7. Khalilova, N., & Tulyaganova, S. (2006). "Shakhsda stressning namoen b'ylishi"
8. (2006). *Pedagogik ta"lim*. (pp.92-99). Toshkent 2006 yil .
9. Tylyaganova, S. (n.d.). "Y'smirlarda khovotirlanish va q'yrquv kholatlari psixokorreksiyasi". (pp.198-20). Respublika ilmiy amaliy anzhumati materiallari. pp.198-20
10. Vilyunas, I. K. (1976). *Psixologiya emotsionalnykh yavleniy*. Moscow.
11. Sherbakov, A. I. (1991). *Esh psixologiyasi va pedagogika psixologiyadan praktikum*. Toshkent.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 27.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Nargiza Raximjonovna G'oyibnazarova
Namangan regional in-service and retraining center,
the senior teacher

INTEGRATION BETWEEN MOTHER TONGUE AND MATHEMATICS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Abstract: This article describes the process of integration of teaching native language and mathematics in elementary education.

Key words: Integration, primary education, methods of teaching the native language, teaching mathematics, learning content.

Language: English

Citation: G'oyibnazarova, N. R. (2019). Integration between mother tongue and mathematics in primary education. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 310-312.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-55> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.55>

Scopus ASCC: 3304.

Introduction

Educational reform is renewing the content of education, and new subjects are being introduced in the school syllabus. Due to their interrelationship, the effectiveness of education is increasing. The methodology of teaching native language in elementary schools is based on the methodological and didactic basis of the interrelation between two subjects. It is necessary to develop theoretical and practical foundations, to improve the methodological bases and didactic directions of interaction between native language and mathematics in elementary school and to identify the intersections and principles of these subjects.

As is the case with social and economic fields, it is important to improve the content of education by ensuring that it interacts with the native language and mathematics. Our observations show that there is a need to make mathematical education relevant to other academic disciplines in the elementary grades. There is insufficient integration of language and mathematics in the content of elementary education, but a number of problems arise because of the mother tongue. And the practice of ensuring that the mathematics is interconnected within the requirements set out in the State Educational Standard. The interaction of mathematics with other subjects in the learning process enables the use of various interactive methods and advanced

pedagogical technologies in teaching. Ensuring interdisciplinary engagement in the learning content of the elementary grades provides a number of pedagogical opportunities.

In primary education, students will be able to improve their cognitive abilities, activities, interests, and intellectual abilities while ensuring effective interactions with the native language in mathematics.

Integration with native language and mathematics is provided. It is necessary to select the relational content of these two subjects in order to substantiate the scientific basis, and to develop a system of interdisciplinary disciplines with the use of the latest pedagogical technologies used in the educational process. It is necessary to explain the new topic in teaching native language and math, to learn the rules, to do exercises, to solve problems and to make them relevant to other disciplines. As a result, students will have a deeper understanding of the subject and will be able to effectively master the mathematical phenomena. No matter how complex the language and mathematics evidence in elementary education may be, they enable us to perceive phenomena in the material world.

Expression of mathematical concepts in the content of other disciplines is important for ensuring the effectiveness of the learning activities of elementary students. In the context of teaching elementary school students based on interdisciplinary

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

learning, the content is based on the knowledge gained from lessons learned in close-knit disciplines and in the process of teaching native and foreign languages. In teaching, teachers use the opportunity to interact with different subjects. The content of the material is evidence of the work and activities of historical and great people, examples of achievements in science, technology and culture. Using a variety of materials during the course, students use native and foreign languages as a means to learn not only the information but also the world.

As a result of the study of mathematical expression, the interdisciplinary approach of the elementary school curriculum provides some degree of connection. It enhances students' cognitive and memory abilities.

The features of interdisciplinary learning in the sciences are determined by the general objectives of the humanitarian education, aimed at spiritual and aesthetic education of students. Interpretation of the elements of the letters in beautiful, accurate writing, counting tone, number of letters, and large, small, distance, graphic elements in the study of subjects is in the section of science. The classroom student acquires the content of these subjects, such as self-control, attention to their appearance, and a sense of responsibility. These qualities evolve under the influence of speech, artistic, visual, musical instruments.

The interdisciplinary interrelationship of mathematics with the mother tongue teaches the commonality of the subjects, how they are interpreted and analyzed in these two disciplines. It is important for students to come to their senses and to show that each discipline is unique in its content and methodology.

If theoretical knowledge of the native language provides students with the correctness of the speech by equipping them with linguistic concepts and literary language rules, new words, grammar, and speech patterns are areas of speech development. Although elementary classes have a profound role in language classes, phonetics, graphics, pronunciation, and spelling, the language phenomena that interconnect words and expressions (Grammar) also have their proper place.

The importance of word-of-mouth work is that students reinforce the pronunciation and spelling of the words while at the same time familiarizing themselves with new words used in exercises, composing phrases, sentences, and reading the content. They tell stories and look at pictures. This means that the reader, on the one hand, learns the language phenomena. On the other hand, they try to use them in speech, to learn the pronunciation of speech based on the spoken word and spelling, the educational aspect of speech.

How does the teaching of the native language coincide with the science of math teaching? As a result

of the harmony of these two disciplines, how students interpret the terms used in their native language in mathematics lessons, how the words are written in letters in their native language, and in mathematics bread. In the elementary classes, the categories of words are formed of nouns, adjectives, numbers, verbs, and individual pronouns. In Class 1 -2, the word constellation is taught as a word without the need for a person to indicate the name, the symbol, the movement and the count.

Elementary learning in the methodology of teaching the native language is learned from the 2nd grade. How many words do you give that person and items count? What are the words that indicate the order of the person and the thing? How many are there? How many answers are to one of the questions?

For example: sixteen, twenty-five, seven hundred thirty, two thousand four. The numbers are written in both letters and numbers: eighty, ninety, hundred; 80, 90, 100. Two types of numbers are used.

In the 4th grade textbook, the series of last words will continue.

Exercise 314 Read the text. Find the numbers by asking questions

“Accountant”

Three boys, aged 6, 8 and 10, went fishing. The hook was thrown into the water. The bucket was placed 30 steps away from the water. They caught their fish in a bucket.

“How many fish did we have?” The older boy asked.

“I think we caught 50 fish,” the average said.

The little boy was sent to count the fish. The little knew only about 20. (From Serik Boytukayev)

Move the numbers with the horse you are tied to. Write the numbers in alphabetical order.

Six years, eight years, ten years, three children, fifty fish, counting up to twenty.

Exercise 315 Move the numbers along with the word they relate to.

Italian chefs make a huge cake. It is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest cake in the world. The length of the cake is 2 kilometers - 396 meters. 500 kilograms of butter, 900 kg of sugar, 500 kg of plum jam and 14,000 eggs were used for its preparation. 200 people worked hard to make a big cake. (From Gulkhan)

2 km 396 meters of cake, 900 kg plums, 14,000 eggs, 200 people.

In this class, numbers are reinforced by the following exercises and tasks. They are asked how the numbers are expressed in the inscription.

How many numbers do the numbers represent? The numbers are expressed in three ways:

1. Alphabetical expression: fourth grade, sixth house.

2. Arabic number: September 1, 2003

3. Roman number: Class IV, XXI century (to tell about Roman number 4 in class)

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

How are the numbers tied to the horse? Numbers are connected to the horse using a ring.

Exercise 336. Read the numbers and write letters.

14, 12, 4, 7, 8, 9, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 1000.1 000 000.

Fourteen, twelve, four, seven, eight... .000, one million.

Fourteen children, twelve stars, seven miracles.

Build and write numbers using horses.

Please specify the number of horseback riding.

Example: two students

Test your knowledge! Questions will help your students to know.

1. How do you separate numbers from other categories?

2. Which numbers are the same consonants?

3. Explain the ordering of numbers in the numbers expressed in the order?

4. How do counting numbers be written in more than one word?

5. What role do numbers play in our speech?

Through these exercises, students will see that native language is associated with math. But today,

the impact of innovative processes, the introduction of new research programs, choral experiences, and participation in international research. The TAMSS international program also focuses on the integration of five areas, which seems to be very relevant today.

For example, a crossword in a native language class has two letters, two collars, three consonants and two vowels, and what is the verb in the category? Answer to the question - In mathematics, the cross section is taught as the cross-section of this line. It is represented by a single line and a symbol representing a restricted part.

Or, when students are given information about sounds and letters, they are first told by numbers. M: The alphabet is all letters given in order. Of these, 24 (twenty-four) are taught as consonants and 6 are vowels. For the connection of native language and mathematics the numbers are written in alphabetic expressions. How many letters and joints are included in this entry? In mathematics, this number means the amount, the weight, the small It is written in numbers in mathematics, and in their native language they understand that it is written in words. This shows the combination of two subjects.

References:

1. Ernazarov, G. (2013). *Ona tili o`qitish metoikasi*. Toshkent.
2. Jumayev, M., & Ttadjiyeva Z. (n.d.). *Boshlang`ich sinflarda matematika o`qitish metodikasi*.
3. Ishmuxamedov, R., & Yuldashev, M. (2013). *Ta`lim va tarbiyada innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalar*. (p.278). Tashkent: "Nixol nashreti.
4. Qosimova, K., Matjonov, S., G`ulomova, X., Yo`ldosheva, S., & Sariev, S. (2009). *Ona tili o`qitish metodikasi*. Tashkent: Noshir.
5. G`ulomova, X., Yo`ldosheva, S., Mamatova, G., & Boqieva, H. (2013). *Husnixat va uni o`qitish metodikasi*. Tashkent: TDPU.
6. Qosimova, Q. (1998). "2-sinflarda ona tili darslari". Tashkent: "O`qituvchi".
7. Ikromova, R., & G`ulomova, S. (2017). *4 – sinf Ona tili darsligi*. Toshkent.
8. Fuzailov, S., & Xudoyberganova, M. (2018). *3-sinf Ona tili darsligi - 2018 yil Toshkent*. Toshkent.
9. Bikboyeva, N., & Yangiboyeva, E. (2018). *4 - sinf Matematika darsligi - 2018 yil Toshkent*. Toshkent.
10. Burhanov, S., & Xudoyorob, O. (2018). *4 - sinf Matematika darsligi - va boshq*. Toshkent.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 28.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Muhayyo Soliyeva

Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies,
Teacher

REGIONAL DIPLOMACY IN CENTRAL ASIA: EXPERIENCE OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The current political processes in the world are influenced by various trends. In most cases, these tendencies are out of the reach of close cooperation, compromise and political negotiation, and attempts are being made to address military conflicts in parts of the world. This requires regional diplomacy in every region and at any time. Central Asia is one of the strategically important regions of the world. The dramatic changes taking place in this region will have an impact on the world political life as well. Today, the interests of the leading nations in the region are intersecting and various non-traditional threats remain. In these circumstances, there is an urgent need to strengthen regional diplomacy among the Central Asian states and jointly address pressing issues. In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan through its political vigor and practical efforts has been able to create such a diplomatic atmosphere in the region. This article will present Uzbekistan's active diplomacy in Central Asia, its legal mechanisms and experience.*

Key words: regional diplomacy, paradiplomacy, constituent diplomacy, sub-state diplomacy, microdiplomacy, multilayered diplomacy, preventive diplomacy, the Strategy of Action, Central Asia, Tashkent conference.

Language: English

Citation: Soliyeva, M. (2019). Regional diplomacy in central Asia: experience of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 313-316.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-56> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.56>
Scopus ASJC: 2308.

Introduction

The concept of regional diplomacy is emerging as one of the most important instruments of international relations for cooperation in certain regions, reaching agreements, and jointly addressing urgent problems between countries in the context of escalating geopolitical influences. Naturally, small states, often located in geostrategic regions, closely associate their foreign policy with the region in which they are located. However, this is difficult to do individually, and calls for regional diplomacy.

LITERATURE VIEW

The theoretical basis of this research is the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the UN General Assembly resolution "Strengthen regional and international cooperation for peace, stability and sustainable development in Central Asia" and a speech is called "The consensus

of our people is the highest value given to our work" by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, several articles such as "Paradiplomacy as a Means of Expressing the Regional Identity of Subjects of the Federations" by Yu. Akimov and "Regional organizations in Central Asia: characteristics of interactions, efficiency dilemmas" by L.Maren, P.Sebasten are efficiently used in this research.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main method in this article is the content analysis of the materials presented in local and foreign documents. The researcher also investigated information on magazines and newspapers on the subject.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In addition to the term regional diplomacy in international relations, terms such as "paradiplomacy", "structural diplomacy", "interstate diplomacy", "sub-state diplomacy",

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

"microdiplomacy", "multilateral diplomacy" are also used. Although they have similar meaning, the terms "paradiplomacy" and "regional diplomacy" are relevant [1]. Paradiplomacy was introduced in the 80s of XX century by I.Dukhachek. It is precisely the theoretical views of this scholar that became the cornerstone of regional diplomacy. He noted that paradiplomacy is a means of establishing international relations between different countries in the region. However, it is worth noting that over time, different scholars have pointed out its distinctive features from contemporary regional diplomacy. Specifically, a similar description of paradigm diplomacy is given by Professor Y.Akimov, Professor of American Studies at St. Petersburg State University: "Paradiplomacy is an international manifestation of subnational units that form formal and informal, permanent and temporary relations with foreign actors based on various strategies of action" [2]. The main premise of this definition is that paradiplomacy can be understood as the participation of state (local, regional) bodies in international relations. In this respect, regional diplomacy is the direct foreign policy instrument of the states in the region, while paradiplomacy is the participation of the subordinate structures in foreign affairs. In covering regional diplomacy as an example of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to study the geographical location, legal, organizational and diplomatic mechanisms of foreign policy.

Central Asia, which is characterized by its strategic role and importance in the world, is undergoing tremendous political changes. Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia, the country's diplomacy plays a crucial role in the region. In particular, as a political will of the new leadership of Uzbekistan, the practical aspects of regional diplomacy are developing in the region. It is advisable to consider this diplomacy on the following criteria:

Legal bases of regional diplomacy

The first legal basis of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the Constitution of the country. According to Article 17 of the Constitution, The Republic of Uzbekistan shall have full rights in international relations. Its foreign policy shall be based on the principles of sovereign equality of the states, non-use of force or threat of its use, inviolability of frontiers, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and other universally recognized norms of international law. The Republic may form alliances, join or withdraw from unions and other inter-state organizations proceeding from the ultimate interests of the state and the people, their well-being and security [3]. This article fully complies with the diplomatic principles of international law. One of the legal documents defining foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Law "The Concept of Foreign Policy Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (September 12, 2012). The

law states that the priority of foreign policy of Uzbekistan is the Central Asian region and the vital interests of the country are inseparably linked with this region. The Concept also includes political consultations as a political and diplomatic instrument for foreign policy of Uzbekistan, joint search for discussion and resolution of pressing issues, exchange of views and coordination of positions on regional and international issues of mutual interest, preventive diplomacy and preventive measures, developing forms and methods, foreign policy initiatives aimed at ensuring the national interests of Uzbekistan, security and stability in the region iqish and other devices are listed [4]. Indeed, these tools play an important role in active diplomacy in the region, but as a result of some internal and external political processes and influences in Central Asia, there has been a number of difficulties in implementing such tools. In addition, another important document that reflects some of the main principles and priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy at present is the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The fifth priority of this strategy is to ensure security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and to create an environment of security, stability and neighborliness in Uzbekistan's foreign policy in a well thought out, mutually beneficial and practical manner [5-6]. In our opinion, radical changes in Central Asia through Uzbek diplomacy require the necessary changes and amendments to the Concept of Foreign Policy Activity, or the development of new legal documents on specific areas and mechanisms of foreign policy.

Regional diplomacy practice in Uzbekistan

The role of President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in addressing the problems that have arisen with all Central Asian states through political consultations and encouraging the countries of the region to actively engage in dialogue and cooperation. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed a speech at the General Debate of 72nd Session of UN General Assembly and said, "Today, Uzbekistan considers the region of Central Asia to be as the main priority of its foreign policy. And this is a conscious choice. Being in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is keenly interested in the region to become a zone of stability, sustainable development and good-neighborliness. A peaceful and economically prosperous Central Asia is our most important goal and key task".

Uzbekistan is determined to engage in dialogue, constructive interaction and strengthening the good-neighborliness. We stand ready for reasonable compromises with the countries of Central Asia on all issues without exception" [7]. Today relations between Central Asian countries are developing dynamically. A new geopolitical environment is emerging in Central Asia. The growing number of problems between Central Asian countries are directly

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

related to Uzbekistan's role in this area. In this sense, a number of practical and enormous work has been done not only at bilateral but also regional and international levels. In particular, the meeting of the presidents of states of Central Asia, Samarkand Conference on "Central Asia: One Past and a Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Mutual Prosperity", Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan which is called that "Peace process, security cooperation and regional connectivity", Tashkent International Conference: "Central Asia in the System of International Transport Corridors: Strategic Perspectives and Unrealized Opportunities", International Conference "Interconnectedness in Central Asia: challenges and new opportunities" and other regional cooperation mechanisms give a plenty of great chances in political, economic, trade, transport and communication, cultural and humanitarian spheres, the issues of security and stability in a more efficient opportunities.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed a speech in the Samarkand Conference on "Central Asia: One Past and a Common Future, Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Mutual Prosperity", currently linked the interests of powerful states in Central Asia to the foci of instability and confrontation, with a particular emphasis on the impact that the region in which it is facing all the negative processes taking place in the near and far abroad, what power will prevail here - whether it is conflict or confrontation or cooperation and development? To do this, the President set up a Regional Economic Forum and the Central Asian Regional Business Forum for the development of trade and economic relations, the more effective use of transport and logistics potential, and the adherence to the principle of "integrated security" in ensuring security and stability in Central Asia. comprehensive support for Afghanistan's involvement in regional economic processes, including the process of delimitation and demarcation of state borders, complete the region's water resources effectively, taking into account the interests of all countries in the region, as well as cultural and humanitarian cooperation, especially in Central Asia "people diplomacy" as the most important tool for development of attention [8]. The practical implementation of these initiatives is gradually being implemented. The head of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia N.German said at a press conference at the Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan that exactly the initiative of Uzbekistan

had diminished in scale, and the UN was ready to make every possible contribution to the process [9]. In addition, on June 22, 2018 at the UN General Assembly, the resolution was "Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region"[10] was adopted. The draft document, developed by Uzbekistan jointly with the Central Asian states, was unanimously supported by all UN member states. This resolution is a practical result of an initiative proposed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in New York in September 2017. The Secretary General of the SCO, V. Norov, commented on the importance of the document: "The document states that the UN General Assembly will support efforts and initiatives by the countries of the region to strengthen stability and economic cooperation in Central Asia. The common position of the five Central Asian countries on major regional issues is determined. In particular, the importance of expanding regional cooperation in such areas as strengthening security in Central Asia, rational use of water and energy, addressing environmental issues, and developing transport and transit systems are mentioned. Today, there are all the necessary conditions for a stable and effective cooperation in Central Asia. There is great potential for further development of high-tech industries, improvement of the agro-industrial sector and tourism, attraction of large foreign investments in the real sector of the economy. It should be noted that for the past one or two years, the trade turnover between the countries of Central Asia increased by 20-30%. In some neighboring countries, the rate has increased to 70%." [11-12].

In conclusion, the Republic of Uzbekistan is a key to regional diplomacy in Central Asia. The diplomatic mission of Uzbekistan in this direction is effectively accomplished. There is a growing interest in the Central Asian region. This, in turn, requires the development of a regional diplomacy strategy. Therefore, in our view, it is expedient to elaborate and adopt "the Declaration on Strategic Fundamentals of Regional Diplomacy" in Central Asia. This declaration is based on the norms of international law, the UN special resolution on Central Asia and the agreements on cooperation between the countries of Central Asia. At the same time, the adoption of this Declaration can help to resolve complex issues through diplomatic means and tools, and to foster the development of mutual trust.

References:

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

1. Akimov, Y. G. (2016). Paradiplomatiya kak sredstvo vyrazheniya regional'noy identichnosti sub"yektov federatsiy. Upravlencheskoye konsul'tirovaniye. Paradiplomacy as a Means of Expressing the Regional Identity of Subjects of the Federations. *Management Consulting. (In Russian) № 2*, p. 26.
2. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <http://uza.uz/oz/society/bmt-rezolyutsiyasi-zbek-diplomatiyasining-tarixiy-yutu-i-18-07-2018>
3. (n.d.). BMT rezolyutsiyasi – uzbek diplomatiyasining tarixiy yutughi. [The UN resolution is a historic achievement of Uzbek diplomacy. (In Uzbek)]
4. German, N. (2018). Mintaqada hal etilishi lozim bolgan qaltis masalalar kolami kamaymoqda // Xalq sozi 2018 yil 29 mart, *The range of challenges that need to be addressed in the region is decreasing. Public speech March 61, 2018, № 61 (7019)*.
5. Mirziyoyev, S. M. (2018). *Khalqimizning roziligi bizning faoliyatimizga berilgan eng oliy bahodir*. Tashkent: Uzbekiston NMIU.
6. Mirziyoyev, S. M. (2018). *Our people's consent is the highest genius to our work*. (In Uzb). (pp.264-274). Tashkent: Uzbekistan.
7. (2018). Paradiplomacy and political geography: The geopolitics of substate regional diplomacy - Jackson – (2018) - *Geography Compass* - Wiley Online Library. Retrieved 2019, from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/gec3.12357>
8. (2018). Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 June 2018, Distr.: General 25 June 2018. A/RES/72/283.
9. (n.d.). *Uzbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan*. Retrieved 2019, from <http://constitution.uz/uz/clause/index>
10. (2017). Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoevning Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining 72 sessiyasidagi nutqi (Nyu York, 2017 yil 19 sentyabr) [Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev at the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, September 19, 2017) // Public Speech, September 189, No. 189 (6883)] // Xalq sozi 2017 yil 20 sentyabr, № 189 (6883).
11. (2017). Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Uzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish buyicha Harakatlar strategiyasi togrisidagi Farmoni. Tashkent: “Adolat”
12. (2017). Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (p.27). Tashkent: “Adolat”.
13. (2012). Uzbekiston Respublikasining Tashqi siyosiy faoliyati Kontseptsiyasi. Uzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlis palatalarining Akhborotnomasi 9/1 (1437) son, 239-modda, (2012). [The Concept of Foreign Policy Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 9/1 (1437), Article 239*. (In Uzbek)] – pp. 12-16

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 28.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Dilfuza Akhmedova

the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies

DSc, Lecturer

dilakhmedova@mail.ru

FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF PARTS OF PERSIAN LANGUAGE SPEECH IN NEWSPAPER TEXTS

Abstract: Currently, one of the actively developing directions in linguistics is language learning in a functional-stylistic aspect. Special attention is paid to the study of the use of language units in different functional styles.

Publicist texts are studied according to the functional approach to linguistic analysis of newspaper texts, investigated based on semantics and form of language units, their function in text formation. In the implementation of this function, the semantics and form of the language unit are transformed into a means of generating newspaper text. Although the analysis of the application of parts of speech and their semantic groups within functional styles is particularly important in Iranistics, there are no studies on this subject. The study of the newspaper-publicist style of Persian is the most important direction of modern Iranistics.

Key words: stylistics, newspaper style, qualitative adjectives, relative adjectives, verbs, text, thematic group, verbs of speech, informative, functional features of verbs.

Language: Russian

Citation: Akhmedova, D. (2019). Functional and stylistic features of parts of Persian language speech in newspaper texts. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 317-331.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-57> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.57>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЧАСТЕЙ РЕЧИ ПЕРСИДСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ГАЗЕТНЫХ ТЕКСТАХ

Аннотация: Язык - одно из сложнейших явлений человеческого общества. Определенные языковые средства и стили, которые мы постоянно используем в общении, образуют систему. В связи с непрерывным развитием языка, изменение целей и задач различных функциональных стилей, стилистическое невообразимое разделение речи как инвариантной догмы. Поэтому теоретически не существует общепризнанных критериев стилистической дифференциации стиля. Однако деление на функциональные стили речи представляло собой не только законное, но и необходимое, если оно сделано с учетом динамики процессов, происходящих в естественном языке и обществе. Предметом исследований является газетно-публицистический стиль речи.

Газетно-публицистический стиль имеет специфические особенности и основная задача материалов этого стиля - донести определённую информацию до определённых позиций; Таким образом достигается желаемый эффект для читателя или слушателя. Содержание газеты и информационных сообщений отличается тем, что здесь речь идет о событиях, доступных для широкого понимания слоев неспециалистов, прямо или косвенно связанных с их жизнью и интересами.

Ключевые слова: стилистика, газетно-публицистический стиль, части речи, глагол, текст, тематическая группа, глаголы речи, информативность, функциональные особенности частей речи.

Введение.

В настоящее время одним из активно развивающимся направлением в мировой

лингвистике является изучение языка в функционально-стилистическом аспекте.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Особое внимание уделяется исследованию использования языковых единиц в различных функциональных стилях.

В мировой лингвистике публицистические тексты изучаются согласно функциональному подходу к лингвистическому анализу газетных текстов, исследуются, исходя из семантики и формы языковых единиц, их функции в формировании текста. В реализации этой функции семантика и форма языковой единицы превращаются в средство, порождающие газетный текст. Несмотря на то, что и в иранистике особую важность обретает анализ применения частей речи и их семантических групп в рамках функциональных стилей, но тем не менее отсутствуют монографические исследования на данную тему. Исследование газетно-публицистического стиля персидского языка является важнейшим направлением современной иранистики.

Степень изученности темы.

В настоящее время возрастает интерес к исследованию языка средств массовой информации, в частности, языка газеты. В узбекском языкознании отмечаются работы С.Мухамедова [1], А.Бобоевой [2], Д.Тешабоевой [3], К.Юсупова [4], А.Абдусаидова [5], И.Тошалиева [6], И.Азимовой [7], Ш.Абдураимовой [8], Б.Йулдошева [9], Я.Маматовой [10], Н.Кодирова [11], в русском языкознании существуют работы Г.Я.Солганика [12], А.Н.Васильевой [13], С.Виноградова [14], М.Володиной [15], В.Г.Костомарова [16], О.Александровой [17], Н.Клушиной [18], М.Н.Кожинной [19], Е.Кубряковой [20], И.Кобозовой [21], И.П.Лисаковой [22], А.Леонтьева [23], В.Конькова [24], К.Билинского [25], Е.Какориной [26].

В иранистике первыми изысканиями по языку прессы Ирана являются исследования английского ученого Э.Брауна. В книге «История печати и литературы Ирана эпохи Машруты» [27] автором приведены подробные сведения о журналистике той эпохи, иранских газетах, изданных в Индии.

Изучению языка прессы Ирана посвящены научные работы Носириддина Парвина, в которых получили освещение история и характерные иранской журналистике особенности [28]. История иранской прессы описана и в работах иранских ученых Джафари Хонако, Масьюда Барзина [29].

Специфические особенности иранской газеты отражены в научных статьях Мухаммада Ризо Исфандияри [30], Захро Абзори [31], Рабобе Мустахги [32], Фарзоне Худобанде [33], Алирезе Бунёди [34] и др.

Следует отметить и значимость исследований таджикских иранистов Муллоева Шарифа [35], Р.Мехди [36], русских иранистов А.Аббасогли [37], имеющих отношение к теме данного диссертационного исследования.

А.Сухоруковым проведено исследование по использованию в иранских газетах эквивалентов европеизмов и американизмов на примере иранской прессы [38].

О важности дискурса персидского языка отмечается в научной статье Е.Гладковой «Некоторые аспекты общественно-политической лексики современного персидского языка (на материале выступлений М.Ахмадинежада в ООН)». В частности, автором сделаны выводы, что речи М.Ахмадинежада, произнесённые на мировых аренах, «логически сформированы и обоснованы», что увеличивает интерес к изучению политического дискурса [39].

Изучению проблем по данной теме исследования в других языках, к примеру, в таджикском языке, проделаны ряд работ: в кандидатской диссертации Х.Сафарова [40] освещаются лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности заголовков таджикских газет, в кандидатской работе М.Музофиршоева на примере анализа языка периодической печати исследуется словообразование неологизмов в таджикском языке [41].

В перечисленных выше исследованиях лексических особенностей языка средств массовой информации Ирана, освещены определенные аспекты иранской периодической печати, однако не изучены вкрапления из различных стилей в газетных текстах, не определена роль использованных в них языковых единиц в передаче эмоционально-экспрессивных значений; недостаточно освещены вопросы применения грамматических форм в текстах персидских газет, реализующих множество стилистических значений; не исследованы такие стилистические аспекты газетных текстов, как новизна, актуальность и сжатость информации; не проанализированы специфические особенности газетных текстов на персидском языке; функционально-стилистические особенности частей речи в иранских газетных текстах не были объектом монографических исследований.

В результате проведенных в мире научных исследований, посвященных своеобразным особенностям языка прессы Ирана и сравнительному анализу текстов персидских газет и англоязычных текстов, получен ряд научных результатов, в частности, следующие: установлены риторические особенности газетных текстов на персидском языке (Бакинский институт востоковедения), доказано, что основная часть статей, изданных большими тиражами в Иране,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

посвящена религиозной тематике (دانشگاه تهران), выявлены социальные факторы, влияющие на формирование газетных текстов Ирана (English and Foreign languages University), уточнены лингвистические факторы, формирующие заголовки спортивных газет Ирана (Институт стран Азии и Африки при Московском государственном университете имени М.В.Ломоносова), доказана продуктивность в газетных текстах Ирана неологизмов, заимствованных из арабского языка (دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی), информирование признано основной функцией газеты (Delhi University), проведен сравнительный анализ английских и персидских газет, доказано, что в текстах на обоих языках продуктивны метонимия и метафора (Cambridge University), благодаря проведенному сравнительному анализу английских и персидских текстов на спортивную тематику кроме лингвистических различий выявлены также культурологические особенности (Mississippi University).

В современном мировом языкознании проводятся научные исследования по приоритетным направлениям газетно-публицистического стиля, а именно, освещение газетных дискурсов, установление роли социально-политических факторов в формировании газетных текстов, составление словаря политических терминов в газетных текстах, установление лингвистических и социальных факторов языка средств массовой информации.

Изменение в мире социально-политической ситуации, в свою очередь, усиливает потребность общества в новаторстве. В последнее время с увеличением в жизни значения средств массовой информации, усиливается необходимость в их глубоком изучении. Газетный язык состоит из единиц текста, единицы которых, в свою очередь, являются объектом изучения стилистики.

В настоящее время в иранистике наблюдается большое количество исследований по стилистике [42,43,44], изучение и анализ которых доказывает, что произведения по стилистике, созданные в период до конца XX века, в основном, посвящены литературной стилистике, а именно, стилистике литературных жанров. В конце XX века – начале XXI вв. в иранистике наблюдается новый подход к вопросам стилистики.

В персидском языке «стиль» выражается терминами گونه کاربردى, گویه, سیاق, سبک. В иранистике, несмотря на различие в стилиевой классификации, в особенности, в значении термина «стиль» имеется и общее, а именно, в ходе анализа установлено наличие между ними общего один и тот же стиль в различных работах называется по-разному, или же можно встретить

классификации, где один и тот же стиль относится к нескольким группам. При разграничении стилей за основу берутся взаимоотношения говорящего и слушающего, их социальная дифференциация, размещение во времени и пространстве.

Публицистический стиль используется в политике и некоторых социальных отраслях, он выполняет функцию оказания информативного и экспрессивного воздействия [45, p.48]. Исходя из того, что в персидском языке публицистический стиль охватывает элементы официального, научного, художественного и устного стилей, его можно включить в ряд самых открытых стилей в системе функциональных стилей.

В публицистическом стиле особое место занимает газетный язык, т.к. газета и публицистика тесно связаны между собой. Каждая публицистическая статья в газете может выражать своеобразные общественные проблемы или же художественно передать различные преобразования в обществе [46, p.20].

В настоящее время в Иране наблюдается особый интерес к газетному языку, о чем свидетельствует ряд исследований, проведенных в данной области [47, 48, 49, 50]. В процессе изучения исследований выявлено, что в газетном языке наблюдается стремление к сжатости, избеганию терминов, правильному подбору стиля изложения и сохранению чистоты персидского языка. Наряду с этим, ученые констатируют важность газеты в воспитании молодежи. В результате анализов установлено, что в персидских газетах основное внимание уделяется передаче точной информации, чистоте языка, воспитательной функции.

Газетные жанры делятся на информационные, аналитические и художественно-публицистические [45, p.266]. Анализ работ по персидскому языкознанию показал, что в нем отсутствует классификация газетных жанров и в ней разграничиваются лишь разновидности газетных текстов. К примеру, Ахмад Гилони в качестве разновидностей текстов иранских газет приводят سرمقاله «передовая статья», گزارش خبری یا رپارتاژ «информация», بخشهای فرعی «репортаж», مصاحبه «интервью», «дополнительные рубрики» (здравоохранение, экология, семья, наука, книга, выставка, фильм и др.) [51]. Хасан Зулфикори утверждает, что иранская периодика состоит из 4 моделей – خبر заметка, گزارش, رپورتاژ, مصاحبه, مقاله «статья» [52].

Тематика иранских газет охватывает рубрики: социально-политические новости, местные новости, Иран и культура, новости в мире, спорт и другие. В целом, тематику рубрик газет Ирана можно разделить на пять групп, а именно: социально-политическая тематика, экономика, спорт, культура и литература. В

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

исследовании в процессе освещения функционально-стилистических особенностей частей речи мы обратились к социально-политической, экономической и спортивной рубрикам. Свообразные особенности газетных текстов в частях речи, в основном, отражены в приведенных выше трех рубриках.

Разнообразие в газетных текстах помимо основных еще и дополнительных значений слов, приводит к функциональному разграничению существительных и прилагательных. В текстах иранских газет наблюдаются случаи использования слов в коннотативном значении, что проявляется в различных контекстах. К примеру, истинное значение слова «جبهه» фронт – «поле сражения», вместе с тем, оно имеет значение *территория, где одновременно осуществляются различные деятельности, союз социальных сил, направленных на реализацию определенных целей*. Данная лексическая единица в газетных текстах, наряду с выражением значения военного термина, используется также в политическом значении. А какое именно значение реализовано, можно определить с помощью контекста.

طب یکی از جبهه ها، که مهمات دائما فاقد آن هستند، و سربازان به مرگ می ایستند و این تهاجم را محدود می کنند [Э.24373:6]

Медицина – один из фронтов, где всегда не хватает оружия, а солдаты борются со смертью, отражают атаку. В приведенном примере слово *جبهه фронт* использовано в истинном значении, однако в предложении врачи уподоблены солдатам, а лекарства – оружию, в силу чего фронт обретает переносное значение.

В газетных текстах расширение семантики слова *جبهه* является результатом контекстуального дополнения: взаимоотношения политики и коммерции имплицитно в качестве враждебного отношения, связанного с военными действиями, оцениваются негативно. Такой же имплицит отражается в нижеследующем контексте как отрицательная экспрессия с помощью нейтрального слова *ارتش армия*.

ارتش مقامات، مانند یک ارگانسیم انگلی، هر ساله رشد می کند [С.Р.3912:11]

Армия должностных лиц пополняется из года в год словно организм паразитов.

ارتش армия – 1. *Совокупность вооруженных сил государства*; 2. Имеет значение *часть вооруженных сил во фронте*, а в переносном значении обозначает *множество людей, занимающихся общей деятельностью*. Если сравнить слово *ارتش армия*, употребленное в выше приведенном примере, с предложением, *در ارتش، در مانورهای مالی در حال آمدن است* *В армии ожидаются финансовые манёвры*, выясняется, что оно обозначает значение «множество» и «живущие за счет других», которое усилено с помощью

контекста. Семантико-стилистические значения проанализированных существительных проявляются и в других стилях, однако следует особо отметить возможности газетных текстов, где указанные значения значительно расширены.

В газетных текстах из ономастических единиц наиболее часто встречаются антропонимы и топонимы и в качестве основных факторов антропонимов, встречающихся в газетных текстах, можно привести следующие: физические, психологические, биологические, духовные, интеллектуальные данные личности, его социальная, национальная принадлежность. Антропонимы используются не только как комментаторы тех или иных событий или авторы той или иной речи, но и для воздействия на читателя, привлечения его внимания. При этом в основном используются имена известных людей. К примеру, в иранских газетных текстах имена Саддам Хусейн, Трамп (в источниках, исследованных нами – Борак Обама), премьер-министра Израиля и короля Саудовской Аравии используются с отрицательными оттенками. В статьях, где использованы их имена, имеют патриотический дух, а эти антропонимы в определенной степени выполняют функцию воздействия на читателей, пропаганды и агитации национальной идеи. Использование в газетных текстах антропонимов, обозначающих имена руководителей государств, министров, руководителей организаций, депутатов, спортсменов, писателей, обычных людей является ещё одной особенностью газетного публицистического стиля.

Географические онимы обретают информационный характер благодаря номинации происходящих событий. Семантическая активность топонимов обуславливают эмоциональное воздействие газетного публицистического стиля [53, p.80]. К тому же, названия стран используются для того, чтобы напомнить историческую судьбу определенных государств. В результате названия некоторых стран обретают символический характер, к примеру, если названия африканских стран, в основном, обозначают символ бедности, названия арабских стран символизируют богатство, роскошь.

هر گونه محاسبات مربوط به نسخه چیلی، اگر چه هیچ کس در مورد آن با صدای بلند صحبت نمی کند، به نظر می رسد ساده لوح و بی سواد است. تلاش برای تبدیل شدن به چیلی، آنها نیچر یه شدند: [Ж.Э. 10294:10]

Несмотря на то, что никто не заявил об этом громко, версия Чили вышла обывденной и неграмотной. Стремясь стать Чили, они превратились в Нигерию: та же коррупция, та же нефть. В этом примере *Чили* изображается как страна, которая в условиях строгого режима сумела организовать хозяйственную деятельность

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

и, таким образом, достигла экономического роста, а с помощью названия *Нигерия* образно изображается страна, которая несмотря на наличие подземных ископаемых, не сумела достигнуть экономической стабильности из-за алчности должностных лиц.

Следует отметить, что в газетных текстах часто встречаются традиционные метонимические переносы по модели «название столицы – название страны». Своеобразной особенностью политических текстов является то, что в них имена собственные, обозначающие названия столиц, используются для выражения тех стран. Например,

الصباغ با اشاره به اینکه تهران بغداد را از دست اشغال داعش نجات داد، گفت... [C.P.14:7]

В предложении *Алсабог* намекнул, что *Тегеран спас Багдад от ИГИЛА* *تهران تهرآن* и *Багдад* обозначают не названия столиц, они символизируют государство *Иран* и *Ирак*.

В категории числа у существительных не наблюдается функциональное разграничение. Аффиксы множественного числа *آن* и *ها* используются во всех стилях. Следует особо отметить, несмотря на то, что аффикс множественного числа *آن* грамматически может заменяться аффиксом множественного числа *ها*, в газетных текстах это почти не наблюдается. Это можно обосновать тем, что в газетных текстах проявляются признаки высокого стиля. А это говорит о том, что в аффиксе множественного числа *آن* оттенок официальности сильнее, чем в аффиксе *ها*. Одна из своеобразных стилистических особенностей газетных текстов – широкое использование арабских аффиксов множественного числа и разбитого множественного числа.

«Иранская пресса, средства современных информационных средств насыщены заимствованиями» [54, p.17]. Несмотря на то, что в настоящее время ведется языковая политика, направленная на чистку языка от заимствований, можно отметить пополнение лексики современной иранской газеты заимствованиями из западных языков. Это обусловлено большими изменениями в социальной, политической и культурной сферах. Анализируя использование в газетных текстах заимствований из западных языков, установлено, что они в основном, используются как дублиеты персидских слов. Иранские лингвисты не приветствуют процесс проникновения в современный иранский язык заимствований в сферах науки, коммерции, политики и экономики через газетные тексты. Однако, на наш взгляд, в процессе ознакомления читателей с различными событиями в обществе авторы не имеют возможности в кратчайшие сроки найти дублиеты иностранным словам и конкретно передать информацию.

Информация, передаваемая в газетах, выделяется своей компрессией. А компрессия свойственна аббревиатурам. «Аббревиационный способ словообразования считается сравнительно новым явлением языка, проникшим в иранское языкознание во второй половине XX века. Сначала в иранской прессе появились заимствованные аббревиатуры на латинской письменности, с течением времени появились и чисто персидские инициальные аббревиатуры» [55, p.77]. В процессе анализа газетных текстов на персидском языке установлено, что аббревиатуры, в основном, используются в статьях по экономике и политике, в большинстве случаев, употребляются сокращенные названия международных организаций. Аббревиатуры считаются основными средствами газетных текстов. Сфера их использования, информативная функция, особенности точности и сжатости дают возможность рассматривать их как лексические средства, свойственные публицистическому стилю.

В газетных текстах прилагательные особо важны в стилистическом плане. Как известно, в периодической печати журналисты в процессе подготовки статей пытаются создать свой стиль и при этом используют прилагательные собственного стиля. Когда определенные события насыщены эмоционально окрашенными средствами, это еще больше повышает интерес. При образной передаче каких-либо сведений автор обязательно использует прилагательные.

Стилистические возможности коренных и производных прилагательных не всегда одинаковы в газетных текстах. В газетных текстах чаще используются производные прилагательные в отличие от коренных. Это можно объяснить интенсивным развитием современной жизни, появлением новых слов и понятий, потребностью в новых средствах их выражения и уточнения. Ещё одна особенность реализации прилагательных в газетных текстах – редкое использование прилагательных, свойственных художественному или разговорному стилю или их отсутствие. Например, прилагательные, выражающие характер людей: *شوخ* *веселый*, *مهربان* *добрый*, *خوشگل* *красивый*, *فشنگ* *красивый*, *زیبا* *красивый*, выражающие вкус *شور* *кислый*, *خوشمزه* *вкусный*, *شیرین* *сладкий*, выражающие физические признаки людей *پیر* *старый*, *لاغر* *худой* почти не встречаются в газетных текстах.

В силу того, что в денотативных и коннотативных значениях прилагательных существует оценочный компонент они воплощают в себе аспекты выражения признака и оценки. Оценка, эмоция, экспрессия как равноправные компоненты коннотации в основном широко распространены в семантической структуре многозначных слов,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

они, в основном, выражают переносное значение. Сложность и своеобразие в структуре лексических значений прилагательных проявляется в их многозначности. В осмыслении значений многозначных слов важно влияние существительных.

سالم - *здоровый, полезный, чистый, нормальный, правильный*. В газетных текстах слово سالم в значении физиологического признака не очень активно, в основном, это слово используется в переносном значении. В газетных текстах оно активно в словосочетаниях سالم رقابت *здоровая конкуренция*, سالم انتخابات *справедливые выборы*, سالم آب *чистая вода*, سالم هواي *чистый воздух*, سالم غذاي *полезная пища*. Наряду с этим, в газетных текстах также встречаются антонимы прилагательного سالم-ناسالم *нездоровый*.

بانک مرکزی همیشه این انتقاد را به بانکها وارد کرده که روال بانکها در رقابت ناسالم با یکدیگر باعث شده است هم در حوزه کارمزد و وضعیت نابسامانی بوجود آید و هم شرایط مالی خود بانکها رو به [C.P.3898:10] نابسامانی برود

Центральный банк всегда критиковал то, что стремление банков к нездоровой конкуренции приводит к беспорядку в сферах платежа и сбое финансового состояния банков.

گرم – обозначает значения *теплый, горячий, интересный, бурливый, дружеский*. своеобразие использования этого прилагательного в газетных текстах проявляется в том, что оно широко используется для выражения дружеских отношений между двумя странами. Использование словосочетаний с участием этих прилагательных, в основном, в статьях, где освещаются международные отношения Ирана с другими иностранными странами, визит руководителей зарубежных стран, что приводит к образованию определенных клише.

قدرتهای سلطه گر، مخالف روابط گرم ایران با افریقا [C.P.22:6] هستند

Господствующие силы против теплых отношений Ирана со странами Африки.

В последнее время в газетной лексике наблюдается широкое использование прилагательных с политическим значением. С учетом того, что газетный язык имеет особенность выражения оперативного отношения к происходящим событиям, в них можно отметить некую трансформацию семантики отдельных оттенков. Они связаны с политикой, экономикой, бизнесом, средствами массовой информации. Цвет реализуется как символический фон, образующий определенное эмоциональное настроение. В силу этого, политические партии используют цвета как эмоционально воздействующий символ и различающий их признак. Цветовая символика выражает современную цветовую политику. Например, в результате политических кризисов на Украине, Грузии, Киргизии цвета *темно желтый, розовый,*

бархатный обретают политическое значение. В последнее время эти цвета используются в связи с новыми коннотациями. Цветные революции популярны как выражение демонстраций массового недовольства.

В газетных текстах используются единицы спортивной терминологии. Как известно, желтая карточка в отдельных видах спорта употребляется как предупреждение. В приведенном ниже примере с помощью желтой карточки имеется в виду предупреждение депутата.

پاسخهای فانی در آن جلسه کارساز نبود و در نهایت با ۱۱۴ [Ж.Э.10278:12] رای مخالف، کارت زردی گرفت

Ответы Фани не помогли на заседании, 114 отрицательными голосами он получил желтую карточку.

Красный цвет, в основном, используется в политической целях и в целях пропаганды. Это не только цвет, побуждающий человека к незыблемости, свершению каких-либо действий, он также предупреждает об определенной опасности. Установлено, что зеленый цвет активно применяется в контекстах, связанных с природой и экологией. В сфере прилагательных, обозначающих цвет, следует обратить внимание на определенную сторону. Степень чистоты воздуха определяется определенными цветами. В персидском языке существуют определенные цвета, выражающие эту степень. Этот показатель значительно активен при определении чистоты воздуха города Тегерана, эти показатели находят своего отражения и в газетных текстах.

Язык средств массовой информации предоставляют широкому слою населения язык, в котором отражаются преобразования, изменения в обществе. Происходящие преобразования обуславливают потребность языка в новых словах. С этой точки зрения, прилагательные, образованные с помощью существующих методов словообразования широко используются в газетных текстах. Можно отметить наличие стилистических разграничений в грамматических формах, в частности, словообразовательных аффиксах. Основная часть словообразовательных аффиксов прилагательных являются общеупотребительными единицами, которые активны в разговорной речи, аффиксы и полуаффиксы مند، انه، دار، شناس، ناک، پذیر، ناک، شناس، دار، انه، مند относительно активны в публицистическом стиле.

همچنین در بحث ورود سرمایه گذران قدرتمند داخلی و خارجی هم انتقال دانش و فناوری و هم در ایجاد بازارهای بین المللی موثر بود [Ж.Э.10280:10]

Наряду с этим, могущественные внутренние и внешние инвесторы влияют на проникновение науки и технологий, возникновение международных рынков.

Активность в газетных текстах прилагательных, образованных с помощью отрицательного префикса غیر по сравнению с

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

другими префиксами, объясняется тем, что в частице **غیر** в составе этих слов имеется ограниченность, свойственная публицистическому стилю.

نماینده سازمان ملل در امور سوریه در نشستی غیر علنی در شورای امنیت، به شدت از کارشکنهای عربستان سعودی در [C.P.3913:6] روند مذاکرات سوریه انتقاد کرد

Представитель ООН по Сирии на закрытом заседании Совета Безопасности сильно раскритиковал Саудовскую Аравию в препятствовании переговорам по Сирии.

В персидском языке отрицательная частица **غیر** используется как синоним отрицательного аффикса **نا**. Однако в газетных текстах можно отметить продуктивность прилагательных с участием отрицательной частицы **غیر**. Это обстоятельство **غیر** обосновывает оттенок официальности в отрицательной частице. Это можно толковать как стилистические особенности частиц.

Случаи применения производных прилагательных с помощью отрицательной частицы **غیر** в антонимической паре демонстрируют своеобразные особенности газетных текстов.

در گزارش کمیته ویژه که برای استحضار رئیس جمهور تهیه شده، راهکارهای کوتاه و بلندمدت و دستورالعمل هایی را به منظور مسدود شدن همه منافذ شکل گیری پرداختهای غیر متعارف در همه [Ж.Э.10284:6] دستگاهاهی دولتی و غیر دولتی ارائه کرده است

В отчете специального комитета, подготовленного для Президента, предоставлены долгосрочные и краткосрочные стратегии, инструкции, направленные на устранение препятствий во всех государственных и негосударственных организациях в формировании официальных платежей.

Среди производных прилагательных самыми продуктивными являются прилагательные, образованные в результате присоединения **یای نسبت** *относительного йой*. Прилагательные в газетных текстах, образованные путем присоединения **یای نسبت** *относительного йой*, во-первых, дают основание полагать, что этот способ является самым продуктивным способом образования прилагательных. Во-вторых, эти прилагательные отражают роль, экономическую ситуацию Ирана в мировой политике, своеобразные особенности экономической ситуации, национального мышления. Это можно заметить на примере использования прилагательных **ای هسته ای** *ядерный*, **پساتهریمی** *свойственный послесанкционному периоду*.

Результат анализа собранного материала демонстрирует, что стилистические возможности личных местоимений значительно расширены по сравнению с другими видами местоимений. Как известно, статьи газетных страниц в основном относятся социально-политической теме, в их формировании наблюдаются попытки

соблюдения законов высокого или официального стиля. Если в текстах такого стиля опущены местоимения, это приводит к стилистической ошибке. Следовательно, в специфике сохранения газетного публицистического стиля особое место занимают личные местоимения.

В персидском языке существуют эквиваленты личных местоимений, выражающих уважение. Ю.Рубинчик, рассуждая об использовании таких форм, пишет что это расширяет стилистические возможности персидского языка, а причину их образования видит в социальном неравенстве в обществе. Такие эквиваленты личных местоимений свойственны различным стилям, они делятся на такие виды, как формы, выражающие уважение и пренебрежение [56, p.171]. Способность замещения такими единицами личных местоимений обосновано тем, что они имеют особенности выражения значения, свойственного местоимениям. При сравнении личных местоимений с их эквивалентами установлено, что личные местоимения выполняют стилистические нейтральные, а их эквиваленты – коннотативные значения [57, p.9-10].

Местоимение **من** *я* является одним из самых активных в газетных текстах. Синонимами этим местоимениям являются слова **بندہ**, **چاکر**, **حقیر**, **احقر**, **انجانب**, **اینجانب**. Если употребление этих слов вместо местоимения **من** выражает образность и экспрессию, использование местоимения **من** с точки зрения функциональности языка может выражать противоположное значение.

Публицистический стиль, в том числе и газетный стиль совмещают в себе элементы официального и литературного стилей, в силу чего форму **اینجانب** можно толковать как свойственную газетному языку. В процессе анализа газетных текстов установлено, что **اینجانب** в основном встречается в статьях на религиозную тематику, в речи религиозных деятелей. [Э.24366:3] **اینجانب** به جهان اسلام از خداوند متعال مسلت دارم

Я молюсь Аллаху от имени всего мусульманского мира...

Анализы показали, что личное местоимение **من** в газетных текстах не активно, оно в основном используется в прямой речи. При изучении в спортивной тематике частоты использования местоимения **من**, выявлено, что оно чаще применяется в интервью со спортсменами и тренерами. Обнаружено, что в интервью широко применяется местоимение **من** в процессе приведения ответов на вопросы.

Стилистические возможности местоимения **تو** *ты* идентичны местоимению **من**, оно передает оттенок утверждения личности, к которому направлена речь говорящего. Местоимение **تو** используется и вместо **من** имеет сильное художественное воздействие. Такое

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

использование применяется тогда, когда говорящий обращается к себе.

Местоимения *او* и *وی* *он* в персидском языке являются синонимами, их семантические возможности одинаковы. Однако стилистические возможности этих местоимений отличаются друг от друга. Местоимение *او* является универсальным, и употребляется во всех стилях. Но его употребление в основном свойственно устному и нормативному языкам. В газетных текстах часто вместо местоимения *او* используется местоимение *وی*. В персидских газетных текстах когда речь идет о руководителях, президенте, высокопоставленных лицах и духовных лицах, для усиления значения уважения используются формы *مقام معظم رهبری*, *مرجع تقلید معظم*, *این عالم بزرگ* и др.

منطقه شرقی شیعیانی دارد که از خیلی جهات محرومند و این عالم بزرگ تاکید داشت باید محرومیت از این منطقه برچیده شود [Ж.Э.10296:8]

На восточной части проживают шииты, лишенные всего, они утверждают, что давно пора поставить конец проблемам на этой территории.

Местоимение *ما* *мы* и форма *ماها* с аффиксом *ها* помимо значения множественного числа в 1-ом лице, выражает такие семантико-стилистические значения, как гордость, самоуверенность, заносчивость.

ما в газетных текстах является одним из активно употребляемых местоимений, оно встречается во всех газетных жанрах. В газетных текстах действительная функция местоимения *ما* замещается номинативной функцией. В таких случаях местоимение *ما* выражает значение собирательного местоимения.

Выражение количества более одного с помощью местоимения *شما* *вы* – грамматическое значение этого местоимения. В современном персидском языке это местоимение употребляется по отношению к старшим лицам. Поэтому когда есть потребность в выражении множественного числа используется форма *شماها*. В газетных текстах местоимение *شما* часто используется в процессе интервью лицом, задающим вопросы.

بفرمایید موضوع راه اندازی قطار شهری اصلا در برنامه کاری شما وجود دارد؟ [Ж.Э.24373:6]

Скажите, а в вашей программе предусмотрен вопрос налаживания маршрута внутригородских поездов?

Местоимение *شما* широко используется как обращение в речи государственных деятелей.

هر آنچه ما داریم از لطف حق است و تلاش شما [С.Р.3888:10]

Все, чего мы достигли, благодаря милости Бога и вашим стараниям.

Формы нейтрального местоимения *شما* – *شما* – *جناب عالی*, *سرکار عالی*, *سرکار*

текстах официального характера, что отражает их стилистические возможности.

از جناب عالی و هیئت مذاکره و شخص وزیر محترم و همه دست اندرکاران تشکر میکنم [Ж.Э.10277:13]

Выражаю искреннюю благодарность Вам и участникам переговоров, уважаемому министру и другим.

ایشان *они* – один из активно применяемых в газетных текстах местоимений. В персидском языке существует личное местоимение *ایشان*, выражающее множественное число 3-го лица. Отличие этого местоимения от местоимения *آنها* заключается в том, что он в основном выражает значение уважения, употребляется не по отношению к множественности, а по отношению к единственному числу. Это местоимение активно используется в газетных текстах.

ایشان با بیان این مطلب خاطرنشان ساختند... [Ж.Э.10274:6]

Они подчеркнули этот вопрос...

В персидском языке указательное местоимение *این* выражает предмет или явление близкое к говорящему, а местоимение *آن* – предмет, расположенный относительно далеко от говорящего. Указательные местоимения *این* и *آن* имеют также формы *چنان*, *چنین*, *همان*, *همین*, которые активно используются в газетных текстах, в местоимениях *چنان*, *چنین*, *همان*, *همین* утверждение сильнее по сравнению с местоимениями *این* и *آن*. *همین* *وضعیت* *برای نسبت سال 2012* *نیز وجود دارد* [Ж.Э.10276:14] *Подобная ситуация наблюдалась и в 2012 году.*

В персидских газетных текстах вопросительные местоимения применяются относительно реже других видов местоимений. Это объясняется тем, что информация, доносимая в газетных текстах, требует конкретности и точности. А в текстах с участием вопросительных местоимений в какой-то степени чувствуется неясность. Наблюдения показали, что в газетных текстах вопросительные местоимения в основном используются в таких изложениях, где автор сначала сам себе задаёт вопрос, и сам же отвечает на них.

Неактивность неопределенных местоимений объясняется тем, что газетно-публицистический стиль склонен к конкретности, а неопределенные местоимения препятствуют этому. Но несмотря на это, наблюдается использование неопределенных местоимений в газетных текстах. Стремление к точности, свойственное газетно-публицистическому стилю, не мешает их активному употреблению.

پس از این نیز آمریکا چند شرکت ایرانرا به لیست تحریمها اضافه کرد [С.Р.3916:11]

И после этого Америка включила несколько иранских компаний в санкционный список.

В последнее время многие ученые отмечают учащение применения в газетных текстах

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

числительных [58]. В публицистическом стиле стилистические особенности числительного неактивны, а функциональные особенности – наоборот, активны. В газетных текстах числительное выполняет свою первичную функцию, то есть донесение точной, объективной информации, а также экспрессивную функцию.

При анализе использования числительных в иранских газетах установлено, что это часть речи широко используется во всех рубриках, особенно в рубриках экономики и спорта. В спортивной журналистике числительные имеют своеобразную роль. Они выполняют особую стилистическую функцию в заметках с приведением количества очков, голов и секунд. В заметке о новом мировом рекорде числительные доминируют, тогда как в интервью или очерках они уходят на второй план.

В иранских газетах числительное выражается как с помощью числительного, так и с помощью слов. Кроме того, мы можем стать свидетелями того, что встречаются смешанные случаи.

هر یک در صد رشد اقتصادی، نیازمند یک تریلیون ریال [Ж.Э.10294:10] [۱۰۰ هزار میلیارد تومان] سرمایه گذاری است

Для каждого процента экономического роста необходим один триллион риалов (сто тысяч миллиардов туманов). Они чаще используются для передачи огромных количеств. Этот метод выражения облегчает восприятия информации.

Показатель времени является неотъемлемой частью современной жизни. В иранских газетных текстах особое внимание уделяется хронометражу, ибо их основная часть состоит из заметок и новостей. В тематической группе «Время» для измерения времени используются *ماه، هفته، روز، час، دقیقه* (минута, час, день, неделя, месяц, год), однако их употребление значительно ограничено.

Словосочетания, обозначающие года, где слово «год» *سال* присоединяется к числительному, активны почти во всех рубриках газеты. Например, в политических рубриках они служат для передачи времени политических переговоров или встреч, времени политических процессов или политических договорённостей. В спортивных страницах числительные выражают время проведенных спортивных соревнований. В экономической рубрике служит обозначению времени, когда состоялась определенная конференция или экономический процесс. Как известно, в Иране используется мусульманское летосчисление. В газетных текстах, в статьях, где освещаются события внутренней жизни страны, используется мусульманское летосчисление, а в освещении событий на международной арене применяется христианское летосчисление. В большинстве случаев, где применяется мусульманское летосчисление, год приводится не полностью, а сокращенно. Это также является

одной из характерных особенностей выражения числительных в газетных текстах.

وزیر تعاون، کار و رفاه اجتماعی گفت: افزایش دستمزد کارگران در سال ۹۵ بیش از نرخ تورم خواهد بود [C.P.3911:4]

Министр труда и социального обеспечения сказал, что в девяносто девятом году повышение заработной платы рабочих будет выше уровня инфляции.

Использование словосочетаний тематической группы «Время» в газетных текстах служит выражению её информативной функции. Словосочетания с передачей времени в газетных текстах в большинстве случаев выражают не далекое прошлое, а недавнее прошлое.

Несмотря на то, что выражение времени является одной из основных особенностей ежедневной газеты, не менее важным является и выражение суммы денег. Это можно объяснить стремительным развитием современной экономики. Для выражения денежной суммы в газетных текстах числительное присоединяется к нумеративам, счетным словам. Измерение различных сфер жизни с помощью денег в какой-то степени отражает особенности «экономической психологии». Включение в газетные тексты измерений различных количеств можно рассматривать как признак общей коммерции информации с процентными показателями капитала, которая даёт возможность сравнивать показатели расходов и прибыли различных отрезков времени [59, p.50]. В газетных текстах при приведении суммы денег необходимо полностью следовать точности, в противном случае, приводимая информация превратится в экономическую абстракцию.

В газетных текстах числительное присоединяется к нумеративам, счетным словам. К нумеративам относятся слова, обозначающие длину, расстояние, массу, объём и т.д. В газетном тексте измерение выражает стремление человека к исследованию мира, его измерению. В данной группе наиболее частотным является процентный показатель.

Современная газета основывается на конкретных фактах, она характеризуется статьями, направленными на передачу читателям объективной информации. Однако сегодняшний день требует краткости и точности. Исходя из этого, в последние годы развивается передача информации с участием цифр с помощью инфографики. Инфографика толкуется как новый жанр журналистики. Инфографика охватывает диаграмму, графику, таблицы, гистограмму, шкалы. Передача информации с помощью приведенных выше средств способствует быстрому ускорению обширной информации. В иранских газетах инфографика в основном используется в статьях статистического характера. Статья, охватывающая пустые

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

статистические сведения, может не вызвать интерес у читателя. Но информация, предоставленная с помощью инфографики, может быть интересной, и привлечь внимание многих. Наряду с этим, инфографика в настоящее время является одним из самых эффективных способов передачи информации в средствах массовой информации, что говорит о том, что это направление в будущем может развиваться дальше.

В персидскоязычных газетных текстах участвуют все временные формы, но, учитывая информативную функцию газеты, выявлено, что наиболее продуктивными являются формы глагола в прошедшем времени. В результате широкоплановости газетных текстов наблюдается применение форм настоящего и будущего времени.

Выражение настоящего времени в персидских газетах с помощью словосочетания *در حال ... است* является характерной особенностью газетного стиля, выражение настоящего времени с помощью таких словосочетаний придает тексту официальность и дух высокого стиля. К примеру, *ایران برای اتصال کریدور خاورمیانه به آسیای میانه در حال* [Ж.Э.10288:2]

Если в предложении *Иран налаживает четыре важных региональных коридора для соединения Среднего Востока со Средней Азией* сформировать на основе грамматических правил нормативного языка, вместо словосочетания в предложении *ای در حال فعال کردن چهار کریدور مهم منطقه ای است* следовало бы заменить глаголом *فعال کردن*, тогда предложение получилось бы следующим *ایران برای اتصال کریدور خاورمیانه به آسیای میانه در حال فعال میکند*. Однако стиль газетных текстов требует использования таких словосочетаний для выражения настоящего времени.

В газетных текстах глаголы прошедшего времени выражают в основном информативную функцию. Форма глагола прошедшего времени используются в статьях, где приводится информация о политических, военных, общественных событиях в стране, визитах глав государств, природных катаклизмах, культурных мероприятиях, спортивных состязаниях и других. Выражение в газетных текстах значения прошлого времени формами настоящего и будущего времени придают им своеобразную стилистическую окраску. Высокая частотность применения в газетных текстах глагола прошедшего времени тесно связано с его грамматической функцией. В отличие от конкретного прошлого времени, которое информирует лишь о выполнении действия, результативный глагол прошедшего времени не только выражает выполнение действия, но и обращает внимание на отношение к моменту речи.

В основном такие глаголы чаще встречаются в лекциях, статьях в форме отчетов.

Употребление форм глаголов определенных наклонений в газетных текстах ограничено, в них глаголы, в основном, используются в изъявительном наклонении. Употребление в газетных текстах форм глагола в повелительном наклонении не специфично этому стилю, но иногда все же встречаются случаи его употребления. В таких случаях форма повелительного наклонения выполняет функцию привлечения внимания читателей. Наряду с этим, повелительное наклонение в текстах с речью главы государства используются в обращениях к народу, для побуждения их к определенным действиям, усилению внимания.

مدام سعی نکنید خودتان را با دیگران مقایسه کنید و خود را از دیگران برتر بدانید [Э.24382:3]

Не пытайтесь сравнивать себя с другими, не считайте себя лучше других.

В публицистическом стиле часто употребляется форма страдательного залога. Широкое использование в газетных текстах глагола *گردیدن* для выражения страдательного залога сложного глагола – одно из характерных сторон этого стиля.

ها از ۸۵ میلیارد ریال آن اگر پرداخت شود، دیرکرد پول آن [Ж.Э.10292:12]

Если будет осуществлена оплата в 85 миллиардов риалов, банк простит несвоевременную уплату.

В персидском языке множество глаголов имеют варианты в выше приведенных стилях. В силу того, что газетные тексты охватывают заметки, лекции глав государств и другие, использование в них глаголов высокого стиля считается своеобразной особенностью газетного языка. Своеобразными особенностями характеризуется употребление в персидских газетных текстах глаголов, выражающих официальность. В персидском языке для передачи официальности и экспрессии уважения используются определенные глаголы: вместо *گفتن* глагол *فرمودن*, вместо *رفتن* глагол *بردن*, *تشریف بردن*, вместо *آفریدن* глагол *ساختن*, *تشریف آوردن*, *آوردن*. Всегда на месте глагола *کردن* в составе сложных глаголов можно использовать глагол *نمودن*. В таких случаях глагол *نمودن* придает сложному глаголу оттенок высокого стиля. Использование в газетных текстах глагола *نمودن* вместо *کردن*, вместо *گردیدن* глагола *شدن* является характерной особенностью публицистического стиля.

Анализы показали, что в персидских газетных текстах активно употребляются сложные глаголы в форме рамочной конструкции. Применение в газетных текстах сложный глаголов в форме рамочной конструкции проявляется как способ сохранения официальности, придания газетным текстам оттенка высокого стиля. В них

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667
ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

используются глаголы داشتن بستگی شروع کردن تصمیم مجبور نیاز داشتن وارد شدن دعوت شدن آسیب رساندن گرفتن شدن.

Следует особо отметить, что применение в газетных текстах глаголов по модели مورد چیزی قرار گرفتن демонстрирует своеобразие газетного стиля.

نمایندگان مجلس در ادامه، کلیات طرح جرم سیاسی را مورد [C.P.3894:7] بحث و بررسی قرار دادند و به تصویب رساندند

Депутаты обсудили и утвердили проект закона о политических преступлениях.

В персидских газетных текстах используются все семантические группы глаголов. Однако, в этом разделе исследования анализируются своеобразные особенности глаголов речи в газетных текстах. Следовательно, глаголы речи, существующие во всех языках, и в персидском языке являются одним из активных средств, выполняющих функцию передачи информации.

Текст информации сообщает о важнейших событиях, направлен на оперативную передачу информации и требуют активного употребления глаголов. В информативных текстах семантика глагола обретает своеобразную особенность. В них основное место занимают глаголы речи со значением информации, утверждения и подтверждения. Анализ собранного материала показал, что в иранских газетных текстах активно используются глаголы речи گفتن *говорить*, تاکید کردن *подтверждать*, افزودن *добавлять*, یادآور شدن *напоминать*, ادامہ *продолжать*, توضیح کردن *объяснить*, بیان داشتن *признаваться*, اظهار کردن *излагать*.

В газетных текстах глаголы речи выполняют функцию передачи информации, они объединяются вокруг семы «информирование». Основу лексико-семантического поля образует глагол گفتن. Своеобразие употребления в газетных текстах глаголов речи в том, что в них разные глаголы употребляются в одном значении. К примеру, جواب دادن *отвечать* и گفتن *сказать* могут употребляться в одном значении: *сказать, говорить*. Глаголы речи, использованные в газетных текстах, употребляются не только в прямой речи, но и в составе простых предложений. В результате лексико-семантического анализа глаголов речи установлено, что они обозначают значения *передать информацию о фактах, выразить мнение, связанное с каким-либо предметом, свидетельствовать о чем-либо, указывать на что-либо*, а основной семой является *реализация речи*. Основная особенность речевых глаголов это – выражение значения *дать информацию*.

Глаголы اظهار کردن, اعلام کردن в газетных текстах не только дают определенную информацию об определенном предмете, но и

выражают силу *речевого процесса* и его направление в словах официального лица:

لاورف اظهار کرد: این اولین بار نیست که مقامات اسرائیلی از احتمال حمله به ایران اشاره کرده اند. موضع ما در این معلوم است - این امر میتواند یک اشتباه جدی مملو از عواقب غیر قابل پیش بینی]شود C.P.3904:4[

По утверждению Лаврова, Израиль не первый раз распространяет информацию о возможности атаки на Иран. Наши позиции по данному вопросу ясны. Это серьёзная ошибка, поскольку это может привести к неожиданным результатам.

Лексические значения глаголов نقل کردن, بازگو کردن, تعریف کردن в газетных текстах тесно связаны с семантикой доминантного глагола *информировать*. Глагол پیشنهاد کردن в газетных текстах имеет значения *информировать о чем-либо, требовать исполнения чего-либо, рекомендовать кандидата*.

В иранских газетных текстах используются глаголы речи семантических групп информация, диалог, воздействие, обращение. Несмотря на то, что эти лексико-семантические группы реализуются в различной речевой ситуации, установлено, что отдельные из них активны в официальной речи, а другие – в неофициальной. К примеру, в официальной речевой ситуации в основном активны глаголы лексико-семантической группы информация, а глаголы лексико-семантической группы речевой деятельности используются значительно реже. Это объясняется тем, что передача до адресата определенной информации является главной задачей официального общения.

По мнению В.Костомарова, конструктивным принципом стиля является экспрессия и стандарт [60, p.65]. Стандартизация как один из конструктивных принципов стиля, обеспечивает оперативность передачи информации, экономии времени, оперативную реакцию на те или иные события, и порождает нейтральный фон стиля. Наряду с этим, это может способствовать возникновению определенных моделей. Одна из своеобразных особенностей иранского газетного языка заключается в том, что в статье, где приводится речь или мысль какого-либо лица, каждое предложение начинается с глагольных форм определенной модели. При этом в основном употребляются глаголы گفتن *сказал*, تاکید *подчеркнул*, یادآور *напомнил*, افزودن *добавил*, خاطرنشان کردن *уточнил*, توضیح دادن *объяснил*, ادامہ *продолжил*, اظهار کردن *выразил*, بیان داشتن *изложил*.

В газетных текстах встречаются случаи, когда выше перечисленные глаголы речи употребляются в составе словосочетаний определенных моделей. При этом используются ниже приведенные модели گفتن *сказал*, *говорил по поводу какой-либо проблемы*, بر چیزی

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

با بیان *подчеркнул какой-либо вопрос*, تاکید و بیان کرد
با بیان *...سказал, подчеркнув что-либо*, اینکه...گفت
با *...подчеркнув что-либо, сказал*, تصریح کرد
با *...подчеркнув что-либо, сказал*, ابراز اینکه...گفت
با *...сказал, намекнув на что-либо*, اشاره به چیزی گفت
با *...добавил, намекнув на что-либо*, اشاره به چیزی افزود
با *...сказал, намекнув на что-либо*, اظهار داشت
با اشاره به چیزی *...выражает собственное мнение*,
...намекнув на что-либо, напоминает, خاطر نشان کرد
...посчитал, что, چیزی را خواند و گفت, چیزی را بر شمرد و گفت
با *...подтвердил*, چیزی را خواند و تاکید کرد
با *...добавил, подчеркнул что-либо*, تاکید بر اینکه افزود
در ادامه گفت *...выразив надежду*, اظهار امیدواری کرد
...продолжив мысль, сказал.

В целом, изучение применения глаголов в газетных текстах способствует выявлению их семантических стилистических возможностей в газетно-публицистическом стиле. В реализации этих возможностей важное значение имеют категории залога, времени, наклонения, спряжения.

Заклучение.

Согласно проведенному анализу функциональных и стилистических особенностей частей речи персидского языка в газетных текстах сделаны следующие научно-теоретические выводы:

В персидском языке нет единого мнения в классификации стилей, также как и в употреблении терминов, в частности, «стиль» передается такими терминами, как *گونه*, *سیاق*, *سبک*, *گونه کاربردی*.

Передача информации до читателя, их комментирование, оценка событий или явлений является основной функцией газетно-публицистического стиля, в результате чего реализуется информативная и экспрессивная функции. Взаимодействие и общность этих функций в газетных текстах выявляет своеобразные особенности публицистического стиля, используемый не только для передачи информации, но и оказания воздействия на читательскую аудиторию, что способствует отражению яркой эмоционально-экспрессивной стороны.

Стилистические особенности газетных текстов, а именно, новизна, актуальность и краткость информации связаны с информативной функцией, способствующая реализации лексических единиц, которые участвуют в формировании новостей. Воздействующая функция, в первую очередь, обеспечивается лексикой, выражающей пропаганду, агитацию и социально-политическую направленность текстов. Взаимоотношения двух функций на основе условий формирования газетных текстов реализуют сочетание экспрессии и стандарта.

Анализ собранного фактического материала показал, что основными особенностями газетно-публицистического стиля являются его информативная и агитационная функции, в результате участия множества лексико-грамматических единиц нормативного языка проявляются стилистические особенности последних, реализуется её стилистическая спецификация, которая характеризуется использованием средств художественного, официального и научного стилей.

Установлены следующие особенности газетных текстов персидского языка, а именно:

- в газетных текстах для передачи информации необходимы точность, краткость, логика, полноценность;

- газетным текстам свойственна оперативность, благодаря чему в сравнительно краткие сроки освещаются актуальные темы;

- газетные тексты предназначены широкой публике по сравнению с другими текстами;

- в газетных текстах обращено внимание на высокую степень информативности, экспрессии.

Одной из характерной особенностью иранских газетных текстов является то, что в них высока степень официальности. Активное применение в газетных текстах аффикса множественного числа *ان*, личных местоимений также служат сохранению этой официальности. Официальность в газетных текстах в основном реализуется с помощью официальных форм глаголов, страдательного залога и дистантных глаголов.

Анализ показал, что в газетных текстах существительные имеют более обширные функционально-стилистические возможности по сравнению с другими частями речи. Однако в некоторых грамматических формах существительного не чувствуется функциональная ограниченность. Это можно увидеть на примере категории множественного числа.

Несмотря на то, что большинство существительных и прилагательных в газетных текстах используются в других стилях, установлено, что проанализированные в диссертации семантико-стилистические значения существительных и прилагательных значительно расширяются в газетных текстах. Вместе с тем, многозначные существительные и прилагательные в газетных текстах применяются в том же значении, но обретают признак, свойственный публицистическому стилю. Большинство существительных и прилагательных в иранских газетных текстах сформированы на основе национальной специфики – государственного строя Ирана, социально-политического и экономической ситуации в

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

стране, специфических особенностей национального менталитета.

В газетно-публицистическом стиле существительные несут информативную функцию, в частности, с помощью имен нарицательных и собственных, категории числа раскрываются её стилистические возможности. Употребление топонимов, антропонимов и названий месяцев демонстрирует своеобразие газетно-публицистического стиля. Употребление в газетных текстах названий месяцев мусульманского и христианского летосчислений зависит от тематики статей или заметок. При освещении событий внутри страны употребляются названия месяцев мусульманского летосчисления, а в новостях мира – названия месяцев по христианскому летосчислению. В настоящее время аббревиатуры успели превратиться в неотъемлемую часть газетно-публицистического стиля. В газетных текстах в переводах на персидский язык английских названий организаций часто используются аббревиатуры на латинской графике.

Наблюдения показали, что характерная особенность газетной лексики проявляется в применении топонимов. Топонимы не ограничиваются обозначением названий мест, в которых происходят мировые события, они также выполняют и дополнительные функции. В топонимах передаются такие значения, как исторические события, культурная значимость, связь с социально-политическими институтами, они превращаются в эмоционально-экспрессивные единицы газетных текстов.

Следует особо отметить, что коммуникативные и экспрессивные функции в газетных текстах особо проявляются в выражении отношения к определенному событию и явлению. В газетных текстах персидского языка по сравнению с коренными прилагательными более часто используются производные прилагательные. Основная функция газетно-публицистического стиля – освещение общественно-политических и экономических проблем, что требует использования лексики данной отрасли. Весомая часть производных прилагательных обозначают признаки, применяемые при освещении данных проблем. Среди прилагательных, образованных с помощью префиксов, в словах с отрицательной частицей غير чувствуется ограниченность, обусловленная публицистическим стилем.

В газетных текстах ярко проявляются стилистические особенности местоимений, к примеру, личное местоимение من используется в форме ما, и выражает различные стилистические оттенки. В газетных текстах вместо личного

местоимения من иногда используется местоимение اينجانب.

В вопросительных местоимениях существует межстилистическая общность. Более того, в газетных текстах специфика использования местоимений определяет её стилистические возможности. В реализации специфики газетно-публицистического стиля особая роль местоимений проявляется в использовании вопросительных местоимений в статьях критического духа, неактивность отрицательных и вопросительных местоимений обоснована стремлением к неактивности.

Несмотря на то, что у числительных небольшое количество признаков публицистического стиля, у существительных и прилагательных, установлено, что существующих признаков числительных достаточно для передачи эмоционально-экспрессивной оценки и значения в газетном тексте. Числительное, как часть речи, выполняет важную роль в газетных текстах и обеспечивает точность приводимой информации, в определенной степени воздействует на читателя, формирует оценочное отношение к событиям. Числительное, как постоянный и неизменяемый компонент газетных текстов, играет важную роль в создании их специфического стилистического колорита, а также выполняет функцию основного фактора в передаче точной информации в газетном тексте. В силу того, что газеты ориентированы на визуальное восприятие, в текстах числа до 10 выражаются цифрами, а числа больше 10- прописью. Это способствует более благополучному, конкретному и точному восприятию информации.

Глагол, как часть речи является опорной точкой газетных текстов, такие категории глагола, как грамматические формы прошедшего времени, страдательный залог, официальные формы, рамочные конструкции являются основными средствами, выражающими стилистические особенности газетно-публицистического стиля. В газетных текстах применяются все временные формы глагола, но в силу того, что тексты направлены на освещение подробностей произошедших событий, более активны формы прошедшего времени. В газетно-публицистическом стиле использование форм наклонений глагола значительно ограничено, глаголы, в основном, используются в изъявительном наклонении, а применение повелительного наклонения не свойственно этому стилю. В газетно-публицистическом стиле используются практически все залоговые формы глагола, однако в большей степени активно используются формы страдательного залога.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

1. Muhamedov, S. A. (1981). *Statisticheskiiy analiz leksiko-morfologicheskoy strukturi uzbekskix gazetnix tekstov*. Avtoref. dis. kand. filol. nauk. Toshkent.
2. Boboeva, A. (1983). *Gazeta tili haqida*. (p.56). Toshkent.
3. Teshaboeva, D. (2012). *Ommaviy axborot vositalari tilining nutq madaniyati aspektida tadqiqi* (O'zbekiston respublikasi OAV misolida). Filol.fan.dok. ... dis. Toshkent.
4. Yusupov, K. (1986). *O'zbek adabiy tilining leksik-semantik va stilistik xususiyatlari*. (p.124). Toshkent.
5. Abdusaidov, A. (2005). *Gazeta janrlarining til xususiyatlari*: Filol. fan. dok. ... dis. avtoref. (p.45). Toshkent.
6. Toshaliyev, I., & Abdusattorov, R. (2006). *Ommaviy axborot tili va uslubi. O'quv qo'llanma*. (p.248). Toshkent: Zar Qalam.
7. Azimova, I. (2008). *O'zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlari mazmuniy pertseptiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi*. Filol. fan. nomz. ... dis. avtoref. Toshkent.
8. Abduraimova, S. (1995). *So'z o'zlashtirish nazariyasi va o'zlashtirmalarning vaqtli matbuot tilida o'zgaralar borishi*. Filol.fan. nomz...dis. avtoref. Toshkent.
9. Yo'ldoshev, B., & Mirzaev, B. (1982). *O'zbek tilida frezeologizm sarlavhalarining stilistik xususiyatlari haqida* (Matbuot materiallari asosida). O'zbek tili stilistikasi va nutq madaniyati masalalari SamDU asarlari. (pp.109-114). Samarqand.
10. Mamatova, Y. M. (2006). *Sovremennaya periodicheskaya pechat Uzbekistana: sistema, tematika, tendentsii i problemi funktsionirovaniya*. (p.280). Tashkent.
11. Kodirov, N. (2001). *Semantiko-stilisticheskiiy analiz v uzbekskom i russkom yazikax v noveyshiy period 1991-2001gg.* (na materiale gazet i ustnoy rechi): Avtoref. dis... kand.filol.nauk. Tashkent.
12. Solganik, G. (1982). *Gazetnaya leksika*. (p.110). Moscow: Visshaya shkola.
13. Vasileva, A. N. (1982). *Gazetno-publitsisticheskiiy stil rechi*. (p.81). Moscow.
14. Vinogradov, S. (1994). *Yazik pressi kak sfera formaobrazovaniya normativnoy refleksii. Yazik SMI i obshie problemi sovremennoy publitsistiki*. Tezisi nauchnoy konferentsii F-t jurn. (pp.44-46). Moscow: MGU.
15. Volodina, M. (2008). *Yazik SMI – osnovnoe sredstvo vozdeystviya na massovoe soznanie*. Uchebnoe posobie: Yazik SMI. Moscow: Akademicheskiiy proekt.
16. Kostomarov, V. (1971). *Russkiiy yazik na gazetnoy polose* (nekotorie ososbennosti yazika sovremennoy gazetnoy publitsistiki). (p.268). Moscow: MGU.
17. Aleksandrova, O. (n.d.). *Yazik sredstv massovoy informatsii kak chast kollektivnogo prostranstva obshchestva*. Retrieved 2019, from Evtartist/norod.ru/text12/07.htm
18. Klushina, N. I. (2007). *Publitsisticheskiiy tekst v pragmaticheskoy aspekt*. Kollektivnaya monografiya. Yazik massovoy i mejlichnostnoy kommunikatsii. (p.80). Moscow: Media Mir.
19. Kojina, M. (1983). *Stilistika russkogo yazika*. (p.224). Moscow: Prosveshenie.
20. Kubryakova, Y. S., & Surikov, L. V. (2008). *Verbalnaya deyatelnost SMI kak vid diskursivnoy deyatelnosti*. Yazik SMI. Uchebnoe posobie. (p.183). Moscow: Alma Master.
21. Kobozova, I. M. (2008). *Lingvopragmaticheskiiy aspekt analiza yazika SMI*. Uchebnoe posobie: Yazik SMI. (p.221). Moscow: Akademicheskiiy proekt.
22. Lisakova, I. P. (1989). *Tip gazet i stil publikatsii. Opit sotsiolingvisticheskogo issledovaniya*. (p.296). Leningrad.
23. Leontev, A. A. (2004). *Psixolingvisticheskiiy analiz SMI*. Yazik SMI kak ob'ekt mejdistsiplinarного issledovaniya. Ch 2. Moscow.
24. Konkov, V. I. (1995). *Rechevaya struktura gazetnogo teksta*. (p.159). SPb.
25. Bilinskiy, K. I. (1996). *Yazik gazet: Izbr.raboti*. Sost. K.M.Nakoryakova; Redkol.: Ya.N.Zasurskiy i dr. (p.303). Moscow: Izd-vo MGU.
26. Kakorina, Y. V. (1996). *Novizna i standart v yazike sovremennoy gazet*. Poetika. Stilistika. Yazik i kultura. Pamyati Tatyany Grigorevni Vinokur. (pp.169-181). Moscow: Nauka.
27. Braun, E. G., & Abbosi, M. (1962). *Tarix-e matbuat va adabiyat-e Iran dar doure-ye mashrute* (se jeld dar yek jeld). Tehran.
28. Parvin, N. (1390). *Tarix-e ruznamenegari-ye Iraniyan va digar parsi navisan*. Tehran.
29. Xanaqah, J. (n.d.). *Do qarn ba matbuat—e farsizaban xarej az keshvar dar qare-ye Asiya*. Tehran, 2383 hejri.
30. Esfandiari, M. R., Mahadi, T. S., & Rahimi, F. (2012). *Textual Features of Persian Translational and Non-Translational Journalistic*

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- political news. *World Applied Sciences Journal* 19 (3): 345-351.
31. Abazari, Z. (n.d.). Content analysis of high circulation Persian Newspaper published in Iran from 2009 to 2012 Popularization of science.
 32. Behnam, B., & Zenouz, R. M. (2008). *A contrastive Critical Analysis of Iranian and British Newspaper Reports on the Iran Nuclear Power Program*. Systemic Functional Linguistics in Use, OWPLC 29.
 33. Khodabandeh, F., & Payame, M. (2007). A Contrastive Analysis of English and Persian Newspaper Headlines Noor University, Iran.; *The Linguistics journal April 2007, Volume 2, Issue 1*, pp. 91-127.
 34. Bonyadi, A., & Samuel, M. (2013). *Headlines in Newspaper Editorials: A Contrastive Study*. SAGE Open. April-June 2013: 1-10.
 35. Sharif, M. (2011). *Smi Irana i Afganistana. Uchebno – metodicheskoe posobie dlya studentov otdeleniya «Jurnalistika»*. (p.56). Dushanbe.
 36. Mexdi, R. (2014). *Osobennosti persoyazichnoy pechati Indii i yee rol v stanovlenii iranskoj pechati*. Avtoref. dis. kand. filol. nauk. (p.24). Dushanbe.
 37. Abbasogli, A. (2008). *Yazik televideniya Irana*. Avtoref. dis...kand.filol.nauk. Moscow.
 38. Suxorukov, A. (2010). Analiz leksiki gazetii «Iran» kak pokazatelya puristicheskix tendentsiy v sovremennom persidskom yazyike. *Uchenie zapiski Tavricheskogo natsionalnogo universiteta im. V.I.Vernadskogo. Seriya «Filologiya. Sotsialnie komunikatsii»*. Tom 23 (62), № 3, pp. 79-84.
 39. Gladkova, Y. L. (2013). *Nekotore aspekti obshchestvenno-politicheskoy leksiki sovremennogo persidskogo yazika (na materiale vistupleniy M.Axmadinejeda v OON)*. Iran pri M.Axmadinejade. Pamyati A.Z.Arabadjyana. (pp.182-190). Moscow: IV RAN, Sentr strategicheskoy kon'yunkturi.
 40. Safarov, X. (2015). *Leksiko-grammaticheskie i stilisticheskie osobennosti zagolovka v gazete (na materiale periodicheskoy pechati 2000-2014gg)*. (p.168). Dushanbe.
 41. Muzofirshoev, M. (2012). *Neologizmi i sposobi ix obrazovaniya v sovremennom tadzhikskom literaturnom yazike (na materialax periodicheskoy pressi 90-ix gg. XX i nachala XXI vekov)*. Avtoref.dis.kand. filol.nauk... – Dushanbe.
 42. (n.d.). Mohammad Taqi Bahar Malekushuara. Sabkshenasi. Retrieved 2019, from <http://farsi.blogfa.com>
 43. (1995). *Doktor Shamisa. Bayan va ma'ani*. Tehran.
 44. Baqeri, M. (1390). *Pishine-ye sabk va sabkshenasi-ye elmi dar Orupa va Iran*. Tehran.
 45. Gorshkov, A. I. (2006). *Russkaya stilistika. Stilistika teksta i funktsionalnaya stilistika: uchebnik dlya pedagogicheskix universitetov i gumanitarnix vuzov*. (p.265). Moscow: Astrel.
 46. Qo'ngurov, R., Karimov, S., Qurbonov, T. (1986). *Nutq madanyati asoslari. II qism*. (p.20). Samarqand.
 47. (1377). *Donate Reich be kushesh-e Farida Haqbin*. Zaban-e ruzname. – Tehran, 1377 hejri.
 48. (1385). *Doktor Hasan Zolfeqari. Alguha-ye geyr-e mayar dar zaban-e matbuat*. – Tehran, 1385 hejri.
 49. (1980). *Doktor Hasan Zolfeqari. Asibshenasi-ye zaban-e matbuat*. – Tehran, 1980.
 50. (1385). *Doktor Hasan Zolfeqari. Alguha-ye geyr-e mayar dar zaban-e matbuat*. – Tehran, 1385 hejri.
 51. Gilani, A. (1388). *Zaban-e seda va sima va enherafat-e an. // Zaban va rasane*. – 1388 hejri.
 52. Keyvan, K. (1396). *Sabkshenasi-ye zaban va she'r-e farsi*. Tehran, 1396 hejri.
 53. Naximova, Y. A. (2009). *Metaforicheskie i metonimicheskie znacheniya toponimov v sovremennix SMI. Jurnalistika i massovye kommunikatsii, № 3*, p.80.
 54. Kuranbekov, A. (2003). *Problemi formirovaniya nauchno-texnicheskoy terminologii v sovremennom persidskom yazike. Voprosi filologii, M., №2 (14)*, p.17.
 55. Suxorukov, A. N. (2015). *Zapadnie initsialnie abbreviaturi v persidskom yazike v kontekste borbi za ochisheniye yazika*. (p.77). Moscow.
 56. Rubinchik, Y. A. (2001). *Grammatika sovremennogo persidskogo literaturnogo yazika*. (p.171). Moscow.
 57. Uzina, M. S. (1976). *Sotsial'no-stilisticheskaya differentsiatsiya sovremennogo persidskogo yazika (na materiale formul vejlivosti)*. Avtoref. dis... kand.filol.nauk. (pp.9-10). Moscow.
 58. Tertichniy, A. A. (2006). *Sifra – materiya tonkaya. Jurnalist, № 1*, p.76.
 59. Shostak, M. I. (1999). *Reporter: professionalizm i etika*. (p.47). Moscow: Izd-vo im. Sabashnikovix.
 60. Simakova, S. I. (2009). *Sifrovie oboznacheniya kak element gazetnogo teksta (na primere «Chelyabinskogo rabochego»): dis. ... kand. filol. nauk*. (p.50). Chelyabinsk.
 61. Kostomarov, V. G. (1974). *Lingvisticheskiy status massovoy kommunikatsii i problema «Gazetnogo yazika»*: (na materiale sovetskoy pressi). Psixolingvisticheskie problemi massovoy kommunikatsii. (p.65). Moscow.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 28.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Lubov Vladimirovna Galitskaya

Moscow Pedagogical State University,
doctor of Technical Sciences, lecturer, Anapa, Russia

Natalia Maksimovna Diagileva

Moscow Polytechnic University,
senior teacher, Moscow, Russia

Natalia Grigorievna Metelitsa

Moscow Polytechnic University,
senior teacher of chair "Foreign Languages", Moscow, Russia

Olga Evgenievna Travnikova

Moscow Polytechnic University,
student, Moscow, Russia

INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO SOLVING MEDICAL ERRORS

Abstract: This article addresses the problem of medical errors. The term "medical error" is investigated and it's revealed that the term has not been defined clearly. It is shown that changing the hospital management system does not affect the number of medical errors. It is suggested that this is due to their cognitive nature. Recommendations on the use of AI to reduce the number of medical errors are given.

Key words: health care, quality of healthcare management, medical error, cognitive mistakes of doctors, artificial intelligence, innovative activity in medicine.

Language: English

Citation: Galitskaya, L. V., Diagileva, N. M., Metelitsa, N. G., & Travnikova, O. E. (2019). Innovative approach to solving medical errors. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 332-336.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-58> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.58>

Scopus ASCC: 1000.

Introduction

Now it is clear that the biggest challenge for the healthcare system is medical errors. In the legislation of the Russian Federation there is no concept of "Medical error", but of course this does not exclude their occurrence. The medical and legal literature contains more than 60 definitions of the concept of "medical error", while in the legislative acts of many countries this concept is absent [1]. In an integrated form, a medical error is an accidental harm to the life or health of a patient caused by erroneous actions or inaction of a medical worker, characterized by his delusion with due regard to professional duties and the absence of signs of negligence.

The media also pays great attention to the death of patients due to medical errors and the demands for improvements in the health system are growing [2].

Previously the following researchers addressed this problem: Charabciev Y. T., Fomina T. K., Jumanazarov N. A., Ibatullina Y. F., Kovalev V. M., Sokol A. F., and R. V. Shurupova. However, we can state that this problem has not been investigated to the fullest. In this article we would like to investigate possible solutions for the major errors made by medical workers, i.e. adjustment of management system and artificial intelligence. This research can contribute to further investigations and experiments of the possibility of combining modern technologies and management in hospitals. The findings we would like to present could be incorporated in the current medical management systems.

The problem of solving medical errors

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

Currently, one of the pressing issues of medical practice is the study of the effect of defects in the provision of medical care on the health of patients and the identification of the most common prerequisites and causes of professional offenses of medical workers [3].

There is no consensus between representatives of the legal and medical community on the definition and significance of medical errors, and there is no official statistics of offenses in the field of medical care, as a result of which patients were harmed. The term medical error is currently absent in the legislation of the Russian Federation, and there is no generally accepted definition of the term and medical literature. One of the most common definitions is given by Ippolit Vasilyevich Davydovsky (Soviet pathologist, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences): "Medical error is a consequence of a conscientious error of a doctor in the performance of his professional duties. The main difference between errors and other defects of medical activity - the exclusion of intentional criminal acts - negligence, negligence and ignorance». According to foreign researchers, medical error is cases of negative consequences arising from the provision of medical care, which could be prevented [4].

Kovalev VM in his work notes an important feature. Unlike misconduct and medical crime, medical error cannot be foreseen and prevented by this doctor, it is not the result of negligence of the doctor to his duties, ignorance or malicious action. Therefore, for medical errors, regardless of their consequences, the doctor can not be punished either in disciplinary or criminal proceedings. The term "medical error" did not refer to legal concepts; the criminal code and its commentary did not contain the term "error". It is usually used in the daily analysis of diagnostic and therapeutic work, as well as in the identification of short-term and long-term outcomes of medical interventions, which in some cases can become the subject of forensic research [5].

Errors are divided into several groups: diagnostic (non-recognition or incorrect recognition of the disease), medical-tactical and medical-technical (errors in the organization of medical care).

Pashinyan A. G summarizes the various authors and leads the classification. The causes of medical errors can be divided into objective and subjective. Objective do not depend on the doctor, the degree of his knowledge, training and professionalism, subjective errors are directly dependent on the knowledge of the doctor, his experience. Thus, the objective reasons can be attributed to the lack of necessary scientific data on certain diseases (rare diseases or recently discovered). The subjective reasons include the error in diagnosis, errors in the collection of anamnesis of the disease, the lack of necessary studies, the conduct of which was mandatory and possible (laboratory, x-ray, etc.),

violation of the terms of medical care, errors in the appointment of drugs, etc. [6]

After analyzing the work of the aforementioned authors, as well as having regard to the opinion of Sokol A. F., and R. V. Shurupova, who has studied the approach to the concept of medical error on the part of the authors Groopman D., Rigelman, R., Sokol A. F., paying attention to the peculiarities of the thinking of the doctors we can identify the characteristics and consequences of the phenomenon of "medical error" [7-10]:

1. The frequency of medical errors does not significantly depend on the quality of medical care in a particular country.

2. The frequency of medical errors does not decrease with the growth and progress of technological equipment of medical institutions.

3. The frequency of medical errors is not reduced due to the progress of pedagogical science and technology of training of future doctors and postgraduate education.

4. Medical errors significantly increase health care costs. Thus, in the United States in 2008, the costs associated with the provision of additional services to patients, including in connection with medical errors, ranged from 18 to 45% of all funds allocated for health care .

In addition, we can conclude that the priority of management in medicine is the quality management of the diagnostic and treatment processes in order to ensure the safety of patients.

Changes in management system that could be made

In 90-ies of XX century W. E. Deming said "In the poor quality of any product in 98% fault system and only 2% fault performers. What to do? The solution is obvious: change the system!". The concepts he put forward offer unlimited opportunities for continuous improvement of the management system and the quality of products and services. Deming's philosophy, which is formed from his concepts, changes the meaning of the organization as a whole, changes the content of the activities of each employee: as customers expect from the organization of new and increasingly high-quality goods or services, and the organization expects from the working staff innovations and continuous improvement of their activities.

Based on this philosophy, using the 14 management rules proposed by W. E. Deming and open sources of literature in most medical institutions, the following shortcomings can be identified:

There are many current problems and struggle with endless routine, long-term goals are a small number of hospitals. The system of prevention of medical errors exists, but works on the principle of detection of post factum and severe punishment of the involved persons without changing the processes

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

themselves. The most common way to assess the quality of care is total control, mainly through checking the medical records of patients who do not represent the real picture. Often there is a charge of individual doctors and nurses for mistakes and blunders without assessing and changing the processes that led to these defects. There are no full-time specialists in the field of quality improvement in medical organizations. Corporate culture is poorly developed. The work is rigidly divided into the functioning of departments, divisions, offices. Medical workers are awarded two or three times a year, but the reward is directly proportional to the years given to the work. Few doctors and nurses work on their continuing education, the existing system of continuing education is more formal.

In 1987 the US pediatricians Donald Berwick and Paul Batalden with the support of the Joseph Juran Institute and quality experts from various industries implemented a successful project with a grant from the John Hartford Foundation: they introduced modern principles and methods of quality management into the health care system.

But after about 18 years during which various methods of improving the quality of services were used in American hospitals, the American company "HealthGrades", which rates medical institutions and doctors of the United States, published the report on medical errors for the period from 2003 to 2005. According to it, the number of medical errors increased by 3%. In total, statistics on 40 million hospitalizations in more than 5 thousand hospitals were analyzed. According to the authors of the report, 1.16 million medical errors and errors were noted for 3 years. 247.6 thousand people died due to incorrect diagnoses, incorrectly prescribed treatment, etc., although their lives could be saved [11].

The number of medical errors and cases of irreparable harm to patients indicates that quality management has not made the same revolution in health care as in electronics and automotive industry. Examples of successful implementation of quality management methods in the health sector, of course, exist. But it cannot be said that these results fully met expectations.

This case is meaningful, but not unique, there are a lot of practices on introduction of innovative technologies of management in hospitals as a result of which the main indicators improved, but the number of medical errors either remained at the same level, or increased. Medical activity is associated with high risks, which may vary depending on the complexity of the case. The most difficult is to improve the aspect that is associated with medical errors.

This means that changes in the management system, the introduction of management technologies does not affect the number of mistakes made by doctors. Based on the article Sokol A. F. and

Shurupova R. V. we concluded that this is due to the cognitive nature of medical errors.

Artificial intelligence and medical errors

The conclusion that the nature of medical errors is mainly cognitive, as well as the experience of implementing innovative management systems, which did not affect the level of medical errors, suggests the use of artificial intelligence in medical practice, because it will help avoid cognitive medical errors.

During the early 80-ies in some medical institutions of the Ministry of health and the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific laboratories started to be created, which faced the need to solve a number of important problems for theoretical and practical medicine with the expectation of using mathematical methods and computer technology. Even then, the main thesis of the direction of work was formulated: there is no need to solve all the problems of medicine. Doctors need reasonable and reasoned support in solving difficult problems for them — whether it is a diagnosis, prognosis or the choice of a drug. And it was determined that the problem should be solved not instead of doctors, but with them [12].

To correctly identify the cause of the disease and give competent treatment, it is necessary to study the data about a patient, i.e. see the case record, tests, pictures, etc. Sometimes the most experienced doctors can not make a solid diagnosis due to the fact that they do not see the full picture of the disease. According to analytical data from Google, every tenth patient suffers from an incorrect diagnosis [13].

The newest technologies in this area belong to the company DeepMind which in partnership with the Department of veterans Affairs of the United States has developed an AI algorithm for predicting the disease. In an article published in Nature, they share their findings on how the algorithm can predict the presence of renal failure 48 hours before it occurs. The model correctly identified the condition of 9 out of 10 patients. The results show that for each patient the doctors spent 15 minutes, not several hours. And only in 3.3% of cases they missed the disease, compared to 12% of cases without using AI. This means that in the future AI will reduce the number of medical errors by almost 4 times [14].

In our opinion, AI can help in the fight against cognitive errors right now. Cognitive error is something we can't control, but we can detect it. At this stage of AI development, the main emphasis is on creating a unified base of medical knowledge and technologies that can be used in everyday clinical practice. The ability of the neural network to learn from a variety of examples in cases where the patterns of development of the situation and any dependencies between the input and output data are unknown. Thus, if the exact dependence is not known, but it is known

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

that it exists, the neural network is able to find a relationship[15].

Even I. A. Davidovsky believed that since medicine is a scientific discipline, medical errors are subject to registration, systematization and study. Somewhere before the 50s, doctors made public mistakes, analyzed them, shared them with students, to prevent the occurrence of such cases in the future. But now, unfortunately, in many countries, health workers tend to hide information about their mistakes. This is primarily because such information has traditionally been used to punish [1].

From the above arguments it follows that the most promising direction of development of artificial intelligence to eliminate medical errors is the formation of an open database with known cases of medical errors and analysis of medical history through this database to identify possible errors.

Conclusions and limitations

Medical errors are an inevitable part of a doctor's professional activity: they were, are and will be. The desire to reduce their number is a real goal that requires serious efforts on the part of both the medical

community and the government institutions responsible for the country's health.

According to Dats A.V., Gorbachev S. M., scientific and technical progress and development of medicine, equipping medical institutions with modern medical and diagnostic equipment and means of intensive therapy led not only to improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment, but also caused a significant increase in undesirable and adverse effects of medical actions [16].

Our study suggests that it is necessary not only to change the hospital management system, but also to start discussion of medical errors in order to detect and eliminate their causes (and not people who made mistakes), and this is possible only through a change in the culture of professional activity and greater openness towards patients.

After that, on the basis of published cases of medical errors, it will be possible to form an open database and train the AI to determine the likely error that may occur during the work with this case. This approach will allow the doctor to clearly understand the points where the recheck the diagnosis should be done or therapy prescribed.

References:

1. Sharabchiyev, Y. T. (2013). Vrachebnyye oshibki i defekty okazaniya meditsinskoy pomoshchi: sotsial'no-ekonomicheskkiye aspekty i poteri obshchestvennogo zdorov'ya. *Mezhdunarodnyye obzory: klinicheskaya praktika i zdorov'ye*, №6.
2. Fomina, T. K. (2008). Otnosheniye k probleme vrachebnoy oshibki sredstv massovoy informatsii. *Meditsinskiy vestnik Bashkortostana*, №6.
3. Zhumanazarov, N. A. (2009). Kharakteristika defektov okazaniya meditsinskoy pomoshchi beremennym, rozhenitsam i detyam. *Sibirskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal*, №4.
4. Ibatulina, Y. F. (2010). Razgranicheniye vrachebnoy oshibki i nenadlezhshchego ispolneniya professional'nykh obyazannostey meditsinskimi rabotnikami. *Aktual'nyye problemy ekonomiki i prava*, №1.
5. Kovalev, V. M. (2006). Deontologicheskkiye vrachebnyye oshibki v sovremennoy klinicheskoy praktike. *Novyye tekhnologii*, №2.
6. Pashinyan, A. G. (2009). O ponyatii «vrachebnyye oshibki». *Meditsinskiy sovet*, №1.
7. Sokol, A. F., & Shurupova, R. V. (2018). Psikhologicheskkiye mekhanizmy vrachebnykh oshibok: sotsiologicheskkiye aspekty. *Meditsinskiy sovet*, №6.
8. Grupmen, D. (2008). *Kak dumayut doktora?* – Moscow: Ekspo.
9. Rigel'man, R. (1994). *Kak izbezhat' vrachebnykh oshibok*. Moscow: Praktika.
10. Sokol, A. F., & Shurupova, R. V. (2015). *Grani lichnosti vracha: klinicheskkiye i sotsiologicheskkiye aspekty*. Beer-Sheva: Izd. INARN.
11. Kondratova, N. V. (2016). Sistema bezopasnosti i predotvrashcheniye oshibok: ot aviatsii k meditsine. *Vestnik Roszdravnadzora*, №2.
12. Karp, V. P., Chibisov, S. M., & Agarval, R. K. (2011). Puti razvitiya otechestvennoy meditsinskoy kibernetiki. Predposylki i perspektivy. *Zdorov'ye i obrazovaniye v XXI veke*, №1.
13. Poryayeva, Y. P., & Yevstaf'yeva, V. A. (2019). Iskusstvennyy intellekt v meditsine. *Vestnik nauki i obrazovaniya*, №6.
14. Tomasev, N., & Glorot, X. (2019). A clinically applicable approach to continuous prediction of future acute kidney injury. *Nature*, №572.
15. Minayev, Y. L., et al. (2010). Prakticheskaya meditsinskaya deyatelnost' i iskusstvennyy

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHII (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 |

intellect. *Izvestiya Samarskogo nauchnogo tsentra RAN, №1.*

16. Dats, A. V., Gorbachova, S. M., Dats, L. S., & Prokopchuk, S. V. (2015). Struktura

vrachebnykh oshibok i vyzhivayemost' patsiyentov v otdeleniyakh intensivnoy terapii. *Vestnik anesteziologii i reanimatologii, №4.*

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 29.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Latifa M. Al-Sukkry

University of Kufa,
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Najaf, Iraq
mooon.light7575@gmail.com

Abbas H. Abo Nasriya

University of Kufa,
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Najaf, Iraq
abbas.abonasiriya@uokufa.edu.iq

DFT INVESTIGATION OF CH₂O ADSORPTION ON PRISTINE AND DOPED FULLERENE C₃₂

Abstract: By using Density Functional Theory (DFT), study the electron properties of the fullerene C₃₂ molecules adsorbed with gas (CH₂O). The gas has been placed on the Fullerenes surface in two forms. The first form, the central atom of gas vertically on one of the carbon atom for C₃₂ molecule, vertically on one of the phosphorus atom for (C₃₀P₂) molecule and vertically on one of the nitrogen atom for (C₃₀N₂) molecule. The second form is at the center of the hexagonal ring of carbon atoms of pristine fullerene (C₃₂), the center of the hexagonal ring of (C₃₀P₂) molecule and center of the hexagonal ring of (C₃₀N₂) molecule using the functional (B3LYP) and the basis set 6-31G (d, p). The results show that, the lowest adsorption energy obtained by gas adsorption with the molecule (C₃₀P₂) at the first form and the value of (-0.128 eV) and (C₃₀N₂) at the second form and the value of (-0.118 eV) through these result can be considered these cases gas sensors to detect gas (CH₂O). The rest of the cases are also can be used as sensors.

Key words: Fullerene, gas adsorption, density functional theory, HOMO and LUMO, sensors.

Language: English

Citation: Al-Sukkry, L. M., Abo Nasriya A. H. (2019). DFT Investigation of CH₂O adsorption on pristine and doped Fullerene C₃₂. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 337-340.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-59> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.59>

Scopus ASCC: 1600.

Introduction

Fullerenes were serendipitously discovered in September 1985 by H. W. Kroto, R. F. Curl and R. E. Smalley During experiments, which involved evaporating graphite by laser irradiation. Their discovery was rewarded with a Nobel prize in chemistry 10-years later in 1996. A new allotropic Fullerene is the third form of carbon along with graphite and diamond. Their distinctive geometric shapes similar to the geodesic dome of the architect R. Buckminster Fuller's led to their being named "Buckminsterfullerene" [1]. Fullerenes or hollow closed carbon cages (C_{2n}) are entirely constructed from the carbon atoms with five- and six-member rings. The number of pentagons is 12 and as the size of fullerene (2n/2–10) increases, the numbers of hexagons would rise [2]. The novel carbon

nanostructures discovery has caused many anticipations for their potential effect on gas adsorption, sensing, and storage, by virtue of their large surface /volume ratio. Depending on the valence states the carbon materials demonstrate quite different adsorption properties. In the last years, nanotubes have attracted great interest in the sensor industry [3].

2. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS OF DFT

In this work, DFT calculations were performed using Gaussian 09 package [4]. This software package is using the standard and modern quantum mechanics basics The functional B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) basis set is used for the full geometry optimizations of the adsorption influence of CH₂O molecules on C₃₂ and doped C₃₀P₂, C₃₀N₂ [5]. The functional B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) is a commonly used level of theory for

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
 PIIHII (Russia) = 0.126
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
 PIF (India) = 1.940
 IBI (India) = 4.260
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

nanotube structures [6-7]. The chemical potential or Fermi energy (E_F) of the complexes was obtained, as given below:

$$E_F = E_{HOMO} + E_{LUMO} / 2 \quad (1)$$

Where E_{HOMO} is the energy of the highest occupied molecular orbital and E_{LUMO} is the energy of the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital. The energy gap in energy levels (E_g) of a system is acquainted as:

$$E_g = E_{LUMO} - E_{HOMO}. \quad (2)$$

The adsorption energy (E_{ads}) was calculated using the following approximate expression:

$$E_{ads} = E_{(COMPLEX)} - (E_{(molecule)} + E_{(gas)}) \quad (3)$$

Where $E_{(COMPLEX)}$ is the total energy of the molecule with adsorption with gas, $E_{(molecule)}$ is the total energy of the studied molecule without adsorbed, and $E_{(gas)}$ is the total energy of the gas molecule [8,9].

After geometry optimization, the adsorption energy (E_{ads}) and electronic properties of the studied molecules like HOMO, LUMO, Total energy (E_{Tot}), Energy gap (E_g), Electron Affinity (EA), Ionization Potential (IP) and Fermi Energy (E_F) were found as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Structural and electronic properties of the studied complexes.

| Property (eV) | C ₃₂ | | C ₃₀ P ₂ | | C ₃₀ N ₂ | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | a | b | c | d | e | f |
| E_{Tot} | -36277.738 | -36277.776 | -52782.305 | -52782.320 | -37184.169 | -37184.144 |
| E_{ads} | -0.275 | -0.313 | -0.128 | -0.142 | -0.144 | -0.118 |
| E_g | 1.522 | 1.528 | 1.616 | 1.618 | 1.580 | 1.568 |
| IP (= $-E_{HOMO}$) | 5.144 | 5.217 | 5.340 | 5.384 | 5.311 | 5.219 |
| EA (= $-E_{LUMO}$) | 3.622 | 3.688 | 3.724 | 3.765 | 3.731 | 3.650 |
| E_F | -4.383 | -4.452 | -4.532 | -4.574 | -4.521 | -4.435 |

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The adsorption behavior of CH₂O gas molecule on the surface of pristine fullerene C₃₂ and heterofullerenes C₃₀P₂, C₃₀N₂ are examined. Initially, each gas molecule has been placed on the Fullerenes surface in two forms. The first form, the central atom of gas is close to one of carbon, phosphorus, and nitrogen atoms of C₃₂, C₃₀P₂ and C₃₀N₂ respectively,

and in the second form, the gas molecule is located on the top of the hexagonal ring of C₃₂, C₃₀P₂, and C₃₀N₂. It was found that the C₃₂, C₃₀P₂, and C₃₀N₂ distances for CH₂O absorption are in the range of (3.39-4.6 Å), the bond length of the atom between the carbon atom and the oxygen atom is (1.20 Å) of the gas (see Figure 1).

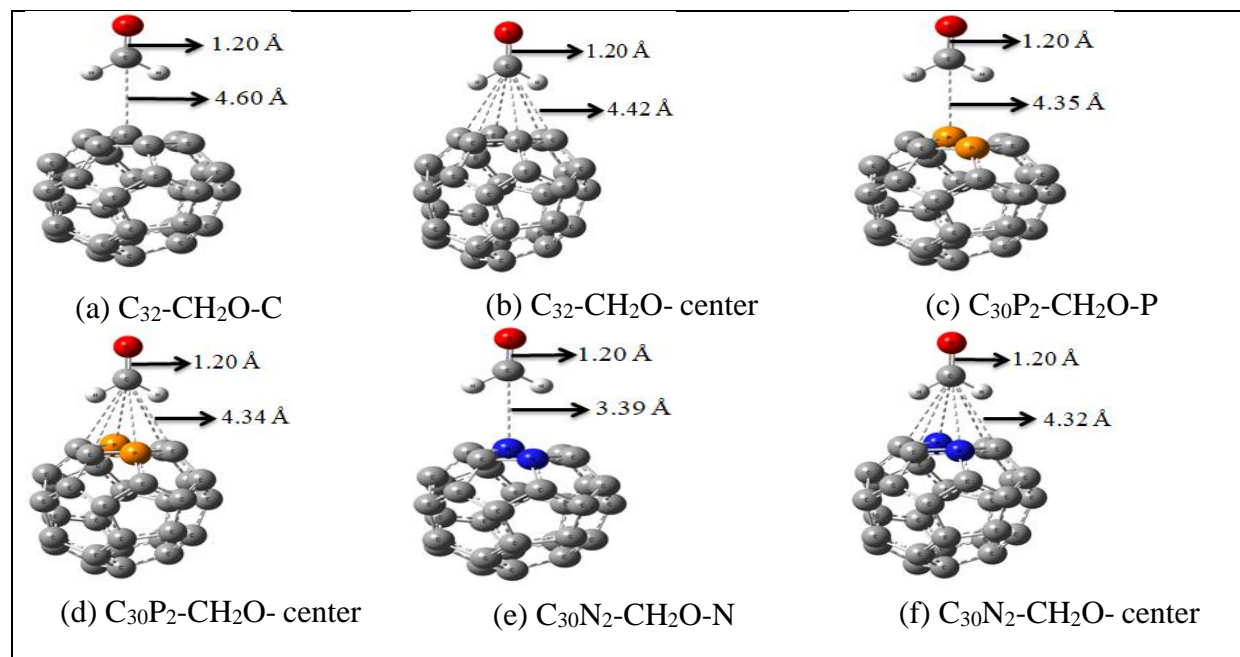


Figure (1): Initial structures of the studied complexes with CH₂O gas

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

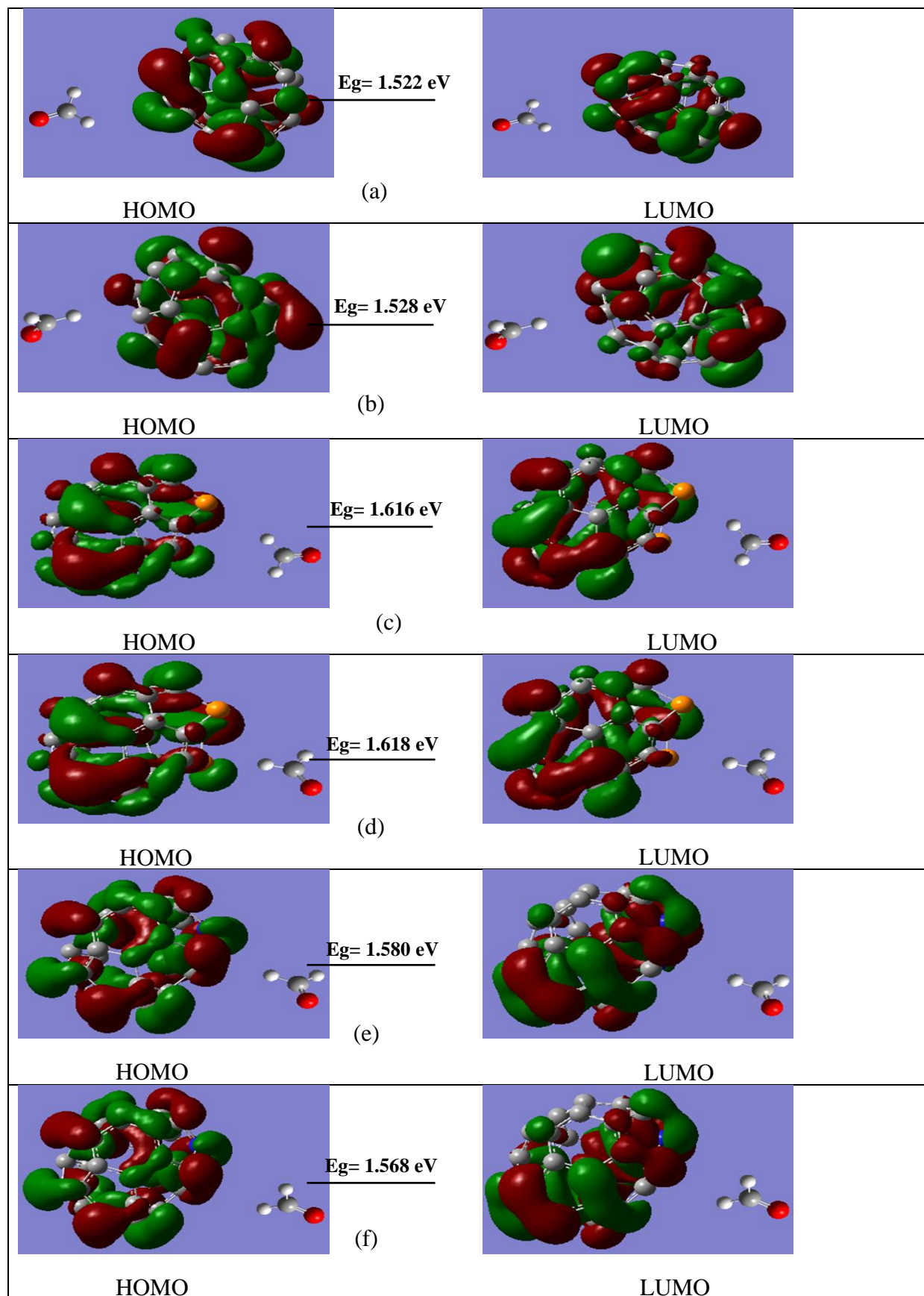


Figure 2: Shows the DFT calculation of HOMO and LUMO shapes for studied CH₂O adsorption molecules.

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

Fig. 2 shows that in HOMO and LUMO the lobes are concentrated on almost all the atoms and are not concentrated on the gas in all cases because they are adsorbed with the molecule. In the molecules $C_{30}P_2$ and $C_{30}N_2$ the lobes are concentrated around the phosphorus and nitrogen atoms and the neighboring atoms, with no concentration of gas. The adsorption energy of $C_{30}P_2$, at the site (c), is (-0.128 eV) and the adsorption energy of $C_{30}N_2$ at the site (f), is (-0.118 eV). For this reason, $C_{30}P_2$ at the site (c) and $C_{30}N_2$ at the site (f) can be used as a sensor to detect CH_2O , gas. Also, the adsorption energy that has been obtained for all cases can be used as a sensor to detect this gas.

4. CONCLUSIONS

We explore the adsorption of CH_2O , on the surface of fullerene C_{32} and doped fullerenes by DFT

calculation at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory. In general, the adsorption energies in the results indicate that C_{32} and doped fullerenes are weak physisorption, in all sites and can be used to detect CH_2O . For $C_{30}P_2$ at the site (c) and $C_{30}N_2$ at the site (f) can be used as a sensor to detect CH_2O since the adsorption-desorption equilibrium of CH_2O on $C_{30}P_2$ and $C_{30}N_2$ at these sites is easily built gas. The adsorption energy of $C_{30}P_2$, at the site (c), is (-0.128 eV) and the adsorption energy $C_{30}N_2$ at the site (f) is (-0.118 eV). Finally, the results of calculations show that these adsorption configurations are suitable as sensors of CH_2O .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is thankful to Mr. Maitham A. AL-Isawi for his help in this work.

References:

1. Kroto, H. W., Heath, J. R., O'Brien, S. C., Curl, R. F., & Smalley, R. E. (1985). "C₆₀ Buckminsterfullerene". *Nature*, 318, 162-163.
2. Ren, X. Y., & Jiang, C. Y. (2012). Density functional studies on the endohedral complex of fullerene C₇₀ with tetrahedrane (C₄H₄): C₄H₄@C₇₀. *Journal of molecular modeling*, 18 (32), 133-217.
3. Zollo, G., & Gala, F. (2012). Atomistic modeling of gas adsorption in nanocarbons. *J. Nanomat*, 114, 1-32.
4. Frisch, M. J., et.al, (2009). Gaussian 09, revision A. 02 Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT.
5. Seminario, J. M., & Politzer, P. (1995). *Modern Density Functional Theory: A Tool for Chemistry*. University of New Orleans, USA.
6. Gan, L., & Zhao, J. (2009). *Physica E*, 41, 1249.
7. Beheshtian, J., & Kamfiroozi, M. (2012). *Journal Molecular Model* 18, 1729.
8. Wendt, M., & Weinhold, F. (2001). *NBO View 1.0*. Master Thesis, Theoretical Chemistry Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin.
9. Mohammed, H. S., & Abo Nasriya, A. H. (2017). Study electronic properties of adsorption of CO and H₂S gas molecules on the surface of fullerene and heterofullerene as a gas sensor for environmental protection of organic and pharmaceutical material. *Journal of Global pharma Technology*, 10(9), pp.11-18.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 29.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Modwene Poulmarc'h

Université Lyon II Louis Lumière,
Ph.D., Archéorient, Lyon, France

Nicola Laneri

Center for ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Studies,
Ph.D., professor, School of Religious Studies,
Lorenzo de' Medici, Florence, Italy
nicola-laneri@gmail.com

Elnur Hasanov

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences,
Corresponding member of International Academy of
Theoretical and Applied Sciences, Ph.D.,
Institute of Local-lore of Ganja Branch
Ganja, Azerbaijan
el-hasanov@mail.ru

INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO THE RESEARCH OF ETHNOGRAPHIC-ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN GANJA BASED ON MATERIALS OF KURGANS

Abstract: *Scientific paper deals with the research of ancient kurgans in Ganja based on various academic sources and scientific materials, archive documents, local craftsmanship samples of contemporary international ethnographic and archeological excavations in the territory of city and around area. On the basis of innovative scientific methods have been researched the basic features of historical-cultural heritage of Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages.*

Key words: *ethnographic research, archeological excavations, Ganja, Azerbaijan, handicraft samples, multidisciplinary research, innovative methods.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Poulmarc'h, M., Laneri, N., & Hasanov, E. (2019). Innovative approach to the research of ethnographic-archaeological heritage in Ganja based on materials of kurgans. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 341-345.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-60> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.60>

Scopus ASCC: 1204.

Introduction

The area located on the northern outskirts of the modern city of Ganja that is part of the Heydar Aliyev Park. The area along the Ganja River, another affluent of the Kur River, marked by the presence of a concentration of kurgans dated to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age. This area has been under investigation since the XX century, but more recently, due to the creation of the Heydar Aliyev Park, the governor of Ganja created a task for local scholars, directed by

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, who excavated some of the kurgans located in this region [5, 16-17].

Ganja Region Kurgan Archaeological Project (GaRKAP) is a joint Azerbaijan-Italian project that aims at investigating the spread of the tradition of burying the dead in large funerary chambers covered with circular tumuli - that is, kurgans - in the southern Caucasus during a period ranging from the fourth to the first millennium BCE. It is in this region that large

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

numbers of kurgans, dating to the Early Bronze Age (that is, the Kur-Araz period) through to the Iron Age, have been identified.

The aim of GaRKAP project is to excavate all the remaining kurgans, then create an archaeological park to be presented to the local communities at the end of the archaeological work. In particular, during the summer of 2018-2019 GaRKAP excavated a medium-sized kurgan, which had been badly disturbed by looters, but still brought to light archaeological materials that can be associated with the Ganja-Garabagh (Chodžali-Kedabeg) archaeological phase, dated to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age [17, 8-21].

Other kurgans dated to the Kur-Araz period in have shown that once the dead had been disposed of inside the funerary chamber, the whole chamber was set on fire.

Thus, the conditions were created for establishing as the place dedicated to housing the dead. The plateau was in use for this purpose for a long time and was not utilized for other human activities, except for pastoralism or nomadic movements between the creek and the fields to the north. Kurgans in the southern Caucasus dating to the Kur-Araz period have rarely been investigated using detailed stratigraphic analysis of the different phases of construction, use, closing, and, finally, monumentalisation [4, 191-194; 16].

It is with this perspective in mind that GaRKAP tackled the excavation of one of these kurgans. Kurgan 2 consists of a large tumulus that is slightly oval in shape, with a diameter of c. 16 m NW to SE and 17 m NE to SW.

The stone tumulus is made up of two rings of medium-sized stones separated by a soil path that might have served a ritualistic purpose in the end-use phase of the kurgan, when it was monumentalised as a memorial locale embedded in an ancestral landscape. Unfortunately, one quarter of the kurgan was destroyed by a tractor employed to unearth the precious white lime used by the villagers.

The other two pits, not yet completely excavated, are also probably burials. All three have in common the fact that they disturb only the sides and corners of the main funerary chambers of the kurgan, and this does not seem accidental. In fact, it probably testifies to a continuity of use of the kurgan during the Kur-Araz period, probably linking specific individuals with the memory of the community deposited within the large funerary chambers located underneath the tumulus.

Materials and Methods

Together with the scientific staff of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of ANAS, as a result of archaeological research, a map of ancient burial mounds was prepared in the southern zone of the city, in the Yeni Ganja residential area. On the basis of a

map prepared in 2017, excavations were carried out on five-ancient barrows, where material and cultural remains, samples of local craft, anthropological findings, paleozoological and paleobotanical samples were found, which proves their relationship to the early Bronze Age.

The obsidian and flint tools found in the Gillikdag camp found by I. Jafarzadeh in the village of Bakhchukurd stone scoop suggest that they lived in this territory in the VII-VI millennium BC. e., people were among the founders of the Neolithic culture. The way of life of the Neolithic period (V millennium BC) in the Ganja region continued and created the prerequisites for a new economic development in the Eneolithic.

Archaeological researches show, that during this period, the local population, having moved to a sedentary lifestyle, began to engage in farming and animal husbandry. This is confirmed by osteological remains found in archaeological excavations, which are bones cultivated in the Ganja region in the V millennium BC. e. animals known to us. It is in the IV-III millennium BC. Based on the Eneolithic culture, Ganja has become one of the centers of the Early Bronze Age of the Kur - Araz culture.

Excavations in burial mounds near Ganja showed the presence of rounded pits for ordinary burials and cremation rituals. This is characteristic of Ganja and Garabakh, as well as other ancient tribes in the country. The similarity of the funeral rituals proves the ethnic affinity of the tribes inhabiting the territory. In the village of Yeni Ganja in the ancient territory of Guru Gobu in 2018, during a joint excavation with Italian and French archaeologists, a barrow made of volcanic glass was found in a mound.

In the places of settlements of the middle bronze period a lot of diverse material was found. Discovered stone clubs were used in different areas. Perhaps their more refined designs were used as weapons. In the graves excavated the remains of domestic animals, figures of birds and animals, metal objects, made by hand and on the potter's wheel, ordinary and colored dishes [5, 16-17].

The funerary chamber of Kurgan 1 is oriented SW-NE and it has an entrance dromos — about 2.2 m long and 1 m wide - carved into the bedrock with a few steps cut into the virgin soil. It provides access to the large square funerary chamber, also excavated from the bedrock, which is 5 m wide and c. 7 m long.

Both the dromos and the funerary chamber have internal walls c. 30-35 cm thick and made of mud bricks; in the funerary chamber, they rise 20-30 cm above the edge of the pit. On top of the walls, long wooden beams were placed perpendicular to the entranceway in order to create the roof. The entranceway might have been supported by a wooden beam acting as an architrave, but only future excavations will confirm this.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Other kurgans dated to the Kur-Araz period in have shown that once the dead had been disposed of inside the funerary chamber, the whole chamber was set on fire. In the case of Kurgans, this practice is recognisable in the burnt beams visible along the edge of the mudbrick walls that define the sides of the funerary chamber as well as the dromos.

This intentional burning of the funerary chamber and dromos must have been visible from a long distance away, creating a theatrical spectacle in association with the bright white of the structure. At the end of this ritual process, probably associated with an act of purification, the roof collapsed inside the chamber and the dromos.

Although the excavation has been temporarily interrupted at the level corresponding to the top of the walls of the chamber, it is possible to hypothesise a tentative sequence of the building phases of the kurgan, aimed at the reconstruction of its biography.

Multidisciplinary significance of research

In order to better understand the presence and consumption, the most recent developments in archeology, anthropology, archeozoology, archaeobotany, geomorphology and isotopic biogeochemistry were considered. We have thus set up a research project based on a multidisciplinary approach, previously unpublished by its geographical and politico-scientific scope on more than thirty sites - during excavations or formerly excavated - on the current territories of Azerbaijan.

From a methodological point of view, a first part of the project was dedicated to the study of the environmental and economic context related to the cultivation of different materials. The environmental framework of this region, whose ecological diversity is very important, has been described for the pre- and protohistoric periods, thanks to different approaches: the geoarchaeological and geomorphological markers in order to restore the palaeo-landscapes and the cultivable surfaces, and several palynological studies on natural sequences to define the evolution of the landscape and the human impact on the latter. The different remains, direct witnesses of the cultivation of millet, found in archaeological context, in the form of seeds, but also in the form of phytoliths were analyzed. These studies were supplemented by chemical analysis of compounds released by millet into sediments (miliacine).

The markers corresponding to the traces left by the plants on the tools used for food preparation (milling / decorticating), and highlighted by optical

plotology analysis, were also studied. A second part of the project was devoted to the characterization and quantification of millet consumption in humans and animals, based on isotopic analyzes (carbon, nitrogen) carried out on the organic and mineral fractions of consumers' bone tissues (animals and humans) [2; 4].

Conclusion

The first season of archaeological work by the Azeri-Italian Ganja Regional Kurgan Archaeological Project (GaRKAP) has provided a scientific opportunity to intensify research on understanding the development of the funerary custom of using tumuli (kurgans) in western Azerbaijan between the fourth and first millennia BC. of particular interest is the transformation in the use of Kurgan during the Kur-Araz period, which testifies to a shift from collectivity to individuality in beliefs related to the afterlife among the community using plateau for burying their dead.

Such a transformation is correctly posited by Adam Smith when, dealing with the kurgans of the Middle Bronze Age in southern Caucasus, he states that a kurgan become “earthly machinery for the reproduction of social difference into a cosmic order and into the transcendent sphere of the deities.” Such a perspective is also recognizable during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age - as in the case of Kurgans in Ganja - when the kurgans are most often dedicated to burying individuals accompanied by goods usually comprising a set of pottery vessels, weapons, metal objects, amulets, and special animals; for example, the snake [4; 18; 20].

During the fire, the beams composing the roof would have burnt and collapsed into the chamber, disturbing the whole deposit and making the bone count difficult. According to scientists, in order to facilitate the spread of the flames within the chamber, a sort of chimney was probably located either in the middle of the chamber or at its rear.

Setting up an intentional ritualized fire in the funerary chamber appears to be a distinguishing aspect of the Kur-Araz-period kurgan of western Azerbaijan. In fact, another example was discovered at the site.

In addition, the kurgans of this region appear to be linked with nomadic groups, due to the fact that no contemporaneous settlements can be found in their vicinity. This testifies to the important role of these kurgans in framing the funerary landscape of the people seasonally transiting this region and depositing the dead members of the group in this specific context.

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |



Fig. 1. Kurgan 1 in Ganja city.



Fig. 2. Earthen pit grave of the Kur-Araz period showing the skeletal remains and funerary goods from kurgan.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PİHIİ (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 |

References:

- Əhmədov, F.M. (2007). *Gəncənin tarix yaddaşı*. (p.246). Gəncə: Elm.
- Laneri, N., et al. (2015). Ritual and Identity in Rural Mesopotamia: Hirbemerdon Tepe and the Upper Tigris River Valley in the Middle Bronze Age. *American Journal of Archaeology Vol. 119, No. 4*, pp. 533–564.
- Guliyeva, N.M., & Həsənov E.L. (2014). Die traditionelle Gändschänischen Teppiche von Zeitraum der Aserbaidschanischen Gelehrten und Dichter Mirsə Schäfi Wasch als ethnoanthropologische quelle (XIX Jahrhundert). *European Applied Sciences*, 2, pp. 3-5.
- Lyonnet, B., et al. (2015). *Mentesh Tepe (Azerbaijan) during the Kura-Araxes period*. International Symposium on East Anatolia-South Caucasus Cultures Proceedings 1, edited by M. Işıklı and B. Can, (pp.189–200). Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Hasanov, E.L. (2019). Issues of innovative research of ethno-archaeological heritage in Ganja (Based on materials of contemporary excavations). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (70), pp. 15-18. SoI: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-70-4> Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.02.70.4>
- (2008). *Azərbaycan arxeologiyası: 6 cildə, VI cild*. (p.632). Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı.
- (2007). *Azərbaycan etnoqrafiyası: 3 cildə, I cild*. (p.544). Bakı: Şərq-Qərb.
- Həsənov, E.L. (2012). *Gəncə İmamzadə türbəsi (tarixi-etnoqrafik tədqiqat)*. 1-ci nəşr. (p.268). Bakı: Elm və təhsil. İJBN 5-8066-1638-4.
- (1974). *The dawn of Art*. (p.196). Leningrad: Aurora Art Publishers.
- Həmidova, İ. (2000). *Azərbaycan parça sənətinin tarixi inkişaf yolları*. Elmi axtarışlar, VIII topla, Bakı.
- Həsənov, E.L. (2015). *Gəncə İmamzadə türbəsi ənənəvi multikulturalizm abidəsi kimi*. Qafqazda mədəni-dini irsin qorunması mövzusunda beynəlxalq konfransın materialları. (pp.117-120). Bakı.
- Həvilov, H.A. (1991). *Azərbaycan etnoqrafiyası*. Bakı: Elm.
- (n.d.). Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsi Dövlət Arxivinin Gəncə şəhər filialı. F. 20, s. 4, iş 11.
- Hasanov, S.L., & Hasanov, E.L. (2018). Applied features of comparative technical, sociological investigation of historical and contemporary heritage of Azerbaijan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (57): pp. 9-16. SoI: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-57-2> Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2018.01.57.2>
- Mustafayev, A.N. (2001). *Azərbaycanda sənətkarlıq*. (p.232). Bakı: Altay.
- Sagona, A. (2018). *The Archaeology of the Caucasus: From Earliest Settlements to the Iron Age*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Hasanov, E.L. (2018). *Applied significance of investigation of handicrafts branches in Ganja city based on innovative technologies (Historical-ethnographic research)*. (p.110). Prague: Vědecko vydavatelské centrum «Sociosféra-CZ» (Czech Republic). ISBN 978-80-7526-323-0.
- Ricci, A. (2017). "Archaeological landscape studies within the 'Kura in Motion' project: The 2012–2014 activities," in The Kura Projects: New Research on the Later Prehistory of the Southern Caucasus (Archäologie in Iran und Turan 16), edited by B. Helwing, T. Aliyev, B. Lyonnet, Q. Fährad, S. Hansen and G. Mirtschkulava (Eds.). (pp.305–323). Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.
- Palumbi, G. (2016). *The Early Bronze Age of the southern Caucasus*. in Oxford Handbooks Online. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199935413.013.14
- Castelluccia, M. (2017). The kurgans of Chanlar and some thoughts on burial customs in Transcaucasia in the Late Bronze–Early Iron Age. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, 54, pp. 121–141.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.1/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Nurmukhammad Nematillayevich Azizov
Andizhan State University,
Researcher,
Republic of Uzbekistan

THE AUTHOR'S DEPICTION OF PERSON AND HIS ATTITUDE IN THE NOVEL "THOUSAND AND ONE APPEARANCE"

Abstract: The article deals with the personalities of the author and the author's relationship to the image of the artist as part of his novel "Thousand and one appearance (Ming bir qiyofa)".

Key words: creative personality, attitude, archetypical hero, character, chronotop.

Language: English

Citation: Azizov, N. N. (2019). The author's depiction of person and his attitude in the novel "Thousand and one appearance". *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 346-349.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-61> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.61](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.61)

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

Since ancient times, the personality of the artist, his role in society and his artistic potential have been widely covered in scientific, historical and artistic works. Especially in the works of Tazkira genre, we see excerpts from the life of poets and writers, their attitude to the creative work, interpretation and analysis. Khusrav Dehlaviy's "Gurrat-ul-Kamal" states that it is necessary to fulfill four conditions in order to attain the status of a teacher. According to him:

- The poet has a unique style;
- Adherence to the traditions of poetry when expressing meaning and using words;
- The use of mistaken or inappropriate words in the poem;
- Avoid theft and displacement of meaning [5.339].

The sixteenth chapter of Navoi's book "Mahbub ul-kulub" is dedicated to poets, which are divided into three categories:

- Those whose show the absolute truth in a poem;
- Figuratively speaking the secrets of truth;
- Those whose see figurative as a means rather than an instrument [5.263].

Research methods.

We can see that Delhi emphasizes the creative personality in its vision, while Navoi brings the

creative artistic center to the center. One assigns a status to the quality of the work that is to be created, the other to distinguish the poets based on the work created.

In the XXth century Uzbek literature has also produced several works of art that explore the problems of the period through the creative image. The selection of a creative person as the protagonist of the novel "Thousand and one appearance" which we have analyzed and it has a historical, social, artistic and aesthetic function. Oman Mukhtar considers that the creative person acts as a beacon for the sake of adulthood but that the creators of the period are unable to fulfill their missions, the root and solution of this.

The book reveals the attitude of Abdullah Hakim (creative person) in various angles. These relationships can be conditionally classified as follows:

1. The attitude of the people around the creative person;
2. Creative person's attitude to his / her creative work;
3. The author's attitude to the creative person.

Through the images of Hasan, Ochil, Gulhumor, artistic interpretation of the public view of the creative person is possible.

- Probably there is a whip poetry, this boy?
- There. He writes poetry. Four or five things came out. But there are many who come from the

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

village to write such poetry. Some get married, and some drown. In modern times, many people have written many books, and no one is quick to dismiss them as poets. They are just lovers of poetry"[1.39].

The phrases in this passage, such as "writing poems", "several things came out", are not only a poem but also an indifference to the creator, some of them being married and some drowning away. It also refers to the condition of the creature's marriage and the loss of life, the purpose of matter being only a matter of time, the moon being turned into a copper bowl, drinking and destroying it, and defiling the body and spirit as a consequence of what God forbid.

For the Hasan and Achilles, the work of Abdullah Hakim is irrelevant. And while the image of Gulhumor remains indifferent, the poems of Abdullah Hakim are used for their own benefit.

"... He was also indifferent to the poetry of Abdullah Hakim, who was seized by his aunt's house. He only brought the notebook to Sadirjon, thinking that his brother Sadir would go mad and love me more than he ever did"[1.107].

Burkhon Sharif and Sadirjon are the best people who can understand the works of Abdullah Hakim. The author does not portray the image of Burkhon Sharif in the novel so much that the character is initially portrayed by the people around him (Abdulla Hakim, Korchalons, Sadirjon, Halima), and the reader recognizes Burkhon Sharif as a hero who struggles not for the sake of good, but for the good. In fact, in the image of Burkhon Sharif, the archetypical heroic character (the corpses do not turn their backs even though they pierce machine balloons and threaten them with various bells), militancy (courageous fight against businessmen for two and three years), stubbornness (money, action, desirable material wealth) strongly denial) (Otabek. D.Kuronov).

While Burkhon Sharif realizes that the famous poet who wrote poems "open doors" and "open windows" about the "closed doors" and "shutters" is really right, the support given to Abdullah Hakim is to invite invitations, get out of bed; does not go beyond material support. The emphasis is on the person, not the creator. Burkhon Sharif initially refused to help Abdullah Hakim because of a society that requires everyone to behave in the same way, and then, subjectively, he does not want to help his poems about love to Halima. The intensity of Burkhon Sharif's character is also evident at the point where the image that the author interprets as a hero from the beginning makes the novel look like an antagonist. Burkhon Sharif is described as a generalized image of "great people" who could not provide moral and emotional support to the artist, who "hid" him for his own personal gain and remained a spectator of artistic activity.

The reader understands that Sadirjon has a positive attitude towards the work of Abdullah Hakim, but this attitude is not always clear as Sadirjon lives in

these poems. In some cases the author cites Sadirjon's attitude to the poems of Abdulla Hakim and its causes.

First of all, the poems were presented by Gulhumor a loved one. (He puts all his faith in the gift given by the goddess.) That is why he reads Abdulla Hakim's poems as sacred verse, and sincerely believes in them.

Secondly, as a result of his love of literature from a young age Sadirjon is able to understand the meaning of the poet's poems. He compared his poems to "steppe flowers". Thirdly, the poet is able to express his grief in his poems. The poems written by Abdulla Hakim on Halima are quite the sentiments of Sadirjon and Gulhumor. For Sadirjon, the poems of Gulhumor and Abdulla Hakim are one and the same. In general, the author expresses his view that creativity and the art work created by him should serve as a means of avoiding disgrace and purifying the soul, even for Sadirjon, as part of Sadirjon's approach to art. Sadirjon's attention to Abdullah Hakim's poems is only a certain stage of his life - the moment of love.

Unlike Sadirjon, Abdullah Hakim lost his love and did not abandon his poems. The mother, the husband, found peace in the time of by remembering what he had written about the Motherland.

In the novel, we see that Abdullah Hakim's fascination with poetry from his youth, he did not accompany him on the way to gain the reputation of poetry, and he can give an unbiased evaluation of his work. He describes the first poems he wrote - a shout, a call. (Many creators tend to evaluate their work from that point on.) Personality: "What I write next is a bit of a poem" - the sense of contentment (like a poem, not a call) is a sense of dissatisfaction (a little bit).

Abdullah Hakim is questioned by angels as a person - a servant of Allah, as described in religious traditions in the real world. In some places, he has been described as an artist - "In addition, although I did not gain fame and popularity, I was still a poet. I want to encourage people to be kind and noble..."[1.63].

Although Abdullah Hakim asserts that he is a man who does not contradict the realities of life, the angel (ideally the author) lists the faults of the artist who considers himself honest:

- Eating, drinking, and clothing and not thinking from the eating;
- The characteristic of the flow;
- Lack of meaning and purpose in life;
- Purity of body and spirit;
- Lack of self-awareness;
- Trusting God as the master of all life more than God;
- Ignorance of poems written in the office or in poems;
- Worship of idols and images - idolatry.

The above accusations apply not only to Abdullah Hakim but also to all those around him and his contemporaries. However, the author blamed

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

Abdullah Hakim for the fact that the creative person is the foremost representative of society and the need to guide the people. Amon Mukhtar looks at the truth of the truth - the artistic images of those who see themselves as good people, believing that in the last day, they will answer for all their good and bad deeds and that they seem to be of little (but actually worthwhile) sin in front of others.

“You wanted to invite everybody to teach somewhere. You have earned a shout out to be a poet”. As we have seen, the writer expresses himself in angelic discourse that the creator must not only call, but be self-conscious, to be an example. Although the author deviates from the realities of the novel and examines the process of its occurrence, his attitude, attitude, character, time, space, and status are evident from the moment he chooses artistic images from existence.

In the novel, the creative people can be distinguished: those who sing what the era calls for - those who are successful artists and those who are committed to their own truths and who have filled the ranks of “bad luck”. Batir Oppokov and Gulyamjon auxiliary characters allow the writer to compare, contrast, and express his ideological and artistic intentions.

“History and Culture” staffs like to tell poets “What do you do when you don’t understand your poetry with a farmer?” Part of poet is following:

Our city is a paradise,

All are free.

Any darkness that goes by,

Light that came into our hearts.

Therefore, their aim to “sing the same song” [1.82], first of all, reflect the demands of the artists of the era and the Communist Party’s attitude towards artistic creation.

In the third story of his novel “Childhood of Afandi” Gulyamjon who advised Rahim II to conceal his evil, is generally of the “creative” layer, which is what the era demands. The author’s reaction to his actions is reflected in the interviews with Nasreddin and his father, in the confessions made by Gulyamjon himself. Gulyamjon is not only responsible for the act of Rahim II, singing false anecdotes, not only because of his wealth, but also because he persuades a child like Nasreddin (a spirit and a pure angel) to hide the truth from the people.

A similar classification is applied to historian intellectuals in the novel The Destruction of the Hill. Sanjar Makhzun - the successful creators of the novel “Thousand and one appearance” - Gulyamjon, Batir

Oppokov, live in a society where he lives. For example, Abdullah Hakim, Mirza Ghalib and Elijah Hayrat have failed to take a worthy place in society because they are committed to their principles and believe in themselves. From the author’s point of view, both intellectuals are defeated. Although they were prosperous and prosperous in their lifetime, the works they created after their physical death also “perished”. The unfortunate ones are dying of dissatisfaction with their lives. The works that are created by one layer are honored with death and are despised. The author illuminates both ways and says that human happiness cannot be achieved in this way through the personalities of Abdullah Hakim and Elijah Hayrat.

The characters of Abdullah Hakim and Elijah Hayrat complement one. Many features of Abdulla Hakim’s image: adherence to their principles, honest expression of everything, and dissatisfaction with his life are also reflected in the image of Elijah Hayrat. Elijah Hayrat is an intelligent historian, and he is indirectly included in the meditations of Mirza Ghalib, the hero of the novel “Ruins on the Hill”. Abdullah Hakim’s degradation as creative and personal is covered by questions and answers in the real world (mythological chronotop). Elijah Hayrat acts in a real chronotype, contrasting with Sanjar Makhzun. His views and scientific conclusions are given from the language of the man at that time - Mirza Ghalib. The fact that Abdullah Hakim is in the real world is an inevitable tragedy for Abdullah Hakim, and on the other hand, people like him, who, like Elijah Hayrat died after their physical death, were convinced that he was right.

Unlike Abdulla Hakim and Elijah Hayrat, Nasreddin and Mirza Ghalib have the ability to investigate what they are doing and to understand the defects of themselves and those around them. The creator who owns this feature is the true creator and they will eventually win. Nasreddin went to the palace of the royal ruler to see the true look of his confidant and to see that he was superior to him spiritually. As soon as Mirza Ghalib and overcome his fear, all obstacles will be removed. He can see the true look of the “corals” he has over him, overcoming his fear.

In summary, his creative personality has always been in the spotlight. The book “Thousand and one appearance” also reveals the problems of creativity, social and cultural status of the time, the evolution of the spirit of the people of the time, and the influence of the power on the spiritual image of our people.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

References:

1. Oman, M. (2000). *The Qibla on four sides*. Tashkent: Shark.
2. Normatov, U. (1980). *Secrets of originality. "Traditions of our generation"*. Tashkent: Publishing House of Literature and Art named after G. Gulyam.
3. Kuronov, D. (2018). *Theoretical notes*. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
4. Kuronov, D. (2016). *Literary thoughts*. Tashkent: Turon zamin ziyo.
5. Sirojiddinov, S., et al. (2018). *Navoi Studies*. Tashkent: Tamaddun.
6. Yakubov, I. (2001). Literary mystery as an artistic tool. *Source of knowledge UrSU Newsletter, No. 4*.
7. Karimov, H. (2008). *Development of Uzbek novels*. (p.124). Tashkent: Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan.
8. Nazarov, O. (2018). *Artistic Chronotopic Problems in Oman Mukhtar Novels: Dissertation Abstract for the degree D.Ph. in Philology* . - Karshi, p. 47.
9. Normatov, U. (1980). *Secrets of originality. "Traditions of our generation"*. Tashkent: Publishing House of Literature and Art named after G. Gulyam.
10. (1998). *Everyone has their own land, their own sky ... / Literature and Art of Uzbekistan*. March 6th
11. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from www.kutubxona.uz

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Arukhan Zhamgyrbayevna Utambetova

Karakalpak humanitarian sciences Scientific research Institute of Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Doctoral candidate (DSc),
department of the Karakalpak literature, Nukus

ORIGINS OF THE FORMATION OF HISTORICAL AND EPIC WORKS IN BERDAH 'S WORK

Abstract: Fiction, especially art works on a historical topic can not be history itself, it is a natural process that they can not be pure history. In them, first, the people's view of this reality must be displayed, and secondly, the view and outlook of the creator, his goals and tasks, the author's artistic image and artistic conception plays the most important role.

Key words: XIX centuries literature, epic poetry, dastan, poem, history of folk, folklore and written literature, traditions of the folklore and written literature.

Language: Russian

Citation: Utambetova, A. Z. (2019). Origins of the formation of historical and epic works in Berdah 's work. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 350-353.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-62> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.62>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

ИСТОКИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИСТОРИКО-ЭПИЧЕСКИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ БЕРДАХА

Аннотация: Художественная литература, особенно, художественные произведения на историческую тему не могут быть самой историей, это естественный процесс, что они не могут быть чистой историей. В них, во-первых, должны отображаться взгляд народа на эту действительность, во-вторых, взгляд и мировоззрение творца, его цели и задачи, созданный автором художественный образ и художественная концепция занимает самую важную роль.

Ключевые слова: каракалпакская литература XIX века, эпическая поэзия, дастан, поэма, история народа, фольклор и письменная литература, традиции фольклора и письменной литературы.

Введение

Бердак своим шедевром «Шежире» - «Родословная» внес новизну не только в каракалпакскую литературу, но в целом и в литературу в том числе и в поэзию тюркского народа. Новизна его в том, что в литературе тюркского народа, в целом в литературе народов Востока, в отличие от существовавшей ранее в научной и прозаической форме «родословной», «летопись», «нама» («сказ»), он создал новую форму своей Родословной, тщательно изучая все положительные стороны традиции создания в

своей творческой мастерской и положил его в поэтический копилочник.

Это произведение не только жанрово, но и по форме отличаясь своим идейно-художественными особенностями является неповторимым произведением художественной литературы. Так как, в нем посредством изучения истории происхождения целого народа, родов и племен каракалпакского народа, этноса, путей формирования в качестве народа посредством рассмотрения в тесной взаимосвязи с историей арабо-монголо-тюркских народов и каракалпакского народа не только отмечается

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

самый древний народ, существовавший издавна, раскрывается коренное родство всех тюркских народов. Оно призывает к единству народов, посредством показа храбрости и смелости, величия народа, его решительности, стремление к единству, дружбе, родству [5].

Подобная высокоидейная по силе своей художественности в каракалпакской литературе «Родословная», в том числе в творчестве Бердаха не появилась сама по себе. Безусловно, есть свои тайны и истоки в овладении им историчности и художественности литературы. Это источник, во-первых, составляющий основное содержание «Родословной» Бердаха - это история народа, родословная народа (устная и письменная), во-вторых, национальное, духовное и художественное наследие народа, такие как фольклорные миф, предание, легенда, притчи, исторические сказания, дастаны. Несколько этих источников дают историко-реалистическое содержание «Родословной» Бердаха, а некоторые вовлекают его в литературно-художественный тон, то есть придает литературно-художественную особенность, ставит в ряд настоящей художественной литературы [9].

В обеспечении поэтической особенности «Родословной» Бердаха, то есть в выявлении и углублении художественных качеств и его литературно-реалистического качества в этом произведении Бердаха, в изображении фольклорных способов художественно-реалистической обрисовки, особа роль традиции. В XIX веке и до него в каракалпакской литературе в изображении действительности использовались все реалистические способы, Бердах в своем произведении «Родословная» реальную действительность показывает в настоящем виде, в нём имеет место наставительно-дидактическая, юморно-сатирическая форма, или в виде размышлений поэта, способа создания образа лирического героя, или личная тайна, принадлежащая к биографии поэта, или айтыс (состязание), диалоги или создания портрета, использование художественных деталей – все это тщательно использовал и в каракалпакской поэзии, все способы реалистической обрисовки доходят до своего совершенства.

В литературе родословная близка к жанрам «жылнама» (летопись), «нама» (сказ) больше подходит к жанру («летопись»), написанных о происхождении людей, родов и племен, народа, даже единства языка, религии некоторых народов, их предках, родных и близких родственниках, об их исторических личностях, имеющих историческое значение, но отвечающий всем требованиям художественной литературы, состоящий из единства синтеза истории и художественной литературы, написанный в песенной форме или написанный простыми

словами является самостоятельным историко-эпическим и литературно-художественным жанром. В качестве ярких свидетельств к этому можно привести произведения тюркских народов раннего периода и их «Огузнама», «Шынгыснама» (Чингизнама) кипчаков, «Шахнама» Фирдавсий, летопись «Топшы» монголов, летопись китайско-индийских народов, «История Хорезма» Ал-Беруний, летописная родословная «Ал асар», «Ал Бихат»; «Мухаббатнама», «Шайбанинама» Хорезмий, «Тарийх-и Рашиди» Хайдар Дулата, «Жам-агат тауариха» Кадиргели Жалаира, «Кобуснама» Кайкабуса, «Жомеь ут-таворих» Рашид-ад-дина, «Бабурнама» Бабура, а также созданные в последующие периоды «Шажарайи турк», «Шежерей Теракиме» Абулгазы Бахадырхана, родословную «Туркий каумилер тарийхы» (История тюркских племен) Хасан Ата Абуший [10].

Эти родословные наряду с историческими источниками являются литературно-художественным наследием народа.

«Родословная» Бердаха по своему историческому значению является родословной, а по своим эпическим особенностям и форме является дастаном, или по другому родословная-дастан. Так как в ней, во-первых, есть богатый сюжетный смысл, освещающий исторические события начиная с этногенезиса каракалпакского народа до исторических событий XVII-XVIII-XIX веков, во-вторых, этот смысл не просто излагается, а дается в определенном композиционном порядке, в различных сюжетных мотивировках, хоть и не дается история целостного развития характеров героев, его эволюция, через некоторые штрихи поэт передает образы многочисленных героев, самое главное – посредством создания образа народной массы в произведении дается художественное осмысление происходящих событий [8].

Это различие не только указывает на типологическую близость между родословными народов Востока и «Родословной» Бердаха, но также изображает глубину литературно-реалистической особенности «Родословной» Бердаха, её отличия от других родословных своей новой литературно-художественной формой.

Каждое художественное произведение, несмотря на то, оно какого содержания, независимо какой формы, это произведение появляется в результате духовной пищи, полученной в результате политико-общественных, социально-экономических, культурно-исторических условий, точнее, когда создавался произведение и в период, когда жил сам автор, и «Родословная» Бердаха возникла в качестве художественного плода исторических событий периода до рождения поэта X-XVIII

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

веков и в период, когда родился и жил поэт, то есть в XIX веке.

Исторические сведения, приведенные в «Родословной» Бердаха, все они свидетельствуют этно-психологические особенности, лексико-семантическое значение народной этимологии, родо-общинный, арысный состав народа, родо-общинные и этно-генеологические связи, ареального порядка регионального расположения, социально-экономический строй жизни, даже клеймо как воинский девиз рода и племени, – все это использовано поэтом ради одной цели, которое означает о желании раскрытия великим мастером слова целостной истории и художественно-эстетической мысли народа. Эта цель поэта ярко прослеживается в «Родословной», в сведениях относительно истории каракалпакского народа XVIII-XIX веков в художественно изображенных событиях [2].

Национальные исторические источники «Родословной» Бердаха, это с одной стороны показывает глубину реалистической особенности «Родословной» Бердаха, его самобытности, вторых, указывает на особенности способов реалистического изображения «Родословной» Бердаха. Так как, в «Родословной» Бердаха каждый сюжетный мотив и многие характеристики образов героев, хоть и поэт не указывает в ссылках, полностью подтверждается имеющимися на руках источниками современной исторической науки. Важность этого факта в том, что – поэт в произведении показывает историко-реальную действительность, в какой-то незаметной степени синтезирует своей художественной фантазией и создает новую литературно-художественную действительность. Это явление в свою очередь указывает на новую грань способа реалистического изображения Бердаха [1].

В «Родословной», анализированный нами в качестве национального духовно - эстетического и художественного источника фольклорные обрисовки, особенности использования фольклорных сюжетов свидетельствует о его высоком художественно-эстетическом качестве. Так как, Бердах когда этими фольклорными обрисовками привнес фольклорные сюжеты в произведение, при их применении он не использует их просто как в качестве механической копировки, а переделает эти явления в своей поэтической мастерской, для раскрытия в произведении художественной цели он использует их в определенных поэтических решениях.

Художественно реалистическое мастерство в «Родословной» – в первую очередь проявляется в отношениях и обращениях поэта к своим читателям. Эту особую внимательность можно считать, как современные поэтические

произведения приводит читателей к лирическим отступлениям как в поэмах, похожий на лиризм - одно из художественно-поэтических форм. Здесь еще одно проявляющееся особое явление – это стиль устного изложения поэтом в произведении событий в прошедшей форме прослеживается в примерах «...болған екен» (жил-был), «...екен» (когда то было), использования поэтом способов фольклорной обрисовки, всё это свидетельствует об особенностях способов фольклорного изображения [6].

Особенность использования способов литературно-реалистической обрисовки в «Родословной» поэтом состоит в том, что жизненные события освещаются конкретными фактами, поэт свои размышления подтверждает примерами. Это является одним проявлением изображения поэтом исторических фактов, устно услышанное и увиденное им самим написать с большим художественным мастерством, подтвердив это в поэтической форме. Посредством этого поэт смог изложить исторические факты не спутав их и добился сохранения его в памяти слушателей и читателей.

Поэт посредством передачи продолжения каждого события и раскрытия его определенных выводов обогащает родословную, не сухо излагает в них факты, историческую действительность, а добивается раскрытия их смысла. Это образец большого поэтического мастерства [7].

Поэт в «Родословной» обращает внимание не только на составление хронологии исторических событий, для усиления его выразительности старается освещать эти события через образы героев. Если это взять с литературно-художественной поэтической точки зрения, то приходится считать её одной из очень ценных особенностей. Так как, вместе с судьбой каждого народа пути его продвижения вперед и развития отдельных исторических личностей, некоторые творческие деятели с большим талантом, преувеличивая деятельность известных исторических деятелей и осуществив это невозможно добиться прогресса и цивилизации [3].

В произведении поэта Бердаха «Родословная» встречается множество фольклорных мотивов, название фольклорных произведений или имена их героев. Тут ярко проявляется творческий способа сочинения Бердахом в фольклорном стиле манеры изложения, в общем, глубокого синтеза с фольклорными обрисовками. Кроме этого, от начала до конца произведения стиль законченности редирами и куплетами «было, так было, был», все это свидетельствует об удобном и приятном стиле изложения, свойственных

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

эстетическому вкусу многих тюркских народов подобно каракалпакам, правдивыми устно поэтическими традициями свидетельствует о синтезе письменного литературного изложения.

Также, отдельные мотивы изображения, в качестве его художественного способа в отдельных местах сильно преувеличивается, также есть места, близкие к гиперболе, которые указывает на то, как известный мастер слова опирается на богатый арсенал устного словесного творчества народа. При раскрытии социально-психологических качеств известных исторических героев поэт уместно использует фольклорные мотивы, внедряет в него особенности письменной литературы.

Мастерство использования синтезированных способов Бердахом, свойственных фольклору и письменной литературе в произведении «Родословная», как и в произведениях других современников поэта не используется в виде элементов в отдельных местах, не имеет эпизодический характер, а превращается в целостную поэтическую традицию, указывающую на свойственный поэту особенность способа изображения [4].

Эта традиция художественно синтезированного изображения Бердаха не только является синтезом фольклора и письменной литературы, также является синтезом исторической действительности и художественной реальности, синтезом истории, фольклора и письменной литературы. Содержащиеся в ней исторические источники и сведения подтверждают исторические данные, которые свидетельствуют о глубине реалистических качеств произведения, а синтез фольклора и литературы означает особенность строения произведения с использованием способов изображения Бердаха.

Безусловно все это, свидетельствует о том, что истоки жанрового совершенства «Родословной» Бердаха не только ограничивается национально-духовными, фольклорными, художественно-эстетическими источниками, его источники берут истоки у народов раннего Востока, в том числе из письменного литературно-художественного наследия тюркских народов раннего периода.

References:

1. Allambergenov, K. (1987). *Berdaqnıñ jazba xat aytısları* [Pisma - sostyazaniya Berdaha]. Nukus Karakalpakstan.
2. Berdak (1977). *Sbornik izbrannyh proizvedenij*. Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
3. Berdaq (1950). *Shejire* (Berdaq tañlamalı shıǵarmaları). Rodoslovnoe [Sbornik izbrannyh proizvedenij]. (p.214). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
4. Berdaq (1987). *Shejire. Poema* [Rodoslovnoe. Poema]. (p.306). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
5. Maksetov, Q. (1987). *Berdaq tvorcestvosınıń úyreniliwi, «Shejire»siniń xalıqlıǵı* [Izuchenie tvorcestva Berdaha, narodnost «Rodoslovnoj»]. (p.101). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
6. Nurmuxamedov, M. K. (1984). *Türkiy tilles ádebiyatlarda awızeki hám jazba tradisiyaların sintezi. Berdaq. Shejire* (Berdaq tañlamalı shıǵarmaları) [Sintez ustnoj i pismennoj tradicii v tyurkoyazychnoj literature. Berdax. Rodoslovnoe (Sbornik izbrannyh proizvedenij)]. (p.120). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
7. Paxraydinov, A. (1998). *Berdaq shayır dóretpeleri xalıqtıń ótken ásirdegi úlken jazba esteligi. Berdaq. Shejire* (Berdaq tañlamalı shıǵarmaları) [Sochinenie poeta Berdaha - bolshoj pismennyj pamyatnik naroda proshlogo veka. Berdax. Rodoslovnoe (Sbornik izbrannyh proizvedenij)]. (p.100). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
8. Sagitov, I. (1954). *Glubzhe izuchat nasledie Berdaha*. Sovetskaya Karakalpakiya. Nukus.
9. Tleumuratov, M. (1994). *Qaraqalpaq poeziyası – tariyxıy derek* [Karakalpakskaya poeziya – glubokij istoricheskij istochnik]. (p.344). Nukus: Karakalpakstan.
10. Xamidiy, X. (1991). *Shıǵıs tillerindegi jazba derekler* [Pismennye istochniki na yazyke narodov Vostoka]. Nukus: Bilim.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Vusala Fazil Isgandarova
Ganja State University
Ph.D., Ganja, Azerbaijan
vussala85@mail.ru

TO THE QUESTION ON THE RESEARCH OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF VERBS (Transitivity and intransitivity)

Abstract: The distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs is important for the choice of the auxiliary verb in the formation of the compound tenses, for the formation of the passive voice and indeed for the learners of the FLE for their good translations.

Key words: verb, transitivity, intransitivity, object complement, direct, indirect.

Language: English

Citation: Isgandarova, V. F. (2019). To the question on the research of constructions of verbs (Transitivity and intransitivity). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 354-356.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-63> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.63>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Choosing good presenters with good verbs in all situations was always a problem. It is a challenge that a user of French whose mother tongue is not higher and sometimes has trouble controlling it. When one learns one language from another, it is not uncommon to encounter difficulties.

Let us return then to understand these phenomena which are transitivity and intransitivity. First, it must be possible to imagine that the verb is certainly the most important word in the sentence. I would say that it is the heart. Sometimes, it will be an action (verbed'action) or will present a state (state verb).

In addition, the action verbs are divided into three forms (active, passive, or pre-verbal voice). Celadit, the subject on which we will focus in this post concerns transitivity and intransitivity which is another of the many properties of the verb.

Traditional grammars define the object complement as "the person or object over which the action passes. This action is expressed by the verb and carried out by the subject. This conception of transitivity is defeated by many counterexamples.

Employed in a formal way, the notions of transitivity and intransitivity characterize the different types of constructs of the verb. From the point of view of the learner of FLE, we can say that transitivity is a

purely formal criterion. But it is also very important to learn it and apply.

Materials and Methods

In French, unverbe can be said to be transitive. This is defined as a function of the verb object. A verbal construct is transitive when the verben has no complement. If we mean briefly, unverb is transitive, it can receive a complement, and intransitive it can not receive a complement.

The verbs expressing an action that passes directly on an object, that is to say, from the point of syntactical point of view, the verbs that can have a complement of direct object: I read the text. It recounts its history.

This complement of object is not necessarily expressed: She sings a song. She sings well. I'm reading a book. I read aloud. I read.

The verbs expressing an action that passes directly on an object, that is to say, from the point of syntactical point of view, the verbs that can have a complement of direct object: I read the text. It recounts its history.

This complement of object is not necessarily expressed: She sings a song. She sings well. I'm reading a book. I read aloud. I read.

It is possible to encounter direct or indirect verb transitive. The first give rise to a complement of direct

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

object and the second, you have understood, give rise to a complement of indirect object. Take the verb listen, for example. In the sentence, the dog listens to his master; we have a direct object complement.

The way to check it is to ask the question: the dog listens who? Since the question is direct, we have a direct complement of object which is its master. This is why the verb listen is a direct verb transitive.

In the case of indirect verbs, we will have a preposition which will slip between the verb and its complement. It is because of this that we will say that the complement is indirect. The verb is separated from its complement by a preposition. Let us take the verb obey.

In the sentence the dog obeys his master; we obtain a complement of indirect object since the question to ask is: The dog obeys to whom? From this simple observation follows a fact.

Thus, two sentences constructed of the same nature change if the verb is changed. From there, in part, the importance of the verbs was increased earlier.

Let us now look at other examples: the phrase He evokes his childhood is constructed from a direct verb transitive (he evokes what? His childhood); while the phrase He remembers his childhood is constructed from an indirect transitive pronominal verb (he remembers what? From his childhood).

The difference of meaning between the two sentences is very slight. To evoke these memories are two verbs whose meaning is very near and may, in this particular situation, be interchangeable.

On the other hand, the nature of the two verbs differs, since one is direct and the other indirect. This brings us to one observation of primary importance: several prepositions are attached to indirect verbs and should be learned at the same time as the conjugation of the verb.

This habit could greatly improve the use of prepositions, since instead of tracing the English constructions; one would understand the nature of the verb in the third language, in this case, from the acquisition of the verb, even as a basic vocabulary.

Conclusion

Finally, it must be borne in mind that some people may use transitive methods directly and indirectly depending on the situations, or they may be trans- and intransitive depending on the situation. This is the case of most verbs. Let's take the verb fleurir.

We can say: The cherry blossoms (intransitive); and we can say all the same: The nurse bloomed my room (direct transitive).

We also find sentences such as: I think that I love (direct transitive); and also: I think of you (indirect transitive). They are always, in all cases, the same.

Translational verbs express actions that do not pass on an object. The verb transitive, unlike the others, cannot be separated from any object

complement, which is characterized by the non-presence of an object complement (direct or indirect).

Ex: sleeping, falling, dying...

In fact, such creatures are never accompanied by a direct complement because their properties make it impossible to build them with a direct or indirect object. The verb conjugative cannot have a direct or indirect complement because the action described only concerns the subject and can not extend to an object.

There are special cases for the use of verbs that need attention. Ilexes of the verbs ditransitifs which can admit at the same time a COD and a COI that one calls during COS (Supplement of second object). For example, there is one man (COD) in Samère (COS).

Someone can even build himself up with three complements. He has translated this book of Latin into several modern languages.

The distinction between trans- and intransitive verbs is not absolute. Some verb can be both transitive and intransitive to the same form. This change is accompanied by a more or less sensible change of meaning. They are called verifiable orbiting motionless.

Ex: the doghouse tail. (Transitive) the doghouse, (intransitive).

The spring approaches (intransitive), Approach your chair (transitive).

The courses finish at three hours (intransitive), the speaker finishes his speech (transitive).

He leaves every day (intransitive), She took out of the pocket his handkerchief (transitive).

Works on his thesis (intransitive). Paul likes to work with wood. (Transitive).

Results

Transitivity is the central problem of syntactic and semantic relations, commanded by the predicate in the simple statement. The study of this phenomenon through different languages and different types of languages shows that transitivity presents diverse faces and responds to varying conditions.

It is not possible, for example, to treat it as the same in the Western languages (dominant subject) and in the Far Eastern languages (dominant subject).

Two approaches, apparently divergent, but in fact complementary, can be applied to transitivity: a search to enumerate all the criteria and possible parameters, which can be assembled in a grid; conversely, it is the other way around to express the conditions of the transitivity of the semantic requirements applicable to each language in particular.

Thus transitivity is reflected in the strategic points of the utterance: the agent exercises control over the predicate, which itself applies to one or more objects.

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

It is not therefore the presence or absence of the object of the verb, it is the possibility for receive an object or not.

This means that the memorization of prepositions associated with the verbs asks for the method, but once it is acquired; there will be a spectacular improvement in the syntactic construction of the verbal group. In fact, it is not necessary to learn

by heart all the possible forms, but to understand nature.

Also, during the oral or oral expression we will leave behind the "very perilous" translation in the matter of prepositions and the desire to become aware of French verbal constructions.

In addition, to understand French in its essence or in its spirit requires a deepening of the knowledge of the nature of verbs.

References:

1. Blinkenberg, A. (1960). *Le problème de la transitivité en français moderne.* (p.366). Munksgaard, Copenhague.
2. Rousseau, A. (1998). *La transitivité.* (p.362). Lille, Presses Univ. du Septentrion.
3. Riegal, M., Pellat, J., & René, R. (1994). *Grammaire méthodique du français.* (p.1107). Paris, Presse universitaires de France.
4. Steinberg, N. (1972). *Grammaire Française.* (p.341). Leningrad.
5. Grégoire, M. (1995). *Grammaire progressive du français* (CLE International - 1995).
6. Verdelhan, J., & Girardet, J. (1997). *Le Nouveau Sans Frontieres.* (p.175).
7. Blondeau, N. (2006). *Littérature progressive du français.* (p.159). Niveau débutant.
8. (1995). *À l'écoute des sons. Les voyelles.* T.Pagniez Delbart. (p.143). CLE International.
9. (1993). *À l'écoute des sons. Les Consonnes.* T. Pagniez Delbart. (p.111). CLE International.
10. Charliac, L., & Motron, A. (1999). *Phonétique progressive du français.* (avec 600 exercices). (p.192). Paris : CLE International.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Toshtemir Amirkulovich Alimov
Karshi state university
Teacher of foreign languages faculty

GENDER AND TRANSLATION STUDIES IN PERSPECTIVE OF THE UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Abstract: *The article is concerned with the study of gender aspect in the process of translation. The study focuses on the investigation of the impact of gender on translation, in particular it is aimed to explore the distinctive features of translated work by male and female translators. Previous researches and studies in this area of investigation have been gathered and analyzed. It is concluded that a number of distinctive and similar features including cultural identity, ideology and lexical choices can be seen in the translation of different gender members.*

Key words: *gender and language, gender, translation, gender identity of the translator, text.*

Language: *English*

Citation: Alimov, T. A. (2019). Gender and translation studies in perspective of the Uzbek linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 357-360.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-64> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.64>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Language is the most important way of the formation and existence of human knowledge about the world. The objective world of a person is reflected in the process of his/her activity and the results of his/her knowledge are recorded in the word. Thus, the linguistic picture of the world is the totality of all knowledge imprinted in a linguistic form. The linguistic picture of the world directly interacts with the cultural picture of the world related to the real world [9; p.17].

The concept of a linguistic personality and its structure is closely related to the concept of a picture of the world. Being one of the main components of the structure of a linguistic personality, the picture of the world is reflected on the verbal-semantic and cognitive levels, realized as special units of consciousness and objectified as specific sign forms.

The linguistic picture of the world is the totality of all the components of knowledge about the world expressed by the means of language. Consequently, all phenomena that find themselves at the structural levels of the language (words or syntactic constructions, texts) are considered to be units of the linguistic picture of the world.

Academician Yu. D. Apresyan outlined modern ideas about the linguistic picture of the world. The most important points of his ideas for our research can be represented as follows: “Each natural language reflects a certain way of perceiving and organizing the world. The values expressed do form a certain unified system of views, which is imposed as mandatory to all native speakers; the way of conceptualizing the reality is partly universal, partly nationally specific, so speakers of different languages can see the world a little differently, through the prism of their languages. The most important ideas for a given language are repeated in the meaning of many linguistic units and therefore are key to understand a particular picture of the world” [1; p.35].

One of the aspects of the further development of the problem of the linguistic picture of the world is the difference in the vision and description of the world by each person – man and woman – which is dealt with by a theory called gender.

The gender approach in science is based on the concept that it is not biological difference between men and women but the cultural and social significance that society prescribes to these differences. The foundation of gender studies was the identification of differences in roles, social status and

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

other aspects of the lives of men and women. The objectification of the male and female worldview (gender picture of the world) occurs in written and oral speech, in particular, in fiction.

With the help of gender theory, translations of works of fiction can be interpreted differently, where the views of the authors on gender relations are clearly and deeply embodied, from this point of view, differences in the translation of works of art are of interest due to the gender of the translator.

Theorists and practitioners of translation often have problems, such as, for example, literalism or the presence in the translation text of a pronounced position of the translator himself/herself. At the same time, a translation is considered successful if it does not contain factual errors, violations of lexicographic and syntactic norms, meets the goals of the message or pragmatics of the author, and preserves the emotional coloring of the source text.

However, in the theory and practice of translation, very little attention is paid to the category of "gender". By virtue of the anthropocentric approach adopted in science, it is important to consider the language not as a rigid and uncompromising system, but as a tool operated by a very real linguistic personality (in this case, the linguistic identity of the translator), over which certain factors dominate (gender, culture, stereotypes). Consideration of the category of "gender" in close connection with the problems of translation is necessary, since taking into account this actual phenomenon can make translations more accurate from the point of view of pragmatics of the source text.

Male versus Female

In the result of several studies and surveys, the significant similarities and differences between male and female have been discovered, not only in the area of mental abilities, but also their physical abilities and behavior have been investigated. Emily Wilson clarifies the differentiation of men and women by pointing out: "Two different people, from different demographic backgrounds with two different literary ears are going to produce completely different things, even while being as truthful as possible to the original. Gender is one of the things that impacts it".

Katharina A, Philips and William Menard did the survey on the investigation of general differentiation and similarities of male and female and concluded that:

- The men are significantly older and more likely to be single and living alone than women.
- Men are more likely to obsess about their genitals, body build and thinning hair/balding, excessively lift weights; and have a substance use disorders.
- Women are more likely to obsess about their skin, stomach, weight, breasts/chest, buttocks. Thighs,

legs, hips, toes, and excessive body/facial hair, and they are concerned with more body areas.

- Women also perform more repetitive and safety behavior and are more likely to camouflage.
- Women have significantly greater appearance dissatisfaction than men.
- Women worry more about their perceived defects in public than men.
- Women can be easily upset compared to men.
- Men and women do not significantly differ in terms of the delusionality of appearance beliefs.
- Men and women experience similarly lifetime suicidal ideation and have attempted suicide.
- Men have poorer current functioning and quality of life on all measures than women.
- Men are more likely to have a substance use disorders.
- Women are more likely to have an eating disorders [6; p.10-14].

Discussion

In recent years, a considerable volume of academic literature and researches in the field of translation are being focused on the subject *gender in translation*. The development of gender studies and translation studies has parallel to that of cultural studies, perhaps as a direct consequence of the growing awareness that when translation becomes entangled with gender, important cultural questions arise.

Integration of gender and translation studies have been prompted by the feminist scholars and translators who claimed on the visibility of the women translators. As to Venutti, the invisibility of the translator goes back to the following two factors: 1) economic factors that restrict the translators' visibility 2) assertion that the source text is to be the only original, i.e. the author is the only writer who ought to be visible.

We support Venutti's assumption that because of the ever changing essence of meaning, neither the (foreign) writer nor the translator may produce texts with one way interpretation, and that both source texts and target texts are subject to the taboos, the codes and the ideologies of their own social systems. Venutti's view towards translation as "a cultural political practice, constructing or critiquing ideology-stamped identities for foreign cultures, affirming or transgressing discursive values and institutional limits in the target-language culture" [12; p.19] is undoubtedly to be applied to the essence of the translation issues in the scope of social gender discourse, since it is an open and ever dynamic system.

The translation process is a research that involves choosing the right words and constructions from the available options. In making this choice, the translator uses his/her own linguistic and cognitive

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHH (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 |

knowledge and takes into account the linguistic and cognitive knowledge of future readers, which are a reflection of the characteristics of their culture. The desire of the translator to convey the original source more fully, as well as to reflect its characteristic features, is met not only by the original, but also by the host culture and its language. Underestimation of the gender factor in the translation can lead to rejection of the text of the translation by the culture of the given language and its rejection by the native speakers.

Gender is considered to be one of the aspects of translation studies which has been under the discussion. Over the years, there have been many studies and surveys in order to investigate the influence of gender on translation. A number of scholars have explored the issue of gender in different ways: from the cultural, historical and theoretical point of view. According to the viewpoint of Chamberlain, “the issues relating to gender in the practice of translation are myriad, varying widely according to the type of text, being translated, the language involved, cultural practices and countless other factors” [2; p.82]. In addition, Von Flotow pointed out that “gender and translation can be investigated in historical studies, theoretical considerations, issues of identity, post-colonial questions and questions of cultural transfer” [13; p.15].

Dealing with the translation of gender identity terms Jose Santaemilia points that “A preliminary conclusion out of women’s and men’s translations seem to indicate that women as translators seem to show a tendency towards the softening – even desexualization – of sexual references but, when women’s status is at stake they rather tend towards dysphemism and moral censure [11; p.3].

Janet W. Rich- Edwards did a survey on methods to test sex/gender differences as effect modification or interaction, and discuss why some inferences from sex-stratified data should be viewed with caution [5; p.32]. Ved Prakash claimed: “Women tend to excel in empathy and interpersonal relationships and tend to minimize hostility and conflict, men perceive threat from intimacy while women sense threat from separation” [14; p.9]. Peter Van den Besselaar did a study on the change of performance differences during the career of men and women and explored that the productivity of male employers has grown faster than female employers [10; p.7]. Maccoby and Jacklin investigated psychological differences and similarities between men and women and concluded: “The sexes may be similar in their knowledge of aggressive responses but differ in their willingness to display or accept them due to negative socialization processes. Then it is possible that these tendencies may change over time as society changes” [8; p.11]. Eisenberg and Lennon discovered the existence of differences in empathy between men and women and claimed: “The

differences strongly favor women. When reflective crying and self report measures in lab settings were used, moderate differences favoring females were found” [3; p.101]. In addition to this, Hyde examined psychological variables of gender and concluded that compared to women, men could throw farther, were more physically aggressive.

Ambiguities also appear depending on the language in which the study is carried. For example, in the German language, along with the concept *gender* such concepts as *Geschlecht*, *das soziale Geschlecht* are used. Some confusion arises in the Russian language in the process of translation. Gender is also used as an euphemism for the Russian word *половой* and Uzbek *jinsiy*. French *le sexe* and English *sex* may be translated into Russian and Uzbek languages as *секс* (секс) and *пол* (jins).

The conceptual position of the author in the choice of terminology is also important. Thus, representatives of biodeterminism, insisting on physiologically and mentally differentiation of cognitive differences and language ability of men and women, use the traditional designation of *sex*. Yet, the term *gender* can not be dropped because it proved itself first of all from a conceptual point of view, most clearly demonstrating cultural rather than natural modeling of sex. However, positive and fast acceptance of combinations in the Russian and Uzbek languages as *gender identity* (*гендерная идентичность*, *gender o'xshashlik*), *gender harassment* (*гендерное домогательство*, *jinsiy tajovuz*), *gender roles* (*гендерные роли*, *gender rollar*), *gender discrimination* (*гендерная дискриминация*, *gender kamsitish*), *gender relations* (*гендерные отношения*, *gender munosabalar*), *gender inequality* (*гендерное неравенство*, *gender tengsizlik*) shows timely response to social processes acting within the scope of GM discourse.

Regarding the full acceptance of the term *gender* by Uzbek discourse G.Ergasheva claims that there are still gaps [4]. We would not enunciate that the term is completely new for Uzbek social sciences, but we may still expect the scientific controversy in its use. However the nature of gender as “self-regulating” process induces the society to response to the problems of gender mainstreaming as quick as possible.

Although many surveys and researches have been explored about the impact of gender on translation, the aspects of differences and similarities of the translated material by male and female translators and general gender problems which translators could come across are not yet clear enough.

The relevance of the article is dictated by the need to establish the influence of the personality of the translator, namely, his/her gender affiliation on the choice of language means when translating works of art from one language to another. The category of gender is considered in the work through a

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

comparative analysis of translations made by men and women from English into Russian and Uzbek languages. The “gender” issue takes one of the leading places in linguistic research, however, practically no studies have been done in translation studies, in particular in the Uzbek linguistics: the issues related to the influence of the gender of the translator on the pragmatics of translation, on the preservation of the style and pragmatic attitudes of the original, etc. At the same time, the data obtained in the work indicate that gender studies in translation studies contribute both to the further development of the theory of translation and to greater accuracy of translations from one language to another.

According to the research of Ju.Kulikova devoted to the influence of the personality of the translator on the translation of literary works:

1. The socially and culturally conditioned phenomenon of “gender” is of key importance in translation studies when considering the problem of preserving the pragmatic potential of the text.

2. Differences in the use of imaginative means in male and female languages are manifested in the

original translated works in the sense that female prose is very diverse in the use of tropes, as well as at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels.

3. A male translator, encountering a text with typical female vocabulary and style, translates it under the influence of his gender status, which is manifested in a certain decrease in the author’s connotation, emotional coloring of the work and violation of the pragmatics of the author [7].

Conclusion

One may assume that the following tasks should be identified based on the aim of the study.

1. To consider the category of “gender” as a linguistic phenomenon due to sociolinguistic and cultural factors, as well as modern principles of analysis of this phenomenon in linguistics.

2. To develop criteria for a comparative analysis of translations made by male and female translators.

3. To identify and analyze the characteristics of the translation of the work of art, taking into account the gender of the translator.

References:

1. Apresyan, Y. D. (1996). *Ideas and methods of modern structural linguistics*. Moscow: Prosvesheniye. Retrieved 2019, from <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/apresyn/index.htm>
2. Chamberlain, L. (1998). *Gender Metaphorics in Translation*. London: Routledge.
3. Eisenberg, M., & Lennon, R. (1994). *Sex Differences in Empathy and Related Capacities*. (p.101). Psychological Bulletin.
4. Ergasheva, G. (2018). *Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors in the formation of gender terminology in the system of different languages*. Dissertation of Doctor of Science on Philological Sciences. Tashkent.
5. Janet, W., & Rich, E. (2018). *Sex and Gender Differences Research Design for Basic, Clinical and Population Studies*. Essentials for Investigators.
6. Philips, K. A., & Menard, W. (2006). Gender Similarities and Differences in 200 Individuals with Body Dysmorphic Disorder. *Compr Psychiatry*, 47(2).
7. Kulikova, J. S. (2011). *The influence of the personality of the translator on the translation of works of art: gender aspect: on the material of Russian, English and German*. Chelyabinsk.
8. Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language and Women’s Place*. New York: Harper and Row.
9. Maslova, V. A. (2001). *Linguoculturology: Textbook*. Moscow: Publishing Center “Academy”.
10. Van den Basselaar, P. & Sadstrom, U. (1985). *Gender Differences in Research Performance and its impact on Careers: a longitudinal case study*.
11. Santaemilia, J. (2005). *Gender, sex and translation*. The manipulation of identities. Manchester, UK.
12. Venuti, L. (1995). *The Translator’s Invisibility. A History of Translation*. Routledge. London and New York.
13. Von Flotow, L. (2001). *Gender in Translation: The issues of Go on*. University of Ottawa.
14. Prakash, V., & Flores, R. C. (1985). *A Study of Psychological Gender Differences*.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



U. U. Kobilov
Samarkand State University,
Researcher

THE IMAGES OF THE PROPHETS IN THE POETRY OF ALISHER NAVOI

Abstract: This article focuses on the problems of artistic interpretation of the images of the prophets in the lyrics of the great thinker of Uzbek classical literature Alisher Navoi. As you know, the tradition of interpreting the artistic images of the prophets has a special place in the classical literature of the Islamic East, in particular in poetry. In this sense, the poetry of Alisher Navoi is considered the leader in the poetic depiction of the prophets. Reflection of the artistic images of the prophets mentioned in the works of Alisher Navoi can serve as a source for a separate scientific study. This article highlights the statistics and classification of this topic. At the same time, some features of symbolic-metaphorical images of the images of the prophets in the lyrics of Navoi are investigated. There are eight lyrical divans of Navoi, seven of which were written in the Turkic language, and one in the Persian language. The main part of the poet's lyrics consists of four divans, collected in the vault "Xazoyin ul-maoniy" ("Treasury of thoughts"). The article stated the scientific problem is highlighted on the basis of this lyrical divan.

Key words: classical literature, tradition and innovation, the work of Alisher Navoi, lyrical divan, images of the prophets, artistic image and interpretation, image, metaphorical reflection, symbolic image, poetic picture.

Language: English

Citation: Kobilov, U. U. (2019). The images of the prophets in the poetry of Alisher Navoi. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 361-367.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-65> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.65>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

Sacred sources, in particular, the Koran, Hadith, have a huge place in the ideological and artistic development in the classical literature of the Middle Ages. The basis of these sources is the history of the prophets. They are widely portrayed in the works of representatives of classical literature. According to scientific studies, one quarter of the Qur'an consists of stories about the prophets. On this basis, the cycle "Tales of the Prophets" ("Kissas ul-anbiyo") was formed in the literature of the East. This cycle contributed to the emergence of a huge tradition of prose works. This, in turn, as some researchers noted, shows the absolute incorrectness of the views that the classical literature of the East was created only in lyrical form. In the development of poetry, prose has always served as the foundation. This is proved by both world literature and the history of classical literature of the East. In this sense, it is necessary to pay attention to the term "classical literature". Even if the term is often used in literary criticism, practically

no attention is paid to its content. Literary scholars interpret the term "classical literature" as literature under the influence of Islam. It is mainly considered classical poetics, Aruz theory and national tradition. However, interpretations of the art world associated with classical literature are not always considered. In classical literature, in particular, poetry traditionally expresses the images of prophets (Adam, Noah, Joseph), legendary historical figures (Jamshid, Iskander, Kaihusrau), literary heroes (Farhad, Majnun, Vomik). In this case, oral folklore, the history of the prophets, the history of the Persian-Turkic kings are considered the source of literature. This situation is called the poetic regularity of classical literature. From this point of view, it can be estimated that the period from the dastan "Kutadgu bilik" ("Knowledge Brings Happiness" 1069) by Yusuf Khos Hadjib to the novel "Utgan Kunlar" ("Days Passed" 1923) by Abdullah Kadiri is considered the era of Uzbek classical literature. Consequently, the tradition of classical Uzbek literature includes a period of more

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

than ten centuries. In this sense, the creativity and poetry of the great thinker Alisher Navoi is considered the peak of not only Uzbek, but also the general classical literature of the East. The tradition of converting to the images of prophets, kings and literary heroes in the poetry of Alisher Navoi occupies a quite fruitful place. Especially, the images of the prophets are repeatedly used as a poetic art of craft (Talmeh). As you know, 124 thousand prophetic series are mentioned in the sources. Of these, 25 together with the prophet Muhammad are found in the holy Quran. There are 137 stories in the Qur'an and six separate verses called the names of the prophets. According to the data, the Koran mentions 25 times Adam, 2 times Idris, 43 times Noah, 25 times Hood, 9 times Salih, 69 times Abraham, 27 times Lot, 12 times Ismail, 17 times Ishak, 16 Yakub, 27 times Joseph, 4 times Ayub, 10 times Shuib, 136 times Moses, 136 times Harun, 2 times Zul-Kifl, 16 times David, 17 times Solomon, 2 times Ilyas, 4 times Yunus, 7 times Zakarye, 25 times Jesus, 5 times Yahya, 5 times Muhammad. In the literature of the Islamic East a huge cycle of works appeared reflecting the tales and stories of the prophets based on the Koran, the Gospel, the Torah and the Psalms. They can be appreciated as valuable examples of realistic narratives. This tradition was widely developed in the Turkic-Uzbek literature. Thus, it refers to 12 prophets in the work of Alisher Navoi, "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo" ("History of the Prophets and Kings") and 23 prophets in the work of Nosiruddin Burkhonuddin Rabguzi "Qisas ar-Rabguziy" ("Tales of the Prophets"). However, these works dedicated to the prophets became a source for classical poetry. In the works of all representatives of the Uzbek classical poetry, these images are reflected. Based on the images of the prophets, a variety of poetic worlds were created. From this point of view, the poetry of Alisher Navoi plays a special place. In the poet's couch "Badoyi ul-bidoya" ("Rarity of the Beginning") 13, "Navodir un-nihoya" ("Curiosities of the End") 9, "Karoyib us-sigar" ("Miracles of Childhood") 12, "Navodir ush-shabob" ("Rarity of Youth") 11, "Badoe ul-vasat" ("Early Middle Ages") 9, "Favoyil ul-kibar" ("Useful Advice of Old Age") 8 prophets are mentioned. Therefore, in the sofa "Badoyi ul-bidoya" ("Rarity of the Beginning") Adam 8 times, Idris 2 times, Noah 3 times, David 3 times, Solomon 6 times, Khizr 32 times, Jacob 2 times, Yunus 1, Moses 1 time, Jesus 72 times, Muhammad 2 times, and on the sofa "Navodir un-nihoya" Adam 1 time, Noah 3 times, Joseph 11 times, Shuayb 1 time, Ayyub 1 time, Moses 1 time, Khizr 14 times, Jesus 40 times meet. In the work "Khazoyin ul-maoniy"

("Treasury of Thoughts"), which consists of four sofas, the images of the prophets are distributed as follows: In the first sofa "Karoyib us-siqar" ("Miracles of Childhood") Adam 2 times, Noah 4 times, David 3 times, Solomon 5 times, Abraham 3 times, Khizr 22 times, Jacob 2 times, Joseph 15 times, Shuaib 1 time, Moses 1 time, Jesus 65 times, Muhammad 2 times, and in the second sofa "Navodir ush-shabob" ("Rarity of Youth") Adam 3 times, Noah 4 times, David 2 times, Solomon 1 time, Khizr 15 times, Jacob 3 times, Joseph 13 times, Shuaib 1 time, Moses 2 times, Jesus 36 times, Muhammad 1 time, in the third sofa "Badoe ul-vasat" ("Beginning of the Middle Years") Adam 1 time, Noah 2 times, Solomon 2 times, Abraham 1 time, Khizr 28 times, Jacob 2 times, Joseph 8 times, Jesus 64 times, Mohammed 2 times, in the fourth couch "Favoyid ul-kibar" ("Useful tips for old age") Noah 3 times, Solomon 1 time, Khizr 31 times, Joseph 6 times, Jesus 11 times, Mohammed 1 time applied. It can be seen that the number of prophets mentioned in the historical work ("The History of the Prophets and Kings") by Alisher Navoi is approximately equal to their depiction in the lyric legacy. On the other hand, the number of names of prophets in the Qur'an and in artistic interpretations vary. For example, if Jesus is recorded 43 times in the Qur'an, then in the poetry of Alisher Navoi about 300 times, Moses 136 times in the Qur'an, and in the lyrics of Alisher Navoi only 6 times, Joseph 27 times in the Qur'an, and in the poet's lyrics it occurs about 50 times. Even if the name Khizr is not found in the Qur'an, the poet's poetry draws attention 150 times. In addition, the artistic image of the Prophet Muhammad is found 10 times, which forms the poetic basis of the work of Alisher Navoi. Such diversity is also visible in the interpretations of other images of the prophets. It must also be emphasized that the works "Kisas ul-anbiyo" ("Tales of the Prophets") contain various stories about the prophets. Including, the volume of stories about Adam, Noah, Abraham, Solomon, Joseph, Moses are larger. Especially, the story of the Prophet Muhammad is a large part of this cycle. Consequently, the images of the prophets in poetry and in prose works differ. It can be seen that, although prose and poetry are one literary event, artistic interpretations have their own specifics. In it, the prose of the epic image has a peculiar interpretation, and the poetry of feeling plays a special role. The style of classical prose of the East is artistic realism, and the lyrics are symbolic and metaphorical. These images in the lyric sofas of Alisher Navoi are distributed as follows:

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

| Lyrical divans | Adam | Idris | Noy | David | Solomon | Xizr | Iakov |
|--------------------|------|-------|-----|-------|---------|------|-------|
| Badoyil ul-bidoya | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 32 | 2 |
| Navodir un-nihoya | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 14 | - |
| Garoyib us-sigar | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 2 |
| Navodir ush-shabob | 3 | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| Badoe ul-vasat | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 28 | 2 |
| Favoyid ul-kibar | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 31 | - |

| Lyrical divans | Joseph | Moisey | Iisus | Muhammaed | Shuayb | Ayub |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|------|
| Badoyi ul-bidoya | 1 | 1 | 72 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Navodir un-nihoya | 11 | 1 | 40 | - | 1 | - |
| Garoyib us-sigar | 15 | 1 | 65 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Navodir ush-shabob | 13 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Badoye ul-vasat | 8 | - | 64 | 2 | - | - |
| Favoyid ul-kibar | 6 | - | 11 | 1 | - | 3 |

It is known that the mention of names of places or personalities in classical poetry is considered the poetic art of handicraft. It alludes to historical events, tales, legends and literary plots. When the image is addressed in the image of a historical and legendary person, a metaphorical image comes to the fore. It reflects the diverse feelings of the lyrical hero. In the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the images of the prophets express various symbolic meanings. For example, the image of Adam means the symbol of repentance, Noah means long life, Khizr means eternal life, David means a beautiful voice, Solomon means wealth, Ayyub means patience, Joseph means beauty, Jesus means revival, Muhammad means enlightenment. In this case, we will analyze some examples of interpretations of the images of the prophets in the poetry of Alisher Navoi. One of them is the image of Adam. Usually this image in artistic reflections has a universal spirit. He is interpreted in the poetry of Alisher Navoi as the beginning of all mankind. In classical literature, the story of Adam is emphasized by the "beautiful story" as the story of Joseph. In the last dastan of Alisher Navoi, "Lyson ut-tair" ("Tongue of the bird") there is a story about Adam ("Odam Safiy Alaihissal Hikoyati") which consists of fifteen beits. It portrays Adam as the "father of mankind" (Abulbashar), moving to paradise, committing sin, experiencing difficulties, crying endlessly, repenting, and becoming revered again. In classical poetry, the image of Adam is based on this plot. This plot expresses various symbolic and metaphorical meanings of the lyrical hero. For example, in the sofa "Badoe ul-bidoya" the image of Adam is depicted by the first person who was worshiped by the Angles:

Одамийлик кўргузуб қилдинг паривашиларни қул,

Одам улдурким, малойик они масжуд айлади (ББ.770.6).

(Contents: You have made slaves of angels humanity, because Adam is the person worshiped by angels)

The tales of Adam say that all the angels worshiped him and only Satan refused with rebellion. In this sense, the poet knows that a person's value depends on his humanity. Kindness and humanity should be the main qualities of man. Alisher Navoi in his sofa "Badoe ul-vasat" ("The Beginning of the Middle Years") creates a poetic picture through the legend of how tears were shed due to the expulsion of Adam's paradise. In mythological views, the shed tears after the expulsion of Adam from paradise are compared by all the water spaces of the world.

*Навоий, азар иккинчи Одам эрмасмен,
Недин жаҳон юзини тутти сар-басар ёшим (ББ. 426.7).*

(Contents: I am not the second Adam, but endlessly shed tears have taken over the world).

In the poetry of the thinker, the image of the prophet Noah is also fruitful. He in the history of prophecy occupies a separate place. Noah is also called the "Second Adam," "Sheikh of the Prophets." In classical poetry, the image of Noah basically symbolizes such details as "flood", "long life", "ark". For example, in the work "Navodir un-nihoya" ("Rarity beginning") you can see the following:

Йўқки май киитиси гам тўфонидин айлар халос,

Ки топар андин киши бир қатра ичса умри Нух[ГС.126.6].

(Content: As the ark saves Noah from the flood, so the beloved from the flood of trouble saves the ark immersed in the wine of love, if you drink a drop from it, it will reach Noah's life).

In this sense, the ark of Noah is symbolized by divine love, and the flood - by separation, that is, the "flood of trouble", a drop of wine - by the long life of

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHII (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 |

Noah. According to Eastern philosophers, according to the Qur'an, the world is divided into three eras. First era: the past tense is the time right up to the creation of the universe and man. Second era: the present is the time from the creation of Adam to Judgment Day. Third era: the future tense is the time from the end of Judgment Day to eternal life. In it, human life is considered the shortest. There is no prophet in history who has lived such a long life as Noah. Some prophets (Jesus, Idris, Khizr, Iles) are interpreted forever alive, but their life on earth is limited. In our opinion, the long life of Noah is associated with the end of one civilization and the beginning of another. The Prophet Noah lived between these two civilizations. According to Rabguzi, Noah receives revelation when he was 100 years old, 950 years preached to people by faith. According to other versions, at 400 he becomes a prophet. After the flood, he still lived 300 years. According to Alisher Navoi, he receives revelation at the age of 40 or 250. 950 years preached true faith. Noah himself lived 1600 or, according to others, 1300 years. Therefore, in classical poetry, Noah is symbolized by his long life. Alisher Navoi, when portraying life, turns to the image of Noah. For example, in the sofa "Badoe ul-bidoaya" Alisher Navoi expresses the longest life of the image of Noah and the greatest wealth in the image of Korun (close to the prophet Moses).

*Молдин умруннга осойиши агар етмас, не суд,
Нух умри ҳосил этсанг, ганжи Қорун
қозғониб? [ББ.176.5]*

(Contents: if you possess the life of Noah and the wealth of Korun, your life and wealth are perishable)

The sources also say interesting opinions about the wealth of the Coruna. The Hadith emphasizes that when the Korun said, "the Most High gave me so many riches from his love for me," they answered him that "The love of the Most High is not determined by wealth." As a result, Korun with all his wealth drowned inland. Consequently, the poet notes that neither long life, nor wealth determines the meaning of a person's life, that is, "the essence of life is not in wealth, but in labor". In another work by Alisher Navoi, he simultaneously depicts the wealth of Solomon and the life of Noah. According to sources, Solomon asks the Almighty "so many riches that were not and will not be with anyone." This desire is being fulfilled. Alisher Navoi interprets that there is no point in long life and wealth. The poet puts the concept of "wine" above all. It is known that wine in the shortest possible time frees the soul from life's adversities. This moment is symbolized by the great happiness of attaining the love of the Most High.

*Нух умрию Сулаймон мулкига йўқтур бақо,
Ич, Навоий, бодаким, олам гами
беҳудадаур [ББ.215.7].*

(Contents: Noah lacks life and wealth to Solomon. Therefore, drink wine, the woes of life are perishable)

Especially in the lyrics of Navoi there are often images of the flood. This is the history of mankind being considered a big event. He in the poet's poetry displays various symbolic and metaphorical meanings. In particular, in the sofa "Badoe ul-vasat" the flood is simultaneously depicted by the tears of a lover.

*Бузулди Нухнинг тўфонидин сўнг даҳр
ашиқимдин,*

*Қиёмат ошкоро бўлди: ул тўфон-у бу
тўфон [ББ.270.10].*

(Contents: The world after the flood was destroyed by the tears of the beloved, this flood (Flood of Noah), and that flood (tears of the beloved) are compared to the Day of Judgment)

The image of Solomon is also fruitful in the poetry of Alisher Navoi. He, in the work of the thinker, is, firstly, interpreted by one of the prophets (in some religious views he is not considered a prophet), and secondly, he is portrayed as the king of the world. In classical literature, Solomon is recognized as one of the four kings of the world (Solomon, Iskander, Namrud, Nasr Bay). With this it is clear that he is associated with the spiritual and material world of mankind.

Alisher Navoi often simultaneously depicts the image of Solomon along with the prophet Noah, the legendary king Jamshid, the king of Iran Kaihusrav, the evil king Ahriman.

*Тутай жаҳонда Сулаймон сени ва ё Жамиид,
Не мунга жом вафо айлади, не анга
узук [ГС.210.4]*

(Contents: I will call you Solomon and Jamshid in the world. Because Solomon - the ring, Jamshid - did not get the groceries)

According to mythological views, the "ring" in interpretations is the thing of Solomon that fulfills his desires. He controls the divas with his ring. Jamshid's "Glass" expresses endless wine and shows all the events of the world. In the stories of Solomon there are images of Hoopoe (bird), Bilkis (peri), ant. In them, Hoopoe is portrayed as a messenger bird. Therefore, Navoi interprets Solomon - the image of a lover, Bilkis - the image of a lover, Hoopoe - the image of a messenger. The poetry of Alisher Navoi also depicts the image of the great king David, mentioned in the Qur'an. As you know, David is considered both a prok and a king. He was given a blacksmith craft and a beautiful voice. According to interpretations, although David was a great king, he earned by honest labor. This case served as an example for the figures of classical and Sufi literature. They also, despite what position they have, tried to learn craft and earn a living by honest work. When David read the Psalm, even the animals fell asleep. In the lyrics of Alisher Navoi, the phrases "crap Dovood", "Nagmai Dovood" mean a pleasant voice. At the same time, in the poetry of Navoi, "Masih

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

nafashi” (the breath of Jesus) is often found together with the voice of David.

*Магар Масих ила Довудсен нафас билаким,
Ҳаёт-у мавт эрур ул аломат, эй
ҳофиз[БВ.311.3].*

(Content: Your breath sometimes quickens, and sometimes it kills like the breath of Masih and the voice of David)

*Сендадур нагмаи Довуд ила анфоси Масих,
Бордурур йўқ эса давронда фаровон
ҳофиз[ФК.170.2].*

(Content: The voice of David and the breath of Jesus are your qualities, therefore your voice is pleasant)

The following lines indicate the quality of the revitalization of the lover. It emphasizes that even if the lyrical hero shows David’s voice and this is useless. The verse contrasts the animating miracle of Masih with the mortifying voice of David. According to the poet, they are both qualities of a lover. In the poetry of Alisher Navoi, sometimes the image of David is simultaneously depicted with the story of Joseph. It is usually addressed by Mutrib (musician). In the beat, the situation of Jacob, who parted with his beloved son Joseph, is depicted as an example. The image symbolically displays the image of the beloved - Jacob, the lover - Joseph. Also, the image of Mutrib (musician) is polyphonic. It displays the symbol of a true musician.

*Юсуфум ҳажрида Яқуб гам ичра, мутрибо,
Ўиламенким, хушлуғум йўқ нагмаи Довуд
ила[НН.310.7].*

(Content: The beloved parted from the lover. This is similar to the story of Jacob and Joseph, so David does not influence the beloved)

In the work of Alisher Navoi, a special place is occupied by the artistic interpretation of Joseph’s story. As you know, this story is considered one of the most popular subjects of world literature. The special side is that, on the one hand, if the story has universal value, on the other hand, this plot differs with its originality among the “universal” and “intellectual” literature. About this Alisher Navoi writes:

*Юзунг давринда Юсуф достонин,
Ўқурлар ому хос афсоналардек[БВ.181.3]*

(Content: Dastan about Joseph is intended for both the masses and intellectuals. Therefore, everyone reads it as a legend)

As you know, in antiquity and at the present time there were literature of the “masses” and “intellectuals”. It can be noted that there is a third type, which is called “mass-intellectual” literature. This type of literature is called the cycle “Kissas ul-anbiyo” (“stories of the prophets”). This cycle is considered one of the source of classic Sufi literature. In the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the image, theme and story about Joseph are used almost 80 times. In this case, it must be said that the same themes and plots in a lyrical and epic way are peculiarly depicted. In the epic plane,

reality, and in the lyrical plane, feeling provides this originality. From this comes the character in the epic work, and the image-sign in lyrical expression. The lyrical image reflects the situation, image, picture, feeling, detail and others. Because usually in poetry a lyrical hero stands in a leading place. In the lyrics, images are selected that correspond to the mood of the lyrical hero. In lyric works, every object, detail or expression is considered an artistic image. In particular, when portraying the image of Joseph in the poetry of Alisher Navoi, various details and signs associated with Joseph’s story are used. These details and signs serve for various symbolic and metaphorical meanings. For example, when talking about such details as “carcass” (dream), “choi Bobil” (Babylonian well), “buri” (wolf), “haridor” (buyer), “savdo” (trade), “bozor” (bazaar), “Kusn” (beauty), “diram” (monetary unit), “mughda” (message), “kyylak” (dress), “Kouyosh” (Sun), “zindon” (prison), “Canyon” (Egypt), Қон ’(blood), 3 Zulayxo’ (Zuleyha), ож tozhir ’(merchant), хазhr’ (separation), ҳақub ’(Jacob), Ғ ғam’ (longing), қонli клиулак ’(bloody) dress), “dasht” (desert), “Baitul-azon” (house of longing) and others, then the story of Joseph appears. These concepts represent different metaphorical meanings. For example, this beat says that in a dream of a lyrical hero a picture of Joseph appears.

*Тушта Юсуф ҳайъатин кўрдум ҳабибим
ёдидин,*

*Гўйи ул қолип бу руҳи маҳз учун
андозадур[БВ.151.2].*

(Content: Beloved thinks of a lover. In a dream, a picture of Joseph the beautiful appears. It resembles the essence inside the form)

In the beyt, the sleep motive plays the main role as an artistic detail. As you know, the dream motive is considered a characteristic sign of the story of Joseph. The story begins, continues and ends with the motive of sleep. Even if the poem hints at the plot of a dream, in a lyrical interpretation serves to express another poetic picture. The poet in another poem writes that in the dream of the lyrical hero appears “lips” and “face” of a lover. It gives pleasure to the lyrical hero. Therefore, he asks not to wake him even if Jesus and Joseph come. According to interpretations, sleep is one of the levels of prophecy. Consequently, the tales of the prophets usually cite dream motives.

*Тушумда лаълию рухсоридур, уйготманг
мени, гар худ,*

*Масихо бирла Юсуф бошим узра етсалар
ногаҳ[ГС.370.1].*

(Content: in the dream of the lyrical hero “lips” and “face” of the lover appear. Therefore, he asks not to be woken up even if Joseph and Jesus come)

In the story of Joseph there is an episode about his brothers throwing him into the well. Therefore, in classical poetry, the image of the well is often used. Alisher Navoi writes in his sofa “Badoyi ul-bidoya”:

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Киртигинг тушган кўнгул ичра хаёлинг, эй нари,

Гўйиё Юсуф нузул этмиш чахи Бобил аро[ББ.289.3].

Contents: the eyelashes of a lover fall into the heart of a lover, it looks like Joseph was going down the well of Babylon)

We know that in the stories of the prophets the well was first mentioned in the stories of Harut and Marut. In classical poetry, when the image of Joseph is depicted, a well is usually mentioned in parallel. It displays the theme of love and the beauty of a lover.

*Ўқи захмин тан аро ул юз хаёли эритур,
Уйлаким, Юсуф жамоли равшан эткай
чоҳни[ФК.14.5].*

(Contents: Just as the darkness of a well is illuminated by the face of Joseph, so the love of a lover illuminates the darkness of life)

In the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the image of Joseph plays a special role in the interpretation of beauty. Although the stories say that beauty is given to Eve and Zuleiha, in lyrical interpretations they are not depicted as a symbol of beauty. In one legend, Josephus is given the beauty of heavenly gourami, while others emphasize that a ninth of the beauty of the universe was given to Eve, and one ninth of Joseph and the rest to all people. Therefore, in the lyrics of Navoi when portraying the image of true beauty, Joseph is a metaphorical symbol of this beauty.

*Оламоро ҳусн ила жонбахш нутқунгму экин,
Ё Масиҳо руҳи Юсуф жисмида қилмиш
ҳулл[ББ.401.2]*

(Content: The beautiful face and animating speech of a lover is like the beauty of Joseph and the animating miracle of Jesus)

The image of Al-Khizr is a convertible theme in the work of Alisher Navoi. In the sources there are various views on this legendary person. His name is not mentioned in the Qur'an, but he is considered in the Qur'an as a slave of the Most High. The event

about him is found in the story of Moses. Islamic scholars call him Khizr. It reflects in itself such views as liveliness, abundance, happiness, a prosperous life, a dream and hope. As Alisher Navoi notes, he is a descendant of the prophet Noah. In Sufi literature, the event of the meeting of Khizr and Moses is symbolically depicted. In this, Moses is seen as a disciple, and Khizr as a mentor. As interpreted in eastern literature, firstly, Khizr lives on earth as an ordinary person, and secondly, he is an unreal being. In the literature, attention is paid to his find of "revitalizing water". This concept in classical literature is displayed as a "source of life," "a source of knowledge," "a source of love." His meeting between the two rivers with the prophet Moses is interpreted by the reunion of two such teachings as "prophecy" and "Sufism". Therefore, the Khizr person associates with two cultures. In the poetry of Alisher Navoi, the image of Khizr is used in parallel with such concepts as "revitalizing water", "water of life", "water of Khizr", "eternal life", "green", "dream" and others. For example, in the sofa "Badoyi ul-bidoya" poetic paintings are depicted with the help of images of lips, Khizr, dead, water of Khizr.

*Орзу айлар лабинг оллинда жон бермакни
Хизр,*

*Хизр суйидин ўлик умр айлагандек
орзу[ББ.71.7].*

(Contents: It's like Khizr dreams of dying in front of a lover's lip, the dead dreams of drinking Khizr revitalizing water)

In conclusion, it should be noted that Alisher Navoi in his poetry repeatedly addresses the images of the prophets. In it, the images of the prophets serve to create a variety of poetic paintings. At the same time, these images express different symbolic and metaphorical meanings. It is known that the doctrine of prophecy is considered the world and eternal topic of literature. From this it is obvious that the poetry of Alisher Navoi is an example of universal ideas and humanistic motives.

References:

1. Navoiy, A. (2012). *To'la asarlar to'plami. O'n jildlik*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligi G'ofur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi.
2. Abodulloeva, S. Y. (2016) *Onamastikon suf'iyaskoy poezii: struktturny, semanticheskij i funktsional'nyy aspekty* (na materiale proizvedeniy Abdul'madzha Sanai, Fariddaddina Attara i Dzhahaladdina Balkhi). dok. diss. po filol. nauk. (p.401). Khorog.
3. Navoiy, A. (1990). *Mukammal asarlar t'yplami. Yigirma tomlik, beshinchi tom*. Khazoyinul maoniy. Badoe" ul-vasat. (p.542). Toshkent: Fan.
4. Navoiy, A. (1987). *Mukammal asarlar t'yplami. Yigirma tomlik, birinchi tom*. Badoyi" ul-bidoya. (p.724). Toshkent: Fan.
5. Navoiy, A. (1987). *Mukammal asarlar t'yplami. Yigirma tomlik, ikkinchi tom*. Navodir un-nixoya. (p.624). Toshkent: Fan, 1987. – 624 b.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

6. Navoiy, A. (1988). *Mukammal asarlar tıplami*. Yigirma tomlik, uchinchi tom. Faroyib us-sıfar. (p.616). Toshkent: Fan.
7. Navoiy, A. (2016). *qomusiy luzat*. (Ma"sul muxarrir: Sh. Sirozhiddinov). (p.536). Toshkent: Shark.
8. Navoiy, A. (2016). *qomusiy luzat*. (Ma"sul muxarrir: Sh. Sirozhiddinov). (p.480). Toshkent: Shark.
9. Akhmetova, A. Z. (2009). *Ideyno-esteticheskaya funktsiya simbolicheskikh obrazov i khudozhestvennykh detaley v bashkirskoy literature srednikh vekov*. Avt. kand. diss. po filol. nauk. (p.28). Ufa.
10. Ibn Kasir al'-Kurashi al'-Busravi ad Dimashki. (2012). *Rasskazy o prorokakh. Kisas al'-anbiya*. Per. s ar. A. Nirsha; [red. K. Kuznetsov]; komm. A. Nirsha, K. Kuznetsov (Eds.). 2-e izd., ispr. (p.1024). Moscow: Umma.
11. Qur"oni, K. (2009). *ma"nolarining tarzhima va tafsiri (tarzhima va tafsir muallifi A. Mansur)*. (p.624). T.: Toshkent Islom universiteti.
12. Muxiddinov, M. K. (2005). *Komil inson – adabiet ideali*. (p.208). Toshkent: Ma"naviyat.
13. Piotrovskiy, M. B. (1991). *Koranicheskie skazaniya*. (p.218). Moscow: Nauka.
14. Reysner, M. L. (2015). *Persidskaya religiozno-misticheskaya poezii XI-XV vv. uchebnoe posobie*. (p.224). Kazan: Izd-vo Kazan. uni-ta.
15. Saloxiy, D. I. (2018). *Tasavvuf va badiiy izhod. Y'qov q'yllanma*. (p.190). Toshkent: "Navr'z" nashrieti.
16. Xakkulov, I. (2007). Navoiyga qaytish. (p.224). Toshkent: Fan.
17. Xakkulov, I. (2007). *Taqdir va tafakkur*. (p.334). Toshkent: Shark.
18. Xasanov, S. (1997). *Qur"oni Karim syzlarining arabcha-y'zbekcha kyrsatkichli luzati*. (p.378). Toshkent: Fafur Fulom nomidagi adabiet va san"at nashrieti.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

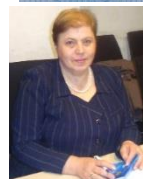
QR – Issue



QR – Article



Irina Ugrehelidze
Akaki Tsereteli State University,
Associated professor,
Kutaisi, Georgia



Nino Dolidze
Akaki Tsereteli State University,
Professor,
Kutaisi, Georgia



Khatuna Darsavelidze
Akaki Tsereteli State University,
Academic doctor,
Kutaisi, Georgia

FORMATION OF THE INFORMATION BASE OF GEORGIAN NATIONAL CLOTHES

Abstract: The article discusses the necessity and importance of the formation of the information base of Georgian traditional clothing. The use of the elements of the Georgian costume in the creative work of European designers of the XX century in the creation of new fashion collections is analyzed and the facts of stylization are revealed.

Based on the analysis of ethnocomplexes of the XIX century in different regions of Georgia a classification of traditional clothing was made. Design-composite indicators of clothing, material, color, division, length, shape and types of sleeves, fasteners, type of decoration, etc. were encoded using a digital system and an information database was created in the form of an electronic bank. As a result, a special search engine program has been developed that allows the interested person to find the necessary information about the Georgian traditional clothes, and the designer - it is much more successful to focus on creative activity.

Key words: traditional clothing, information database, design and composition indicators.

Language: Russian

Citation: Ugrehelidze, I., Dolidze, N., & Darsavelidze, K. (2019). Formation of the information base of Georgian national clothes. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 368-371.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-66> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.66>

Scopus ASCC: 2209.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ БАЗЫ ГРУЗИНСКОЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается важность формирования информационной базы грузинской традиционной одежды. Выявлены факты стилизации элементов грузинского национального костюма в европейской моде 20-х годов прошлого столетия. На основе анализа этно костюмов XIX в. разных регионов Грузии составлена классификация традиционной одежды. По конструкторско-композиционным показателям: силуэт одежды, материал, цвет, членение, длина, форма и виды рукавов, застежки, вид декорирования и др. и на основе их кодирования сформирована информационная база данных и разработана программа специальной поисковой системы для получения исчерпывающей информации о национальном костюме.

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 4.971 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | РИИЦ (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 |

Ключевые слова: традиционная одежда, информационная база данных, конструкторско-композиционные показатели.

Введение

На современном этапе в индустрии моды значительное место занимает одно из направлений современной моды – этностиль. Это направление подразумевает обогащение ассортимента одежды элементами национального костюма различных стран и народностей. Такое обогащение важно также для того, чтобы современный человек не терял связи со своими национальными истоками. Для развития этностиля неиссякаемым источником является утонченное, элегантное и искусно декорированное грузинское национальное одеяние, при виде которого не скрывали восхищение многие иностранные путешественники и исследователи-этнографы.

Для того чтобы в творческой деятельности дизайнеров традиционная грузинская одежда стала доступной и понятной, требуется особая связь с ним как с первоисточником, сохранившегося только в виде музейных образцов. Проблему представляет тот факт, что на сегодняшний день доступ к этим образцам предельно ограничен. В связи с этим выявляется актуальность формирования общедоступной информационной базы грузинской национальной одежды.

Грузинская национальная одежда тщательно изучена как грузинскими, так и иностранными учеными по этнографо-историческому направлению. Однако исследование традиционной одежды как источника в творческой деятельности дизайнера-модельера, композиционно-художественный анализ его форм и декора, к сожалению, пока не проводились. Также не проводились работы по направлению создания информационной базы данных.

Для обогащения ассортимента современной одежды с элементами национального костюма, необходимо сначала проанализировать его влияние на творческой работе дизайнеров. С этой целью ставятся задачи: выявление и анализ следов влияния грузинского национального костюма в стилистических направлениях и тенденциях 20-х и 30-х годов прошлого столетия; формирование информационной базы грузинской национальной одежды с целью использования в творческой работе модельеров-дизайнеров при проектировании современной одежды на основе традиционного костюма.

Для решения первой задачи нами были изучены работы европейских Домов моды того времени. Мы были приятно удивлены тем интересом (можно сказать рвением), которым, оказывается, был удостоен грузинский национальный костюм в Европе, в частности во

Франции в 20-ые годы прошлого столетия. Тому способствовали разные объективные причины.

Как известно, после революции 1917 г. вся знать эмигрировала в Европу. Многие грузинские аристократы, оказавшиеся в эмиграции, брались за любую работу и нередко достигали заметных успехов. Возникшие во Франции дома мод «кавказского происхождения», владельцами которых являлись эмигранты из Грузии, ввели в моду 1922 – 1923 гг. кавказские мотивы. Грузинская княжна Анна Чавчавадзе, в замужестве графиня Воронцова-Дашкова, организовала во Франции собственное дело в сфере модной индустрии – открыла Дом моды в Париже, под названием «Имеди», что в переводе с грузинского означает «надежда». Ее клиентками стали представительницы богатых и знатных семей Франции, Великобритании, Голландии, а также дочери новоиспеченных американских миллионеров. И. Оболенский пишет: «Графиня положила начало моды на Грузию. Увлечение Кавказом в начале двадцатых годов стало всеобщим. Журналы рекламировали ткань под названием «Tiflis», конкурирующие дома моды шили одежду в стиле saucasien, а в районе Монмартра открывались бесконечные рестораны кавказской кухни, где по вечерам исполняли грузинские танцевальные номера, а грузинские красавицы – аристократки на светских мероприятиях появлялись в дизайнерских платьях, или нарядах из собственноручно сшитых коллекций. Всё это способствовало всеобщему увлечению «грузинской модой» [1].

Кроме Дома моды «Имеди», в Париже также открылся дом вечернего манто и накидок «сортиде-баль» с меховыми отделками «коказьен», что значит «кавказский» и Дом моды Нины Шервашидзе. Эти Дома моды диктовали стиль, ставший господствующим трендом в европейской модной индустрии 25-30-х годов прошлого столетия. В то время в Париже черкеска пользовалась огромной популярностью. В неё стали облачаться представители аристократии Европы. Она присутствовала в коллекциях домов мод в том или ином виде, модной считалась стилизация на тему черкески (рис. 1) [2].

В сфере индустрии моды и на сей день не теряет актуальности Грузинское традиционное одеяние. Несмотря на новые технологии и материалы, новые формы общения и философию жизни, интерес к истокам традиционного костюма не истекает. Он для дизайнера является уникальным источником в процессе создания новых авторских коллекции, разработки и проектирования интересных эксклюзивных моделей.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350



Рисунок 1 - Стилизации Черкески с газырями в европейской моде. Париж 1920-е годы.

Для решения второй задачи – формирование информационной базы грузинской национальной одежды нами изучено всё разнообразие грузинской традиционной этнической одежды – комплексы этно костюмов XIX в. в разных регионах Грузии [3]. В этнической одежде удивительно органично объединились разнообразные виды декоративно-прикладного творчества, высокие эстетические достоинства, совершенное осуществление утилитарной и

экономической функций. Органичная взаимосвязь этих функций и их совершенное выражение в художественной форме создают интереснейшие образцы этнодизайна. Каждый из этих образцов характеризуется своей индивидуальностью. Форма и силуэт, материал и цвет, покрой и длина, застежки и вид декорирования – вот основные отличительные признаки грузинских этно костюмов (рис. 2) [4].



Рисунок 2 - Комплексы грузинских традиционных этно костюмов: а – Картли, Кахетия, Имеретия; б – Тушетия; в – Пшавия; г – Хевсурети; д – Мтиулет; е – Хеви; ж – Лечхуми; з – Рача; и – Сванетия; к – Самегрело; л – Абхазия; м – Гурия; н – Аджария; о – Самцхе-Джавахетия

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Для упрощения использования этноэлементов традиционного костюма – памятника культурного наследия, в процессе проектирования современной одежды необходимы новые технологические решения по их систематизации, анализу и определению показателей основных характеристик [5,6]. Таким новым технологическим решением является изыскание такой связи, чтобы не общаясь непосредственно с музейным подлинником, был возможным виртуальный просмотр и обозрение образца, также получение достоверной и исчерпывающей информации о нем.

Решение такой задачи требует формирование соответствующей базы данных, которая систематизировала бы всякую информацию о грузинской традиционной одежде.

В связи с этим по основным характеристикам (функциональным, региональным, половым и сезонным) изученных нами региональных комплексов, составлена классификация традиционной одежды. Вся информация о конструкторско-композиционных показателях (силуэт одежды, материал, цвет, членение, длина, форма и виды рукавов, застежки и вид декорирования и др.) была закодирована с помощью цифровой системы, после чего сформирована информационная база данных в виде электронного банка [7-10].

На основании информационной базы данных была составлена программа, которая дает возможность желающему найти необходимую

информацию о грузинской традиционной одежде, а дизайнеру – гораздо успешно ориентироваться на творческую деятельность.

Заключение

Выявлено влияние грузинского национального костюма в стилистических направлениях моды 20-х и 30-х годов XX в. Несмотря на новые технологии и материалы, этноэлементы грузинской традиционной одежды и на сегодняшний день являются уникальными источниками для дизайнера в процессе создания новых авторских коллекции и эксклюзивных моделей. Для упрощения использования этноэлементов традиционного костюма в процессе проектирования современной одежды решены следующие задачи:

- изучена и проанализирована грузинская традиционная одежда;
- сформирована информационная база данных и создана программа специальной поисковой системы для получения исчерпывающей информации о национальном костюме.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований. Изысканная Грузинская традиционная одежда, с различными региональными формами, искусно декорированное и многоликое, является фактический неисчерпаемым объектом и требует дальнейших мультидисциплинарных исследований.

References:

1. Obolenskij, I., & Chavchavadze, A. (2017). *S nadezhdoj na "Imedi"* [Electronic resource] Retrieved 2019, from <https://sputnik-georgia.ru/columnists/20170113/234530401>
2. Vasil'ev, A. (2012). *Krasota v izgnanii*. (p.480). Moscow: Slovo.
3. Dolidze, N., et al. (2017). *Illustrated Reference Book of Georgian National Clothing*. (p.411). Kutaisi: ATSU.
4. Charkviani, I., & Dolidze, N. (2013). *Predposylki konstruktorskogo proektirovanija gruzinskogo tanceval'nogo kostjuma*. Kyiv. *Bulletin of KNUTD*, 2 (7), p.5.
5. Machinskaja, J. V. (2009). *Proektirovanie i ocenka konstruktivnyh parametrov izdelii v jergonomicheskom dizajne spec. odezhdy*. Dissertation. Saint-Petersburg, p.189.
6. Alibekova, M. I. (2007). *Mnogovariantnoe kombinatornoe postroenie sovremennoj odezhdy na osnove konstruktivnyh i kompozicionnyh osobennostej jelementov narodnogo kostjuma*. Textbook. (p.136). Moscow: MGUDT.
7. Androsova, J. M. (2004). *Osnovy hudozhestvennogo proektirovanija kostjuma: uchebnoe posobie*. Textbook. (p.184). Chelyabinsk: Media-Print.
8. Berdnik, T. A. (2000). *Dizajn kostjuma*. Textbook. (p.289). Rostov-on-Don: Fenix.
9. Suharev, M. I., & Bojcova, A. M. (1981). *Principy inzhenernogo proektirovanija odezhdy*. (p.272). Moscow: Legkaja i pishhevaja promyshlennost'.
10. Smirnova, N. I., & Konopal'ceva, N. M. (2012). *Proektirovanie konstrukcii shvejnyh izdelii dlja individual'nogo potrebitelja*. (p.426). Moscow: Forum-Infra.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Akhmadjon Kuranbekov

the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies,

DSc, professor,

dilakhmedova@mail.ru

INTERPRETATION OF TURKIC BORROWING IN HAFIZ 'S WORK

Abstract: There are some terms of onomastics and realities of Turkic origin in the gazels of Hafiz, which show a close relationship between Turkic-speaking and persolingual peoples. Naturally, the knitting of peoples living side by side sees elements of reciprocity. This article examines Turkic words in Hafiz gazels.

Key words: Gazelle, Hafiz, borrowing, persolingual, Turkic-speaking, Samarkand, Bukhara, beit, Turki.

Language: Russian

Citation: Kuranbekov, A. (2019). Interpretation of Turkic borrowing in Hafiz 's work. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 372-376.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-67> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.67>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ТЮРКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ХАФИЗА

Аннотация: В газелях Хафиза существуют некоторые термины ономастики и реалии тюркского происхождения, которые свидетельствуют о тесной взаимосвязи тюркоязычных и персоязычных народов. Естественно в языке народов, живущих бок о бок наблюдаются элементы взаимовлияния. В этой статье рассматриваются тюркские слова в газелях Хафиза.

Ключевые слова: газель, Хафиз, заимствования, персоязычный, тюркоязычный, Самарканд, Бухара, бейт, турки.

Введение

В конкордансе газелей Хафиза [1] зарегистрированы некоторое количество тюркоязычных заимствований. Их можно разделить по таким лексико-семантическим группам: а) города в Туркестане: Чин, Бухара, Самарканд, Ходжент, Хотан, Харезм; тюркские правители: Афрасияб, Тураншах, Хакан; тюркские племена: чигил, татар, турк, халлух (карлук), ягма; и некоторые этнические реалии тюркского происхождения: айаг (чаша), касме (локон), какул(челка); керешме (чары); сорме (сюрма), газлик (нож); и одно название птицы: кумри(горлица).

Названия городов Самарканд и Бухара он упоминает в широко известной газели в первоначальном бейте [2]:

اگر آن ترک شیرازی به دست آرد دل ما را

بخال هندویش بخشم سمرقند و بخارا را

Подстрочный перевод:

Если та турчанка Ширазская обольщает мое сердце

За индийскую родинку подарю Самарканд и Бухару.

Во времена правления династии тимуридов г. Самарканд был столицей огромной империи, которую создал Амир Тимур. Города Самарканд и Бухара в этот период прославились как самые красивые и великолепные города во всем Востоке. Легенда гласит, что Амир Тимур когда прочел вышеуказанные строки, якобы он пригласил Хафиза к себе и спросил я восславил эти города на весь мир и ты отдаешь их за одну родинку ширазской красавицы? На то Хафиз ответил: «из-за этой щедрости сам остался без рубашки» и показал голую грудь под верхней одеждой. Этот искрометный ответ рассмешил Амира Тимура и он подарил ему полное одеяние.

Хафиз этим бейтом подчеркивает подтекст о том, что Самарканд и Бухара самые знаменитые города его эпохи и принадлежать тюркам.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Впрочем он в других бейтах упоминает Самарканд не иначе, как тюркский:

431/ به خو بان دل مده حافظ ببين آن بی و فابی ها
که با خوارزمیان کردند ترکان سمرقندی.
431/9 به شعر حافظ شیراز می رقصند و می نازند
سیه چشمان کشمیری و ترکان سمرقندی.
461/3 خیز تا خاطر بدان ترک سمرقندی دهیم
کز نسیمش بوی جوی مولیان آید همی.

Перевод:

Хафез не увлекайся красивыми, посмотри на эти неверности,

То, что делали с Хорезмийцами Самаркандские тюрки.

На стихи Хафиза Ширазского и танцуют и любят

Черноглазые Кашмира и тюрки Самарканда.

Встань, чтобы почитать того тюрка Самарканда

От зефира того мужа пахнет духом Мулийа.

В этих стихах поэт подчеркивает свое восхищение этим городом.

Примечательно то, что когда он говорить «почитать тюрка Самарканда», имеет ввиду Рудаки. Хотя Рудаки считают родоначальником персидской поэзии, Хафиз считает его тюркским поэтом. Об этом свидетельствует и примечание Рахима Зуннура, где отмечает.

ترک سمرقندی (ایهام) ۱- رودکی (به قرینه مصراعی از قصیده معروف او که در غزل حافظ تضمین شده)

«Тюрк Самарканда (аллегория). 1. Рудаки (на это указывает строки из известной касыды его, которые привёл Хафиз в своей газели)» [3].

Из этого примечания напрашивается вывод, хотя во времена Хафиза не было определенной границы между государствами, да и государств с четкими обозначенными границами не существовало, но в представлениях Хафиза и в т.ч. всего иранского населения города Самарканд, Бухара, Ходжент и Харезм и Хотан и Чин были известны под общим названием Туркестан. Этот необъятный край, в настоящее время известен под разными образованиями, как Узбекистан, Таджикистан, Казахстан, Киргизия, Туркменистан, Уйгурская автономная область, Монголия и северные территории Китая. Из приведенных названий городов Самарканд, Бухара, Хорезм ныне находятся на территории Узбекистана, Ходжент в Таджикистане, Хотан и Чин на территории Китая.

Хафиз испытывал глубокую симпатию, народностям и племенам, населяющим эти территории.

Хафиз в своих газелях многократно упоминает представителей из тюркских племен «торк», «торкан», «торкане», «йагма», «чегел», «халлох (карлук)».

Он оказывает особое расположение выходцам из тюркских народностей и слово «торк» упоминает 24 раза в следующих строках:

۳/۱ اگر آن ترک شیرازی بدست آرد دل ما را
بخال هندویش بخشم سمرقند و بخارا را

В этом бейте поэт точно указывает на происхождение этого слова, «торке ширази», что переводится как «тюрк из Ширазы». Толкователи лексики и выражений Хафиза это выражение комментируют по разному. Но в этом ясно одно, если толковать это слово в буквальном смысле как представитель народности, или иносказательно как «красавица», этот образ принадлежал родному городу поэта, т.е. Ширазу. Общеизвестно во времена Хафиза, да и сейчас в Ширазе проживают тюркоязычные населения.

Слово «торк» встречается еще в таком бейте:

۴۸/۶ دلم ز نرگس ساقی امان نحو است بجان
چرا که شیوه آن ترک دل سیه دانست.

Перевод:

Душа не пожелала пощады на свою жизнь от нарцисса виночерпия,

Ибо знала замашки того тюрка черносердечного.

В этом бейте поэт относит слово «торк» «виночерпию». Поэтому, теперь неизвестно, действительно виночерпий был тюрком или же поэт употребил метафорически как «бессердечная красавица».

В следующей газели слово «торк» упоминается в таком бейте:

۸۲/۱ آن ترک پری چهره که دوش از بر ما رفت
آیا چه خطا دید که از راه خطا رفت.

Перевод:

Тот периликий тюрк, который ушел из моего объятия

Какой проступок он заметил, что направился в сторону Китая

В переводе слово «торк» дается в мужском роде, ибо в газелях Хафиза нигде, ни разу не указывается на женские атрибуты этого слова. Здесь поэт использовал фигуру оксюморон «хата» (ошибка) и «хита» (Китай), но при этом под словом «Китай» подразумевалось государство тюркских племен, расположенное на севере сегодняшнего Китая. В данном случае слово тюрк метафорически обозначает «возлюбленная», а упоминание «Хито» указывает на её тюркского происхождения. Слово «тюрк» ещё упоминается в следующих бейтах.

چشم مخمور تو دارد ز دلم قصد جگر
ترک مست است مگر میل کبابی دارد

Твои охмелевшие глаза покушается на мою печень,

Пьяный тюрк, разве желает кебаб [из печени]

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

به تنگ چشمی آن ترک لشکری نازم
که حمله بر من درویش یک قبا آورد
Восхищен алчностью того турка-воина,
Который позарился на меня, на дервиша с
единственным рубищем.

یا رب این نو دولتان را با خر خودشان نشان
کاین همه ناز از غلام ترک و استر می کنند.
О боже, посади этих новоявленных богачей
со своим ослом,
Ибо кокетничают со своим тюркским слугой
и мулом.

ترک عاشق کش من مست برون رفت امروز
تا دگر خون که از دیده روان خواهد بود.
Мой турок - убийца, пьяный вышел наружу,
И еще у кого слезы кровью польются из глаз.
نگاری چابکی سنگی کله دار
ظریفی مهوشی ترکی قباپوش.
Писаная красавица ловкая, хмельная с
шапочкой,
Утонченная, луноподобная турчанка в
халате.

ترک ما سوی کس نمی نگرد
آه از این کبریا و جاه و جلال.
Наша турчанка никому не одарит взглядом,
Ох, какое высокомерие, какое величие.
شاه ترکان چو پسندید و به چاهم انداخت
دستگیر ار نشود لطف تهمت چکنم.
Царю тюрков понравился, и бросил меня в
яму
Что мне делать, если Тахмтан из милости не
подаст руку.

باز کش یک دم عنان ای ترک شهر آشوب من
تا ز اشک و چهره راهت پر زر و گوهر کنم.
Придержи коня на миг, о турчанка не
виденной красоты,
Дабы со слез и облика наполни твой путь
золотом и жемчугом.

غلام چشم آن ترکم که در خواب خوش مستی
نگارین گلشنش رویست و مشکین سایبان ابرو.
Я раб той турчанки, которая опьянена в
сладком сне,
Писанный цветник лицо, и мускусный
балдахин бровь.

فغان کین لولیان شوخ شیرینکار شهر آشوب
چنان بردند صبر از دل که ترکان خوان یغمارا
О, горе, эти цыгане веселые, ловкие,
взбалмошные,
Так увели мое терпение, как тюрки
похищенные яства.

В этих строках слово тюрки выступают то
как красавицы, достойные поклонения, то как
исторические лица, то как воины. Это показывает
о том, что поэт был близко знаком историей,
бытом и повадками тюркского народа. В переводе
были вынуждены изображать то в мужском, то в
женском поле, ибо сегодняшнему читателю
трудно представить возлюбленного мужского
пола.

В газелях Хафиза еще встречаются бейты с
другими названиями тюркских племен.
۱/۳ بمشک چین و چگل نیست بوی گل محتاج
که نافه هاش زبند قباوی خویشتن است.

Перевод:
Запах цветка не нуждается в мускусе Чина и
Чегела
Ибо мускус в самой повязке ее верхней
одежды.

Название «Чегел» имеет следующее
разъяснение:
چگل – نام قبیله ای از ترکان خلیج در ترکستان که در حدود
کاشغر می زیسته اند و شهری هم به نام چگل در نزدیک طراز داشته
اند.

«Чегел: название из тюркских племен
карлуков в Туркестане, которые проживали в
районе Кашгара и имели город под названием
Чегел вблизи Тараза!»

۳۲۲/۲ صفای خلوت خاطر از آن شمع چگل جویم
فروغ چشم و نوردل از آن ماه ختن دارم.
Перевод:
Я от той светочи Чегел ищу покоя
уединенной души
Имею сияния очей и лучи сердца от той луны
Хотана.

В этом бейте нам представляет интерес
название города «Хотан». В комментариях слово
«Хотан» имеет разъяснение следующего порядка:
“ختن – ولایت مشکخیز از تاتارستان”
«Хотан: регион изобилующий мускусом
Татарстана» [2, p.741].

Неизвестно эта интерпретация на основе
каких источников осуществлено, но ныне Хотан
находится в Уйгурской автономной области.

۱۷۳/۷ حافظ چو ترک غمزه ترکان نمی کنی
دانی کجا ست جای تو خوارزم یا خجند
Перевод:
Хафез, поскольку не можешь покинуть
кокетство тюрков,
Знаешь где твоё место, Хорезм или Ходжанд

В этом бейте нам представляет интерес
«Ходжанд», ибо оно связано с выражением
«кокетство тюрков». Слово «Ходжанд»
комментируется следующим образом:

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

"خدجند: قصبه ای از اقلیم پنجم به فرغانه در کنار سیحون که آن را عروس دنیا خوانند مردمانش بسیار زیبا و مردانه اند".
«Ходжанд, селение из пятого пояса в Фергане, на берегу реки Сайхун, который называют «невестой мира». Люди которого очень красивы и мужественны» [2, p.457]!

۴۲۳/۳ گوی خوبی بردی از خوبان خلخ شادباش
جام کیخسرو طلب کافر آسیاب انداختی

Перевод:

Ты выиграл шар красоты от красавцев Халлуха [карлуков], веселись,
Поскольку одолел Афрасияба, попроси чашу Кайхусрава.

В этом бейте «Афрасияб» повелитель Турана, который воевал с иранским царём Кайхусравом. Но примечательно слово «Халлох». Это слово трактуется таким образом:

"خلخ: شهری در ترکستان که مردم آن به زیبایی مشهور بوده اند".

«Халлух [карлук]: город в Туркестане, люди которого были известны своей красотой» [2, p.984].

Возможно когда-то был такой город под этим названием, но в настоящее время не существует такой город, а осталось только название племени - карлук. Часть современного населения Узбекистана считаются выходцами из племени карлук.

Таким образом, хотя Хафиз ни разу не выезжал из родного города Шираз, он был сведущ с тюркскими городами и тюркскими племенами, населяющими в Туркестане.

Кроме вышеуказанных фактов Хафиз владел некоторыми терминами тюркского происхождения и употреблял их в своих газелях:

۱۱۳/۷ به چمن خرام و بنگر بر تخت گل که لاله
بندید شاه ماند که بکف ایاغ دارد.

Перевод:

Проходи в цветочник и погляди на трон розы, ибо,

Тюльпан походит на приближенного шаха, с чашей на ладони.

В этом стихе «айаг» является тюркским словом «бокал, чаша вина».

۴۶۳/۶ بر شکن کاکل ترکانه که در طالع تست
بخشش و کوشش خاقانی و چنگیز خانی

Перевод:

Закрути тюркский локон, ибо твое счастье,
Дар и битва Хакана и Чингизхана

В этом бейте слово «какол» означает «челка на лбу (женщины)».

۴۱۳/۴ عروس بخت در آن حجله با هزاران ناز
شکسته کسمه و بر برگ گل گلاب زده

Перевод:

Невеста счастья на том брачном покое с тысячами чар,

Опустив завитушки и прыснув розовый напиток на листья розы.

В этом бейте поэт употребил слово «касме». Это тюркское слово имеет следующее толкование:
"کسمه: مقداری از زلف را که زنان پیچ و خم داده بر رخسار
رها کنند"

«Женщины делают завивку некоторое количество локона и опускают на лицо» [2, p.956]

۴/۲ شد که یاد خوشش باد روزگار وصال
خود آن کرشمه کجا رفت و آن عتاب کجا.

Перевод:

Прошло время свидания, не поминай лихом,
Куда пропало то кокетство и те упрёки.

Слово «керешме» имеет такое толкование:
"کرشمه: اشاره به چشم و ابرو 'غمزه"

Перевод: «Кокетство, подмигивание и намек глазами и бровью» [4]

۲۵۳/۴ چه فتنه بود که مشاطه قضا انگیخت
که کرد رنگس مستش سیه سرمه ناز.

Перевод:

Какую смуту развел косметик судьбы,
Что насурмленный пьяный нарцис начал кокетничать

Здесь представляет интерес тюркское слово «сурме» (сьюрма), которое используется в косметике.

۳۵۸/۳ سر خدا که در تنت غیب منزویست
مستانه اش نقاب ز رخسار بر کشیم.

Перевод:

Тайна бога скрыта за занавесом,
В пьяном виде сорвем маску с лица.

В этом бейте употреблено тюркское слово «тоток», что означает «занавес, вуаль».

۱۰۴/۲ زلف خاتون ظفر شیفته پرچم تست
دیده فتح ابد عاشق جولان تو باد.

Перевод:

Локон дамы триумфа зачарован твоим флагом,

Очи вечной победы пусть будет влюблен твоему гарцеванию.

Слово «хатун» имеет следующее толкование [5]:
در ترکی از القاب زنان کبار است:

«В тюркском из прозвищ высокопоставленных женщин».

Есть еще слово گزлек [gazlek], یارغو [yarygu], قمری [qomri], которые похожи на тюркское происхождение, но поскольку их этимология спорны, рассмотрение этих лексем сочли неуместным.

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | РИИЦ (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 |

Заклучение

В результате исследования газелей Хафиза можно делать смелые выводы, что Хафиз и его окружения жили в соседстве с тюркскими народами и, естественно, некоторые названия городов, племен тюркского происхождения были хорошо известны в их кругах. И тюркские слова вошли в лексикон поэта. Это свидетельствует о

тесном взаимоотношении, взаимосвязи и взаимовлиянии языков этих народов во времена Хафиза. Хафиз был поэтом мира, он не различал людей по национальному происхождению. Он был эпикурийцем и восхищался красотой природы, он ловил каждый миг, чтобы радоваться жизнью и призывал своих почитателей последовать его примеру.

References:

1. Correale, D. M. (1988). *The ghazals of Hafez. Concordans and vocabulary.* Roma.
2. Qazvini, H. (1368). *Gani ba majmu'e-ye ta'liqat va havashi-ye allame-ye Mohammad Qazvini.* Entesharat-e asatir.
3. Zunnur, R. (1372). *Dar jostaju-ye Hafez.* Tehran.
4. Mo'in, M. (1371). *Farhang-e farsi.* Tehran.
5. (1373). *Logatname-ye Dehxoda.* Tehran.
6. (1369). *Doktor Abdulhasan Zarrinkub. Donbale-ye jotoju dar tasavvof-e Iran.* Tehran.
7. (1371). *Maqalati dar bare-ye zendegi va she'r-e Hafez.* Tehran.
8. (1371). *Hafezname. Sharkh-e alfaz, e'lam-e mafahim-e kelidi va abyat-e doshvar-e Hafez.* Tehran.
9. (1370). *Doktor Mohammad Ali Rejai Boxarai. Farhang-e ash'ar-e Hafez.* Tehran.
10. (1368). *Jam'-e parishan. Be kushesh-e Ali Akbar Razzaz.* Tehran.
11. Qoranbikof, A. (2018). *Ganjineha-ye ma'ani az "Xamse"ye Navai.* Tashkand.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Ziada Amanturovna Syrgakova

KNU named after J. Balasagyn,

Candidate of Law,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Civil, Labor and Environmental rights Faculty of Law,

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF NOTARY IN THE SOVIET PERIOD

Abstract: This article reveals the development of the notary institution and the legislation on notarial activities in the Soviet period.

Key words: notary institution, notary public, history, development, notarial certification of transactions, state notary public.

Language: English

Citation: Syrgakova, Z. A. (2019). Historical aspects of the institute of notary in the soviet period. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 377-380.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-68> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.68>

Scopus ASCC: 2308.

Introduction

By the end of the XIX century there were four groups of bodies and officials in Russia who had the right to perform notarial acts: public (city) notaries; stock brokers and notaries, ship brokers; highly specialized brokers: shipping affairs, state commercial bank, private, servants and workers, guilds, craft administrations, Kronstadt Society of Free Sailors; magistrates, town halls, councils, customs officials, bailiffs, commercial verbal courts.

Candidates for the position of notaries were selected from among officials on the basis of a competition. After being appointed, they took the oath. It was forbidden to appoint illiterate people as notaries.

Formed by the first decade of the XX century, the notary institution, which was a fairly developed system of providing qualified legal assistance, was fundamentally changed as a result of the October Revolution of 1917 [1,22].

Immediately after its establishment, the Soviet government by Decree No. 1 as of November 24, 1917 abolished the old bourgeois-landowner state authorities, including the courts, institutes of judicial investigators, prosecutorial supervision, sworn and private advocates.

After the Revolution of 1917, Decree No. 1 on the court as of November 24, 1917 weakened the role of the notary, having practically abolished it. However, in the acts of the new government aimed at scrapping the old bureaucratic apparatus, the notary was first mentioned on March 23, 1918, when the CPC of Moscow and the Moscow province adopted a resolution that repealed the “current Regulation on the notarial part” and introduced a new Regulation on the municipalization of notaries. The notary received its further development in 1919 in a decree on court No. 2, in which it was emphasized that notarial acts are performed by notaries, and if they are absent, by persons replacing them. In 1919, the notary departments were replaced by notary desks. It was also proposed, as necessary, to establish notary desks - in the cities under the judicial and investigative divisions of the provincial departments of justice, and in counties - at local people’s courts. Thus, the question of the need for a notary in the Soviet Republic was resolved nevertheless in favor of the existence of a notary public.

The notary’s competence during this period included a narrow range of actions: certifying various circumstances, attesting to fidelity of copies of

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

documents, authenticity of signatures and a number of other actions of a similar nature.

After the Revolution of 1917, Decree No. 1 on the court as of November 24, 1917 weakened the role of the notary, having practically abolished it. However, in the acts of the new government aimed at scrapping the old bureaucratic apparatus, the notary was first mentioned on March 23, 1918, when the SNK of Moscow and the Moscow province adopted a resolution that repealed the “current Regulation on the notarial part” and introduced a new Regulation on the municipalization of notaries. The notary received its further development in 1919 in a decree on court No. 2, in which it was emphasized that notarial acts are performed by notaries, and if they are absent, by persons replacing them. In 1919, the notary departments were replaced by notary tables. It was also proposed, as necessary, to establish notary desks - in the cities under the judicial and investigative divisions of the provincial departments of justice, and in counties - at local people’s courts. Thus, the question of the need for a notary public in the Soviet Republic was resolved nevertheless in favor of the existence of a notary public.

The notary’s competence during this period included a narrow range of actions: certifying various circumstances, attesting to fidelity of copies of documents, authenticity of signatures and a number of other actions of a similar nature[3].

In particular, the decree of the Council of People’s Commissars of the RSFSR as of 08.08.1921 “On the provision of the property of owners of demunicipalized buildings with the character of onerous alienation” provided for transactions on the alienation of buildings at their location in the provincial departments of justice or in county justice bureaus under pain of their invalidity. The Regulation of 30.09.1921 “On State Contracts and Deliveries” established the mandatory registration of contract or supply agreements made by state bodies with private individuals in provincial departments of justice or in county bureau of justice. The Presidium of the Moscow City Council on December 14, 1921 issued a decree “On the registration of acts and documents for all kinds of transactions”, which stipulated that in case of a non-registration of a transaction between government bodies and private individuals, guilty officials are liable and private individuals are fined.

Thus, the notary should have become one of the state bodies whose duties included monitoring the legality of civil circulation, the legitimacy of the activities of private capitalist elements, and the observance of state interests.

On October 4, 1922, the last “pre-union” normative legal act on notaries was adopted - the Regulation on State Notaries, which completed the creation of a notary system after 1917 as independent state institutions [4].

The Regulation on the State Notary Office of the RSFSR provided for the establishment of state notary offices in all cities of the Russian Federation, as well as in the most significant rural areas. In areas where notaries were not established, the exercise of notarial functions, with the exception of the commission of acts and the certification of treaties, was entrusted to lay judges.

Notary offices were headed by notaries appointed by the presidiums of provincial Soviets of people’s judges from among persons enjoying electoral rights and having passed special tests under the program approved by the People’s Commissariat of Justice.

The labor of notaries was paid by the state. It also exercised control: supervision of the activities of the notaries and general methodological guidance were assigned to the People’s Commissariat of the RSFSR. The operational management and control over the activities of notaries was carried out by the Presidiums of the provincial Soviets of people’s judges [5].

The People’s Commissariat approved a network of notary offices. Presidiums of provincial councils of people’s judges were required to periodically check the activities of notaries, accept and verify reports and summaries. In addition, they examined complaints about notarial acts or refusal to perform them.

So, the notary moves to the exclusive 15 competence of the state, leaves private practice in order to return again after several decades. However, with the formation of the USSR on notary, there was a Resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR “on the basic principles of organizing notaries”, adopted on May 14, 1926. This decision was enacted by the Decree of the CEC of the USSR and CPC USSR on the enactment of the Decree of the CEC and CPC USSR “On the basic principles of the organization of notary public”, i.e. August 26, 1926, at the same time the legislative act was supplemented. The CEC and the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR, by their resolution, set out Article 18 of the Decree of the CEC of the USSR as of October 29, 1924 “On the Basics of the Judicial System of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Union Republics” as follows: “For notarization of transactions and other notarial acts, other notary offices are established, which are administered and their respective courts and operating under their direct control and supervision [6, 251]. According to the Decree of 1926, “the maintenance of state notarial bodies, including the remuneration of notaries and other employees of these bodies, shall be carried out at the expense of fees for notarial acts. Fees for notarial acts are special funds of the People’s Commissariats of Justice of the subject republics for the maintenance of state notarial bodies of these republics. The policy and leadership of the state notary public was developed and maintained by the Ministry

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

of Justice of the USSR and, accordingly, the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz SSR. Citizens of the USSR who had a higher legal education, in some cases did not have a higher legal education, but provided that they had worked for at least three years as a lawyer, were appointed notaries. Notaries were not entitled to engage in any other activities, except for scientific and teaching. Elective positions could no longer be occupied. State notaries - non-profit institutions were maintained at the expense of the republican budget according to the estimates of the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz SSR. Notarial acts could be performed by both state notaries and executive committees of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies. In 1936, the Kyrgyz SSR was formed, since it was a union state, legislative acts did not have an independent character and only reproduced the provisions of union laws, and this went on for almost forty years. Economic and political processes, systematization and codification of legislation necessitated the development and adoption of a new all-Union act on state notaries. The sixth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the VIII convocation on July 19, 1973 adopted the Law of the USSR "On State Notaries". The law contained three groups of norms: peremptory, which without change were included in republican laws; imposing an obligation on the Union republics to resolve certain issues when issuing a republican law; granting the right to the Union republics, depending on their discretion, to resolve certain issues not resolved in the Law of the USSR [7].

A positive point, in the opinion of Lesnitskaya, was that the Law not only regulated the activities of notaries, but also determined the competence of other

bodies performing notarial acts, as well as individual officials certifying wills and powers of attorney, which were equated with notarized documents [8, 5-6].

Republican laws developed the provisions of the Union Law, detailing the procedure for each notarial act. In the RSFSR, the Law "On State Notaries" was adopted on August 2, 1974.

In 1974, the legislation of the Kyrgyz SSR on notaries was substantially updated. On the basis of the Law of the USSR Union "On State Notaries" dated July 19, 1973, the Law of the Kyrgyz SSR was adopted on June 25, 1974: Notarial acts could be performed by both state notaries and executive committees of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies. In connection with the transition to market economic relations, the diversity of forms of ownership, the development of entrepreneurship, and access to economic spaces, the need arose to reform notaries. The Law of the Kyrgyz SSR of 1974 [9] was in force until May 30, 1998, with the adoption of the current Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Notaries" No. 70 [10]. Notarial acts today are performed by notaries or authorized officials. The choice to which notary (public, private, public or authorized official) to apply the citizen makes himself, except when the question relates to the range of issues that only the public notary is dealing with.

At present, state notaries perform 21 notarial acts, they often make various civil transactions, implied as actions of citizens and legal entities directed to establish, amend or terminate civil rights and obligations[11].

References:

1. Alferov, I. A. (2006). The emergence and development of notarial institutions in Russia. *Legislation. No. 1.*
2. (1923). *The Code of Civil Procedure. A draft developed by the People's Commissariat of Justice, with an explanatory note.* Moscow.
3. (1921). Decree of 03.21.1921 "On the replacement of food and raw materials by a tax in kind". Retrieved 2019, from <http://www.libussr.ru>
4. Panini, A., Goryachev, M., & Razuvaev, V. (2005). *Actual materials about the law. Daily informational and analytical publication on the law and legislation of the Russian Federation.* Compiled and edited SPB.
5. Bogomolova, E. (2004). From the scribe to the notary. *Ezh-Yurisg. No. 46.*
6. Romanovskaya, O. V., & Romanovsky, G. B. (2001). *Organization of notaries in Russia.* Moscow: Prior.
7. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <https://ru.sputnik.kg/Kyrgyzstan>
8. Lesnitskaya, L. F., et al. (1990) *Notary in the USSR.* Moscow.
9. (n.d.). *Law of the Kyrgyz SSR "On State Notaries" of June 25, 1974.*
10. (n.d.). Entered into force on January 1, 1975 by a resolution of the Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz SSR of June 25, 1974. Retrieved 2019, from <https://online.zakon.kz>

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHII (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 |

11. (n.d.). Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Notaries” dated May 30, 1998 No. 70. By a current order. Retrieved 2019, from minjust.gov.kg

12. Syrgakova, Z. A. (2016). Invalidity of transactions: History and current status. *Scientific almanac*, N 8-2 (22). P.79 <http://ucom.ru/doc/na.2016.08.02.078>

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.1/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Ziada Amanturovna Syrgakova

KNU named after J. Balasagyn,

Candidate of Law,

Associate Professor of the Department of Civil,

Labor and Environmental rights

Faculty of Law, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF NOTARY IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

Abstract: The article discusses the evolution of the development of the notary institution from Ancient Rome to the pre-revolutionary period.

Key words: history, origin, formation, notary institution, notary, tabellion, scribes, notaries.

Language: English

Citation: Syrgakova, Z. A. (2019). History of development of the institute of notary in pre-revolutionary period. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 381-384.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-69> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.69>

Scopus ASCC: 2308.

Introduction

It seems possible to single out a number of features that allow us to assume with sufficient confidence about the approximate time of the notary. The word notary comes from the Latin word “nota” meaning a sign. The history of notaries dates back to Ancient Rome. The term “notary” comes from the Latin word “nota” - “sign”. The word “notary” meant “scribe”, “scribbler”. From here follows the formation of the words “notarialis” - notarized [1, 4]. Meanwhile, many historians of jurisprudence turn to the monuments of ancient Babylon [2, 28]. According to historical sources, notary services were used in the states of the Ancient East and in the Roman Empire [3,5]. However, in other ancient states there was a layer of people who are the forerunners of today’s notary public, these are ancient clerks who were entrusted with fixing and securing the legal force of various documents, such people were called agoranomosy in Ancient Egypt, or hieromemnes or epistates in Ancient Greece [4,7]. For the first time the history of notaries was described in detail in 1875 by N. Lyapidevsky. He argued that the notary appeared in Ancient Rome, where there were a special kind of scribes - tabellions, who did not serve in the public service, but carried out legal execution of

agreements and contracts under state control for a fee, and then registered them with the judiciary [5, 51].

Their duties included not only the compilation of various messages and petitions, but also the certification of various transactions. There were two categories of scribes: those in the public service (sciibae) and in the maintenance of private individuals (exceptores et notarii).

The first ones were elected by the magistrate for life from Roman citizens who were not deprived of their civil honor. They prepared public documents, kept public accounts, made extracts and issued copies of these documents, as well as prepared decrees and orders of the magistrate and kept them. In praetor trials, the scribes were in the public service and received a salary from him, they kept a judicial journal in which all the most important features of the case were added to the memory of the judge.

The second were, as a rule, freedmen, self-employed, and slaves. They performed clerical functions at the discretion of their master, but these documents were not of an official nature.

However, there was a third, special category of people engaged in the execution of legal documents and materials - tabellionns. They were free people who were not in the service of the state and with private individuals, representing a kind of

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

independent corporation. Tabellions were engaged in drafting for all comers legal acts and court papers for remuneration and under state control. The Tabellions provided legal assistance by drafting agreements and contracts for any person contacting them. Documents issued by Tabellions officially possessed the increased evidentiary power, a dispute about the authenticity of which was not allowed. The tabellions registered the documents they compiled with the judicial authorities, introducing them into the judicial protocol in order to give the documents the significance of a public act and, according to N. Lyapidevsky [6,2], protect the act from loss. Only a free Roman citizen with the appropriate legal knowledge could become a tabellion, which, combined with the importance of their activities, predetermined the high social status of the tabellions - Cicero called them an "honorable estate" [7.35].

Subsequently, tabellions and notaries formed the basis of the institute, which, having received a wide distribution in Italy and the new name "notary", along with Roman law was accepted and assimilated by the new European peoples [8,4].

Relatively accurate time of the emergence of the notary institution in Russia of the XV - XVI centuries and with its development, "a lot was borrowed from foreign notaries, since by the time it appeared in Russia, notaries were already known in other countries" [9,4], it seems not quite correct.

A notary as a body of pre-trial jurisdiction arises in a state-organized society with the advent of the relevant categories of cases requiring such consideration.

Naturally, the notary institution appeared in Russia as a result of the development of civil circulation, the need of the economy for legal recognition and consolidation of subjective rights, and the need to protect private property. Practice shows that historically the notary has been an integral part of the legal system of any country where the terms of commodity circulation are present [10,4].

It must be borne in mind that statehood as a whole and its individual institutions have deeply objective foundations rooted in the origins of public life and its social organization, and therefore, the establishment of the notary institution took into account the state, legal, historical, social and other features of the Russian state.

The first mentions of notarial activity that came to us as a specialized direction in the political system of the then Russian society date back to the 16th century [11,15]. However, it is undoubted that the elements of notarial activity, indicating the birth of the notary institution in Russia, appeared much earlier.

In Russia, as in Europe, there is a clear connection between the institution of notaries and the church, which was directly interested in its existence, as it was a member of civil circulation and carried out jurisdictional activities in several areas. The church

contributed to the development of notaries, whose competence by the 7th century, goes beyond the framework of "church" affairs.

Historically, the competence of the Russian Orthodox Church included family and inheritance matters, considered by special persons - sovereign, thousand and governor. In addition, priests and deacons, namofilaks and hartofilaks were the custodians of books, letters and paperwork under the bishop himself. In this form, notarial production is emerging in Russia, which is largely closely connected with church charters, as, incidentally, is the whole life of that time [12,102]. Orthodoxy as an organized religious institution entrenched in Russia at the end of the first millennium.

An important event in the history of the state in general and of the notary public as a legal institution in particular is connected with the name of John III Vasilievich. Written legal transactions were established by the Judiciary, which the prince approved by a high decree in 1497.

On February 7, 1613, the Zemsky Sobor announced Mikhail Fedorovich to be the Tsar. The time of the reign of the first Romanov is characterized by the active participation of government bodies in the commission of private legal acts and the preparation of documents, which had a definite effect on the gradually developing institute of Russian notaries. According to the decree of Mikhail Fedorovich in 1635, all loan agreements, luggage and loans were to be executed without fail in writing under pain of their complete invalidity. Acts of the purchase of yards in Moscow were recorded in the Zemsky order.

Under him, the activities of the local clerks, as well as the дума clerks in the Razryadny and Ambassadorial orders, intensified. Like the tabellions that compiled legal acts and court papers in Ancient Rome, arena clerk, and later clerks in Russia, were engaged in a similar craft, thereby laying the foundations of the notary profession in our country. The evidence of this special class of people (scribes, local scribes, local clerks, clerks from the square, local scribes), who made up a kind of corporation of professional scribes specializing in transactions, dates back to the 16th century.

Clerks united in free artels, the purpose of which was to support people in this profession, to provide mutual assistance and protection from possible attacks. In Moscow, written acts were made on Ivanovskaya Square, which gave historians the basis to consider it "the main notarial organization of the Moscow state". In addition, in Moscow there were other "large and small areas" with different competencies [13.5].

Cathedral Code of 1649, the Bylaws of 1729, the Provisional Regulations on the notarial part of 1866. In total, by the end of the 19th century, the right to perform notarial acts had: city and exchange notaries, specialized brokers (ship, exchange, private, banking,

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

workshop, etc.), magistrates, customs officials, town halls, municipal councils, bailiffs and commercial verbal courts [14].

In Kyrgyzstan, as a system of bodies, it took shape only at the beginning of the 20th century. It is how the notary system of bodies developed quite late although unsystematic, ruined notarial actions (actions to certify transactions) were carried out by various authorities in the Kyrgyz state long before the establishment of the notary institution. For example: “Seven Rivers ... The capital of the ancient state of Sogd — Somarkand, March 25, Tuesday, 711. A prenuptial agreement ... As a well-known person makes clear from the provisions of this agreement, the rich Ut-tetin married Sogdian Dudgoncha, who was under the tutelage of (and the former one of the wives) the ruler of Navaket, the Sogdian city of Semirechye. The terms of the contract stipulate the equal rights of the husband and wife during marriage, as well as in case of divorce. The temporary obligations of the parties are especially noted. The prenuptial agreement was accompanied by the groom’s obligation to the guardian of the bride, according to which, in the event of a divorce, the husband must return the wife to a healthy and unscathed guardian, his son, family. If this condition was not fulfilled, he had to pay the same persons 100 drams 13 (pure silver, unblemished, weighing dinars) in compensation. (Marriage contract. Sogdian archive from Mount Mug)” [15, p.40].

The marriage contract was concluded between people “noble” on the terms of equality of both spouses, their mutual expression of will. This contract was certified in the mosque in the presence of witnesses. The role of the contract certifier was played by the supreme dignitary of the mosque. In these conditions, he is the progenitor of a modern notary. The equality of both parties in the contract, their expression of will, is it not a condition of a civil law transaction, which is certified by a notary? The most important prerequisite for the emergence of notaries were large land disputes. Under the influence of land relations in the settled agricultural areas of the Khanate, the Kyrgyz people occasionally drew up their written documents. Among the legal documents

of the Kokand Khanate, a document drawn up in 1856 should be noted. According to this document, Berdy-Khodt fa-minbashi, with khan’s permission, sold a piece of state land in the Dzhalbarmek locality to members of one community from the Munduz clan for 10 tills. A few years later, this community resells the same land, but already for 20 tills, to another community of the same genus. The agreement was certified with khan’s permission by his viceroy - bek. The document was executed in 1873 [15, 147].

But the story does not stand still. The next step was the accession of Kyrgyzstan to Russia. Between 1855 and 1867, the Kyrgyz of the northern regions voluntarily accepted Russian citizenship, and the rules of the Russian law began to apply to them. The Kyrgyz people of Ferghana under the influence of the Kokand Khanate were subject to Sharia. Officially, Ferghana and the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan became part of Russia in 1856. Despite the accession and priority of the norms of the Russian law in Kyrgyzstan for the settled population in the judicial proceedings, the Kazi court was guided by Sharia based on the Koran, and the biy court was governed by customary law (adat).

Nothing was said about the positions of notaries in the Kyrgyz courts, although at that time the Regulation on the notarial part of 1866 was already in force in Russia. After the entry of Kyrgyzstan into Russia, our country loses its national specifics in the field of law, and in particular the notary public and its further development is in accordance with the norms of Russian law. This accession subsequently led to almost identical legal and, in particular, notarial systems of the two countries. So after accession, Kyrgyzstan falls under the influence of Russian laws. Regarding the notary, the Regulation on the notarial part of 1866 as a development of the judicial reform of 1864. Despite the annexation, the Kyrgyz continued to live their families, communities. The strong influence of Sharia, national customs and traditions prevented the development of notaries among the Kyrgyz population.

Institute deals were known to world civil law back in the days of the Roman Empire, which is often committed to this day [16,78].

References:

1. Poltava, N. (2002). *Notary: Course of lectures / Poltava N., Kuznetsov V., 2nd 1. Poltava N., Notary: Course of lectures / Poltava N., Kuznetsov V., 2nd ed., revised. and add. Moscow: Omega-L.*
2. Romanovskaya, O. V., Romanovsky, G. B. (2001). *Organization of notaries in Russia.* Moscow: Prior.
3. Argunov, V. N. (1991). *Notarial services to the population.* Moscow: Owls. Russia.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

4. Argunov, V. N. (1994). *The legal basis of notarial activity: a manual for a special course with the application of the curriculum and basic regulatory acts / ed.* Moscow: BEK.
5. Lyapidevsky, N. (1875). *History of notaries*. T. 1. Moscow: Univ. type of (Katkov and Co.).
6. Lyapidevsky, I. I. (1875). *History of notaries*. Moscow.
7. Ciceron (1975). *Selected Works*. Moscow.
8. Lyapidevsky, N. (n.d.). *Decree*. Op.
9. Poltavskaya I., & Kuznetsov, V. (1998). *Notary: course of lectures*. Moscow.
10. Poltava, I., & Kuznetsov, V. (n.d.). *Notary*.
11. Steshenko, L. A., Shamba, T. M. (n.d.). *Notary*.
12. Belyaev, I. D. (1999). *History of Russian legislation*. St. Petersburg.
13. Zlotnikov, M. F. (1916). Podyachi, Ivanovo Square. To the history of the notary of Moscow Russia. Pg.
14. Zvyagintsev, M. (2007). *Information portal*. Retrieved 2019, from <http://www.nalogi.ru/faq/detail.php?ID=1566840>
15. Kozhombardiev, I. K. (1968). *History of the Kyrgyz SSR: Textbook / under. Ed. - F.: Kyrgyzstan, - T.1.*
16. Syrgakova, Z. A. (2016). Invalidity of transactions: History and current status. *Scientific almanac, N 8-2 (22)*, p.79. <http://ucom.ru/doc/na.2016.08.02.078>

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 3.117
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
 GIF (Australia) = 0.564
 JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
 PIIHII (Russia) = 0.126
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
 PIF (India) = 1.940
 IBI (India) = 4.260
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)
International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science
 p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)
 Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77
 Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Mahbuba Shokirova
 Fergana State University
 Head French teacher Foreign languages faculty,
 Fergana city, Uzbekistan
dokma@bk.ru

LEXICON AND VOCABULARY OF SPORT WORDS IN LINGUISTICS

Abstract: In this article of the choice of words makes the language of sport lexicons and words (lexemes and sememes) a specialized field of our study. This article presents an analytical study of language features of French and English sport words. After brief introduction to semantic field of sport words and sport language, the work is focused on the linguistic views and studies in French or English sport lexemes by semantic perspectives. In the analysis we researched that connotative meaning of sport lexemes are used by sportsmen to achieve their persuasive ends. The conclusion part concluded brief opinions. I hope that this article can illustrate on the semantic field of sport lexemes and also provide help to copywriters and linguistic researchers (also to language learners).

Key words: sport lexemes, connotative meaning, semantic field, linguistic study, sport lexicons and vocabulary.

Language: English

Citation: Shokirova, M. (2019). Lexicon and vocabulary of sport words in linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 385-389.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-70> **Doi:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.70>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

In our article we will discuss the lexical and semantic field of sports lexemes. First of all, we want to talk about "lexicon". Lexicon is all forms known in an active or passive way by a given speaker (1, p.23). And the "vocabulary" is only the forms actively known by the enunciator (1, p.23-24). Vocabularies are also called "jargons" in language (3, 304). They are used in a given field by a particular social group. The lexeme becomes a sociolinguistic marker.

There are thousands of lexical units in the language, especially in French. But nobody knows the totality of the French language. In this case, there are two different types of vocabulary: current and fundamental vocabulary. More than seven thousand forms of given speaker are indicated. We do not all have the same lexical battery but everyone shares a general vocabulary.

It is clear us that semantic analysis is equal to figure out the meaning of linguistic input and process language to produce common-sense knowledge about the world (Anssi Klapuri, "Semantic analysis" Fall 2007, Page 2). We study sport lexemes by semantic and lexical field. By these opinions show that our learning field construct meaning representations of sport words. For cite the opinion we give an example:

"Ronaldo scored a very beautiful goal!" (Sport news)

There are two meaning representations: 1) language generation, 2) understanding it. The language generation mentioned all the sentence has been told by speaker. The understanding involved semantic analysis. In this case we see analysis of lexemes by meaning field.

Table 1

| Noun phrase | Verb | Determination | Noun | Adjective | Adverb |
|------------------|--------|---------------|------|-----------|--------|
| Ronaldo | scored | a | goal | beautiful | Very |
| a beautiful goal | | | | | |

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PJHHI (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 |

Do semantic and lexical analysis of words in language, which will help to define the field of the lexeme in the sentence or the context. To quote this theory it is useful to speak of the type positions and oppositions. It should be mentioned that there are two types of opposition in lexicons: 1) active vocabulary and 2) passive vocabulary.

The passive vocabulary corresponds to the terms of which the speaker knows the definition but which he hardly uses, as for example the lexeme for a non-linguist. The active vocabulary corresponds to the units known and used by the speaker: fundamental vocabulary and specialized vocabulary. Some specialized terms can fit into the current vocabulary in sport (the field, the ball), so some common terms can specialize in some technical vocabularies (electronic board). (9, 3-6).

Of course, lexicology studies the branch of theoretical linguistics concerning lexemes and the lexicon. And lexicography applied to the making of dictionaries. Today, we also speak about dictionary.

Sequential analysis of sports lexemes.

In semantics the lexical unit is considered a sememe (3, 346), that is to say a set of semantic features called semes (3, 345). The form below indicates:

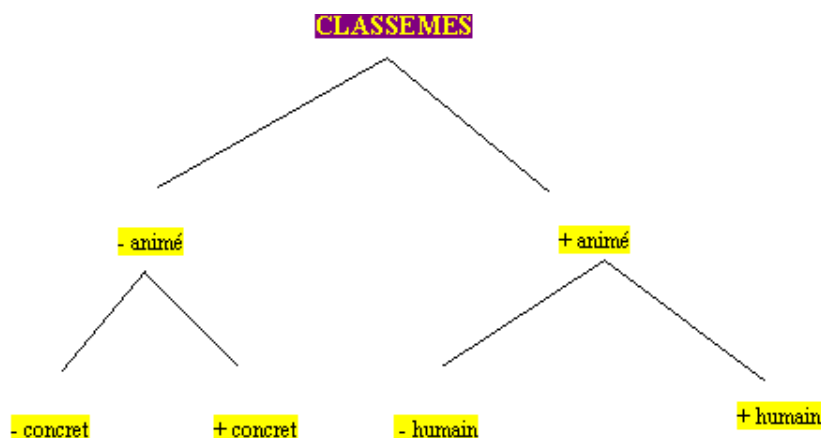
Sememe = seme1 + seme2 + semen

“Mask” - an object that hides the body during sports games.

- non animated object (classeme)
- which hides the legs (specific seme)
- and who hides the body (semanteme)
- during sports games (virtuous)

Only distinguishing features will be the subject of a semic analysis in relation to a semantic field of units. Non-distinctive traits refer to the reference in the world and no longer to a field of linguistic units.

Classemes are the distinctive and obligatory semes that consist of a particle of fundamental meaning:



Picture 1

A sememe always belongs to a lexical field(10, 7-8). That is, it is semantically related to other lexical units. For example, the lexeme sport will be part of the same lexical field as football, ball, rugby etc. We

generally represent the semic analysis of the sememes of the same lexical field in matrix form, according to the model proposed by Bernard Pottier [11.]:

Table 2

| SEME | For having fun S ₁ | For one person S ₂ | with backrest S ₃ | with arms S ₄ |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S | + | + | + | - |
| E | + | + | + | + |
| M | + | + | - | - |
| E | | | | |
| M | + | - | + | ∅ |
| E | | | | |

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

Hyperonymy and hyponymy in language concerning sports lexemes.

We know that these two terms help to find the semantic field and lexicon of the lexemes. In particular, the field of sense is more important on the componential analysis of words. The remarks defining these terms are:

- The hyperonym is a term whose meaning includes the meaning of other terms: its hyponyms.
- The co-hyponyms are in an inclusion relation to a whole: the hyperonym.
ex. Football is a hyponym of sport (its meaning refers to a type of ...)

It must be said that hyperonyms are also called archisémèmes or archilèxèmes (3, 11).

About pantonymy in language.

The phenomenon of designating a notion up to a maximal hyperonym is called pantonymy. In this, lexical sports units such as "the ball", "the stadium", "the goal", "the teams" and "the match" that can refer to people, objects, or more abstract notions are considered pantonyms.

Examples:

- 1) Pass me *the ball*, fast!
- 2) The stadium is a place for sports *games*.
- 3) Do not talk to me about these *teams*, said Jerome, who is angry at the bad *game*(10, 3-4).

Synonymy of lexemes on the theme.

These are co-hyponyms that can be switched in the same context on the syntagmatical axis and have a large number of semes in common. This is the case for "judge" and "referee":

Table 3

| SEME | | Human | field sportsman | of In sport field | in a place of legal movement |
|------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| S | The juge | + | + | - | + |
| E | | | | | |
| M | | | | | |
| E | The referee | + | + | + | - |
| M | | | | | |
| E | | | | | |

However, it is very rare to find a total synonymy of two terms within a language. If this happens, we are generally dealing with record differences with sociolinguistic implications. This is the case for "the judge" and "the referee" who have the same semes.

However, the second will be felt as belonging to a familiar register (1, 12-14).

Polysemy that agrees to sports terms.

We know that polysemy corresponds to the property that some lexical units have several meanings:

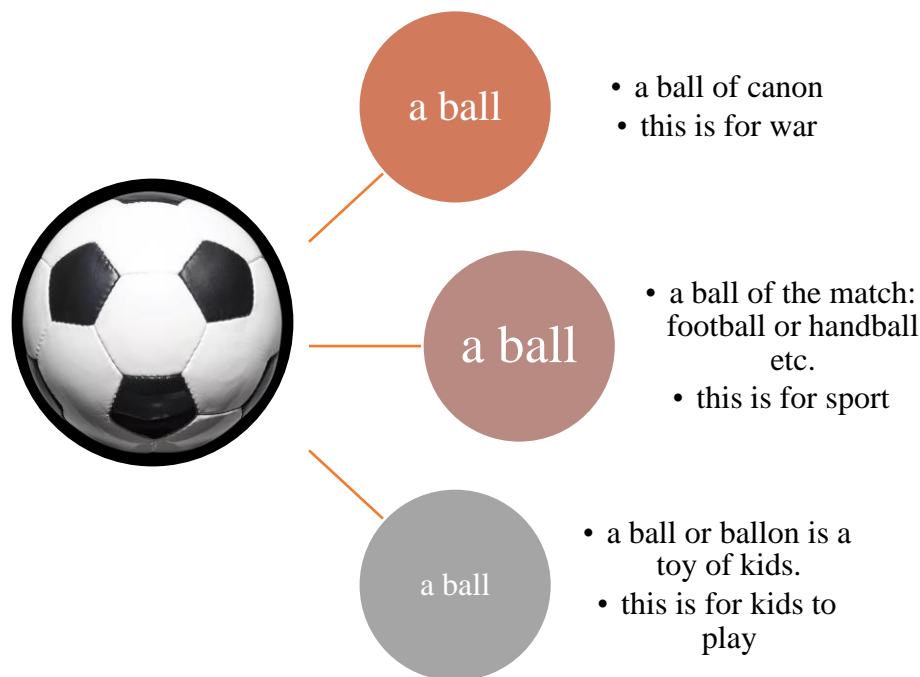
Table 4

| Lexeme "The rope" | Sememe | Semantic field |
|----------------------|------------|---|
| | The thread | The object for sewing. We invent the sense: <i>the cotton, the synthetics, the skin</i> . |
| | The rope | The object to hold the body during sporting actions like mountaineering, polo; basketball wire, goalkeeper. |
| | The string | The object to sew the bag, the sleeping bag or the name of a word even using: the string |

We propose a semic analysis of the sememe "a ball" in the form of a tree structure in the transformational generative tradition:

Impact Factor:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |



Picture 2

It is the speech setting that will disambiguate and render the lexical units monosemic. From polysemic to language, the lexeme becomes monosemic in word.

It is very rare that a lexical unit is completely monosemic in language, except for some lexemes that are part of a very specialized vocabulary:

For example: a hadron = chemical particle capable of strong interaction.

In other cases, even if the ambiguity remains possible at the time of the utterance:

What are all these balls? (says before a *beating* while preparing for war).

Most of the time, the polysemic lexeme goes into speech and is monosemized:

Oh, I saw a ball! (Monosemy).

Oh, I heard a strong voice from the balls! (object for the big *rifle*).

I studied about balloons of Montgolfiers. (object, *tool, thing*)

I study sports balls versus type. (rather types or kinds of sport such as rugby, football or basketball).

I took a balloon for my son (the object or the toy to play for the kids).

The network that is established between certain lexical units at the time of the contextualization will be called isotopy.

It is therefore the isotopic phenomenon that makes the lexeme monosemize in speech. In this case we must insist on the "logical links". There are logico-

semantic relations between the sememes. There are four main types:

- analogical relationship (similarity / identification);
- topological (spatial) relationship;
- chronological relationship (causative / consecutive);
- Implicative relationship (extensive / restrictive).

These relationships are marked by terminology coming from rhetoric. We know that the analogical relationship is called metaphor. The three others are grouped under the name of metonymy: the process of taking a word for another to which it is bound by a logical relation of contiguity (5, 123. Ch. IV).

The antonomase is both metaphor (analogy) and synecdoche (the prototype of a set). It is a process of using a proper name as a common noun to designate a particular individual as belonging to a typical character group.

The footballer = a player in football.

Mohammad Salah = a football genius today.

Campnovio = a famous stadium by El-Klassiko.

To conclude, there are many different ways to research the lexicons and lexemes in terms of semantic and lexical field. Both analyses words by meaning and sides on using in sentences. Learning the meaning field of words can help definite aspects of languages and their values.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 3.117 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

References:

1. Azizov, O. (1982). *Theory of linguistics*. Tashkent.
2. Iskandarova, S. (2007). *The meaning field of language*. Tashkent.
3. (2007). *Le Petit Larousse*. CEDEX 2007 PARIS, France.
4. (2009). *Oxford English dictionary*. Oxford University Press, UK.
5. (2017). *The Oxford French-English – English-French dictionary*. Oxford University Press, UK.
6. (2009). *Dictionnary french-uzbek* French Embassy in Uzbekistan, Tashkent.
7. (2000). *Encyclopedic book of Uzbek language*. Tom I – IX. Movarounnahr, Tashkent
8. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from <http://google.com/field/semantics/linguistics/>
9. Syumko, E. O. (2010). *Futbolnie fanaty Anglii // XIV All-Russian conference with international participation of students, graduate students and young scientists "Science and Education" (April 19–23 2010): Ch 6, Vyp. II : Filologiya. CH. 2: Aktual'nyye problemy izucheniya inostrannykh yazykov; GOU VPO «Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy universitet»*. Tomsk: Izdatel'stvo TGPU.
10. Temnova, Y. V. (2004). *Sovremennyye podkhody k izucheniyu diskursa*. YAzyk, soznaniye, kommunikatsiya: sb. statey / otv. red. V. V. Krasnykh, A. I. Izotov. M. (Eds.). MAKS Press. Vyp. 26.
11. (n.d.). Retrieved 2019, from Wikipedia.org: Bernard Pottier.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 09 Volume: 77

Published: 30.09.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Yorkin Suyunov

Tashkent state university of economics,
Ph.D student,
Tashkent city, Republic of Uzbekistan

TOPICAL ISSUES OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING OF INVESTMENT

Abstract: The article discusses the financial reporting of financial assets in a reliable way to assess the true value (but not the historical cost) of financial assets, and on the other hand, it helps attract more contracting investors into the oil and gas industry. It also examines the classification and practice of financial investment, its economic content and its role in the modernizing economy. Existing problems in increasing financial investment were identified and important recommendations were developed.

Key words: accounting, investments, stock, loans, contributions under a partnership, the profitability analysis, the dynamics of financial investments.

Language: English

Citation: Suyunov, Y. (2019). Topical issues of financial accounting of investment. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 09 (77), 390-392.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-09-77-71> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.09.77.71>

Scopus ASCC: 2001.

Introduction

The task of further strengthening the socially oriented market economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Year of Active Investments and Social Development requires the implementation of large-scale comprehensive programs for its modernization and structural diversification as well as the active emission and investment policy. Implementation of measures to enhance the innovative development of the real sector of the economy and development of export potential, competitiveness of commodity producers were identified as important directions of the national economy. At the same time, serious shortcomings in attraction of financial investment resources and implementation of investment projects are in progress.

The article addresses structural changes aimed at the systematic increase of financial investments in the conditions of modernization and diversification of the economy, ensuring financial stability of the oil and gas industry, one of the competitive advantages, further improving the financial support mechanism for the industry. Assistance in the implementation of state capacity building programs and financial investments improvement of accounting and audit systems, one of the mechanisms of management of estates.

In the current globalization, the economic activity of any business entity is directly related to the investment process. The economic growth of enterprises depends on a number of factors, and above all, one of the key factors determining efficiency. This is evidenced by the fact that structural transformations carried out in Uzbekistan in the last decades of the 21st century are mainly aimed at improving the efficiency of investment activities. [1]

The above-mentioned circumstances have led to the need for a large-scale investment activity in our country, targeted research on the analysis of investment activity in the activities of economic entities, and a systematic study of the theoretical foundations of this process. The goal is liberalization of entrepreneurial activity, creation of favorable conditions for foreign and domestic investors. First of all, it is the formation of a long-term investment mechanism that is economically, legally and organizationally sound. This implies a need for a radical review and systematic review of the methodology of accounting for financial investments in enterprises.

Literature review

The oil and gas industry is one of the leading sectors of the national economy. Financial

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 4.971 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

investments by the leading companies in the sector are important for the financial sustainability of the sector. Reliable data bases are needed to form financial investments and analyze their effectiveness. Bookkeeping, economic analysis and audit play an important role in this regard. The issues of organizing and improving financial accounting and auditing have been studied by a number of foreign and local scholars. Marina Zaharioia, a foreign scientist who has done research on this issue, has studied the use of financial instruments in public-private partnerships in the European Union. [2]

Russian scientist A.V. Abramova also conducted research on this issue and used the main categories of financial markets used in accounting terminology, such as "investments", "securities", "financial instruments", "financial assets", "financial liabilities", "financial investments". "and others. In his research,

he concluded that it is impossible to define definitions, definitions of "financial investments" and "financial assets" in terms of the nature of financial investments and their functional role in the capital cycle. In particular, M.V. In her research, Levina proposed various classification methods for the following strategies to further enhance the reliability and reporting of external and internal reporting disclosing financial investments: implementation strategies: trade strategy (effective cash management for additional profit) performed under); internationalization strategy (access to new markets); business diversification strategy; integration strategy; strategy of stabilizing its position in the network (this classification group assumes full or partial control of financial investments from the previous investor); strategy of on-net financial support. [3]

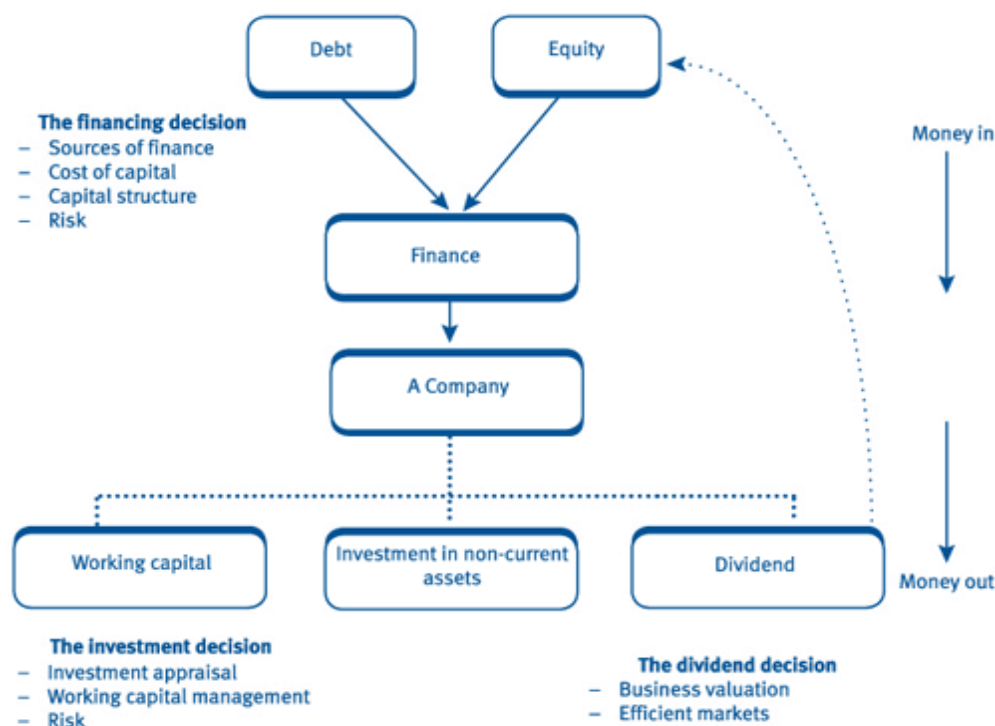


Fig. Aspects of financial management.

Source: <https://kfknowledgebank.kaplan.co.uk/financial-management>

T.V. Pashchenko, Yu.Tarasova researches the methodology of formation of reserves for impairment of financial investments. As a result, they have developed factors that influence the real cost of financial investments. [4]

According to local scientists AA Karimov, "Financial investments are the assets of the enterprise that are under its control for the purpose of earning income (such as interest, royalties, dividends and rent) and increasing the cost of capital." [5]

According to another economist MK Pardaev, "Investment refers to the transfer of property of an investor to an entrepreneurial entity for the purpose of social and economic benefits of the investor's money, securities, technology and technology, machinery and equipment, property rights and intellectual property." . [6]

Financial investments are invested in financial assets, which include all types of capital, payment and financial liabilities. The most important of these

Impact Factor:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India) | = 3.117 | SIS (USA) | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

financial instruments are securities (stocks) and debt (bonds).

Given the fact that foreign and local scholars do not fully understand the problems associated with the practice of accounting financial investments in the country and their elimination in the research on the criteria for recognition and classification of financial investments as an object of accounting, this issue is not considered today. It is relevant every day and requires further research.

Analysis and results

The development strategy of the enterprise is realized through investment activity and thus comes into play. It combines complex systems and means for achieving long-term goals. The system of investing activities is the placement and management of investments at any level of enterprise management. The system of investment activities is not only an economic entity, but also a key element of an entire economic system, regardless of the size and the future development strategy.

According to the definition in IAS 12 Financial Investments: Financial investments are assets that an investor invests in profit (in the form of interest, royalties, dividends, and rent) or other assets used by the investor for other benefits. is understood.

According to paragraph 7 of this Standard, entities that present a distinction between working capital and long-term assets in their financial statements show short-term (current) financial investments as working capital for up to one year, and long-term financial investments. shall be recognized as non-current assets with a term of more than one year. [10]

Financial investments are assets that an investor invests in an increase in the value of invested capital or other benefits for the purpose of earning income (in the form of interest, royalties, dividends and rent).

Conclusions/ Recommendations

The following are some suggestions related to the restructuring and diversification of the economy of the country, the creation and improvement of financial investments in the enterprises of the oil and gas industry in the modernization of production:

- clarify the differences in the concepts of "investments", "securities", "financial instruments", "financial assets", "financial liabilities", "financial investments" on principles classified in international financial reporting standards;
- Integrated approach to reflecting financial investment in the form of financial statements in accounting and financial results in classifying financial investments.

References:

1. (n.d.). *Information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan*. Retrieved 2019, from www.stat.uz
2. Zaharioaie, M. (1998). Appropriate financial instruments for public-private partnership in European Union. "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, bd. Carol I, no.11 J.A. Reconsideration of Import Substitution. *Journal of Economic Literature*, № XXXVI: 903-936.
3. Abramova, A. V. (2004). *Bukhgalterskiy uchet finansovykh vlozheniy*. Avtoreferat dissertatsii na soiskanie. Kazan.
4. Abramova, A. V. (2004). *Accounting for financial investments*. Abstract of dissertation for the degree of candidate of economic sciences. Kazan.
5. Pasechnik, A. V. (2010). *Organization and development of accounting for financial investments in commercial organizations*. Abstract of dissertation on the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation 08.00.12, candidate of economic sciences. Rostov-on-Don.
6. Levina, M. V. (2010). *Organization and methods of economic analysis of financial investments*. Abstract of dissertation on the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation 08.00.12, candidate of economic sciences. Rostov-on-Don.
7. Pashchenko, T. V., & Tarasova, K. Y. (2017). Methodological approaches to the assessment of financial investments for the preparation of financial statements and examination of the carrying value of assets. *Problems of the modern economy*, No. 4 (64).
8. Karimov, A. A., et al. (2004). *Accounting*. (p.210). Tashkent: East.
9. Pardaev, M. K. (2001). *Project analysis*. Lecture text .am DU-2001y.
10. Tursunov, B. O., Krivyakin, K. S., & Khakimov, Z. A. (2018). Metodika otsenki konkurento-sposobnosti produktsii tekstil'nykh predpriyatiy. *Naukoviy visnik Polissya*, 2(2 (14)), 71-77.
11. Tursunov, B. (2017). Role of Managing Industrial Stocks in Increasing of Textile Enterprises Capacity. *Journal of Applied Management and Investments*, 6(4), 260-266

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHII (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 |

Contents

| | p. |
|--|---------|
| 53. Safarova, Z. Factors of the development of art in Uzbekistan during World War II. | 301-306 |
| 54. Orifova, S. Emotional stress and preventing it in an adolescence stage. | 307-309 |
| 55. G'oyibnazarova, N. R. Integration between mother tongue and mathematics in primary education. | 310-312 |
| 56. Soliyeva, M. Regional diplomacy in central Asia: experience of Uzbekistan. | 313-316 |
| 57. Akhmedova, D. Functional and stylistic features of parts of Persian language speech in newspaper texts. | 317-331 |
| 58. Galitskaya, L. V., Diagileva, N. M., Metelitsa, N. G., & Travnikova, O. E. Innovative approach to solving medical errors. | 332-336 |
| 59. Al-Sukkry, L. M., Abo Nasriya A. H. DFT Investigation of CH ₂ O adsorption on pristine and doped Fullerene C ₃₂ | 337-340 |
| 60. Poulmarc'h, M., Laneri, N., & Hasanov, E. Innovative approach to the research of ethnographic-archaeological heritage in Ganja based on materials of kurgans. | 341-345 |
| 61. Azizov, N. N. The author's depiction of person and his attitude in the novel "Thousand and one appearance". | 346-349 |
| 62. Utambetova, A. Z. Origins of the formation of historical and epic works in Berdah 's work. | 350-353 |
| 63. Isgandarova, V. F. To the question on the research of constructions of verbs (Transitivity and intransitivity). | 354-356 |
| 64. Alimov, T. A. Gender and translation studies in perspective of the Uzbek linguistics. | 357-360 |
| 65. Kobilov, U. U. The images of the prophets in the poetry of Alisher Navoi. | 361-367 |
| 66. Ugrekheldize, I., Dolidze, N., & Darsavelidze, K. Formation of the information base of Georgian national clothes. | 368-371 |
| 67. Kuranbekov, A. Interpretation of Turkic borrowing in Hafiz 's work. | 372-376 |
| 68. Syrgakova, Z. A. Historical aspects of the institute of notary in the soviet period. | 377-380 |
| 69. Syrgakova, Z. A. History of development of the institute of notary in pre-revolutionary period. | 381-384 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

| | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 70. | Shokirova, M. Lexicon and vocabulary of sport words in linguistics. | 385-389 |
| 71. | Suyunov, Y. Topical issues of financial accounting of investment. | 390-392 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | ПИИЦ (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 |



Scientific publication

«ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, USA» - Международный научный журнал зарегистрированный во Франции, и выходящий в электронном и печатном формате. **Препринт** журнала публикуется на сайте по мере поступления статей.

Все поданные авторами статьи в течении 1-го дня размещаются на сайте <http://T-Science.org>.

Печатный экземпляр рассылается авторам в течение 2-4 дней после 30 числа каждого месяца.

Импакт фактор журнала

| Impact Factor | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Impact Factor JIF | | 1.500 | | | | | |
| Impact Factor ISRA (India) | | 1.344 | | | | 3.117 | 4.971 |
| Impact Factor ISI (Dubai, UAE) based on International Citation Report (ICR) | 0.307 | 0.829 | | | | | |
| Impact Factor GIF (Australia) | 0.356 | 0.453 | 0.564 | | | | |
| Impact Factor SIS (USA) | 0.438 | 0.912 | | | | | |
| Impact Factor ПИИЦ (Russia) | | 0.179 | 0.224 | 0.207 | 0.156 | 0.126 | |
| Impact Factor ESJI (KZ) based on Eurasian Citation Report (ECR) | | 1.042 | 1.950 | 3.860 | 4.102 | 6.015 | 8.716 |
| Impact Factor SJIF (Morocco) | | 2.031 | | | | 5.667 | |
| Impact Factor ICV (Poland) | | 6.630 | | | | | |
| Impact Factor PIF (India) | | 1.619 | 1.940 | | | | |
| Impact Factor IBI (India) | | | 4.260 | | | | |
| Impact Factor OAJI (USA) | | | | | | 0.350 | |

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

INDEXING METADATA OF ARTICLES IN SCIENTOMETRIC BASES:



International Scientific Indexing ISI (Dubai, UAE)
<http://isindexing.com/isi/journaldetails.php?id=327>



Research Bible (Japan)
<http://journalseeker.researchbib.com/?action=viewJournalDetails&issn=23084944&uid=rd1775>



ПИИИ (Russia)
<http://elibrary.ru/contents.asp?issueid=1246197>



Türk eğitim indeksi

Turk Egitim Indeksi (Turkey)
<http://www.turkegitimindeksi.com/Journals.aspx?ID=149>



DOI (USA)
<http://www.doi.org>



Open Academic Journals Index (Russia)
<http://oaji.net/journal-detail.html?number=679>



Japan Link Center (Japan) <https://japanlinkcenter.org>



Kudos Innovations, Ltd. (USA)
<https://www.growkudos.com>



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, EndNote (USA)
<https://www.myendnoteweb.com/EndNoteWeb.html>



Scientific Object Identifier (SOI)
<http://s-o-i.org/>



Google Scholar (USA)
http://scholar.google.ru/scholar?q=Theoretical+science.org&btnG=&hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5



Directory of abstract indexing for Journals
<http://www.daij.org/journal-detail.php?jid=94>



CrossRef (USA)
<http://doi.crossref.org>



Collective IP (USA)
<https://www.collectiveip.com/>



PFTS Europe/Rebus:List (United Kingdom)
<http://www.rebuslist.com>



Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies (Korea)
<http://www.kofst.or.kr>

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |



AcademicKeys (Connecticut, USA)
http://sciences.academickeys.com/jour_main.php



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ResearcherID (USA)
<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/N-7988-2013>



RedLink (Canada)
<https://www.redlink.com/>



TDNet
 Library & Information Center Solutions (USA)
<http://www.tdnet.io/>



RefME (USA & UK)
<https://www.refme.com>



Sherpa Romeo (United Kingdom)
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php?source=journal&sourceid=28772>



Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ORCID (USA)
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7689-4157>



Yewno (USA & UK)
<http://yewno.com/>



Stratified Medical Ltd. (London, United Kingdom)
<http://www.stratifiedmedical.com/>

THE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL IS INDEXED IN SCIENTOMETRIC BASES:



Advanced Sciences Index (Germany)
<http://journal-index.org/>



Global Impact Factor (Australia)
<http://globalimpactfactor.com/?type=issn&s=2308-4944&submit=Submit>



SCIENTIFIC INDEXING SERVICE (USA)
<http://sindexs.org/JournalList.aspx?ID=202>



International Society for Research Activity (India)
<http://www.israjif.org/single.php?did=2308-4944>

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350



CiteFactor
Academic Scientific Journals

CiteFactor (USA) Directory Indexing of International Research Journals

<http://www.citefactor.org/journal/index/11362/theoretical-applied-science>



JIFACTOR

JIFACTOR

http://www.jifactor.org/journal_view.php?journal_id=2073

ESJI Eurasian Scientific Journal Index
www.ESJIndex.org

Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (Kazakhstan)

<http://esjindex.org/search.php?id=1>



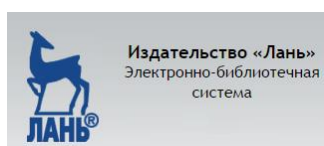
SJIF Impact Factor (Morocco)

<http://sjifactor.inno-space.net/passport.php?id=18062>



InfoBase Index (India)

<http://infobaseindex.com>



Электронно-библиотечная система «Издательства «Лань» (Russia)

<http://e.lanbook.com/journal/>



International Institute of Organized Research (India)

<http://www.i2or.com/indexed-journals.html>



Journal Index

<http://journalindex.net/?qi=Theoretical+%26+Applied+Science>



Open Access JOURNALS

Open Access Journals

<http://www.oajournals.info/>



Indian Citation Index

Indian citation index (India)

<http://www.indiancitationindex.com/>



Index Copernicus International (Warsaw, Poland)

<http://journals.indexcopernicus.com/masterlist.php?q=2308-4944>

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 4.971 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 | PIHHI (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 |

Signed in print: 30.09.2019. Size 60x84 $\frac{1}{8}$

«Theoretical & Applied Science» (USA, Sweden, KZ)

Scientific publication, p.sh. 30.0. Edition of 90 copies.

<http://T-Science.org> E-mail: T-Science@mail.ru

Printed «Theoretical & Applied Science»