

SOI: 1.1/TAS

DOI: 10.15863/TAS

Scopus ASJC: 1000

ISSN 2308-4944 (print)

ISSN 2409-0085 (online)

№ 10 (78) 2019

Teoretičeskaâ i prikladnaâ nauka

Theoretical & Applied Science



Philadelphia, USA

**Teoretičkaâ i prikladnaâ
nauka**

**Theoretical & Applied
Science**

10 (78)

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

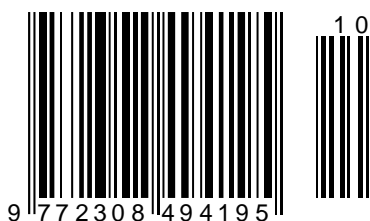
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h Index RISC = 1 (78)

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ISSN 2308-4944



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International Scientific Journal

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21

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International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science



ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 10 (78), 780.
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:

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
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ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](http://s-o-i.org/1.1/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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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INFLUENCE OF A MOLD MATERIAL AND PERCENTAGE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN MELT ON SHRINKAGE OF STEEL AND CAST IRON CASTINGS

Abstract: The analysis of calculated shrinkage of steel and cast iron cylindrical castings made in steel, ceramic and sand molds was carried out in the article.

Key words: steel, cast iron, carbon, shrinkage, a crystallization time, a mold.

Language: Russian

Citation: Chemezov, D., et al. (2019). Influence of a mold material and percentage of chemical elements in melt on shrinkage of steel and cast iron castings. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 301-306.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-54> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.54>

Scopus ASCC: 2506.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
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ВЛИЯНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА ЛИТЕЙНОЙ ФОРМЫ И ПРОЦЕНТНОГО СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ В РАСПЛАВЕ НА ВЕЛИЧИНУ УСАДКИ СТАЛЬНЫХ И ЧУГУННЫХ ОТЛИВОК

Аннотация: В статье проведен анализ расчетной величины усадки стальных и чугуновых цилиндрических отливок, изготовленных в стальной, керамической и песчано-глинистой литейных формах.

Ключевые слова: сталь, чугун, углерод, усадка, время кристаллизации, литейная форма.

Введение

Кристаллизация металлического расплава в литейной форме приводит к возникновению различных литейных дефектов в отливке, в том числе и к усадке материала. В работах [1-10] представлены расчетные значения усадки некоторых металлических сплавов при гравитационном литье, литье под давлением и литье в кокиль. На величину усадки материала отливки влияют ряд химических элементов и их процентное содержание, способ литья и материал литейной формы. Чаще всего отливки изготавливают из чугунов, реже из сталей. Чугуны и стали в основном льют гравитационными методами в литейную форму. В зависимости от габаритов и сплава отливки выбирают способ литья и материал формы. Так как материалы литейных форм обладают разной теплопроводностью, то рассмотрению подлежит и время литья.

Материалы и методы исследования

Значения усадки стальных и чугуновых отливок во время процесса кристаллизации определялись по неравновесной модели расчета. Кристаллизуемая отливка имела форму цилиндра радиусом 10 мм. В качестве материалов отливок были приняты:

- углеродистые стали (ЗСП, 5СП, 15Л, 16MnCr5, 20, 20Л, 25, 25Л, 30, 30Л, 35, 35Л, 35ГЛ, 45, 45ГЛ, 45Л, 10848, IC1020, SS1306, SS1505, SS1606, SS2172);

- легированные стали (4X5МФС, 5ХНМ, 06X12НЗДЛ, 08ГДНФЛ, 10ХНЗМЛ, 14X17Н2, 150ХНМЛ, 15ГТЛ, 15ГФЛ, 15X2НМФАА, 15ХМЛ, 15ХМФЛ, 20ГЛ, 20ГСЛ, 20ГТЛ, 20ГФЛ, 20X5МЛ III, 20ХН4А, 20ХНГЛ, 25X1М1Ф, 25ХНЗМФА, 30ГСЛ, 30X13, 30ХГ2СТЛ, 30ХМЛ,

34ХН1МА, 34ХН3МА, 35ГТЛ, 35ГТРЛ, 35ГФЛ, 35ХГСЛ, 35ХМ, 35ХМЛ, 35ХМФЛ, 35ХН2ВЛ, 35ХН2МЛ, 35ХНЛ, 35ХНМЛ, 38ХГН, 40НМЛ, 40Х, 40X2Н2МА, 40X13, 40ХН, 45X2ТЛ, 45X2ФЛ, 50Г2Л, 110Г10Л, 110Г13Л, 120Г18X2МНЛ, нихард, У8, 130Г18X2МЛ);

- нержавеющие стали (Gx3CrNiMo18-12, 20X20H14C2Л, 40X24H12СЛ, 10X18H9БЛ, 12X18H9Т, 15X23H18Л);

- хромистые стали (SIS.2301, SIS.2302, SIS.2303, SIS.2304, SIS.2324, SIS.2333, SIS.2343, SIS.2353);

- серые чугуны (EN-GJL-100, EN-GJL-150, EN-GJL-180, EN-GJL-200, EN-GJL-250, EN-GJL-300, EN-GJL-350, для изложниц, специальный);

- ковкие чугуны (EN-GJS-400, EN-GJS-450, EN-GJS-500, EN-GJS-600, EN-GJS-700, SS0727, А-ХНМД);

- белые чугуны (ЧХ-1, ИЧ210Х33НЗСЛ, ИЧ300Х18Г2, ИЧ320Х20Н, ИЧХ28Н2, КЧ33-8, КЧ35-10, Malleable).

Процесс литья отливок осуществлялся в металлической (4X5МФС), керамической и песчано-глинистой литейных формах. Все литейные формы имели следующие свойства: степень черноты – 0.93, газопроницаемость – $1.53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ м}^2/\text{Па} \times \text{с}$, жесткость – 1. Теплоперенос на границе выполнялся воздушным зазором. Противопригарное покрытие литейных форм отсутствовало. Температура литейных форм до выполнения процесса литья составляла 20°C.

Результаты и их обсуждение

Результаты расчетов представлены минимальными и максимальными значениями времени кристаллизации и усадки стальных и чугуновых отливок.

Таблица 1. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки углеродистых сталей.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	4X5МФС	Кварцевый песок	Керамика
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	5.160 (10848)	33.487 (16MnCr5)	8.796 (10848)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	13.504 (45ГЛ)	59.050 (45ГЛ)	19.856 (45ГЛ)
Мин. усадка, %	6.7253 (35)	5.1882 (30Л)	5.7644 (35)
Макс. усадка, %	8.0152 (10848)	5.7977 (10848)	6.6505 (10848)

В скобках в таблице указана марка сплава.

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	ОАЖ (USA) = 0.350

Таблица 2. Химический состав углеродистых сталей.

Марка	Химический элемент, %											
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>Al</i>	<i>Ti</i>
10848	99.16	0.04	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16MnCr5	98	0.15	0.45	0.9	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.23	0.01	0.05	-	-
45ГЛ	98	0.42	0.36	1	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	-	-	-
35	97.875	0.36	0.27	0.65	0.25	0.035	0.04	0.25	0.25	-	0.02	-
30Л	97.97	0.31	0.28	0.65	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.25	-	0.02	-

Таблица 3. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки легированных сталей.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4Х5МФС</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	5.13 (30X13)	35.63 (20X5МЛ)	9.172 (30X13)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	12.923 (нихард)	103.925 (нихард)	25.734 (нихард)
Мин. усадка, %	4.2954 (06X12НЗДЛ)	3.118 (06X12НЗДЛ)	3.476 (06X12НЗДЛ)
Макс. усадка, %	8.8722 (нихард)	7.9546 (08ГДНФЛ)	8.2403 (08ГДНФЛ)

Таблица 4. Химический состав легированных сталей.

Марка	Химический элемент, %												
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>Ti</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Al</i>
30X13	83.66	0.3	0.8	0.65	13	0.03	0.03	0.28	0.6	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.04
20X5МЛ	92.38	0.15	0.7	0.5	5.25	0.01	0.01	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Нихард	92.28	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.01	0.01	-	4	-	-	-	-
06X12НЗДЛ	83.42	0.6	0.4	0.4	11.9	0.01	0.01	0.8	3	-	-	-	-
08ГДНФЛ	96.12	0.1	0.27	-	0.2	0.03	0.03	1	1.35	-	-	0.1	-

Таблица 5. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки нержавеющей сталей.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4Х5МФС</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	10.709 (10X18Н9БЛ)	52.671 (10X18Н9БЛ)	15.472 (10X18Н9БЛ)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	14.252 (15X23Н18Л)	69.386 (Gx3CrNiMo18-12)	21.597 (Gx3CrNiMo18-12)
Мин. усадка, %	5.9205 (Gx3CrNiMo18-12)	4.7355 (15X23Н18Л)	5.2109 (Gx3CrNiMo18-12)
Макс. усадка, %	6.5774 (20X20Н14С2Л)	5.0246 (20X20Н14С2Л)	5.6661 (20X20Н14С2Л)

Таблица 6. Химический состав нержавеющей сталей.

Марка	Химический элемент, %										
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Ti</i>	<i>Al</i>
10X18Н9БЛ	69.54	10	18	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.02	-	-
15X23Н18Л	96.04	18	24	0.6	1	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.03	-	-
Gx3CrNiMo18-12	72.37	10	16	0.8	0.8	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
20X20Н14С2Л	64.65	12	20	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.02	-	-

Таблица 7. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки хромистых сталей.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4Х5МФС</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	9.755 (SIS.2301)	53.487 (SIS.2301)	16.147 (SIS.2301)

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

Макс. время кристаллизации, с	10.818 (SIS.2343)	58.399 (SIS.2343)	17.075 (SIS.2343)
Мин. усадка, %	4.712 (SIS.2324)	3.3165 (SIS.2324)	3.832 (SIS.2324)
Макс. усадка, %	6.147 (SIS.2333)	4.7179 (SIS.2333)	5.2638 (SIS.2333)

Таблица 8. Химический состав хромистых сталей.

Марка	Химический элемент, %									
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>
SIS.2301	85.74	12.9	0.12	0.54	0.48	0.07	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.01
SIS.2343	63.74	17.7	13.4	0.83	1.65	0.05	0.15	2.68	-	-
SIS.2324	67.21	25.1	4.7	0.88	0.76	0.04	0.08	1.22	0.02	0.01
SIS.2333	67.92	19	10	1	2	0.08	-	-	-	-

Таблица 9. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки серых чугунов.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4X5MΦC</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	8.272 (EN-GJL-150)	79.729 (EN-GJL-150)	19.581 (EN-GJL-150)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	10.991 (EN-GJL-350)	96.398 (EN-GJL-350)	24.53 (EN-GJL-350)
Мин. усадка, %	6.7794 (Для изложниц)	5.5907 (EN-GJL-150)	5.8372 (EN-GJL-150)
Макс. усадка, %	8.2728 (EN-GJL-150)	7.2471 (EN-GJL-150)	7.7051 (EN-GJL-150)

Таблица 10. Химический состав серых чугунов.

Марка	Химический элемент, %										
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Ti</i>	
EN-GJL-150	93.22	3.55	2.35	0.65	0.15	0.08	-	-	-	-	
EN-GJL-350	94.7	3	1.3	0.9	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	
Для изложниц	93.2	3.5	2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	

Таблица 11. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки ковких чугунов.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4X5MΦC</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	9.755 (EN-GJS-400)	85.715 (EN-GJS-400)	22.256 (EN-GJS-400)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	11.108 (SS0727)	101.269 (А-ХНМД)	24.779 (А-ХНМД)
Мин. усадка, %	7.3504 (EN-GJS-400)	6.1739 (EN-GJS-400)	6.6714 (EN-GJS-400)
Макс. усадка, %	9.0085 (А-ХНМД)	8.1494 (А-ХНМД)	8.4191 (А-ХНМД)

Таблица 12. Химический состав ковких чугунов.

Марка	Химический элемент, %											
	<i>Fe</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Si</i>	<i>Mn</i>	<i>Cr</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Ni</i>	<i>Mg</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>V</i>
EN-GJS-400	93.58	3.6	2.5	0.1	-	0.02	0.01	0.15	-	0.04	-	-
SS0727	93.83	3.4	2.4	0.3	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.04	-	-
А-ХНМД	91.92	3	1.4	1	0.5	0.1	0.08	0.2	1.3	-	0.5	-

Таблица 13. Минимальные и максимальные значения времени кристаллизации и усадки белых чугунов.

Параметр	Материал литейной формы		
	<i>4X5MΦC</i>	<i>Кварцевый песок</i>	<i>Керамика</i>
Мин. время кристаллизации, с	10.799 (ИЧ210Х33НЗСЛ)	74.071 (ИЧ320Х20Н)	21.146 (ИЧ320Х20Н)
Макс. время кристаллизации, с	11.915 (ЧХ-1)	110.297 (КЧ35-10)	27.831 (КЧ35-10)
Мин. усадка, %	5.1052 (ИЧ320Х20Н)	4.4365 (ИЧ320Х20Н)	4.5947 (ИЧ320Х20Н)
Макс. усадка, %	7.2159 (Malleable)	6.5021 (Malleable)	6.6681 (Malleable)

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Таблица 14. Химический состав белых чугунов.

Марка	Химический элемент, %							
	Fe	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Ni
ИЧ210Х33НЗСЛ	63.2	2	1	0.7	0.1	0.1	30	2.9
ИЧ320Х20Н	63.25	3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	31	1.25
ЧХ-1	93.85	3	2	1	0.1	0.05	-	-
КЧ35-10	95.35	2.45	1.45	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.05	-
Malleable	95.94	2.6	1	0.3	0.08	0.08	-	-

Кристаллизация стальных и чугуновых отливок происходит медленнее в литейной форме, изготовленной из кварцевого песка. Стали кристаллизуются быстрее, чем чугуны (за исключением нихарда низкоуглеродистого). Наибольшее время кристаллизации определено для белого чугуна КЧ35-10 при охлаждении в форме, изготовленной из кварцевого песка. Время кристаллизации стальных и чугуновых отливок в керамической литейной форме составляет примерно в два раза больше, чем время кристаллизации в металлической литейной форме.

При быстрой кристаллизации отливки в металлической форме происходит большая усадка материала. Например, ковкий чугун А-ХНМД после охлаждения подвергается усадке на 9% от изначального объема расплава. При кристаллизации сталей и чугунов в песчано-глинистой форме усадка уменьшается на 10-15%. Разница между усадками сталей и чугунов в песчано-глинистой и керамической литейных формах составляет не более 5%. На увеличение усадки углеродистых сталей влияет высокое процентное содержание железа и кремния, легированных сталей – высокое содержание

углерода, нержавеющей сталей – низкое содержание железа и высокое содержание кремния, хромистых сталей – высокое содержание кремния и марганца. На увеличение усадки серых чугунов влияет высокое содержание кремния, ковких чугунов – низкое содержание железа, углерода, кремния и высокое содержание марганца, белых чугунов – высокое содержание железа и низкое содержание марганца.

Заключение

Уменьшение продолжительности процесса кристаллизации цилиндрических стальных и чугуновых отливок в металлической литейной форме приводит к увеличению усадки материала. Увеличение продолжительности процесса кристаллизации отливок в песчано-глинистой форме приводит к уменьшению усадки материала. Средние значения исследуемых параметров можно получить при кристаллизации сталей и чугунов в литейной форме, изготовленной из керамики. На усадку сталей и чугунов в основном влияет процентное содержание железа, кремния, углерода и марганца.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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MODERN METHODIC OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES WITH USING INNOVATIVE MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES FOR STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article reveals the necessity and importance of the use of innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article also discusses in detail multimedia technologies that act as special intellectual means of activity. They have a number of advantages in comparison with other information technologies of education, as they allow: to improve the process of organic combination of traditional forms and methods of education with innovative media technologies to implement training, information, game, modeling, design and analytical functions; carry out such general didactic principles as visibility, accessibility, feasible difficulty, systematic, the transition from learning to self-education, a positive emotional background of learning, the connection of theory with practice. Thus, the use of innovative media learning technologies creates the most favorable conditions and contributes to a significant increase in motivation in the process of learning foreign languages.

Key words: Internet resources, innovative technologies, teaching, foreign languages, multimedia technologies, methods of education, students.

Language: English

Citation: Ganikhanova, M. B. (2019). Modern methodic of teaching foreign languages with using innovative media technologies for students of technical higher education institutions in the republic of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 307-311.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-55> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.55>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Today, media technologies are one of the most rapidly developing areas of foreign language teaching. Since the beginning of the 90s in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it has undergone a number of changes, closely related to the development of computer technology and the concept of language teaching.

The opportunities provided by modern information technologies are significant for language learning. Interest in this area of the technique is increasing, and the use of computers is becoming an integral part of the educational process. Its use in the methodology of teaching foreign languages opens up new opportunities for teachers and students in their research and allows them to solve fundamentally new tasks in the methodology of teaching a foreign language.

The theory of teaching foreign languages is also undergoing significant changes under the influence of

new information technologies. New information technologies create conditions for the full implementation of the basic principles of didactics, such as visibility, accessibility, feasibility, consciousness and activity, while changing the course of the educational process.

The introduction of computers, multimedia technology and the Internet is currently affecting the educational system, causing significant changes in the content and methods of teaching foreign languages.

The computer is widely used as a tool for working with information. When using a computer verbal communicative activity is considered in three aspects. First, how students communicate in real time through the use of e-mail and information networks. Secondly, as an interactive dialogue interaction of a student with a computer, during which man-machine dialogue is carried out. Third, as the interaction of students with computer tutorials.

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The possibility of using a computer in a foreign language class is determined by the specifics of the academic discipline. The leading component of the content of foreign language training is the training of various types of speech activity: speaking, listening, reading, writing. Educational computer programs are simulators that contribute to the organization of students' independent work and creates conditions under which students independently form their knowledge, which is valuable, since knowledge obtained in finished form, very often does not remain in the memory of students. The use of computers in English classes is a necessity of time.

The use of multimedia tools contributes to the implementation of a student-centered approach to learning, provides for individualization and differentiation, taking into account the characteristics of students. Computer-aided training provides an opportunity to organize the independent work of each student. The selection of training programs depends on the educational material and the level of training of students. Working with a computer helps to increase motivation and interest in learning. In addition, the computer allows you to completely eliminate one of the most important causes of negative attitudes towards learning - failure due to lack of understanding of the material or a problem in knowledge. This aspect is provided by the authors of many computer training programs. Working on a computer, the student gets the opportunity to complete the solution of the problem, relying on the necessary assistance.

The benefits of introducing Internet technologies into the process of learning a foreign language are currently beyond doubt. the influence of various forms of synchronous and asynchronous Internet communication (e-mail, chat, forums, web conferences) on the formation of foreign language communicative competence of students is also positive. Network resources are an invaluable base for creating an informational and objective environment, for educating and educating people, for satisfying their personal and professional interests and needs. However, access to Internet resources is not in itself a guarantee of fast and high-quality language education. Methodically illiterately constructed work of students with Internet resources can help them to form not only false stereotypes and generalizations about the country's culture of the language being studied, but even racism and xenophobia.

Educational Internet resources should be directed to the complex formation and development:

- aspects of foreign language communicative competence, including its components: linguistic, sociolinguistic, sociocultural, strategic, discursive, educational and cognitive;

- communicative-cognitive skills in search and selection, analysis and synthesis of the information obtained;

- communication skills of presenting and discussing the results of working with Internet resources;

- skill to use the resources of the Internet for self-education in order to familiarize themselves with the cultural and historical heritage of various countries and peoples, and also to act as a representative of the native culture, country, city;

- ability to use network resources to meet their informational and educational interests and needs.

In the didactic plan, the Internet includes two main components: forms of telecommunications and information resources.

The most common forms of telecommunications are email, chat, forum, ICQ, video and web conferencing. Initially, they were created for real communication between people who are at a distance from each other, and now they are widely used in teaching a foreign language.

In English-language literature there are five types of educational Internet resources:

1. List by topic - a list of sites with text materials on the topic being studied. To create it, you need to enter a keyword into the search engine.

2. A multimedia draft is a collection of multimedia resources, as opposed to a list by topic, in a multimedia draft, in addition to links to text sites, there are still photographs, audio files and video clips, graphic information, animated virtual tours. These files can be easily downloaded by students and used as informative or illustrative material when studying a particular topic.

3. In addition to links to various sites on the topic under study, the treasure hunt contains questions on the content of each site.

With the help of these questions, the teacher guides the students' research and educational activities. In conclusion, students are asked one more general question for a holistic understanding of the topic (of the actual material).

Detailed answer to it will include answers to more detailed questions for each of the sites.

4. Subject sample - the next level of difficulty compared to the treasure hunt. Also contains links to text and multimedia materials on the Internet. After studying each aspect of the topic, students need to answer the questions posed, but the questions are directed not at the actual study of the material (as in the previous case), but at the discussion of the discussion topics. Students need not only to familiarize themselves with the material, but also to express and argue their opinion on the discussion question being studied.

5. Internet project - the most complex type of educational Internet resources. This is a scenario of organizing project activities of students on any topic using Internet resources. It includes all the components of the above four materials and involves a project with the participation of all students.

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One of the scenarios for the organization of pedagogical activity may be as follows. From the beginning, the whole class gets acquainted with the general information on the topic, then the students are divided into groups, each group gets a certain aspect of the topic. The teacher needs to select the necessary resources for each group according to the aspect being studied. After studying, discussing and fully understanding a specific problem in each primary group, students regroup so that each new group has one representative of the primary group. During the discussion, all students learn from each other all aspects of the problem under discussion.

Each of the above types of educational Internet resources is derived from the preceding one, gradually becoming more complex, thereby allowing to solve more complex educational tasks. The first and two are aimed at finding, selecting and classifying information. The rest contain elements of problem-based learning and are aimed at enhancing students' learning and cognitive activity.

The introduction into the educational process of educational Internet resources contributes to the development of communicative skills of students. The complexity of the material and its volume vary and must correspond to the level of development of students at each stage of training.

The methodological potential of educational Internet resources allows you to:

- pick up text, graphic, photo, audio and video materials on the studied topics;
- to organize in groups and whole class discussion of cultural and social problems;
- to conduct a linguistic analysis of the spoken and written speech of native speakers (representatives of various social groups, native dialects and accents);
- to organize extracurricular and extracurricular project activities of students;
- create favorable conditions for students with a high level of foreign language communicative competence to realize their intellectual potential.

It can be concluded that the use of media technologies is now an integral part of the educational process, contributes to the modernization of higher education, allows for an activity-based approach to learning and successfully form the communicative and information competencies of students.

Properly using the information resources of the Internet you can more effectively solve a number of didactic tasks in a class:

- form the skills and abilities of reading, directly using the materials of the network of varying degrees of complexity;
- improve listening skills based on authentic Internet sound texts;
- improve the skills of monologue and dialogical utterance based on the problematic discussion of the materials of the network; replenish your vocabulary with the vocabulary of a modern

foreign language, reflecting a certain stage in the development of a people's culture, social and political structure of society;

- to get acquainted with cultural knowledge, which includes speech etiquette, especially the speech behavior of various peoples in terms of communication, culture, traditions of the country of the studied language.

An equally popular way to apply computer technology is to create multimedia Power Point presentations. The use of computer presentations in the classroom allows you to enter a new lexical, regional geographic material in the most fascinating form, the principle of visibility is implemented, which contributes to the solid absorption of information. Independent creative work of students in creating computer presentations is the best way to expand the stock of active vocabulary.

The use of multimedia presentations in the classroom is effective for the implementation of visual support for learning speech.

The advantages of multimedia presentations include the following:

- combination of text, audio and video clarity;
- the possibility of using for the presentation an interactive, multimedia board that allows you to more clearly semantize a new lexical, grammatical and phonetic material, as well as provide support in teaching all types of speech activity;
- the ability to use individual slides as handouts (supports, tables, charts, graphs, diagrams);
- activation of students' attention;
- ensuring the efficiency of perception and memorization of new educational material;
- monitoring the assimilation of new knowledge and systematization of the material studied;
- saving study time;
- formation of computer multimedia competence of students.

The use of PowerPoint presentations in the educational process simplifies the use of various types of language and speech exercises: imitative, substitutional, transformational, reproductive.

Practically any teacher who has basic skills in the Internet has the opportunity to find or independently create a course with his / her own materials, who would complete their tasks in full compliance with the goals and objectives set by the objectives and objectives. There are specially designed study platforms, which are directly intended for teachers, who would like to create an online course for students. One of the first and most popular swimmer platforms of this type is Moodle.

According to the creators of the system, Moodle is "a software product that allows you to create courses and web sites based on the Internet." The main advantage of Moodle is that all data that is used to create a course is stored on the university-wide server,

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which makes it easy to move, load, edit and delete them, and any change automatically becomes visible to course participants.

From the very beginning, Moodle was conceived as an open source software product, accessible to all, free and easy to install, also open to the maximum number of users. Anyone can develop and contribute to the Moodle learning environment and add information about using Moodle through a system of forums and communities.

Conclusion

As a result of the variety of functions and capabilities of innovative media technologies, it is quite popular virtual learning space, which is used in the largest universities in the world. Courses in various disciplines are available on university servers, including those in foreign languages. The developer community is in close contact with each other.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATION OF PIPELINES WITH SOIL IN SEISMICALLY HAZARDOUS AREAS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article provides an algorithm for finding the risks of pipeline accidents in seismically hazardous areas. The equation of a seismic wave propagating in the soil is presented, an expression for longitudinal and bending deformations, a formula for finding longitudinal dynamic stresses according to the requirements of existing standards, a relationship for assessing deformations of the soil mass.

Key words: Pipeline, seismic loads, hazardous, zones, dynamic, problem, soil.

Language: English

Citation: Kumakov, J. K. (2019). Technology collaboration of pipelines with soil in seismically hazardous areas in the republic of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 312-314.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-56> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.56>

Scopus ASCC: 2215.

Introduction

When establishing seismic loads on pipelines, there is significant uncertainty leading to uncertainties in the magnitude and rate of potential displacement of pipelines. Because of this, when designing each specific section of the pipeline crossing the tectonic faults and seismically hazardous zones, it is necessary to take into account the individual characteristics of the MT location.

Designing and calculating the underground pipeline, it is also necessary to take into account the climatic features of the area, the nature of the environmental impact, soil-geological and seismic conditions. The issues of dynamic interaction of pipelines with soil during seismic impacts are relevant for both domestic and foreign practice.

Development of a pipeline system is impossible without a high level of reliability of facilities. The need to improve the design apparatus leads to the improvement of pipeline design and construction technologies, the use of new materials, and construction in earthquake-prone zones.

In methodological approach to assessing the risk of MT accidents crossing seismic activity zones is presented, based on the need to correlate the probability of accidents occurring in seismically

hazardous zones with the frequency of occurrence of damaging earthquakes. In the event of earthquakes, the likelihood of accidents in pipelines depends on the intensity of the events.

The process of finding the risks of pipeline accidents in seismically hazardous zones is divided into the following steps: the frequency of occurrence of earthquakes with different degrees of intensity is determined by the PX cards according to the event intensity [9], the probability of an accident on the pipeline is found → the pipeline is divided according to the PX cards to parts with different earthquake intensities → in areas with potential emergency situations at intensities on maps A, B and C, the mathematical expectation of the lengths of the sections is determined → for real In the event of events on the PX cards, the conditional probabilities of accidents on the pipeline under consideration are calculated → the risk of accidents on the pipeline structure is assessed taking into account the possible dangerous situation on maps A, B, C → the pipeline emergency risks under seismic impact are the highest → assuming the independence of events is calculated integral risk of MT accidents in earthquake-prone areas.

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Rashidov T.R. in 1973 he proposed the “seismodynamic” theory of earthquake resistance, which was necessary for calculating complex systems of underground pipelines with branches and inclusions. The monograph discusses the interaction of the pipeline and soil outside the tectonic fault zone under the influence of seismic waves, as well as the effect of soil on the stress-strain state (SSS) of the pipeline under seismic effects. Moreover, Rashidov T.R. does not concern the problem of soil and pipeline interaction in zones of tectonic faults with transverse velocity movements of the soil.

In the work of Belyaev A.K. (2001) it is noted that such a statement of the problem is relevant in the case of homogeneous linear sections of structures. Local fluctuations can occur with differences in the geological properties of the base soil and with structural inclusions.

Among foreign researchers studying the dynamic properties of soils, the works of the Japanese scientist Ionin M.F. In his work it is shown that the resistance of soils to dynamic loads exceeds 1.5-2 times the resistance to static loads.

The algorithm for calculating underground pipeline structures in the presence of contact interaction with the soil mass with constructive nonlinearity is described in the work of V. Petrova. The solution of a structurally nonlinear dynamic problem in volumetric formulation by the method of direct stepwise integration over time is the basis of the technique. The effect of various nonlinearities

(structural, physical) on the kinematic characteristics and the SSS of the pipeline under the influence of longitudinal seismic waves is analyzed.

The problem of studying the behavior of underground pipelines during seismic impacts and in zones of active tectonic faults (APR) was considered in a linear statement abroad: Yu X. (2004), Jeffrey R.K., Douglas G.H. (2008), Baum R.L., Devin L.G., Edwin L.H., Arya A.K., Shingan B., Prasad Ch. Vara (2008). In these works, the issues of changing the rheological properties of the soil and their effect on the magnitude of the loads transmitted to the pipeline were not studied.

Conclusions

Consequently, the problem of analyzing behavior of pipelines in difficult geological conditions is increasingly relevant. Given the large number of factors influencing the pipeline design, a generalized pipeline model is necessary to make a behavior forecast. It is a collection of models:

- ❖ pipeline as a structural element;
- ❖ the influence of an aggressive environment;
- ❖ pipeline material;
- ❖ the onset of the ultimate state;
- ❖ pipeline interactions with soil;
- ❖ pipeline loading.

This way of considering the behavior of the pipeline structure is an implementation of the approach when the pipeline is presented as a complex system with a number of subsystems.

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SOI: [1.1/TAS](http://s-o-i.org/1.1/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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 19.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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DEPENDENCE OF THE PRODUCT YIELD ON THE SPACE VELOCITY OF THE INITIAL GAS MIXTURE AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES

Abstract: This article describes the results of experiences which were held in Kitab district of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Moreover it also gives some recommendations to use the granulation of mixture with a small amount of water.

Key words: product, experiments, granular, calcining, natural chalk, carbon dioxide, porosity, gas mixture, nitrogen, powder.

Language: English

Citation: Panjiyev, O. K., Anvarov, S., Sobirov, O., & Ergashev, L. B. (2019). Dependence of the product yield on the space velocity of the initial gas mixture at various temperatures. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 315-319.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-57> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.57>

Scopus ASCC: 1508.

Introduction

The experiments were carried out on granular lime obtained by calcining the natural chalk of the Kitab deposit. Thanks to granulation, an increase in the porosity of lime was achieved. In order to increase the contact surface of the solid phase with a gas mixture of ammonia and carbon dioxide, as well as to ensure uniform distribution of the gas stream over the cross section of the reactor without flare or piston breakthroughs.

The granulation of the mixture was carried out by mixing powdered lime with a small amount of water. Due to this, after drying and grinding the

mixture to the desired size, sufficient porosity and strength of the granules was ensured.

The study was carried out under constant conditions accepted as initial in previous experiments. The volumetric velocity of the initial gas mixture of ammonia and carbon dioxide was varied from 3000 to 9000 hours⁻¹.

The experimental results are shown in Fig. 1, from which it can be seen that with an increase in the initial gas mixture to 6000 hours⁻¹ there is a sharp increase in the nitrogen content in the product from 24.3 to 30.4%. A further increase in space velocity did

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not lead to a significant increase in the nitrogen content in the product.

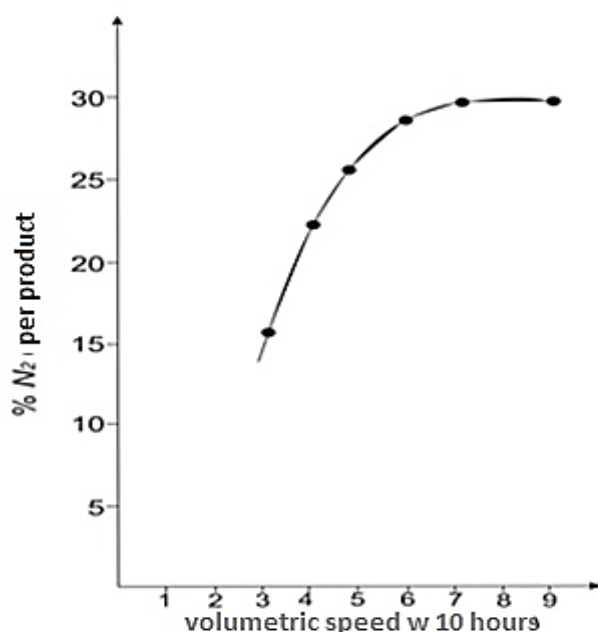


Fig. 1 Influence of the volumetric velocity of the reaction gas mixture on the formation of CuCN_2 , CaO , NH_3 and CO_2

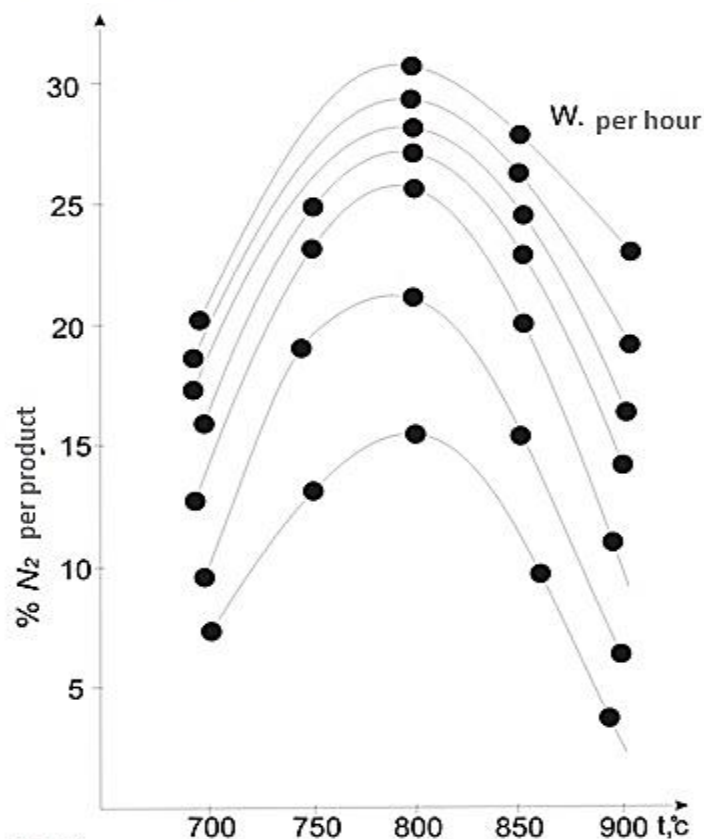


Fig 2: The influence of the volumetric velocity of the spark gas mixture and temperature on the synthesis of lime CuCN_2 from ... (relations $\text{CO}_2:\text{NH}_3=1:9$)

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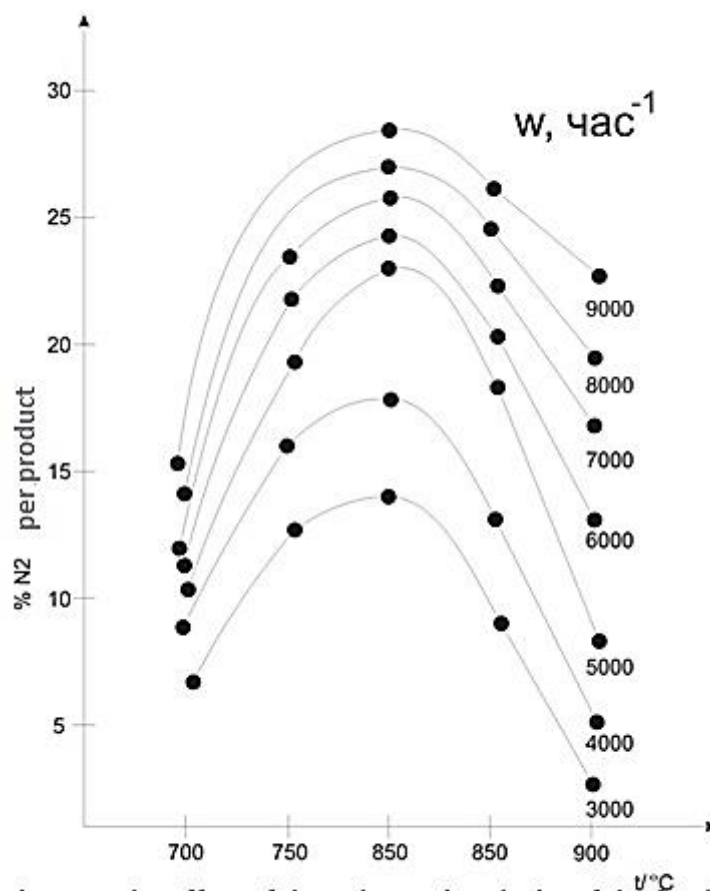


Figure 3. The effect of the volumetric velocity of the feed gas mixture and temperature on the synthesis of CuCN_2 from lime. CO_2/NH_3 ratio

It is known that in many homogeneous and heterogeneous catalytic and non-catalytic processes, the optimum temperature depends on the space velocity, the ratio of components in the initial gas mixture, and other factors.

First of all, we carried out a series of experiments on the synthesis of calcium cyanamide with the constancy of all parameters except the temperature,

which varied in the range from 700 to 900 °C, and the space velocity, which varied from 3000 to 9000 h^{-1} at two ratios of carbon dioxide to ammonia in the initial gas mixture - 1:9, 3:9.

The results of the experiments are presented in Fig. 2 ($\text{CO}_2/\text{NH}_3 = 1:9$) and Fig. 3 ($\text{CO}_2/\text{NH}_3 = 3:9$).

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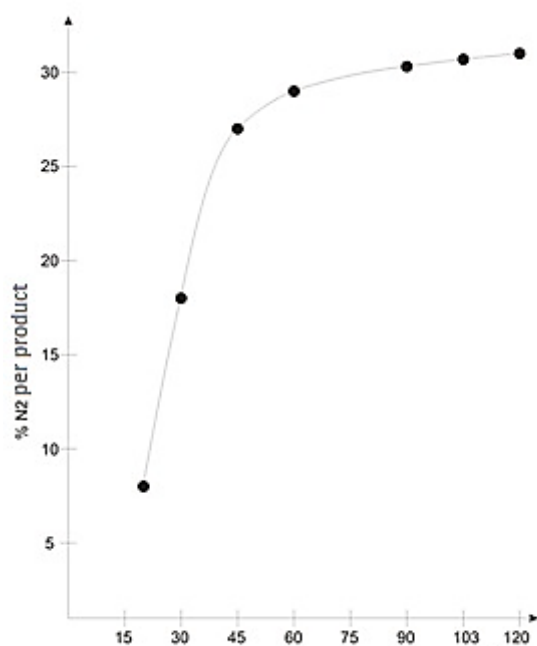


Figure 4. The effect of the duration of synthesis on the nitrogen content in the product.

An analysis of the graphs of the nitrogen content in the resulting product allows us to conclude that in the studied range of space velocities and CO₂: NH₃ ratios, the optimum temperature for the synthesis of calcium cyanamide from lime is 800 °C.

A feature of obtaining experimental data is that at space velocities of more than 6000 hours⁻¹ the nitrogen content in the product of the synthesis of calcium cyanamide at 700 and 900 °C is lower than at the optimum temperature of 800 °C. Also, in the product obtained at 700 °C, the nitrogen content is lower than the temperature of 900 °C. The obtained regularity of the experiments on obtaining calcium cyanamide from lime the charge can be explained as follows: at a temperature of 700 °C, the yield of

calcium cyanamide strongly depends on the activity of lime, which disappears at 900 °C and the negative effect of temperature on the exothermic process begins to affect the interaction of lime with ammonia and carbon dioxide.

From the analysis of the constructed graphs (Figs. 2 and 3), the greater dependence of the yield of calcium cyanamide on the space velocity at a temperature of 900 °C is noteworthy than at 700 °C. This regularity can be explained by the negative effect on the synthesis of calcium cyanamide of gaseous products (CO₂, H₂ and H₂O), which is stronger at relatively low space velocities than at high (more than 6000 hours⁻¹).

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 19.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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IMPORTANT TASKS OF MENTAL EDUCATION

Abstract: The relevance of this problem lies in the fact that mental education is an important and at the same time the most difficult section of work in the development of the child, the development of the child occurs both in the course of communication with an adult, playing with peers, and in the process of systematic learning. The most important role in this is played by this process of mental education carried out in the classroom. The mental upbringing of the child appears not only as the mastery of knowledge and ways of mental activity, but also as the formation of certain personality traits.

Key words: Mental education, intellectual skills, development of thinking, thought, logic, inductive, abstract, classification, discipline, effect, culture, knowledge, observation, worldview.

Language: Russian

Citation: Ochilova, N. R., & Djumaeva, S. S. (2019). Important tasks of mental education. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 320-322.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-58> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.58>

Scopus ASCC: 3204.

ВАЖНЫЕ ФУНКЦИИ УМСТВЕННОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация: Актуальность данной проблемы заключается в том, что умственное воспитание является важным и вместе с тем наиболее сложным разделом работы в развитие ребёнка, развитие ребёнка происходит как в ходе общения со взрослым, игры со сверстниками, так в процессе систематического обучения.

Важнейшую роль при этом играет осуществляемые на занятиях процесс умственного воспитания. Умственное воспитание ребенка выступает не только как овладение им знаниями и способами мыслительной деятельности, но и как формировании определённых качеств личности.

Ключевые слова: Умственное воспитание, интеллектуальные умения, развитие мышления, образование, мысль, логика индуктив, дедуктив, классификация, воздействие, культура, знание, наблюдение, мировоззрение.

Введение

В Узбекистане с руководством Президента Ш. Мирзиёева уделяется особое внимание воспитанию гармонично развитого молодого поколения. «В старших классах дети формируются как личности, сплываются в команде, сказал главаа нашего государства. Именно в этот период их нельзя отлучать от адаптированной, привычной для них среды. Это может негативно повлиять на психологию

молодежи, ее посещаемость занятий, в конечном итоге- на уровень образования и воспитания. Поэтому необходимо обеспечить непрерывность образовательного процесса, совершенствовать учебные программы.

Под умственными силами понимается определенная степень развитости ума, которая делает человека способными к накоплению знаний, совершению основных мыслительных операций, овладению определенными

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интеллектуальными умениями, связанными с различными сторонами мышления и характеризующими умственную деятельность человека.

Ни одно ценное качество ума, нужное для интеллектуальной и активной познавательной деятельности, не может развиваться без запаса систематизированных знаний. Объем этих знаний, соотносимых с представлением об образовании, естественно, является понятием относительным, так как характеризуется прежде всего уровнем культурного развития общества. К знаниям относятся также представления об областях и способах применения этих знаний; владение методами их использования; понимание места каждой данной части знаний в общей системе научного представления о мире.

Умственное развитие и умение мыслить предполагает и овладение основными мыслительными операциями, к числу которых относятся анализ, синтез, сравнение, классификация. Так анализ представляет собой мысленное разложение целого на части или мысленное выделение отдельных его свойств.

Синтез - это мысленное объединение частей предметов или отдельных сторон явлений, их признаков и свойств. Являясь операциями, противоположенными друг другу, они вместе с тем неразрывно связаны между собой.

Сравнение заключается в установлении сходства или различия между предметами или явлениями по какому-либо признаку или ряду признаков, выделяемых в определенной последовательности.

В числе интеллектуальных умений, которыми необходимо овладеть для того, чтобы успешно учиться выделяются в особую группу так называемые учебные умения, или умения учебной деятельности; эти умения имеют достаточно широкую сферу применения и формируются в системе ряда учебных дисциплин.

К числу общих учебных умений относятся умения читать, слушать, устно излагать свои мысли, писать, работать с книгой. В программе эти умения рассматриваются для каждой аудитории с постепенным усложнением их структуры и предъявляемых к ним требований.

Умение читать характеризуется выразительностью, сознательностью, правильностью произношения слов, звуков, интонации, темпа, верным прочтением разнообразных текстов по жанру, стилю.

Умение слушать включает слушание чтения, лекции преподавателя, ответов, сообщений товарищей и характеризуется длительностью сосредоточенного внимания, умением, если требуется, оценивать, анализировать и составлять рецензию на заслушанное сообщение.

Умение устно формулировать и излагать свои мысли проявляется в ответах на вопросы, описании рисунка, тематической картины, пересказе содержания прочитанного или услышанного, в описании наблюдения, изложении своих мыслей по теме, задавании вопросов по тексту. Представляется, что к этим наиболее общим умениям культуры умственного труда, помогающим овладению знаниями, могут быть отнесены умения и навыки самостоятельной работы и более широкие умения, объединяемые понятием культуры умственного труда.

В понятие культуры умственного труда обычно вкладывается представление об умении рационально организовать режим умственной работы, выработать определенную систему, способность делать все точно и аккуратно, содержать в порядке рабочее место и материалы. Эффективность умственной работы значительно повышается, если человек придерживается определенной системы в работе, организации рабочего места, системы расположения учебных материалов и пособий. Культуры умственного труда предполагает также знание общих правил умственной деятельности и умение им следовать в своей работе. Знание общих правил и рекомендаций помогает дальнейшим каждому выработать свой собственный стиль умственной работы, отвечающий индивидуальности каждого, оптимально к ней приспособленный.

Овладение культурой умственного труда помогает легче включаться и дольше заниматься напряженной интеллектуальной деятельностью. Умения и навыки самостоятельной работы включают как все обще учебные умения, так и все умения, связанные с разработкой правильного режима умственной работы, организацией рабочего места, созданием определенной системы умственного труда. Кроме того самостоятельная работа предполагает выработку ряда особых качеств, нужных для овладения знаниями в любой области: умение сосредоточенно и внимательно работать; настойчивость в преодолении трудностей; развитие памяти и использование различных ее форм-логической, зрительной; умение вести наблюдению и записи; владение некоторыми рациональными способами умственных действий; умение контролировать себя.

Общие качества, необходимые для формирования умений самостоятельной познавательной деятельности, вырабатываются прежде всего всем комплексом учебно-воспитательных воздействий. Общим приемам самостоятельной работы необходимо учить специально, обращая на это особое внимание на уроках, ориентируя учащихся на то, что в будущем им предстоит непрерывно пополнять

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свои знания как в системе повышения квалификации, так и в процессе самообразования.

Некоторые более частные интеллектуальные умения назывались выше при характеристике отдельных видов мышления. Особое места в этом ряду занимает такое интеллектуальное умение, как перенос, которое означает умение использовать достаточно обобщенные способы и приемы действия, усвоенные при изучении одного вида учебного материала, для овладения другим. Умственное развитие ребёнка, как отмечал Г.М. Дульнев, не есть автоматический результат обучения. Умственная деятельность корректируется, улучшается только при специально организованном, целенаправленном обучении [с. 32-33]

К умениям, связанным с применением знаний, может быть отнесено умение опираться на догадку или интуицию. Под интуиции понимается способность человека находить решения, приходиться к верному заключению по органичному и даже недостаточному количеству исходных данных с пропуском

отдельных этапов в рассуждениях. Развитию интуиции очень важно для любой творческой работы, для проведения научных исследований, когда предвидение, или интуиция, дает основание для формулирования гипотезы, помогает решению отдельных научных проблем. [с. 67-69]

В настоящее время большое значение придается развитию у учащихся умения предвидеть наступление тех или иных событий, получение тех или иных результатов в итоге принятых решений. Отмечается, что в системе причинно-следственных зависимостей учащихся относительно легко находят причины тех или иных действий или принятого решения. Предвидения как интеллектуальное умение высокого уровня базируется прежде всего на усвоении общих закономерностей в природе, общественной жизни, науки и включает умения наблюдать, анализировать, сопоставлять, устанавливать связи между явлениями выявлять тенденции развития делать умозаключения по аналогии, а также овладение методами индуктивного и дедуктивного мышления.

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Impact Factor:

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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ISSUES OF POLITE CONVERSATION IN MASTERPIECES OF GREAT SCHOLARS

Abstract: *Preschool and family education is a rich spiritual heritage created by humanity, with great respect and respect for our values, and their use in upbringing the younger generation. The article discusses the ethics of communication in the works of great thinkers, including the need to know the native language in order to be well-versed in the works of Alisher Navoi, as well as the importance of knowledge of many languages, to be honest, to always be attentive to his speech and to the speech of others, to be genuine.*

Key words: *scholars, conversation, speech, politeness, values, spirituality, education, Ibn Sina, Farobiy, Aflotun, Navoi, Kaykovus.*

Language: English

Citation: Norbosheva, M. O. (2019). Issues of polite conversation in masterpieces of great scholars. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 323-326.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-59> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.59>

Scopus ASCC: 3207.

Introduction

Nowadays, relying on modern factors in upbringing the young generation, especially the importance of building on national values, traditions, great ancestors, spiritual heritage of our ancestors is the main historical basis of the idea of national independence in our republic.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education states: "The state education policy is guided by the universal values, historical experience of the people, the centuries-old traditions of culture and science." So, Preschool and family education is a rich spiritual heritage created by humanity, great respect for our values and their use in the education of young people is useful for preschool pupils. For this, each educator should learn our great ancestors such as, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Akhmad Yugnakiy, Az-Zamakhshariy, Abu Nasr al Farobiy, Abu Raykhon Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur, should teach preschool pupils, should introduce their views and precepts about behaviour and education, and they ought to use their opinions in order to increase pupils' communication abilities.

The human factor has always been a decisive factor in society and in the work of great scholars and thinkers, the idea of human development and the idea of becoming a perfect human being is the basic principle of morality. The great thinker consider that people have the etiquette of speech, a culture of speech, a word, that is, the beauty of the word is the best virtue for a human being, and does not encourage them to speak harshly or shout. The need to nurture such qualities from an early age is an indication of the importance of parenting, coaching, and the need to educate and teach their children, saying: "Any complex work is solved by intelligent people". "Do not worry about the appearance of people but knowledge". According to his opinion, being intellectual, sharp, modest, agile, honest and generous is determined by people's value, role and status in the society: "Haughtiness does not add to anyone's dignity and glory", "Whoever follows the happy, righteous people he or she will be blessed and successful".

Analysis of Subject Matters

Abu Nasr Farobiy drew his attention to the education of young generation in his "The meaning of Aflotun's law", he confirmed to teach skills to them

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with games because of their enthusiasm to learn proficiency, emphasizing that children learn how to make doors and houses with games and then learn this skill, and that children need to see, watch, practice, and repeat things. In addition, there are following opinions about speech and its meaning, the power of word and features of oratory in mentioned masterpiece of Faroby: "the function of speech listener is to understand the real meaning, to comprehend clearly to learn deeply",- this mind is important to know how to listen the speech. So, according to the mind of Abu Nasr Faroby, it is useful to use all opportunities to become good people; an educator should be responsible for learners bright future, for this " there is no need to be so strict or so gentle teacher, because mercilessness awakens contempt towards teachers and mildness leads to disrespect towards teacher; people cannot be educated without society and he can achieve moral perfection in the company of friends and people like him, and then the children will be respected and educated.

Great scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sina, who lived (980-1037) at the end of ninth and at the beginning of eleventh century, became great in his 18. He wrote more than 300 scientific works and they had an important role of people's education and perfection. There are views and ideas about education in "Donishnoma", "Laws of Medicine", "Hayya ibn Yakzon", "Khidoyat", "Tadbiri manozil" by Ibn Sino. Ibn Sina considered education as the collection of the intellectual, moral, physical and charming labour and he considered that upbringing is a complex of speech perfection, he paid attention to the education of children and emphasized in his "Laws of Medicine" work that the main factor in maintaining a child's health is doing exercise. He considered that it is necessary to perform adequate physical and mental activities, especially speech breathing so as not to lose voice and not to behave badly: " If bad behaviour becomes bad habit, it causes disruption of character", "Because of the moderation of behaviour, both soul and body will be healthy and pure", "That is why, it is needable to recover negative features and for this, it is necessary to learn children from each side and create condition to do physical exercises for them,-" he mentioned. According to his mind, "The purpose of the education is to increase the mental and physical power of children".

Ibn Sina approved to group working of children in his "Tadbiri manozil" work because he mentioned that it makes children interest to study more and helps to acquire the subject easily: "Teaching groups has much profit for society", "Pupils retell what they read from the book and what they hear from their parents while discussing, and learn how to respect each other and make friends". "They receive good habits from each other [5, 102].

Ibn Sina paid his attention to the children's education especially, in family: "If good methods are

used rightly in the family, family will be happy". "When you speak, act in good faith, you do not make mistakes, you do not face obstacles.-", and he recommended education methods. In addition, according to his mind, people, who recover from illness, communication is sweet remedy. And he emphasized: "Have a good chat and always have fun. Make a friendly treat with your friend [5, 103].

One of the middle centuries scholar Unsurulmaoliy Kaykovus wrote "Kobusnoma" in 1082-1083, which was dedicated for his son. "Kobusnoma" consists of 44 chapters and it is intended for paternal admonitions such as, respecting, honoring parents, learning craftsmanship, educating children, studying, making friends, being honest and being oratory.

In "Kobusnoma" it is mentioned that respecting parents is the duty of children, "The more respect your parents, the more prays, which are desired for you, come true", - "Child! Respect and esteem your parents as a son and a daughter is the obligation of yours. Know and comprehend!" .

Chapter 6 of the book "Kobusnoma" contains tips on how to make a profession in human life and the benefits of being a professional: "A professional person has high honor, respect among the people," is stressed.

Kaykovus put the word and mildness into first place than others and edified to speak gently: "Word proficiency is more important than other professions"... "Teach your tongue to be good and do not practice anything but polite words, "... Don't say harsh words, say good words until you hear a good word."

When Kaykovus spoke about oratory, he mentioned that orators should be polite, and they should speak with prejudice and modesty as well as do not use lie and harsh words: "Son, be eloquent",... Be successful with your truthfulness", "begin your words with prejudice", "do not be negative and harsh", "Consider words as great things... it is not everything", because "the effectiveness of all intellect and profession is politeness, modesty, prejudice, pure soul, inoffensiveness, patience and firmness".

The great scholar Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), being a great poet, scholar and statesman, was fluent in Turkish, Persian, Arabian languages, outstanding in intelligence, brightness and intellect. He lived and worked during the Timurid era.

Research Methodology

A. Navoi gave his opinions about education and politeness in his poems: "Farkhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Khayrat-ul-Abror", "Sabai Sayyor", "Saddi Iskandari", which are the parts of his masterpiece "Khamsa", and "Khazoyin ul maoniy", "Makhbub ul Qulub" works, other gazelles and rubais. The core of the education in Navoi's works is the

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expression of humanity and maturity, and it contains human qualities: humanity, humanism, friendship, brotherhood, mutual help, kindness, goodness, good manners, good features, patience. - There is deep philosophical thoughts on humility, contentment and satisfaction. In his poems "Farkhad and Shirin", "Leyli and Majnun" Alisher Navoi praises friendship between family, relatives and brotherhood, especially between nations and people, and considered friendship as a great virtue of the people and expressed it in the images of Farkhad, Shirin and Shopour. The writer described those who do not care for the people, who do not care about them, who do evil to the people in the following verse.

Эл қочса бировдин, эл ёмони бил они,
Ахволида идбор нишони бил они,
Феъл ичра улуғ балои жони бил они,
Олам элининг ёмон, ёмони бил они.
Халойикқа кўрма қилиб бенаво,
Ўзингга қилмагани раво

In his writings, our grandfather Alisher Navoi said that knowledge is a noble quality, it is not easy to master, it is necessary to strive for knowledge, to ask for knowledge, and so more knowledge is useful.

Билмагани сўраб ўрганган олим,
Орланиб сўрамаган ўзига золим.
Оз-оз ўрганиб доно бўлур,
Қатра-қатра йиғилиб дарё бўлур.

Alisher Navoi describes Farhad as an intelligent, humble, hardworking and ambitious person because he has acquired a great deal of knowledge, and that he has spent his knowledge and skill for the benefit of the people:

Жаҳонда қолмади ул етмаган илм,
Билиб тасхиқини қасб этмаган илм.
Хунарни асрабон нетқумдир охир,
Олиб туфроққа кетгумдир охир.

The importance of knowing one's native language and the importance of knowing many languages are important not only in the profession and knowledge, but also in ethics and there is need to be authentic and truthful life. The summary is that "Attention to the language, is the attention to the nation". A. Navoi expressed truthfulness and honesty with his following words: "If people's word is true, then he will be true also", and he disapproved to tell a

lie and to make a mistake with these words". Because "True word is respectful, good word is great" [1, 69-70].

Alisher Navoi approved to do good deals for people, he said that telling good and endearing words to people is to be good to people. If you do not find anything to do good deals, you will tell good words to make people happy:

"Хушгўйким, сўзни рифқ ва мувасо билан айтгай,

кўнгулга юз ғам келатурғон бўлса, анинг сўзидин қайтгай.

Сўздадир ҳар яхшилиқнинг имкони бор", he agitated to be a good person and to tell sweet words in his gazelles.

Яхши сўз бирла хожат аҳлини сўр,
Бермасанг яхши тўъмадин нафақа .

Не учун ким Расул қавли билан

Яхши сўз бордир айлақим садақа [3, 70].

Analysis and results

Parenting plays an important role in the creativity of Alisher Navoi, parents must be responsible for the upbringing of their child, upbringing their children in good manners, morals, intelligence, knowledge and respect for their parents, esteem and value for parents. , emphasizing that they should always carry out their duty, he believes:

Оналарнинг оёғи остиндадир

Равзай жаннату жинон боғи.

Равза боғи висолини истар эрсанг,

Бўл анонинг оёғин тупроғи [2, 70]

From the foregoing, it is clear that the ideas of our great ancestors on education and their teaching from pre-school education will help them to develop the skills of communication, to cultivate speech, and also to educate children.

Therefore, the curriculum of the preschool requires starting small groups to introduce the great images. To do this, first of all, the educator must have a deep understanding of the language, speech, word and speech etiquette expressed in the works of the great thinkers, and their understanding of the essence and meaning of the lessons should be taken into consideration.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 21.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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INVESTIGATION OF THE DISTORTION OF THE MICRORELEFE OF THE DETAILS AT FINISH TURNING

Abstract: Surface roughness plays an important role in the production process and is a factor of great importance in evaluating the quality of processing. The accuracy of the roughness parameter prediction depends on the degree of deformation of the upper part of the microroughnesses, which in turn depends on the grade of the material being processed. The obtained dependences make it possible to estimate the surface roughness parameters for a pure turning taking into account the degree of deformation of the upper part of the microroughnesses.

Key words: turning, surface roughness, elastic deformation, prediction, nomogram.

Language: Russian

Citation: Shron, L., Bogutskiy, V., Gordeeva, E., & Tarakhovskiy, A. (2019). Investigation of the distortion of the microrelefe of the details at finish turning. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 327-330.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-60> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.60>

Scopus ASCC: 2209.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИСКАЖЕНИЯ МИКРОРЕЛЬЕФА ДЕТАЛЕЙ ПРИ ЧИСТОВОМ ТОЧЕНИИ

Аннотация: Шероховатость поверхности играет важную роль в производственном процессе и является фактором, имеющим большое значение при оценке качества обработки. Точность прогноза параметров шероховатости зависит от степени деформации верхней части микронеровностей, которая, в свою очередь, зависит от марки обрабатываемого материала. Полученные зависимости позволяют оценить параметры шероховатости поверхности при чистовой токарной обработке с учетом степени деформации верхней части микронеровностей

Ключевые слова: токарная обработка, шероховатость поверхности, упругие деформации, прогнозирование, номограмма.

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Введение

УДК 658.512

Шероховатость поверхности играет важную роль в производственном процессе и является фактором, имеющим большое значение при оценке качества обработки. При проектировании технологических процессов механической обработки деталей приборов, технолога интересуют характеристики качества деталей, получаемые при выбранных режимах резания и геометрии режущего инструмента. Одной из этих характеристик является шероховатость поверхности. При прогнозировании шероховатости поверхности ее часто моделируют следом режущего инструмента [1-9].

Цель исследования. Получить зависимости позволяющие оценить параметры шероховатости поверхности при чистовой токарной обработке с

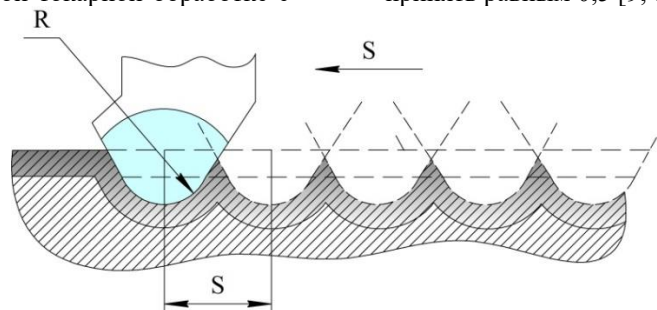


Рисунок 1 – Схема образования шероховатости.

При реальных условиях механической обработки наблюдаются отклонения параметров шероховатости от выбранной модели. Такие отклонения называются искажениями микрорельефа. Для изучения влияния вида обрабатываемого материала и технологических факторов на искажение микрорельефа проведен дробный факторный эксперимент вида 2^{3-1} [11, 12]. К числу факторов отнесен радиус закругления

учетом степени деформации верхней части микронеровностей

Материалы и методы исследования

Точность прогноза параметров шероховатости при моделировании зависит от степени деформации верхней части неровностей [3-8]. Предварительно деформированная зона сопротивляется упруго [1, 6, 8, 9 и др.], обуславливая восстановление материала после отхода от него резца (рис. 1). Учет влияния материала на упругие деформации рекомендуется проводить при помощи параметра $HB^m \cdot E^{-1}$, где HB – твердость более мягкого из контактирующих материалов; E – его модуль упругости; m – показатель степени, который при обработке металлов с небольшими допущениями можно принять равным 0,5 [9, 10].

резца в плане R, подача при резании S и характеристика материала $HB^m \cdot E^{-1}$. В качестве отклика измерялись отклонения в процентах параметров Rz и $Rmax$ реальной шероховатой поверхности от модели (соответственно ΔRz и $\Delta Rmax$). Параметры и обозначения выбраны в соответствии с требованиями ГОСТ 2789-73. Данные о независимых переменных приведены в табл. 1.

Таблица 1. Независимые переменные.

Значение факторов	R, мм	S, мм/об	$HB^{0,5} E^{-0,1} \times 10^{-3}$
Наименьшее	0,1	0,05	0,26
Наибольшее	0,3	0,15	0,50

Приведенные значения факторов характеризуют большую группу материалов: от чугуна (0,26) до стали (0,50). Интервалы варьирования факторов выбраны с учетом особенностей чистового точения и растачивания деталей из различных материалов. Эксперименты проводились на токарном станке с ЧПУ твердосплавным режущим инструментом с использованием дробно-факторного планирования. Матрица планирования и

результаты эксперимента приведены в табл. 2. Учитывая относительно узкие интервалы варьирования независимых переменных, можно ограничиться линейным приближением модели. В этом случае ошибка определения параметра шероховатости ΔR может быть определена по формуле:

$$\Delta R = a_0 + a_1 R + a_2 S + a_3 HB^{0,5} E^{-1}$$

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Таблица 2. Матрица планирования и результаты эксперимента.

X ₀	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	ΔR _z , %	ΔR _{max} , %
+	-	-	+	18,2	22
+	-	+	-	4,0	- 9,3
+	+	-	-	- 6,0	- 8,2
+	+	+	+	5,5	3,7

Для оценки величины ошибок при определении параметров шероховатости R_z и R_{max} получены следующие зависимости:

$$\Delta R_z = 1 - 0.14R - 0.01S + 0.1 \cdot 10^{-3} HB^{0.5} E^{-1}$$

$$\Delta R_{max} = -16 - 0.11R - 0.07S + 0.0 + 0.06 \cdot 10^{-3} HB^{0.5} E^{-1}$$

На рис. 2 приведена графическая интерпретация этих зависимостей.

На оси абсцисс отложены две параллельные шкалы: одна характеризует величину $HB^{0.5} E^{-1} \cdot 10^{-3}$ вторая – обрабатываемые материалы, соответствующие значениям этой величины. На оси ординат отложены отклонения параметров реальной шероховатости. Заштрихована зона 10%-ной ошибки, соответствующая точности профилографирования.

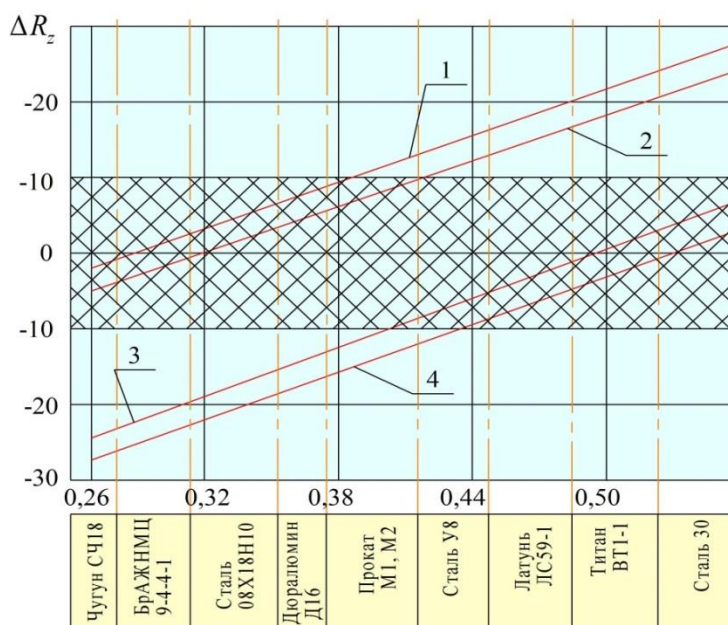


Рисунок 2 – Номограмма погрешности параметров шероховатости при различных значениях R: 1 – 0.1, 0.05; 2 – 0.1, 0.15; 3 – 0.3, 0.05; 4 – 0.3, 0.15.

Выводы.

Полученные зависимости позволяют оценить параметры шероховатости поверхности при чистовой токарной обработке с учетом степени деформации верхней части микронеровностей. Если выбранная геометрия инструмента и подача соответствуют заштрихованной зоне номограммы

(рисунок 2), то параметры шероховатой поверхности, смоделированной следом реза, будут определены с точностью $\pm 10\%$. Если же ошибка превысит указанные значения, то ее можно уменьшить, изменив подачу или радиус закругления реза.

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SOI: [1.1/TAS](http://s-o-i.org/1.1/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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 21.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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IMPROVING THE GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article focuses on the developing and enhancing the general secondary education system in the different areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Moreover, broad reforms that have been made on this sphere are clearly analyzed with live examples.

Key words: education, sphere, socio-cultural, political, reforms, training, methods, transformation, academic year, schools, development.

Language: English

Citation: Sharopova, N. A. (2019). Improving the general secondary education system in Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 331-334.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-61> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.61>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

The results of socio-economic, political, and spiritual reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence depend on the issue of human resources and how they are addressed. The achievement of our ambitious goals and objectives, the renewal of our society, the progress of our lives and our long-term reforms and plans - are, above all, closely related to the training of highly qualified, highly qualified professionals. The education system is an important area of socio-economic and cultural life of all countries in the world and the development of state and society depends on it. It is precisely the country has developed and implemented specific principles in the methods and directions of education of young people.

The positive results of transformations in the education system of Uzbekistan largely depend on strengthening the material and technical base of this sphere.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the national training program” and “On education” along with the proclamation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the radical transformation of the training system and the educational system, on the upbringing of a

harmoniously developed generation” of October 6, 1997 were important in strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions.

According to the above documents, on October 28, 1997, Resolution No. 308 of the Khokim of the Surkhandarya Region was adopted [1]. During 1998-2000 in the southern regions, work was carried out to implement the "National training program." Measures were taken regarding the reconstruction of secondary schools and the creation of new ones. In Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, a special headquarters was organized to prepare secondary schools for the new school year, plans and activities were clearly defined. For example, in the Surkhandarya region, out of 778 schools, 89 were thoroughly reconstructed, and 689 were undergoing current repairs. In addition, work was done to provide drinking water to 23 schools, gas to 46 schools, a telephone to 20 schools, and a radio was installed in 37 schools [2]. In only one Sherabad district in 1997, schools for 844 places were commissioned; in 2001, schools No. 28, No. 32, No. 46. Along with the reconstruction was carried out and equipping schools. In 1999, for general schools of the Kashkadar region, the Department of Financing of the Department of Public Education was allocated with the aim of replacing unsuitable desks for students with

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an amount of 15 million soums. Of this amount, 1 million 200 thousand soums were allocated for the city and the Karshi region, 1 million 300 thousand soums for the Guzar district, and 1 million 400 thousand soums for the Shakhrisabz district [3].

Despite the fact that by the end of the 1999-2000 school year, 41 million 300 thousand soums were allocated for repair work for secondary schools in the Surkhandarya region, the regional hokimiyat additionally allocated 40 million soums. A special place in the field of educational support is sponsorship. In the Denavsky district, farmer Ahmad Narzullaev built a school building on two floors at his own expense in the amount of 9.5 million soums. In the Kumkurgan district, the family of N. Narmuradovs provided assistance for soums to repair school No. 24 with 620 seats. In the 2000 academic year, at the initiative of public educators in the Kumkurgan region, 6 additional classrooms were erected for school No. 13, 8 educational classes for school No. 38 [4].

In 2001, in the Dzharkurgan district, schools No. 4, 19, 28, 48 were undergoing major repairs and 14 million soums were allocated. For the current repair, 30 tons of lime, 2500 kg of paint, 292 square meters of glass were spent. They were sponsored by the Surkhontekstil, Dzharkurganpakhta, and Neftebaza enterprises. Particularly well, the district schools No. 6, 29, 36, 7, 43, 28, 31 were reconstructed.

In 2004, the building of school No. 18 in the village of Kurgoncha, destinations for 270 students, the building of school No. 33 in the village of Works for 120 students, the building of the branch of school No. 16 in the village of Machoy for 60 students, were built and used for use. In 2005, school No. 53 was overhauled; in 2006, school No. 48, 22; in 2007, school No. 20, 17, 18, 51, 39; current repairs were carried out in school No. 5, 8, 12, 25, 40, in 2006, school number 7, 19, in 2007, school number 15. In 2007, school No. 34 was rebuilt and commissioned.

By 2004, 65 secondary schools were functioning in Sherabad, including 15 schools with 9 lazy education, 50 schools with secondary general education. Of the 65 educational institutions of the district, 53 out of 65 were built in a modern style, 30 of them also had telephone communications, 65 schools built sports fields that meet modern requirements, 28 of them functioned on the territory of the city.

In the 2003-2004 academic year, 43 thousand 445 students were educated in 58 secondary schools of the district. In 2005, a modern sports complex was built near school No. 37.

In Uzbekistan, in 2004, funds from international banks were also spent to repair secondary schools and erect new buildings along with the republican budget. For example, in 2004, 30 million soums were allocated for the reconstruction of school No. 30 in the

Sariassi district of Surkhandarya region under the project of the Asian Development Bank.

As a result of the implemented measures in the system of public education of the region, qualitative and quantitative changes were achieved. By 1997, 411,686 students were educated in 772 schools, and by the school year 2000-2001, the number of secondary schools reached 878, and the number of students in these schools increased to 466,772 students.

In the Kashkadarya region, measures were also taken to strengthen the material and technical base of secondary schools on the basis of government programs and plans; during the 1991-2001 academic year, the number of secondary schools increased from 914 to 1078, 610 of them were located in modern buildings. By this period, 192 schools were built. Repair work in schools was given special attention by local khokimiyats. For example, in 1998, Karshi regional department of public education allocated 4 million 300 thousand soums for the reconstruction of secondary schools. Parents and guardianship organizations also assisted in the purchase of building materials. In district schools. K. Ataniyazov repair work was done for 1 million 2796 soums to them. M. Behbudi for 1 million 224 thousand soums to them. K. Suyunova for 1 million 200 thousand soums. However, in some schools, repair work was not completed on time. By the beginning of the 1998-1999 school year, a number of shortcomings were found in the examination of repair work in schools. For example, in the district school number 11 named. O. Ochilova, located at the Charogil farm, only 4 of 36 classrooms were repaired.

The total complexity in 2000-2007 in the Kashkadarya region was built 76 new schools, 97 schools were overhauled, 203 schools were overhauled and 155 schools undergo current repairs. During 2003-2007, in 206 functioning schools, new buildings, reconstructions and repairs were carried out. Also, with the assistance of local khokimiyats, sponsorship organizations and individuals, an additional 2 more new school buildings were erected, 2 schools were reconstructed, 158 school buildings were overhauled and repaired.

In 2004, in order to strengthen the material and technical base of 43 schools in the city of Karshi, the state budget and sponsoring organizations carried out construction and cosmetic work for 150 million soums [5].

If in the 2003-2004 academic year in Uzbekistan there were 9834 general education schools with the number of students of 6263.1 thousand people, then by the 2014-2015 academic year, 4339.7 thousand students were educated in general schools. In 2001, 38 schools in disrepair were discovered in the districts of Kashkadarya region, of which 15 are located in the Dekhkanabad region, and 12 in the Chirakchi region. 146 out of 1078 schools in the region were in need of

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major repairs. In particular, most of them were located in the Kasbinsk, Kitab, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag regions. When studying the material and technical base of secondary schools in the Kashkadarya region, it was found that out of 1083 schools, 80 are completely unusable, and 504 schools need repair. Many district schools at one time were built from adobe raw materials. To date, these buildings are damp, shrunk. The walls are cracked, the tiles rotted. Only in Dekhkanabad district 21 schools are in extremely poor condition. Even in the regional center in the city of Karshi, schools were found in the same terrible state.

Particular attention was paid to the renewal, reconstruction and high-quality repair of schools at the level of modern requirements. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2004 "On the program for registering secondary schools in 2005-2009. furniture, modern training and laboratory devices and sports equipment" served to achieve effective results in this area. On April 29, 2005, an exhibition of school equipment was held at the Uzexpo center of Tashkent. Tenders were held to equip secondary schools with high-quality furniture, modern teaching and laboratory devices and sports equipment, at which 44 local industrial organizations of the republic, including two from the city of Karshi, became winners.

But unfortunately, many shortcomings have been discovered in this area. For example, in 2004, 40% of Karshi schools were not provided with computer technology. For classrooms of physics, chemistry, biology, there were no educational and laboratory facilities. Over 30% of urban schools were not provided with drinking water.

Based on the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 9, 2004 under number 331 "On measures for the implementation of the State national program for the

development of school education in 2004-2009", attention was paid to strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions.

Also in this program, priority areas were outlined for improving educational standards and curricula, equipping them with modern teaching and laboratory facilities, computer equipment, textbooks and teaching aids, for radical renovation, reconstruction, capital and maintenance of school buildings. The consulting center operating in the Kashkadarya region examined the possibilities of the region's construction organizations regarding the construction of structures outlined in the State National Program, their provision with special construction equipment, small mechanisms and tools. Of the 436 construction organizations in the Kashkadarya region, 117 were selected and a selection was organized to meet the requirements of tenders.

Conclusion

As a result of independence, public education has come a long way in meaning and meaning. New modern schools and kindergartens have been built, most of which have been renovated in accordance with current education requirements. Close connection of schools with modern educational achievements of foreign countries, strengthening of material and technical base have been of special importance. The practical value of schools, lyceums and colleges has been considerably strengthened in terms of upbringing a comprehensively advanced generation. The activity of higher and secondary education was strengthened on the basis of educational standards and involved in the development of science and technology. The need for new modern teaching professionals is being met. Historical and artistic bases have been created, reflecting independence and watered with a sense of patriotism.

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ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 22.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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WORDS DESCRIBING HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS-PECULIARITIES AND THEIR TRANSLATION ISSUES

Abstract: In this article has been investigated some words which is describing human characteristics-peculiarities and their translation issues as well.

Key words: words, humanity, translation, intellectual, morality, quality, stubborn, arrogant, selfish.

Language: English

Citation: Salimova, Z. R. (2019). Words describing human characteristics-peculiarities and their translation issues. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 335-338.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-62> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.62>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

Character traits are words that are often used to describe the character of a person, his or her moral, intellectual, social, personal characteristics, characteristics of things and beings. These qualities can be positive and negative or neutral:

a) Positive qualities that are characteristic of a person: gentle, well-mannered, good-natured, quick-tempered, good-tempered, good-hearted, good-hearted, good-hearted, courtesy, truthful, kind, and more.

b) Adjective traits are often antagonistic to positive traits: cruel, impure, cruel, cruel, cunning, stubborn, arrogant, selfish and so on.

The negative and positive characteristics of a person are also expressed by the quality of their speech, intentions, or body parts. Although Haji-grandfather was an eloquent man who always wrote an article, his hand was quite open, especially the man who was not very good at calculation (G. Gulam)

There are also traits that do not appear to be positive or negative. It is possible to understand their meaning in the text. For example, daddy, indifferent, ambitious, hard-working, cynical, arrogant, silent, stubborn, stubborn, cheerful, and more. While indifferent quality is used in a combination of indifferent expressions of negativity, it shows positive semen in the example of “indifferent to unpleasant people”.

Characteristic traits usually refer to characteristics associated with the human psyche. Characteristic traits include sophisticated, strange, ancient, saint, cunning, bananas, malicious, artistic, evil, badass, international, high-profile, bad-tempered, bald, patriotic, loyal, fidgety, lazy, greedy, perishable, wild, talented, intelligent, rare and others.

A set of character-traits is generally used to describe the character traits of humans, objects, and animals, while some categories are characteristic only of human character or subject-matter.

Characteristics of a person’s character:

a) Positive qualities are mild-tempered, temperate, quick-tempered, good-tempered, reasonable, gentle, faithful, mild-tempered, skilful, pure, quiet, kind, active, courageous, fearless, cheerful, hardworking, generous, independent, polite, persistent, inquisitive, shy, sincere and etc.

b) Adjectives that are characteristic of the person are often used as antonym for the positive qualities, that is, they display the unpleasant, ugly qualities of a person: cruel, impure, cruel, or violent, cunning, slanderous, insane, dirty, stupid, uneducated, stupid, cowardly, stubborn, jealous, nervous, lazy, lying, miserable, slanderous, slanderous, anxious, greedy, fake, and more. In addition to the attributes mentioned above, the person uses the other categories (form, condition, taste, color) to give a person’s personality. Even with these qualities, people have different traits: They looked at me and I could see that they were bad.

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(Uzbek folk epics) She is a fast-paced, intelligent man with a strong voice, a strong voice and a mother-in-law among his comrades (Oybek).

c) There are other traits of a personality trait that do not overshadow the positive or negative in their meaning. Depending on the timing of the speech, they can cross both borders.

Research methods.

A man in his fifties was lying down with his legs down from Caravat (Oybek).

- Lexical-semantic method. In this case, a different category is used before or after the symbolic words: poison (emerald) fire (child).

Appearances or characteristics of a person are also expressed in the accompanying words:

1. Adjective + Noun: Leather, Scoop, Dumplings, Stupid, Grumpy, Grassy, Generous.

2. Noun + Adjective: stewardship, lobster, jiggle, hill, rooster and more.

3. Noun + Noun: Cucumber, Lion, Dwarf, Giant, Dessert, Dilorom.

4. Pronoun + Noun: responsive, gentle, lowly.

5. Verb + Verb: Not to be overblown.

6. Adverb + Verb: brush.

7. Pronoun + Noun: selfish.

8. Noun+ Verb: non-verbal, non-verbal, peaceful.

9. Pronoun + adjective: self-assuredness.

10. Number + noun: hypocrite, cutting.

The jump of adjective is that it comes in the syntactic function of the noun in the sentence. When omitted, the adjective accepts the equivalents of the noun and acts as a syntactic.

a) It will be subject: Eat good soup, bad - head.

b) The slider is a detector. The donation to the generous donation is a headache.

c) Complementary. Do not be misled.

Words that express human character are also used to reflect the mentality of each language nation. For example, the word "open hand" in Uzbek means generous in Turkish "cömert" or "açık gönüllü" can be expressed by the expression. It is worth noting that the word itself is used in its own right when it is used. The definition of a happy person is in Turkish "güler yüzlü" we can use the expression.

For instance, "Dirty under the nail" human meaning "üzümün çöpü, armudun sapı" diyen insan phrase is coming. In Turkish, we can distinguish words that are both positive and negative:

1. Words that describe the positive features: İyi, mert, cömert, dürüst, saf, temiz, sessiz, aydın, üstün zekalı, çalışkan, ciddi, samimi, güzel, ahlaklı, mihriban, şefkatli, temiz, titiz, zeki, terbiyeli, dikkatli, sorumlu, sabirli and etc.

2. Words for Negative Features: Kötü, korkak, cimri, yalancı, kurnaz, geveze, ahmak, aptal, tembel, inatçı, geri zekalı, deli, dedikoducu and etc.

There are also some character traits that can be combined in the following order:

1. Noun+adjective: adamakıllı, bilim adamı;

2. Noun+verb: konuksever, yardımsever, misafirsever, yurtsever and others.

The peculiarity of each writer in creating his portrait is of particular importance in the artistic expression of each writer. This is because the portrait created by the writer is the basis for the literary hero's imagination. The portrayal of who is involved in the events, their appearance, appearance and character is first and foremost a portrait. The main reason why stories in the work are more touching and appealing than in everyday life is primarily because of the characters who are at the center of what is happening.

The most important feature of fiction is the portrayal of people as individuals, rather than in general terms. Literature reflects the inner world of a person and his relationship with the social environment through the embodiment of various characteristics. This is also evident in the character of the hero of our favorite writer Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's "Riding the Yellow Giant" (Sariq devni minib).

The book does not describe in detail the activities of the Uzbek children's writer K.Tukhtaboev in "Riding the Yellow Giant". It can be very annoying if you tell the story of a hero for a day or a month or a year. Translator Ahsan Batur also paid attention to this.

The translation of the work describes Hashimjon's friend to Arif the following: "Arif'le aynı sınıfta ve aynı sırada okuyorum. Boyu biraz kısa, ama akli çok uzun. Her hangi bir problemi göz açıp kapayıncaya kadar çözer".(P.9.A.B.)

In fact, this description of Arif was as follows: "... We read with Arif and we would sit in a party. He is only a small child, but with a balanced head. He will solve any problem before his eyes are closed" (P.7.K.T.).

Although Arif is not the protagonist of the work, he is portrayed as a character. The phrase in the Uzbek language, "Do Not Be Small, Although He is Short" is well illustrated. This work further enhanced the aesthetic appeal of the work. In his "Poetics", Aristotle states: "Man's tendency to do something is characteristic of someone who prefers or dislikes something. When a person has good goals, his character is good. It can be available to everyone".

Both the author and the translator share the characteristics of children with simplicity, integrity, and aspirations. In addition, the description of the poets in Hashimjan is remarkable: "O sırada bahçe kapısından sekiz şair birbiri ardınca içeri girip, meydana dog'ru ilerlediler. En önde, kısa boylu, yum yumalak, gözlüklü, elli yaşlarında bir şair. Onun arkasından iri yarı, saçlarına ak düşmüş, çöpür yüzlü bir başkası... Hepsinin başında ipek terlik, hepsinin

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sırtında şık kostümler. Ya sivri uçlu ayakkabıları!”(P.55.A.B.).

In real fact, these descriptions are of childish interest: “At that moment, eight or so poets started to come through the park. A poet in his fifties, wearing low glasses and rounded glasses before him, is another poet with long hair and a gray face, which is followed by sturdy hair. Do you not speak of a blue hat at the head of all, suits and thin shoes?” (P.38.K.T).These phrases perfectly reflect the pure, innocuous feelings of childhood. That is to say, both images clearly illustrate the child’s imagination, worldview, sentiment, adult observation and imitation.

It is possible to say that Ahsan Batur, in the translation of the work, expressed his attitude to the heroes and reflected the processes underlying their spirits. The description of the characters in the work is unique in its richness and detail, and clearly reflects the reality of life. The ability of both adults and children to be understood, and in many cases, the skillful use of the national language, also testifies to the skills of the interpreter. After all, the translator is a link between two national literatures. Just as the author of the original work imagines the course of events, he must also enter the same stream as the author As you read the book, we can see that the translator Ahsan Batur followed the same rules. In this work, K. Tukhtabaev skillfully portrayed an Uzbek boy who was simple, imaginative, kind, sophisticated, and simple, but who would “go out into the water” or “climb the mill”. At the same time, let’s take a look at Ahsan Batur’s translation skills in full on both books and give us some insight. In the Uzbek language, “I will boast and melt away the most stubborn one in a moment” (P.128. K.T). “I can make waxing wolves with the most obstinate people” (P.159.B.A.) that the translation of the work turned out beautifully and artfully.

There are phrases in the Turkish language that allow the artistic and expressive expression of human characteristics. For example, the phrase of “mürekkep yalamış” refers to those who are devoted to science and who spend their lives on learning, the phrase of “yüzünü köpek yalamış” it means a shy, dirty person.

In Turkish, a person is overweight and modest, often expressed in phrases that are one of the shortest, most straightforward means of expressing thoughts: ağzına bakla almak (take a bean into his mouth, that is, to put a sponge in his mouth); ağzını bıçak açmamak (you cannot even open the mouth with a knife), ağzına çakıl taşı almak (pluck a slingshot into his mouth) and etc.

There are many expressions that make up the same antonym. For example, ağzında bakla

ıslanmamak (not moistening the beans in the mouth) and çenesi düşük (chakagi tushgan) etc. Onlar, Sörlerden ziyade benden çekinirlerdi. Niçin mi diyeceksiniz? Çünkü gevezeydim, sakallı dayımın dedig’i gibi, ağzımda bakla ıslanmazdı. (R.N.G, P.29). Translation: They feared me more than their mentors. Why? I was speechless, as my bearded uncle would say, and I didn’t speak. (M.I.P.29).

The translator was correct in choosing the alternative of the phrase “Ağzında bakla ıslanmamak” in the Turkish sentence, meaning “not talking inside” and the two statements are in complete agreement.

Researcher Sh. Ibrahimova’s thesis is that the phrase “drop a mouth” in Uzbek should mean “sit quietly”, that the word “talon” in the phrase is a name of one of the Uzbek national foods, and must select a phrase that is consistent with the translation. The translation of A. Batur’s works by O. Yakubov uses the words “ağzına kelepçe vurulmak” “clamp in his mouth”, “ağzı kilitlenmek” “lock of mouth” and is full, accurate and artistic says that he has succeeded in painting.

The researcher correctly interpreted the same phrase in two different places, because in the first case the speaker was abusive and abusive towards the applicant and the latter described by the writer. Te neutral expression, without imposing additional emotional and expressive meanings, so the interpreter in the first example used the phrase “to plunge into his mouth” – “to put a cuff in his mouth” and “to put his hand in his “mouth lock” - states that he prefers to refer to the word “lock” and etc.

Even in the examples from Rashad Nuri Guntekin’s novel, “Chalikushi”, the expression of human character through expressions was masterfully performed by the author and translator Mirzakalon Ismaili. Therefore, Besime Teyzemin kızı Necmiye, annesinin dizi dibinden ayrılmayan sessiz ve biraz da hastalıklı bir çocuktü (R.N.G., P.25) Aunt Basima’s daughter, Najmiya, was translated into Uzbek as a rare, sickly girl who could not remain in her mother’s skirt (MI, p.25).

In conclusion, the words in the phrase, the mother of a mother who has not been strangled from the bottom of her knee (a child who does not fall under her mother’s knee, a child who is alone on her way home from home), have extended the phrase. In this example, we can see that such features as “delismen” - “dementia or foolish” and “vefasiz” - “disloyal” - are given in their translation.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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REFLECTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE IN THE WORKS OF TULEPBERGEN KAIPBERGENOV

Abstract: This article analyzes the drama "Nightingale desert" and the "Karakalpaknoma" novel by Tulapbergen Kaipbergenov, a prominent representative of contemporary Karakalpak literature. In particular, there is a commentary on the translations of these works.

Key words: karakalpak literature, drama, novel, spirituality, Tulapbergen Kaipbergenov.

Language: Russian

Citation: Atadjanov, G. (2019). Reflection of national culture in the works of Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 339-342.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-63> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.63>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

ОТРАЖЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ТУЛЕПБЕРГЕНА КАИПБЕРГЕНОВА

(По мотивам драмы Тулепбергена Каипбергенова "Соловей пустыни" и "Каракалпакнамэ")

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются драма "Соловей пустыни" и роман «Каракалпакнамэ» Тулапбергана Каипбергенова, выдающегося представителя современной каракалпакской литературы. В частности, обсуждаются переводы этих работ.

Ключевые слова: каракалпакская литература, драма, роман, духовность, Тулапберген Каипбергенов.

Введение

Естественно, что в любой национальной литературе должны быть великие писатели или поэты. Они не только вносят вклад в развитие собственной литературы, они также играют неосценимую роль в развитии мирового духовного и образовательного мышления и, таким образом, входят в историю мировой культуры. В литературе народов Центральной Азии много выдающихся деятелей. Примечательно, что эти создатели одинаково обеспокоены судьбой литературного процесса региона, создавая бессмертные произведения в духе общечеловеческих идей. Вот почему они упоминаются как заслуженные поэты или писатели не только одного народа, но и нескольких народов, их произведения читаются с любовью [9. 3]. Кроме того, также и в среди драматических произведений есть такие, которые

через образов героев вызывает у читателя чувство любви к стране.

В частности, когда мы говорим о драме Тулепбергена Каипбергенова «Соловей пустыни», мы не можем не вернуться к национальности и истории. Потому что с самого начала этой драмы нам виден образ каракалпакского народа. Драма «Бердах» известного каракалпакского писателя Тулепбергена Каипбергенова - одна из немногих работ о наших великих поэтах. Она отражает беспокойные мысли Бердаха о каракалпакском народе и тюркских народах в целом. «Я думаю, что работа может вдохновить вас серьезно задуматься о жизни поэта и его трудной жизни» - отмечал «Герой Узбекистана», национальный поэт Узбекистана Абдулла Арипов [2. 4].

Читая эту драматическую пьесу, мы невольно познаем прошлое и культуру каракалпакского народа. Эта драма из трех частей начинается со

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стихотворения Бердаха «Дай мне». Поэта с дутаром в руках все народы-улусы очень уважают. Особенно, в оживленной беседе с односельчанами после его шестимесячного путешествия познаётся духовность нации. Знаменитый Маман Би говорил: «*Маишхур Маман бий ўз даврида “Куч ақлига керак” деса, Ойдус бобо “Куч ожизга керак” деган экан. Эрназар ога билан учрашганимда у “Куч кучлига керак” деган эди... Менимча ҳар бири ўз замони, ўз шароитидан келиб чиқиб айтган. Мен, масалан, “Куч шоирга керак” дегим келади*» [7. 107.]. Эти слова также можно назвать знаком, который рассказывает об истории, жизни и современности людей.

Кстати, поэт Бердах в своей увлекательной беседе о путешествии с односельчанами отмечается наличие схожести нашей национальной культуры. «*Нима десам экан? Аслида-ку, барча туркий халқлар бир ота-бир онанинг фарзандлари. Барчаси бизлар сингари меҳмондўст. Тароз шаҳридан Тошкент шаҳрига етиб боргунча йўл-йўлакай мен қўниб ўтган уйларнинг анча-мунчасида абдира-сандиқ устига кўрпа-тўшакнинг йигиб қўйилиши худди бизларникидай. Узун ёстиқларнинг қуроқ билан жуфт кўзли, уч кўзли қилиб қоплаб қўйилиши ҳам худди бизларникидай. Шунга қараб, хов, ўша кўч-кўчларда кўчолмай қолиб кетган огайниларимиздан экан, деб ўйласам-да, баъзиларининг ўзбекчага, яна бировларининг қозоқчага босимроқ гапиришларига қараб, ўтмишни кўзгаи билан айрилиқ яраларини янгилайманми деб сўрамадим*». Прочитав эти предложения, каждый снова ощущает наше братство, межэтническое согласие.

Действительно, роды, свойственные каракалпакскому народу, также напоминают нам о родстве наших предков. «*Тошкент шаҳрида эса, мен боргунимча Дўстмуҳаммад қорақалпоқ деган киши ҳокимлик қилганини эшитиб, ўзимча қувондим. Нарироққа ўтсак, ҳатто Чингизхоннинг ҳужумларига қарши тура олган баҳодир Темур Малик ўзимизнинг қанглилардан... Берироқ келадиган бўлсак, улуг соҳибқирон Амир Темурнинг атоқли саркардаларидан бири Амир Сайфиддин нукус уругидан, шайх Нуриддин бўлса жалойир уругидан, Аббос баҳодир деганлари қипчоқ уругидан эканини билиб, кўнглим кўтарилди. Улуг мутасаввиф шоир Суфи Оллоёр эса, қирқ уругидан...*» [7. 108.].

Таким образом, каждый читатель получает особое наслаждение из этой драматической работы Тулепбергена Каипбергенова. Осознает любовь наших предков друг к другу. Получают удовольствие от национального литературного наследия нашего деда Бердаха, названный автором «Соловьем пустыни». Возможно также, что им восхищается наше национальное литературное наследие.

«В древние времена, когда не было письменной литературы, для развития дружеских отношений между двумя странами или народами были традиционными взаимные браки, выдавали своих дочерей или брали невест. В наше время эту задачу выполняют литература и книги. Поэтому литературу каждой нации можно сравнить с совершеннолетней девушкой. В этом смысле книга, которая не может быть переведен на другой язык – старая дева!

«Известно, что роль каждой нации в истории общества определяется в первую очередь уровнем литературы этого народа» [6].

В романе-эссе «Каракалпакнамэ» народного писателя Узбекистана и Каракалпакстана, героя Узбекистана Тулепбергена Каипбергенова, сделав выводы из этих вышеупомянутых отрывков, мы должны подробно рассмотреть оригинальную и переведенную работу, чтобы выявить уровень качества этой работы как для читателей, так и для нашей литературы.

В целом, цель переводчика – сделать перевод, близкой народу, передать смысл произведения полностью правильно. Вот почему наши переводчики с древних времен считали литературный перевод высоким искусством с большим чувством ответственности. Поэтому история переводческой деятельности в Узбекистане уходит в далекое тысячелетие. В частности, в качестве переводческих школ можно признать переводческую деятельность наших авторов, таких как Огахи, Хорезми, Хуссейн Воиз Кошифи, С. Саройи, Хомуши.

Действительно, в процессе сравнения романа «Каракалпакнамэ» Т. Каипбергенова с узбекским переводом Рахимжона Отаева содержание романа и направление сюжета практически совпадают. В обеих версиях роман состоит из 2 глав, но с точки зрения глав мы видим, что в оригинале 40 глав, а в переводе 34 главы.

«*Когда перевод сравнивают с оригиналом, он оценивается близостью содержания, а не сто процентной точностью перевода*» [4.] Действительно, при сравнении работ не все предложения являются такими же оригинальными, но мы можем наблюдать изменения, внесенные переводчиком. В следующих предложениях слова взаимозаменяемы, но смысл не изменился:

В следующих предложениях слова взаимозаменяемы, но никак не менялись:

Оригинале: Бердақ шайыр айтқанындай, китаплардың тәғдири де адамзаттың тәғдирине ұсап, үшке бөлінеді . [6.]

Ўзбекский перевод: Китобларнинг тақдири ҳам, Бердах шоир айтган одамзоднинг тақдирига ўхшаб уч хил... [7.]

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Поэтому нет необходимости переводить буквально.

Известно, что работа больше всего состоит из наставлений, пословиц и притч, слов мудрости, поучительных строк и анекдотов. Однако стоит отметить, что узбекский перевод пословиц и поговорок был также найден в переводе, что, в свою очередь, способствовало продвижению идеи произведения путем добавления пословиц от самого переводчика. Например:

В оригинале: «Бахытлылык та, бахытсызлык та биринши нәўбетте, сениң ден саўлыгыңнан, екениши нәўбетте, сениң кеўил сандыгыңнан гәрезли, үшінши нәўбетте, сениң қанаатыңның дәрежесинен гәрезли». [6.]

Узбекский переводе: «Бахт ҳам, бахтсизлик ҳам аввало тансиҳатликка, қолаверса, одамнинг феълига боғлиқ. «Феълига яраша» деганлари бежиз эмас, ахир!» [7.]

Еще более утомительные: строки «Ким жаслыгынданениң тухмынкө бирекеккен болса, соның өниминкө бирекалады», деп үйреткен едиатам, [6.] переводчик кратко передал, сказав: «Экканингни ўрасан», деб уқтирарди отам [7. 13]. Кроме того, «Қолда сақлап өсиргенөгиздиңеңәў елги баспақаты қалмайды», деп көпескерт кенедианам [6. 6]. «Олдиндан оққан сувнинг қадрини йўқ», деб огоҳланттирарди онам [7. 17]. Однако это не выходит за рамки содержания работы, так как мы можем выразить эти две мысли как синонимы.

Действительно, величие мастерства переводчика можно видеть в следующих предложениях, то есть здесь переводчик добавляет к авторским мыслям свои:

Шайырдың булл пикири, өз заманында жасырын сыр болып, ол өзи ҳаққында көпнәрсени ашықайта алмаганекен-аў, деген исенимге берилемен [6. 22]. Ўзи ҳақида, юрагидаги энг эзу, пинҳоний туйғулари ҳақида баралла гапиришим кони буюк шоир яшаган замонда йўқ эди, албатта. Шу сабабли ҳам тарихда не-не Бердахлар «тушини сувга айтган», «Искандарнинг шохи бор» лигини кўра-кўра, тўлиб кетган юрагини қудуққагина изҳор этган, холос [7.24]. Следовательно, переводчик Р. Отаев провел творческое исследование в попытке

сделать так, чтобы сравнении талибех отразились в работе так же эффективно, как и в оригинале.

«Переводчик работает в области языка. Основным строительным материалом языка является слово. Наиболее важные показатели художественной литературы - художественность, образ и образность, метафора и иносказание - все выражены словами и скрыты в словах. Следовательно, выбор слов имеет первостепенное значение в художественной литературе». [3. 73].

Придерживаясь мнению ученого-переводчика Гайбуллы Саломова, мы видим, что Р. Отаев уделял большое внимание словам в следующем отрывке, то есть слова «Адамбызгой!» [6.13] переводит так: «Ахир, ҳаммамиз ҳам «тирикжон», «хомсут эмган банда» мизда!» «В конце концов, мы все живые существа», то есть передает одну конкретную идею двумя разными мыслями. Цель этого состоит в том, что если только перевести это как «тирикжон» - «живая душа», читатель может признать, что это относится не только к человеческим качествам, но также ко всем живым существам и растениям. Вот почему он выразил свое мнение, выбрав слова «хомсут эмган бандамизда!» в качестве дополнения.

В большинстве случаев мы можем наблюдать фразы, которые толкуются в двух книгах по-разному. Если присмотреться к следующим предложениям, оба разные: Шайыройланын турмастан: «Дуньяда биржүз тоқсан тоғыз миллиард, биржүз тоқсан тоғыз миллион, бир жүз тоқсан тоғыз адам жасайды», - деди [6. 6]. Шоир ўйлаб ўтирмасдан: «Дунёда бир юз тўқсон тўққиз миллиард, бир юз тўқсон тўққиз миллион, бир юз тўқсон тўққиз минг, бир юз тўқсон тўққиз одам яшайди», деб жавоб берибди [7. 6]. Так что в числе этих предложений есть путаница.

Таким образом, перевод не содержит лишней подробностей, которые мешают развитию событий. Напротив, переводчик сократил некоторые предложения из оригинала. Произведение было переведено на образный язык. В общем, переводчик старался сохранить вес произведения, особенно его художественное величие.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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INTEGRATION OF “FLIPPED LEARNING” TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY OF FULL ASSIMILATION IN THE PROCESS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS OF MATHEMATICS

Abstract: At the present stage of the development of higher education in Uzbekistan, the necessary conditions are being created to increase the training of highly qualified, creatively and systematically thinking personnel based on international standards. In the process of modernization of mathematics teaching at the university, traditional teaching technologies are considered in integration with digital technologies. In this paper, taking into account the goals and objectives of the practical classes of mathematics, the experience of introducing technology for the full assimilation of knowledge based on “flipped learning” is described.

Key words: full assimilation of knowledge, blended learning, inverted learning, practical lesson, mathematics.

Language: Russian

Citation: Artikova, G.A. (2019). Integration of “Flipped learning” technology and technology of full assimilation in the process of practical lessons of mathematics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 343-350.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-64> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.64>

Scopus ASCC: 3304.

ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ “FLIPPED LEARNING” И ПОЛНОГО УСВОЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ МАТЕМАТИКИ

Аннотация: На современном этапе развития высшего образования в Узбекистане создаются необходимые условия для повышения подготовки высококвалифицированных, креативно и системно мыслящих кадров на основе международных стандартов. В процессе модернизации обучения математики в вузе традиционные технологии обучения рассматриваются в интеграции с цифровыми технологиями. В данной работе, учитывая цели и задачи практических занятий математики, описан опыт внедрения технологии полного усвоения знаний на основе “flipped learning”.

Ключевые слова: полное усвоение знаний, смешанное обучение, перевёрнутое обучение, практическое занятие, математика.

Введение

Развитие системы высшего образования основывается на достижении таких целевых показателей, как: повышение качества подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров, развитие человеческого капитала на основе требований рынка труда для модернизации и стабильного социально-экономического развития страны; создание необходимых условий для повышения уровня охвата высшим образованием, подготовки высококвалифицированных, креативно и системно мыслящих кадров на основе

международных стандартов, способных самостоятельно принимать решения для реализации их интеллектуальных способностей и формирования в качестве духовно развитой личности; ... индивидуализация образовательных процессов на основе цифровых технологий, развитие дистанционных образовательных услуг, широкое внедрение в практику технологий вебинара, онлайн, “blended learning”, “flipped classroom” [1, с.1-2].

Современные подходы к обучению в непрерывном образовании направлены на

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реализацию гуманистической парадигмы образования, что выражается в указании на необходимость обеспечения условий для проявления обучающимися творчества, креативности мышления, для формирования навыков самообразования, саморазвития, которые позволят им в дальнейшей жизни совершенствовать свою компетентность.

Пока в методиках преподавания вузовских дисциплин отсутствуют четкие представления о реализации педагогических инноваций в процессе обучения. В результате обозначился ряд противоречий. Во-первых, традиционный подход к обучению студентов не реализует полностью закономерности их развития. Во-вторых, развитие в таком процессе обучения получают лишь отдельные свойства и профессионально важные качества, что не соответствует во многих случаях потребностям молодых людей в собственном становлении как личностей, как специалистов. Третье противоречие обусловлено тем, что преподаватели вузов, имеющие традиционный опыт преподавания, не имеют четких представлений о том, каким образом возможно перестроить процесс обучения, чтобы он соответствовал по своей сути психологическим возрастным особенностям студентов, чтобы по-новому организованный процесс обучения реализовал бы закономерности их развития и обеспечил бы более эффективную современную подготовку будущих специалистов [2, с.3].

Цель исследования

Совершенствовать методику проектирования и организации практических занятий в вузе на основе интеграции современных и традиционных подходов к процессу обучения математики с учетом возможностей инновационных технологий “flipped learning” и полного усвоения знаний.

Теоретические основы исследования

Из теории инновационной педагогики известно, что педагогическая инновация осуществляется на трех уровнях: макроуровне (изменения во всей системе образования), мезоуровне (изменения в образовательной среде региона, в конкретных учебных заведениях) и микроуровне (создание нового содержания курса (темы), разработка новых технологий, новых форм и методов обучения); а инновационный процесс протекает в пять этапов: мотивационный, теоретический, организационно-практический, аналитический, внедрение.

В условиях новой парадигмы направленности учебного процесса на формирование личности специалиста и профессионала, ведущими технологиями становятся личностно ориентированные стратегии обучения. Эти технологии направлены на практическую реализацию психолого-педагогических условий, оптимально

адаптированных к взаимодействию педагога и обучаемых. Дидактические характеристики личностных технологий складываются из следующих особенностей учебно-воспитательного процесса:

- задачного построения и проблемной структуры учебной информации;
- вариативности в подходе к учебным возможностям студентов;
- дифференцированного управления учебной деятельностью;
- демократических форм (диалоговых и фасилитационных) организации учебного процесса [3, с.3].

Организация процесса обучения на основе сотрудничества обучаемых и обучающихся требует от вузовского преподавателя следующих компетенций инновационной педагогики: диагностировать цели; глубокое знание учебного предмета; умение конструировать учебный материал; умение проектировать и моделировать инновационную среду обучения на основе активных и интерактивных методов и средств обучения; организовать индивидуальную, групповую работу студентов; обеспечить здоровую психологическую среду сотрудничества студентов между собой и преподавателя со студентом базирующихся на следующих главных психолого-педагогических факторах:

- понимании цели и задач педагогической деятельности преподавателя вуза в современном этапе развития, ее социальной необходимости и целесообразности;
- умении диагностики и прогнозировании желаемых результатов и четко планировать деятельность субъектов обучения на разных этапах;
- умении отбирать и творчески использовать наиболее эффективные формы и методы деятельности; вносить свои элементы нового, оригинального;
- умении постоянно проследить результаты своей работы и делать из них соответствующие выводы [4, с.168].

Но вместе с учетом требований к педагогической деятельности преподавателя в процессе обучения должны вывестись учебно-познавательную деятельность студентов из объективности в субъективную. Из мировой практики известно, что главной ценностью существования и развития каждого члена общества является формирование творческих умений. С этой целью в педагогическом процессе все обучающиеся должны быть мотивированы к следующей активности и потребности познания:

- логическое мышление;
- критическое отношение к предметам и событиям окружающего мира;
- принятие самостоятельных решений;

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- творческое воздействие на окружающие вещи и события;
- самостоятельное приобретение знаний;
- решение практических проблем;
- постановка новых задач по развитию личности [5, с.70].

Традиционные методы и средства применяемые в процессе обучения не имеют возможности формирования этих качеств, так как обучающиеся довольствуются только выучиванием, запоминанием информации, формируемые умения носят репродуктивный характер. Такого характера не только лекционная форма обучения в вузе, но в большинстве случаев и практическая.

Важным показателем субъектности студента является его самостоятельность, ответственность, саморазвитие, положительное отношение к процессу освоения предмета. Преподаватель, демонстрируя образец деятельности, выступает не только как научный эксперт в данной предметной области, но и как педагог, чьи действия определяются не только характером излагаемого материала, но и учебными целями. Выбор варианта представления учебной информации зависит от ряда факторов: уровня обученности тех, кому адресованы знания; материально-технической оснащенности учебного заведения; степени обеспеченности учеников учебниками и методической литературой; развитости умений и навыков когнитивной визуализации преподавателя.

Изложение учебного материала любым способом должно активизировать у обучаемого рефлексию развертываемой перед ним деятельности, способствовать осмыслению процесса учения. Высокий уровень рефлексии существенно повышает степень содержательной и организационной самостоятельности обучаемых; способствует росту их обучаемости; повышает мотивацию процесса учения, то есть благоприятствует становлению субъектности обучаемого [3, с.51].

Одним из на сегодняшний день перспективным направлением обеспечения субъектности студентов в процессе обучения является смешанное обучение.

Смешанное обучение — образовательный подход, который совмещает обучение с участием учителя (лицом к лицу) и онлайн обучение. Смешанное обучение предполагает элементы самостоятельного контроля учеником образовательного маршрута, времени, места и темпа обучения, а также интеграцию опыта обучения с учителем и онлайн [6, с.]

Существует разные модели смешанного обучения:

Перевернутый класс-самая простая для реализации модель. Она позволяет

минимизировать фронтальную работу (учитель объясняет, дети слушают) и позволяет реализовать интерактивные формы работы на уроке.

Ротация станций- требует наличия компьютеров или планшетов в классе и использования систем управления обучением (например, Moodle)[7, с.4]

Ротация лабораторий- предполагает, что часть занятий у учащихся проходит в обычном классе, а на один урок они перемещаются в компьютерный класс (лабораторию), где индивидуально работают в онлайн-среде.

Гибкая модель- ученики не ограничены по времени тем или иным видом учебной деятельности. Учащиеся самостоятельно составляют график работы, выбирают тему и темп, в котором они будут изучать материал[8, с.6].

Общие преимущества технологии «Перевернутое обучение»: оно служит основой для реализации дифференцированного подхода; создаются условия активного обучения; используются новейшие технологии и различные гаджеты; образовательный процесс организуется с учетом потребностей каждого ученика; создаются условия для командной работы; развиваются лидерские качества учебных предметов; обучение носит характер персонализированного; происходит активное взаимодействие учителя и ученика; создаются условия вседоступности к учебным материалам; создаются условия для диагностики качества знаний с помощью компьютерных технологий; родители имеют возможность участвовать в учебном процессе ребенка [9, с.1].

Технология «Перевернутое обучение» достаточно новое явление в образовании, однако имеет значительный интерес среди ученых и отражена в работах Басалгиной Т. Ю., Курвитс М., Ремизовой О., Baker Celia, Bergmann J., Sams A., Berrett D., Driscoll Tom, Gorman M., Green G., Marshall H.W., Moroney S. P. и др. [10, с.2].

Перевернутое обучение (flipped learning) — это форма смешанного обучения, которая позволяет «перевернуть» обучение следующим образом:

- вместо домашнего задания учащиеся смотрят короткие видео-лекции в сети — самостоятельно проходят теоретический материал,

- а всё аудиторное время, когда учитель или преподаватель рядом, используется для совместного выполнения практических заданий.

Авторами технологии «Перевернутое обучение» считаются учителя химии Аарон Самси Джонатан Бергманн (США). В 2008 году они стали записывать видеоролики со своими лекциями и предлагать их своим ученикам для

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домашней проработки. В своей книге «Перевернутое обучение или как достучаться к каждому ученику на уроке» они рассказывают об особенностях этой технологии и ее возможностях.

В 2010 году Clintondale High School в г. Детройте, США, стала первой «перевернутой школой», то есть полностью перешла на принцип «перевернутого обучения» [11,с.2].

М.Файзиева рассматривает модель смешанного обучения “Flipped learning” для организации лекционных занятий. Для организации лекционных занятий преподаватель готовит видео-лекции, размещает их в сети. Студенты внимательно просматривают подготовленные преподавателем видео-лекции и усваивают тему с возможностью просматривать видео-лекцию не спеша, повторно. В аудиторное же время вместе с преподавателем обучаемые дискусируют по возникшим вопросам [12,с.208].

Лучшим примером применения и распространения модели смешанного обучения Flipped learning является Khan Academy и ее основатель Салман Хан, открытые и бесплатные уроки которого в Сети посмотрели миллионы пользователи. Khan Academy привлекла внимание Билла Гейтса, который в 2010 году рассказал, что использовал лекции Хана для обучения своих детей [13,с.3-4].

Технологию полного усвоения знаний М.В. Кларин описывает называя ее методикой полного усвоения [14,с.58]. Он и В.П. Беспалько выдвигают такую концепцию: при правильной организации обучения, особенно при снятии ограничений во времени, абсолютное большинство школьников в состоянии полностью усвоить обязательный учебный материал.

В.П. Беспалько на основе работ Дж. Керолла и Б. Блума разработал технологию критериально-ориентированного обучения, который включает следующие этапы:

- 1.Точно определяются критерии усвоения темы.
- 2.Подготавливаются проверочные тесты.
- 3.Учебный материал разбивается на отдельные фрагменты.
- 4.Выбираются методы изучения материала, составляются обучающие задания.
- 5.Разрабатываются альтернативные коррекционные и обогащающие материалы по каждому из тестовых вопросов.

М.В.Кларин рассматривает схожие этапы и предлагает организовать процесс усвоения на основе последовательности следующих шагов:

- 1) ориентация учащихся;
- 2) учебный процесс разбивается на блоки, соответствующие предварительно выделенным учебным единицам;

3) изложение нового материала и его проработка учащимися происходят традиционно;

4) проверочная работа («диагностический тест»);

5) разделение учащихся на группы: достигших и не достигших полного усвоения знаний и умений; вспомогательная (коррективная) работа со второй группой;

6) завершающая проверка (диагностический тест) [14,с.59-65].

Как утверждает Д.И.Юнусова [15,с.154] несмотря на необходимость и неизбежность нововведений в системе образования, прогрессивность многих из них, существуют и альтернативные оценки изменений, сопротивление нововведениям, внедрение в практику важного и полезного не так, как нужно.

Одним из препятствий внедрения смешанного обучения может быть низкий уровень владения [информационно-коммуникационными технологиями](#) у обучающихся и преподавателей. Другой сложностью может оказаться техническое обеспечение места, где проходит обучение. Кроме того, смешанное обучение требует постоянной технической поддержки и определенных затрат на создание видеоматериалов, обучающих программ и тестирующих модулей.

Методика

Учитывая технические и организационные возможности Академии Вооруженных Сил Республики Узбекистан, в процессе проектирования и организации практических занятий по математике рассмотрели разные варианты интегративного применения технологий полного усвоения знаний и Flipped learning.

Так как лекционные занятия записываются и по мере необходимости, по запросу курсантов создаются условия пересмотра процесса учебного занятия, то мы издали, с помощью Академии, методические пособия для организации процесса самостоятельного, индивидуального изучения теоретических и практических материалов [16,17].

Методические пособия вложены в персональные планшеты каждого курсанта. После лекционного занятия курсантам даются задания по подготовке к практическим занятиям в виде фрейма для осмысления теории. При переходе к заданиям практического характера, если возникает необходимость, они в компьютерном зале пересмотрят лекцию. Выполняя задания теоретического характера, они параллельно или последовательно, приступают к решению задач.

В методической пособии для практических занятий приведены: краткий теоретический материал в виде определений понятий, формул, теорем, основных свойств; образцы хода решения задач; примеры для самостоятельного решения.

К каждой теме лекционного занятия составлены по несколько примеров формирующие

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конкретные умения и пример обобщающий эти умения. Например, по теме «Элементы теории векторов» составлены 8 видов задач для формирования и развития умений выполнения операций над векторами, проверки линейной зависимости или независимости системы векторов, нахождения базиса, ортбазиса системы векторов, ..., проверки образования векторного пространства и выполнения его свойств. Для 8 вида примеров в нулевом варианте приведены описания хода решения каждого из них с разъяснением каждого шага алгоритма решения. Количество вариантов примеров для самостоятельного решения соответствует количеству курсантов.

Каждый курсант при подготовке к практическому занятию решает примеры своего варианта (вариант определяется по списку курсантов из журнала группы) с помощью образца решения. Записывает вопросы,

возникающие при ознакомлении с ходом решения примера, проблемы по усвоению теоретического материала.

Во время практического занятия создаются условия для полного усвоения математических понятий, теоретических фактов и формируются умения применения их в ходе решения задач.

Приведем процесс организации практического занятия на тему «Скалярное произведение двух векторов и её приложения».

Нужно отметить то, что для этого занятия курсанты придут заранее подготовленными! То есть, курсанты работают над текстом своего конспекта и текста лекции из методического пособия [16,с.34-40] (те курсанты, которые не присутствовали на лекционном занятии по необходимости просмотрят и запись лекции), выполняя задания по работе над текстом (Таблица 1) и решают задачи своего варианта по теме из сборника самостоятельных работ [17,с.32-35].

Таблица 1. Категориальная таблица понятий

Категориальная таблица		
Понятия	Определение	Пример
Вектор		
Направление вектора		
Координаты вектора		
Длина вектора		
Проекция вектора		
Сумма векторов		
Умножение скаляра на вектор		
Угол между векторами		
Скалярное произведение векторов		
Скалярный квадрат вектора		

Перейдём к занятию. После организационного момента, преподаватель кратко ознакомит курсантов с процессом организации занятия и объявит им цель данного занятия: достичь полного усвоения математических понятий, правил, алгоритмов решения задач и освоения практических навыков, используя основную идею технологии «Flipped learning».

С целью актуализации мыслительной деятельности и подготовки к процессу решению задач, преподаватель организует презентацию фрейм задания «Категориальная таблица» методом «Ступеньки». На доске или на листе бумаги формата А3, в малых группах курсанты

заполняют данную таблицу по очереди, нанеся записи только на одной строке.

Преподаватель управляет процессом заполнения. Преподаватель поощряет и делает замечания некоторым курсантом по их участиям таблицы.

Преподаватель проверяет ту часть домашней работы курсантов, где они решали примеры своего варианта самостоятельно, с помощью образца решения на пособии, организуя парную работу. Преподаватель даёт им на карточках 1-задание для индивидуального выполнения (Таблица 2). Всего карточек 26 шт., но вариантов 2, о чём курсанты и не представляют.

Таблица 2. Задание №1

№1 1. Найти скалярное произведение векторов \vec{AB} и \vec{AC} , если:	№2 1. Найти скалярное произведение векторов \vec{AB} и \vec{AC} , если: $A(3; 1; \frac{2}{3})$, $B(3; \frac{5}{3}; -4)$, $C(1; -7; \frac{1}{3})$.
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$A(2; -1; \frac{3}{2})$, $B(\frac{4}{3}; 5; 7)$, $C(8; -3; \frac{5}{6})$. 2. Векторы \vec{a} и \vec{b} составляют 120° . Если $ \vec{a} = 4$ и $ \vec{b} = 5$, то вычислить $(2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b})^2$?	2. Векторы \vec{a} и \vec{b} составляют 135° . Если $ \vec{a} = 4$ и $ \vec{b} = 5$, то вычислить $(3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})^2$?
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По исходу отведенного времени курсанты меняются тетрадями с соседом, и проверяют решение товарища с помощью эталона

предоставленным на экране объясняя то или иное замечание по решению (Таблица 3).

Таблица 3. Эталон решения задания №1

Нечётные варианты	1. $-\frac{59}{3}$	2. 409
Чётные варианты	1. $-\frac{34}{9}$	2. $244 + 120\sqrt{2}$

Главной характеристикой диалогического контакта является равенство психологических позиций взаимодействующих сторон. Эта ситуация двустороннего, взаимного воздействия служит, по мнению М.М. Бахтина, основой для сотворчества [18,с.197]. По мнению ученого, истина рождается не в голове отдельного человека, она рождается в процессе диалогового общения людей, совместно открывающих истину.

Диалоговая ситуация общения освобождает педагога от авторитарных претензий на единственную точку зрения, открывает ему выход к способам метадисциплинарного мышления, например, синергетике, помогает преодолеть ригидность мышления.

Следующим этапом занятия является устное фронтальное обсуждение хода решения следующего 2- задания (Таблица 4).

Таблица 4. Задание №2.

Вычислите скалярное произведение векторов \vec{a} и \vec{b} , если $\vec{a}(8,4,-4)$, а проекция вектора \vec{b} на направление вектора \vec{a} имеет координаты $(-2, -1, 1)$.

Преподаватель просит записать решение самостоятельно. После этого дает эталон на сверку своих записей (Таблица 5)

Таблица 5. Эталон решения задания №2.

Решение. Векторы \vec{a} и \vec{b} противоположно направленные, так как $\vec{a} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{пр}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b}$, следовательно числовая проекция вектора \vec{b} на направление вектора \vec{a} будет равна длине вектора $\text{пр}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b}$ со знаком "-". После этого, вычисляем скалярное произведение: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \text{пр}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b} = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + (-4)^2} \cdot (-\sqrt{6}) = -24$ Ответ: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -24$
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Преподаватель проследит процессом, отвечает на вопросы, делает замечания по пропущенным ошибкам индивидуально, и если нет ошибки, которую заметил у всех курсантов, то переходит к следующему заданию. Если же есть ошибка, которая встречалась у всех, то эту часть хода решения примера объясняет либо на этом примере, либо, приводя другой аналогичный пример и решая его.

Таким же образом, чередуя индивидуальную, парную и групповую работу с фронтальным, преподаватель организует усвоение основных понятий, правил, алгоритм решения примеров последовательно формируя и развивая умения и навыки курсантов по теме.

Учитывая то, что учебные задания всегда одновременно направлены как на понимание, осмысление, так и на запоминание и структурирование в памяти курсанта учебного

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материала, его сохранения и целенаправленную актуализацию при решении проблемных задач, в заключительной части практического занятия преподаватель рекомендует составление кластера на понятие «Операции над векторами» или одного из диаграмм «Почему?», «Как?», «Рыбья кость» по выбору.

В зависимости от учебного времени проверка результатов данного задания организуется в виде презентации или в виде взаимопроверки. В конце практического занятия объявляется средняя оценка по всем заданиям каждому курсанту. Задается домашняя работа.

При подведении итога, если у кого-нибудь из курсантов будет оценка 2, то ему даётся (кроме домашнего задания) дополнительные задачи и преподаватель даёт им срок для полного усвоения.

Заключение

Курсанты до практических занятий работают самостоятельно в учебной онлайн-среде, пользуясь собственными электронными устройствами, подключенными к интернету или в офлайн-среде: знакомятся с материалом или повторяют изученный. В аудитории происходит закрепление материала и работа с ним, которая может проходить в виде индивидуальной или групповой деятельности на основе интерактивных методов и средств обучения.

Как показывает практика, обучение на основе интеграции технологий полного усвоения знаний и "flipped learning" дает возможность сделать выводы, что у курсантов в процессе такого планирования и организации практических занятий происходит:

- изменение роли курсантов от объектности на субъектность;
- смена потребительской позиции на активную, ответственную;
- развитие из репродуктивного к продуктивному освоения учебной информации;
- на основе самостоятельности рост уровня самообразования, самореализации, саморазвития;
- развитие письменной и устной математической логической речи (развиваются умения алгоритмизации, систематизации, обобщения, принятия решения);
- повышение уровня усвоения и работы над текстом (поиск, отбор, изучение, конструирование, моделирование, сохранение);
- развитие коммуникативных, организаторских, лидерских способностей;
- изменение потребностей, мотивации, цели, подходов, мировоззрения.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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GENERATION OF STIMULATED EMISSION OF ELECTRON-UNSYMMETRICAL POLYMETHINE DYE IN FILMS OF POROUS ALUMINUM OXIDE DOPED WITH GOLD NANOPARTICLES

Abstract: Effect of Au nanoparticles on a stimulated emission of an electron-asymmetric polymethine dye in porous alumina films was studied. The threshold for the generation of the stimulated emission of the polymethine dyes in films of porous alumina decreases by 30% in presence of the gold nanoparticles. Films of porous alumina doped with the molecules of polymethine dye and gold NPs are promising for use as solid-state active media for lasers in the near infrared region of the spectrum.

Key words: localized plasmon resonance, gold nanoparticles, polymethine dye, porous alumina, stimulated emission.

Language: Russian

Citation: Omarova, G. S., Afanasyev, D. A., & Ibrayev, N. K. (2019). Generation of stimulated emission of electron-unsymmetrical polymethine dye in films of porous aluminum oxide doped with gold nanoparticles. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 351-358.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-65> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.65>

Scopus ASCC: 3107.

ГЕНЕРАЦИЯ ВЫНУЖДЕННОГО ИЗЛУЧЕНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННО-НЕСИММЕТРИЧНОГО ПОЛИМЕТИНОВОГО КРАСИТЕЛЯ В ПЛЕНКАХ ПОРИСТОГО ОКСИДА АЛЮМИНИЯ, ДОПИРОВАННОГО НАНОЧАСТИЦАМИ ЗОЛОТА

Аннотация: В данной работе проведено исследование влияния наночастиц Au на вынужденное излучение электронно-несимметричного полиметинового красителя в пленках пористого оксида алюминия. Исследование показали, что порог генерации вынужденного излучения полиметиновых красителей в пленках пористого оксида алюминия уменьшается на 30 % в присутствии наночастиц золота. Полученные результаты показывают перспективность использования пленок пористого оксида алюминия, допированных НЧ золота и полиметиновым красителем в качестве твердотельных активных сред лазеров в ближней инфракрасной области спектра.

Ключевые слова: локализованный плазмонный резонанс, наночастицы золота, полиметиновый краситель, пористый оксид алюминия, вынужденное излучение.

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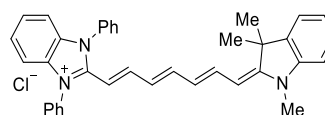
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Введение

Полиметиновые красители являются уникальными преобразователями световой энергии, поскольку обладают наибольшим диапазоном изменения фотофизических и нелинейно-оптических свойств среди органических хромофоров [10, с.865; 11, с.471; 5, с.683; 13, с.6072; 4, с.120]. Поэтому широко используются как в качестве активных сред [11, с.471; 2, с.7], так и пассивных затворов лазеров [11, с.471; 3, с.7]. Для генерации наиболее интересны электронно-несимметричные полиметиновые красители (ПК). Это обусловлено тем, что они обладают значительно более широкими полосами поглощения и большими Стоксовыми сдвигами полос флуоресценции по сравнению с таковыми у соответствующих симметричных ПК [6, с.91; 15, с.763].

В последнее время вызывает интерес создание активных сред на основе наноструктурированных твердотельных матриц, допированных молекулами ПК. Одной из таких сред являются пленки анодированного оксида алюминия. Они обладают высокой удельной поверхностью и теплопроводностью, а так же являются оптически прозрачными материалами. При этом для ряда ПК получена генерация вынужденного излучения в пленках пористого оксида алюминия [7, с.1; 1, с.216; 8, с.246]. Показано, что использование наночастиц металлов приводит к понижению порога генерации и увеличению интенсивности вынужденного излучения [7, с.1; 1, с.216; 8, с.246]. Для использования активных сред в ближней инфракрасной области спектра перспективным является получение вынужденного излучения полиметиновых красителей в пленках пористого оксида алюминия, допированных наночастицами (НЧ) металлов.

Целью настоящей работы явилось получения генерации вынужденного излучения электронно-несимметричного полиметинового красителя в пленках пористого оксида алюминия, допированных НЧ золота.



Полиметиновый краситель обладает средней электронной асимметрией, что должно обеспечить ему, достаточную люминесцентную способность [12, с.169]. Вероятность поглощения у него из S_1 состояния в высшие возбужденные состояния, незначительна, что не должно снижать эффективность генерации [14, с.739]. ПК хорошо растворим в этаноле и имеет в нем высокую фотохимическую стойкость.

Для исследования влияния НЧ Au на оптические свойства ПК в этиловом спирте были приготовлены НЧ золота. Частицы получены абляцией мишени второй гармоникой твердотельного Nd:YAG лазера LQ-215 ($\lambda_{ген}=532$ нм, $\tau=10$ нс, $E=90$ мДж). Методика получения НЧ Au, определения их размеров и концентрации полностью соответствует аналогичной методике для НЧ серебра [9, с.1]. Электронно-микроскопическое изображение наночастиц золота и морфология и структура пористых пленок оксида алюминия получены с помощью сканирующего электронного микроскопа TESCAN MIRA 3.

Средний размер НЧ золота составил 25 нм, стандартное отклонение составило 5,6 нм (рис.1). Концентрация НЧ золота в рабочем растворе составила $C_{Au}=10^{-10}$ моль/л. Концентрация ПК в растворе была постоянной и равна 10^{-4} моль/л.

Регистрация спектров поглощения растворов осуществлялась на спектрофотометре Cary 300 (Agilent), флуоресценции растворов. Для измерения спектров поглощения, квантового выхода флуоресценции ПК в пленках оксида алюминия была использована интегрирующая сфера и спектрометр AvaSpec-ULS2048. Флуоресценция растворов и пленок с ПК производилась на спектрофлуориметре Eclipse (Agilent). Измерения свойств вынужденного излучения проводилось на установке, описанной в работе [7, с.1].

a)

б)

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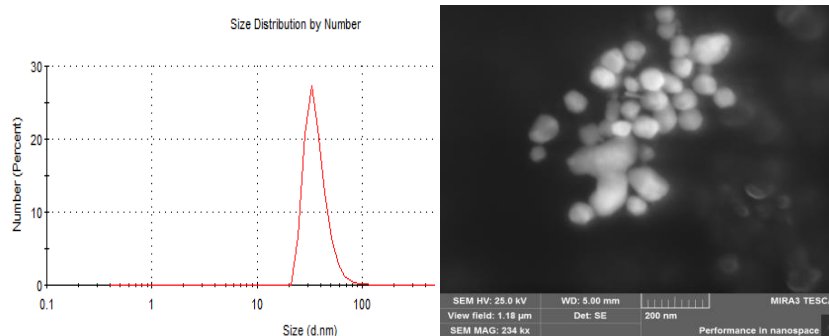


Рисунок 1- Распределение размеров наночастиц Au по размерам (а) и их электронно-микроскопическое изображение (б).

На рисунке 2 представлены спектры поглощения НЧ Au (кривая 1), полиметинового красителя (кривая 2) и его флуоресценции (кривая 3). Спектр поглощения НЧ Au в спирте с

максимумом на 525 нм перекрывается со спектром поглощения ПК, что свидетельствует о выполнении условий резонанса между спектрами поглощения НЧ Au и ПК.

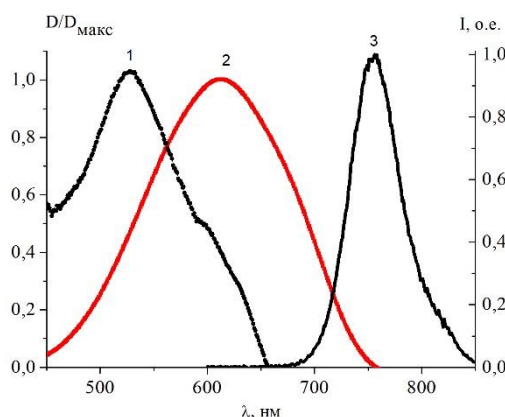


Рисунок 2 - Спектры поглощения НЧ Au (1), полиметинового красителя (2), спектр флуоресценции красителя (2') в этиловом спирте.

При добавлении в спиртовой раствор ПК НЧ Au положение полос поглощения и флуоресценции и их полуширины остаются неизменными при всех использованных концентрациях НЧ Au. Это указывает на отсутствие агрегации молекул ПК и отсутствие образования комплексов НЧ–ПК в растворах.

На рисунке 3, приведены результаты исследования влияния концентрации НЧ Au на величину оптической плотности (кривая 1) и интенсивность флуоресценции (кривая 2) полиметинового красителя в этиловом спирте. Из рисунка видно, что оптическая плотность D немонотонно зависит от концентрации НЧ Au в растворе. При низких концентрациях НЧ Au

поглощение ПК усиливается. При концентрации наночастиц 10^{-12} моль/л D возрастает в 1,2 раза. Дальнейший рост концентрации НЧ Au приводит к незначительному падению оптической плотности. Стадия роста поглощения ПК связана с увеличением сечения поглощения под действием напряженности локального поля вблизи поверхности НЧ металла. С увеличением числа НЧ Au вокруг молекул ПК эффект усиления поглощения будет расти и должен выйти на насыщение. С ростом концентрации плазмонных НЧ может произойти и ослабление напряженности поля, что приведет к падению коэффициента поглощения ПК.

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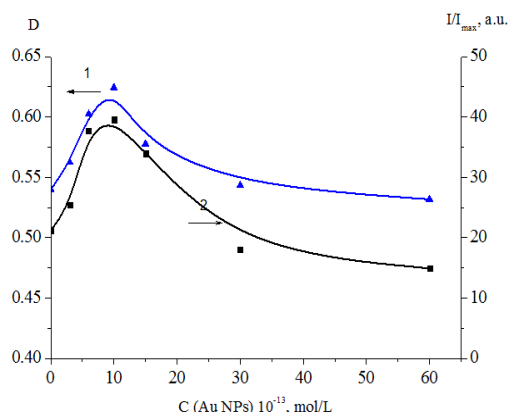


Рисунок 3 - Влияние концентрации НЧ Au на оптическую плотность (1) и интенсивность флуоресценции (2) полиметинового красителя в спирте.

Интенсивность флуоресценции ПК растет вплоть до концентрации НЧ Au 10^{-12} моль/л, а дальнейшее увеличение C_{Au} приводит к тушению свечения. Максимальное увеличение интенсивности флуоресценции ПК составило 1,6 раза. Рост интенсивности флуоресценции ПК связан как с увеличением числа синглетно-возбужденных молекул S_1 , так и с увеличением квантового выхода (Φ_f) флуоресценции при воздействии плазмонного резонанса на молекулы ПК. Величина Φ_f для раствора ПК без НЧ золота составила 0,08 и для концентрации НЧ Au 10^{-12} моль/л – $\Phi_f=0,145$.

Измерения кинетических характеристик флуоресценции проводили методом время-коррелированного счета фотонов при возбуждении образцов диодным лазером

($\lambda_{ген}=488$ нм, $\tau=150$ пс) (Becker&Hickl GmbH). Анализ кривых затухания флуоресценции с помощью программного обеспечения SPCImage показал, что затухание свечения ПК происходит по экспоненте с $\tau_{фл}=1,09$ нс. При добавлении НЧ золота в раствор длительность флуоресценции практически не изменяется (рис.4) $\tau_{фл}=1,04$ нс.

Изучались генерационные свойства ПК в пленках пористого оксида алюминия, допированных НЧ золота. Пленки ПОА были получены в электролите на основе серной кислоты. Одной из причин использования пленок ПОА, полученных в серной кислоте, является их большая оптическая прозрачность в видимом диапазоне спектра по сравнению с пленками ПОА, полученными в щавелевой кислоте (рисунок 5).

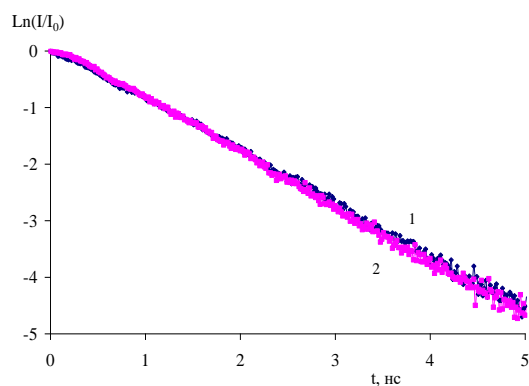


Рисунок 4 - Кинетика затухания флуоресценции полиметинового красителя в присутствии и отсутствии наночастиц золота: 1– 0 моль/л; 2 – 10^{-12} моль/л.

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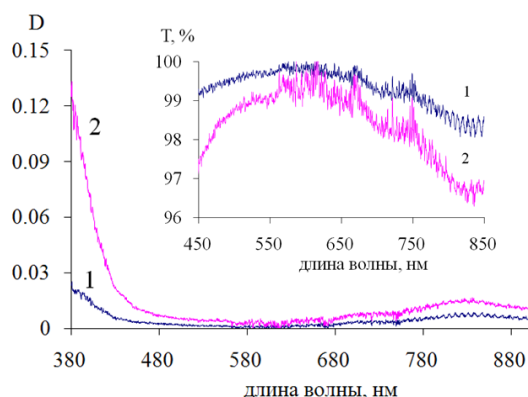


Рисунок 5 - Спектры поглощения пленок ПОА полученных в электролитах на основе серной кислоты (1) и щавелевой кислоты (2). На вставке приведен спектр пропускания пленок.

Изображение поперечного скола пленки ПОА с НЧ золота приведено на рисунок 6. Из фото видно, что на стенках пор ПОА присутствуют НЧ золота. Предварительные исследования показали, что наибольшее увеличение интенсивности флуоресценции ПК в порах ПОА наблюдается при

концентрациях прекурсора НЧ золота близких к величине 0,002 М. Поэтому, изучались генерационные свойства пленок ПОА, допированных полиметиновым красителем при концентрации прекурсора, близкой к концентрации $C_{HAuCl_4}=0,002$ М.

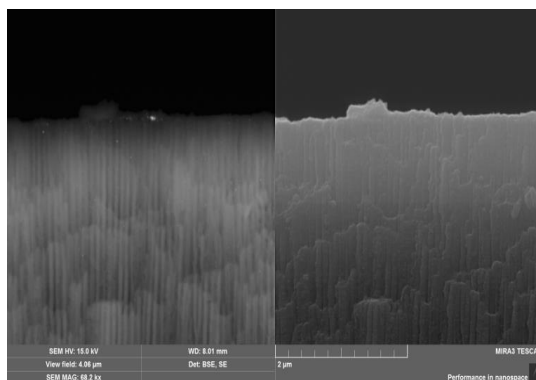


Рисунок 6 - СЭМ изображение поперечного скола ПОА с НЧ Au.

Спектры вынужденного излучения молекул ПК в ПОА представлены на рисунке 7. Максимум индуцированного излучения молекул ПК в пленке наблюдается на длине волны максимума спектра флуоресценции. При плотности мощности источника накачки до 3 МВт/см² наблюдается лишь спектр лазерно-индуцированной флуоресценции исследуемого ПК (кривая 1). При достижении мощности источника накачки порядка 6,5 МВт/см² на фоне спектра лазерно-индуцированной флуоресценции появляется узкая полоса с максимумом на длине волны 756 нм (кривая 2), которая относится к полосе генерации лазерного излучения. Дальнейшее увеличение

плотности мощности источника накачки приводит к сужению спектра флуоресценции и развитию полосы генерации.

Влияние НЧ Au на спектры генерации вынужденного излучения в ПОА показано на рисунке 8. В ПОА с НЧ при мощности накачки $P=3$ МВт/см² наблюдается только спектр спонтанной флуоресценции полиметинового красителя (кривая 1). При значении плотности мощности накачки равной $P=4,05$ МВт/см² в образцах с НЧ Au наблюдается спектр вынужденного излучения ПК в ПОА (рисунок 8, кривая 2).

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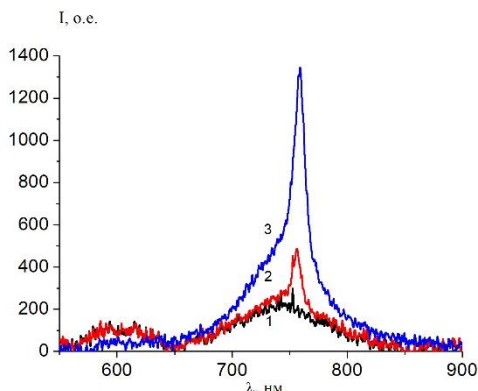


Рисунок 7 - Спектры генерации молекул полиметинового красителя в ПОА без НЧ Au: 1 – $P = 3,06$ МВт/см²; 2 – $P = 6,5$ МВт/см²; 3 – $P = 18$ МВт/см².

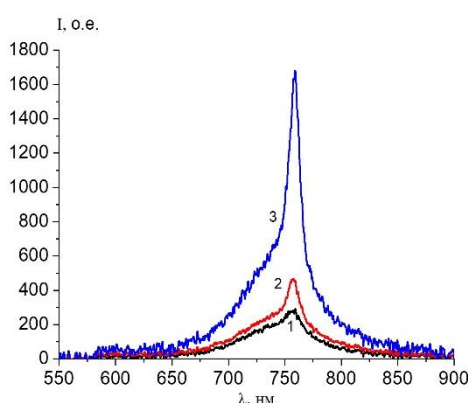


Рисунок 8 - Спектры генерации молекул полиметинового красителя в ПОА в присутствии НЧ Au: 1 – $P = 3,12$ МВт/см²; 2 – $P = 4,05$ МВт/см²; 3 – $P = 15,9$ МВт/см².

Из измеренных спектров излучения были построены зависимости полуширины спектра генерации ($FWHM$) и интенсивности вынужденного излучения ПОА от плотности мощности накачки (рис.9) и определены пороговые значения накачки пленки.

Порог генерации при накачке лазером $\lambda_{ген} = 532$ нм для пленок без НЧ составляет в среднем 6 МВт/см² (рис.9) и 4 МВт/см² для пленок с НЧ

золота. Из полученных данных видно уменьшение порога генерации в ПОА в присутствии НЧ Au. Для ПОА с НЧ Au порог генерации снижается на 30 %. Добротность резонатора составила $Q \geq 3 \cdot 10^2$ как для пленок без НЧ золота, так и для пленок с НЧ золота. Параметры спектров вынужденного излучения полиметинового красителя в ПОА приведены в таблице 1.

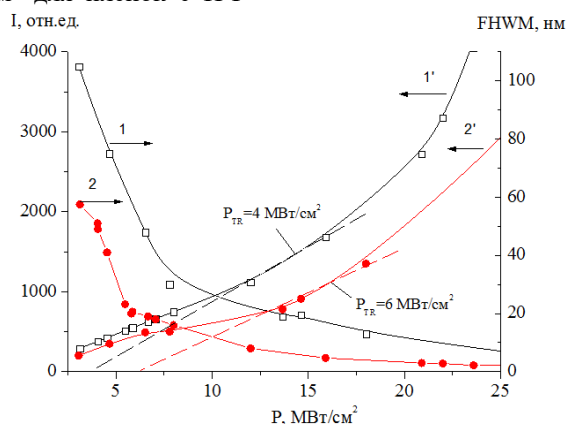


Рисунок 9 - Зависимость полуширины линии генерации (1, 2) и интенсивности свечения полиметинового красителя (1', 2') в ПОА от плотности мощности накачки: 1, 1' – без НЧ Au; 2, 2' – с НЧ Au.

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Таблица 1. Генерационные характеристики полиметинового красителя в ПОА

$\lambda_{\text{погл}}^{\text{макс}}$ нм	$\lambda_{\text{фл}}^{\text{макс}}$ нм	$\tau_{\text{фл}}$, нс	$\lambda_{\text{ген}}^{\text{макс}}$ нм	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}^{\text{ген}}$ нм	Порог генерации, МВт/см ²	$\lambda_{\text{погл}}^{\text{макс}}$ нм
ПК						
593	748	0,584	759	2,5	6	593
ПК+ НЧ Au						
589	748	0,925	759	2	4	589

Таким образом, проведенные исследования показали, что присутствие НЧ Au приводит к усилению интенсивности флуоресценции, как в растворах, так и в пленках оксида алюминия. Интенсивность флуоресценции ПК в растворе увеличивается на 60 %, в пленке анодированного алюминия в 2 раза. Порог генерации вынужденного излучения ПК в пленках ПОА

уменьшается на 30 % в присутствии наночастиц золота. Полученные результаты показывают перспективность использования пленок ПОА, допированных НЧ золота и полиметиновым красителем в качестве твердотельных активных сред лазеров в ближней инфракрасной области спектра.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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ANALYSIS OF THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEA “THE STATE FOR THE PEOPLE” IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article provides analysis of the process of implementation of the idea “the state for the people” in modern Uzbekistan and discusses how Uzbekistan conducting approaches to implement this challenge.

Key words: legal approaches, state institution, natural subjectivism, political leadership, universal consensus, people’s interests, legal country, implementation of “state for the people”.

Language: English

Citation: Juraev, A. (2019). Analysis of the process of implementation of the idea “the state for the people” in modern Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 359-361.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-66> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.66>

Scopus ASCC: 3312.

Introduction

Ever since self-realization, material prosperity and spiritual growth have been one of his ultimate dreams. It was a great spiritual transformation for a man to realize that he could not be reached alone. Sources claim that a person and various social groups have had to make sure that the state, the highest form of collective consensus, is the means for achieving this end, and has gone through many trials to structure it. Although we consider it common to all societies, it must be acknowledged that not all nations have the same vision and practice.

Indeed, there has been a great deal of research, both in the West and in the East, in various scientific bases to make it clear that the impulses underlying the state's existence are a grave mistake. In our view, one of the reasons is that most of the legal approaches prevail in the approach to the category "state". "It is not permissible to ignore the deepest impetus in the emergence of a state institution in knowing, understanding, and understanding its essence. This problem has attracted the attention of researchers for many centuries, from antiquity to the present day. This concept is controversial because it is multifaceted, and it is mainly natural subjectivism in the eyes of experts,[1]” said Miroslavskaya, a Russian researcher.

Thus, the question of the essence and main responsibility of the state has never been left unnoticed by scientists and scholars (philosophers,

historians, lawyers, political scientists). There is also a tendency for unconventional approaches to the problem. For example, the German philosopher Max Scholer, who lived and worked in the 19th and 20th centuries, said that "one of the most important tasks of philosophical anthropology is all human achievements and actions - language, conscience, tools, government, art, myth, religion, science, explaining that history and sociality originated from the basic structure of human existence. [2]"

Indeed, at the present stage of independence (here we mean the generation exchange in the top political leadership in Uzbekistan), naturally, the opportunity for a new look at the concept of the state and deeper understanding of its essence and function has been expanded. In particular, the idea of “the state for the people” reinforced the capacity and willingness of the non-traditional approach to the problem of science. A number of promising questions have arisen as to why this idea has arisen today, and its roots go back to time, what kind of new forms and meanings our country may have in the future. So, today's scientists have to demonstrate their potential in deciding whether this idea and social project is just an incomprehensible abstraction or, in fact, a continuum of values.

Civilizations and nations have different interpretations of the state because of the differences of opinion about the state. There is, however, a unique

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universal consensus that unites these civilizations, peoples and even scholars. It is the collective nature of the state, which serves the well-being of the society and the individual. In this respect, the state differs significantly from individuals, social groups, industrial associations, interests, and trade unions. His work is an expression of great team mobilization, collective will and internal aspirations in daily life. The world, which is full of social shocks and rapid evolutions, in turn, requires the traditional attitude towards the state to turn to modernity. Nevertheless, there are countless people today who do not believe that the powers that think more about the state than the world are innumerable.

Observations, scientific thought show that the emergence of the state for the benefit of the human being, and the attitude towards it from the point of view of humanism (humanism) is a clear priority in Eastern civilization. In the legacy of one of the most famous historians and philosophers of the 20th century, N.I. Conrad concludes that the true essence of the state is related to humanism, in particular, that civilization has long understood.

In general, the idea of humanism (humanism) and its manifestation in public life and work, although it is rooted in fifteenth-century Europe in Italy, in fact, has always been unique to humanity during its social, cultural and intellectual development. It is noteworthy that the experts later confirmed the existence of Central Asia, Uzbekistan, and its potential in certain areas of human development.[3] It follows that the idea of "State for the people" proposed by President Sh. Mirziyoev goes back to ancient times.

It is well-established in the science that the function, the evaluation criteria, and methods specific to any civilization, nation, and even the state, do not disappear during their survival and continuity. Therefore, they are still included in the main features of nation and state. But for all nations who have come through various trials to this day, their shared values - justice, sincerity, commitment to duty, diligence, tolerance, and humanity - are as diverse as their understanding and interpretation. The level of their expression in peoples' minds is still low or high.

According to the eastern thinking, the practice of perpetuating the world underlying it is that every principle that is rooted in primacy will never cease to exist, but will remain different at other times and be revived in social and spiritual life under favorable conditions. It gives "When something is at its peak, it gradually disappears. As soon as it is gone, it will rise again to revival"[4] said, the Chinese philosopher, Shao Yuan.

Indeed, the modern Uzbek state is defined by our Constitution as a social-legal state. Thus, Uzbekistan, as a sovereign state, has taken its rightful place on this universal platform. However, if you look at the length of states that were founded in different periods on the Uzbek land, you can see that the state was so social,

that the power of the mind and mentality of our people, to some extent, became socially abstain from the aspirations of ordinary people. It is not because of any civilization or settling in the East or the West. After all, the state, as a result of the Uzbek culture and political culture, has been forced or forced to conform to people's hopes.

In our opinion, the definition of our Constitution has been in harmony with the needs of our time, from the very beginning of the creation of the Uzbek state for the people. It is fair to say that in the world today there are people who know nothing but the subordination of society, and that "from a legal state to a state that only promotes its political power"[5]. However, it is hard to imagine that in the land of Uzbekistan, the state does not express national collective will, unless it considers nationality as the main criterion. The idea of the pursuit of collective well-being, of all wealth, of civic solidarity, reflected in the minds and thinking of our ancestors, who lived in the region at different stages of history, has now been radically reflected in the social practice of the state for the people. Thus, in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis (parliament), in particular, the strategy of low-cost housing construction, the new tax concept to reduce the tax burden, etc. perception within the social program is appropriate.[6]

Taking into account the idea of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev and his practice in the country, we think that this initiative is not the result of some conditions, but the attention paid by the head of state to temporary events. Therefore, today it is necessary to enter the political, intellectual circles and, if necessary, the international community and especially equitable use of the resources and opportunities of all segments of the population, and the sovereign, ruled by the Uzbek people for thousands of years, in this long-term innovative socio-political project that is of great interest to the community and especially its neighboring countries; dialogue between representatives of the government and the people on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, a culture of mutual respect and concord between the government and various groups of the population without consensus, compared with the state authorities in the field of strengthening the trust of citizens, as reflected in national values. It is safe to say that the highest wish a person could make is to become a daily practice under the President's initiative to "transform the state into a public servant".

We can see its confirmation in the 2017 Strategy of Action for the Country's Development. If we look carefully at this document, we believe that all the tasks that we have to do in stages are built on the idea of the harmony of the daily needs of our people.

In particular, targeted programs aimed at reforming the public administration system,

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improving the quality and effectiveness of public services, consistently improving the real income and employment of the population mentioned in the fourth direction, ensuring social protection and citizens' health, and building affordable housing. Strategic priorities, such as perfect implementation, regardless

of which of the five areas are located, are all in the interest of the people, even if they are. It is not difficult to understand the orientation of people's interests. This policy document with clear strategic goals and objectives is not yet available in other countries.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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SEMANTIC ANALYSES OF GENERATIVE LEXEMES WITH “BIRTH” AND “DEATH” SEMESIN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article discusses linguistic paradigm, the relation among the parts of paradigm which form generative lexemes and particularly semantic features of generative lexemes with “birth” and “death” semes.

Key words: Paradigm, generative lexemes, connotative meaning, denominating seme, expression seme, functional seme, valencylinguaculture.

Language: English

Citation: Kholdorova, I. (2019). Semantic analyses of generative lexemes with “birth” and “death” semesin the Uzbek language. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 362-364.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-67> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.67](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.67)

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

Certainly, the words with the meaning of *fyaralish* (endanger), *dunyoga kelish* (bear) in the base of “tug’ilish” (birth) seme conjoin in determinate paradigm: *tug’moq* (bear), *bolalamoq* (cub), *qo’zilamoq* (lamb), *qulunlamoq* (foal), *tuxum qilmoq* (hatch out). Presently these lexemes differ with their distinctive features [1; 6; 9]. Because “... units in paradigmatic relations have combining seme and distinctive seme at the same time. Those distinctive semes base for the contradiction of parts of paradigm” [8, 13].

Generic units take a special place in the lexical system of language. In the structural-semantic study of generative lexemes, it is important to classify lexemes within the paradigm according to particular bases and to deeply analyze the relationship between them. In particular, the vocabulary units in the generative lexeme paradigm constitute an antisemic relationship. Determining what paradigms semantically constitute generative lexemes, the interconnection of the internal structure and the structural units of these fields and their inseparable relationship closely linked to their contradictory relations.

D. Abdullaeva, who conducted a monographic research on the phenomenon of antisemia in the Uzbek linguistics, notes: “The

presence of semes in the semantic structure of lexical units that underpin the contradictory relationship determines the phenomenon of antisemia. As a linguistic phenomenon, antisemia is characterized by more widespread use than antonymy. At the heart of every antonymic pair is antisemia, but any antisemic relationship may not be antonymy. Antonymy is the peak of antisemia” [1, 21 - 22]. In particular, the archiseme of “life” and “death” form the basis of generative lexemes. All other lexical units within the paradigm merge on one or the other around these semes.

It is well known that the semantic structure of the word (expressing, expressing, expressing) is defined as an element of the lexical system. Inter-system interaction alters the semantic structure of the word. When this change occurs in the expressor, it is also reflected in the expression. Some semes in generative lexeme semes are mutually exclusive and at the same time opposing. These semes help to ensure the antisemic relationship between the units. ke a

While the lexemes in the base of “birth” seme are conjoined under general meaning endanger, bear, determinate meaning which is distinctive for each one differs. Though one of the parts of the paradigm in paradigmatic line unifies other parts as it expresses general meaning.

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For.ex. I have a woman-she bore a lot of children. (Togay Murad “Otamdan qolgan dalalar”)

In the line of the words with “birth” seme, “bear” unifies other parts of paradigm as it has a generative meaning. Other words in this line differ from “bear” with their distinctive meaning, usage frequency or usage area and chance of valency.

For.ex. bolalamoq-cub for wolf, lion

Qo'zilamoq - Lamb for ship

Qulunlamoq - Foal for horse

Tuxum qilmoq - Hatch out for hen

But the meaning of “bear” generates these units.

“Bear” lexeme in paradigmatic line contradicts to other parts of paradigm as it has high usage frequency (*give birth for dog, cow, hen*). But it is not used for hens in the meaning of *give baby*. It is used as “The hen hatched out” (Tovuq jo'ja ochdi). The lexeme “bear” differs from other lexemes in paradigmatic line concerning its chance to connect the words.

When the lexemes with “birth” seme are used in phrases, they show their peculiar expression.

Kuni tug'di. (to become lucky)

Ikkita tug'di.(overworry)

Puli tug'di. (rise, multiply)

Biti bolaladi. (concern / trouble rose)

Xo'rozi tuxum qildi. (to be lucky)

These phrases are unified under the semes “rise, increase”. But *xo'rozi tuxum qildi* and *kuni tug'di* differ from others with their meaning “to be lucky”. Lexemes with “birth” seme contradict to other parts of paradigm with their excess of connotative meaning and specific style. Because phrases are characterized that they are not used in scientific and formal style [2]. Their chance to unite with other words broadens when they are used in connotative meaning:

Dalalarim... bolaladi.! To'qqiz kunu, to'qqiz soatda bolaladi. (Tog'ay Murod “Otamdan qolgan dalalar”)

My fields....gave birth! In 9 days and nine hours. (Togay Murad “The fields left by dad”)

The lexemes with “birth” seme are used in the meaning of “appear, emerge” as well:

U halqa orasida ekanini bilardi, shunday bo'lsada qochish imkoniyati tug'ilishi yoki o'qlar yomg'iridan qutulish chorasini izlashim mumkinligini ham hisobdan chiqarmagandi. (Tohir Malik “Shaytanat”)

He knew that he was stuck. Though he didn't forget the possibility of appearing of the way to run away or searching the way of escaping from bullet rain.

	appearing	alive	continuous	To be absent	The end of the act	dead
birth	+	+	+	-	-	-
death	-	-	-	+	+	+

Usually, while the semes in one line generalize the lexemes, the very semes differentiate them from the one in the next line.

(Tohir Malik “Shaytanat”)

Regarding some scientific resources, semes in sememes are in 3 types according to their meaning:

1. Denotative semes
2. Connotative semes
3. Functional semes [7,58]

Denotative seme of lexemes with “birth” archisemes is “bear”,.....they are unified in one family on the base of denotative meaning. Expressive semmes are the semes which signify various extra meanings (stylistic..., personal attitude, usage area) [7,60]

The lexemes with “birth” archisemes contradict to each other concerning usage area and personal attitude: bear-cub-lamb-foal. They are neutral in paradigmatic line. Their stylistic expressionis seen in relation with their usage area: it bolaladi. Dog gave birth. (neutral)

Itdekbolaladi. ...gave birth as a dog. (negative) (gave birth many times)

According to the functional seme, lexemes with “birth” archiseme stand in different positions ina sentence. The lexemes with “birth” archiseme constitutes a paradigmatic line according to their generative meaning.

Whereas the lexemes “death, decease, demise” unified on the base of the seme “ending of the act” are conjoined under the general meaning “to be absent”, their distinctive meaning differs. But one of the parts of paradigm unites other parts as it expresses general meaning, which is “the end of the action”. The lexemes stand on a line under this general meaning, though they differ from each other. The words vafot (decease), qazo (demise), nobud (perish), qurbon (victim), halok (fall) are used with auxiliary verbs and give various meanings:

Vafotetmoq (pass away), qazoqilmoq (demise), nobud bo'lmoq (perish), halok bo'lmoq (perish).

The lexemes o'lmoq (die), qulamoq (fall), uzilmoq (rip) can be used substantively. Qazoqilmoq (demise) is used in order to inform about the death to elder people in colloquial speech. Nobudo'lmoq (perish) is used to tell about the death of infants. Qurbon bo'lmoq (victim) and halok bo'lmoq (fall) express the death in wars, battles. Qulamoq (fall, tumble) is used in colloquial speech and has negative meaning.

The lexemes in the paradigmatic line of archisemes “to be born” and “to die” are contradicted to each other.

The lexemes with “birth” seme (to be born, give a birth) have “alive, “continuous” meanings but this kind of seme does not exist on the line of “death”.

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They are united under the semes “ending, lifeless, dead”. Though the line of “birth” ends with “death”, “birth” and “death” are united under generation termin, as it means birth and it is continuous.

The death is called nexronim and it means to end. Every generation faces the end. In this meaning “birth” and “death” are united under the term generative. They are united in one field and this field is called generonim.

Generally, different concepts about paradigm and field are devide into three.

1. Paradigm and field are identical subject matters and the parts of paradigm are language units which grammatical and substantial generality.

2. Field is differentiated from paradigm and unites several parts of paradigm.

3. System and fiels are understood equally [3,19].

Field is wider than paradigm and includes a few paradigmatic lines. The lexemes with “birth” archisemes are united in one paradigmatic line. Generative field unites the lexemes with “birth” and “death” archisemes. It is preferable to call generonymsthelexemes united in this field. Because generation expresses continuance and the end of continuance is death. While generation ends with death, generonyms include the lexemes which express the process of death.

In brief, uniting generative lexemes under an exact paradigm under a general seme differentiate them from each other and finding out their place in this paradigm is very essential. This gives a way to clarify the signs of valency, linguacultural signs of people in set-expressions.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 23.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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NAVOI IS A BEACON FOR MANKIND

Abstract: *It article emphasizes that the works of Eastern and Western literature such as Navoi, Babur, Shakespeare, Goethe have always been in common, and have always advocated social justice in the works. When it is reached, it will give feedback on the progress of society in every way. The article says that the global economic crisis that is shaking the world today is largely due to neglect of spirituality, increased self-esteem in the minds of many, and the widespread ignorance of people - a common alienation that results from the ignorance of classical literature.*

Key words: *life, human being, morality, literature, poetry.*

Language: English

Citation: Ulugov, A. (2019). Navoi is a beacon for mankind. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 365-369.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-68> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.68>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

It is said that in the time of Navoi alone, Herod alone had over a thousand poets. Sources say that it has been the same before and after it. Such evidence indicates that there were many poets in the past, both in the East and West, and at the same time wondered why it happened. Obviously, people have an interest in what they have in common. The fact that there have been many poets in the past and some of them have come and gone over the years, however, suggests that at that time people were keenly interested in poetry. If any of the literary scholars compared the present interest to poetry five centuries ago, it would be sad to see that we are far behind our ancestors. How many of our fellow nationals have read 'Spiritual Masnavi' completely? What about Hamsa? How many have read "Khazoyin ul maoniy"? At present, every intellectual book reader is concerned about the decline. Some of the graduates of schools, lyceums and colleges who have been reading this excerpt from the textbook have been reluctant to take the book later. Not only philologist students, but also literary critics and linguists are declining to read classical literature, including Devon's works in Navoi, Babur and Mashrab. Those who read Sheikh Saadi's "Gulistan", "Buston", Hafiz Sherozi, Bedil ghazals, but not the Uzbek translation, are now fingerprinted. The society

is spiritually deprived of the literary heritage of Eastern thinkers such as Eschil, Sophocles, Euripid, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Dostoevsky, and Eastern thinkers such as Firdavsi, Nizami Ganjavi, Khusrav Dehlavi, and Abdurahman Jami. The global economic crisis that shook the world at the beginning of the 21st century has come as a result of the spiritual decline of humans. Because the indifference of people in the West a few decades ago has now become common in society. As a result of indifference and mutual alienation in Europe and America, people have become self-centered and look at everything in their personal interests. It is now commonplace that the preference for personal gain over the common good promotes progress, as the more interested people act, the more committed they are. This spiritual sickness that sweeps the west has threatened people in other parts of the world. Ignorance of the original arts, the deviation from classical literature leads to a growing selfish attitude. Chingiz Aitmatov's latest novel, "When the Mountains Fall" ("Eternal Fear") focuses on this issue, neglecting the original arts and literature, ignoring the high values of culture, "mass culture" taking its place. The rumors are that corchalon has become a source of enrichment.

It is well known from history that some began to write poems in order to earn a living. It is reported that

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Firdavsi wrote the "Shahnameh" with great hopes for thirty years, and the "Hamsa" of Nizami Ganjavi was created by the rulers. History shows that not only in the East, but in the West as well. Gorati, a contemporary of Vergiliy, who lived about 65-8 BC, glorified in Dante's "Divine Comedy," writes that he began to write poetry in order to escape poverty. Such evidence in the history of Oriental and Western literature indicates that the poem has been valued more than it has in the past, and treated it differently, and that the poet has a high status in society. It is often remembered that rulers, court officials, speakers, and philosophers, as well as those who practiced certain sciences, such as medicine and mathematics, practiced writing poems, devoting themselves, and sponsoring poets. Guy Julius Caesar (100-44 BC), who has lived through nine years of unrest in the throne of life, the bloody conflict, and the simplicity and elegance of the time, found the time between the challenges of government, the threat of death in wars, the complexities of the people. He has created a historical and architectural work that is admired by his contemporaries with a clear and vivid description of his varied moods. In the Orient, the Temurid ruler Zahiriddin Muhamad Babur showed similar courage. When the Greek ruler wrote more "Memoirs" for his own sake, the Turkic ruler did not just place his experiences in "Baburnoma", he wrote a book of poems and a book for intelligent poets about Aruz.

This activity of East-West thinkers suggests that in the past, the emphasis on literature, especially poetry, has been very high. The modern attitude to the poem suggests that mankind is increasingly moving away from its ancient values. Today's intellectuals, who read the "Masnavii Spiritual", devotees of Navoi and Babur with great enthusiasm, will, indeed, grieve. It is not because of the ghost, the rubais, or the dictionary that they understand, but because they are worried about the fact that many of our ancestors are now ignorant of the truth. Because, even in the classical literature of the East, the writings of Western writers point out that the problems of life are, first of all, related to the human spirit, and the need to seek the foundations of the existing problems in the spiritual world. The great French writer Onore de Balzac says, "God has given the Prophet the ability to see the depths of the millennium, to rediscover the poet's existence, and to the mutribe find the melodies of an unknown world." (Balzac O. Love Tongue (Sagrari Skin Tongue.) - T.: Extremum Press, 2010. - pp. 264 - p. 220). The poet's perceptions of everything else are manifested in his poems as simple words and expressions that are beyond the ordinary, revealing truths that they did not understand before, absorbing them into the vast expanse of the mind. The ghost, rubais, chauffeur of Navoi, Babur is a vivid example of how the words become poetic in their poems, their meaning grows and the rhythms reach their hearts. As the people of the 21st century read

them, the pain and pain of the authors of "Khazoyin ul maoni" and "Baburnoma" come to their hearts and remind them of the dangers of their lives and their inhuman acts. Therefore, scholars argue that literature is not a hobby of amusement, but a powerful tool for educating people in society.

Alisher Navoi's Debocha in "Badoe ul bidoya":

I was wondering what it meant to die

The language was for months

The ransom sacrifice for the sake of the soul

It was the sound of a dumbbell

He says. The fact that the works of this great poet are connected with the unseen world means that the thoughts and experiences in them have been poured into the artist's heart. The great Indian author Robindranath Thakur also says, "Our hearts are donated by the Universe." (Tagore R. Works. Eight volumes. Volume 8 - T.: Publishing House of Fiction, 1965. - 360 pp. - 307.) Mavlon Jaloliddin Rumi:

An ever-present caravan,

Back to the business revolution

He said. (Mavlon Jaloliddin Rumi. The spiritual spiritual. - T.: MERIYUS, 2010. - p. 832.) Such confessions of the East-West thinkers Navoi: "What could have died in my heart? "He disclosed his position without exaggeration. Why did the people, the people, sacrifice themselves for Navoi? That is why the great poet expressed his heartache and worries about life, expressing the mental state, the joys and sorrows of everyone. In his works, Navoi draws attention to issues that are never outdated, and are equally relevant to people of all nationalities. Speaking of the complexities of life, the mysteries of the human world, he has been honest, impartial, and has not attempted to offend his true state. He did not deny that he was just as helpless as anyone else and that he had not been able to overcome his pride.

Recognizing defects in nature:

Don't scold me for any interview I want,

I do not care about anyone who wants to talk to me.

So, what do you want me to do?

It does not give a great deal of luxury

He said. Surat al-An'am in the Qur'an states that Allah knows everything on land and in the sea, even a leaf. And in the hadiths of the Prophet (pbuh), "Every seed on the earth, every fruit on the tree, and every seed in the depths of the earth, This is so and so."

From this it is clear that the words of such great thinkers as Navoi are connected with the Universe. For, if Allah does not give man the talent and inspiration, he cannot create the "Khazayin ul maoni", the "Hamsa" in every effort. Navoi and other oriental scholars felt the need for inspiration and the divine inspiration for their work, so they began to pray to Allah. Not only the Eastern but also the ancient Greek poets did so. In the preface of his writings, Vergiliy and Dante, as well as Western literature, worshiped the Lord and prayed for help from the Gods in their

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hard work, asking for the spirit of such great poets as Homer before them. Navoi also described Khusrav Dehlavi, Hafiz Sherozi and Abdurahman Jomi as their ghazals on the continent of "Three People in Tawheed-ul-nav" in "Khazoin ul maoni".

Don't look at the Navoi poem
Each halide of these three is free

He said. This harmony is evident both in the subject matter of their works, in their approach to reality, in their social and spiritual problems, in the use of artistic means, and by the inclusion of interesting events in the texture of the main events in the work. Many similarities are evident in the works of such great thinkers as Firdavsi, Nizami Ganjavi, Khusrav Dehlavi, Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and Alisher Navoi. One of the ghosts of Alisher Navoi:

I am neither alive nor dead, neither healthy nor sick,

I'll tell you what a newcomer you are starts. In other works, the great poet expresses himself in this way and regrets that he does not know his true condition. It shows different mental states and experiences of a person through his analysis of ghazal, ruboi, hoof, continents and poems. In all his works, Navoi looks at the heart of the person with a great poetic skill. Not only the poet's poems, but also the ghazals and the rubais, reflect the different personalities. Most of the time they are in a depressed mood. Throughout the work, however, this will change several times. That is, the sad mood is replaced with a sense of joy, the subtleties of sadness and despair so quickly and easily that every word written by the poet's pen turns into a delicate detail, an unexpected psychological scene, and a colorful picture. Surprisingly, Navoi makes these sights very easily. He draws a person's moods, feelings, moods in a very precise and compact way through the use of warm words. The poetic clarity and color of the poet, the beauty of the figurative means, the rigidity and fluidity of the lion's weights add to the soul.

When reading Hafiz Sherazi's ghazals, Sheikh Saadi's "Gulistan and Buston", Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi's "Masnavi Manavi", "Inside You", Navoi's poems, "Khazoyin ul maoni", one can see the relationship between today's people. Because Navoi is in one place:

Friends, do not despair of the world,
Do not shine in the eyes if they are tender

In another ghazal he says:

I wanted blood for life in the world,
But it was found less, although I wanted more

He says. The poet, of course, means the person who fully understands and values his feelings and feelings. The second verse of the Byte proves this. In most of his lyrical works, Navoi places himself at odds with others and expresses dissatisfaction with the people around him. The poet:

No matter how much I cry, people all the time,
Whosoever has grief upon them, let him grieve
he murmured. It is not the weather, the heat, the cold,
the wind, the snow, the rain, the rocks, the fields, but
the relationship with the people around them. Because
everyone cares about their own interests. This natural
inclination towards each individual is a source of
moderate attitudes towards others. That is why
everyone feels hurt and hurt. Navoi exemplifies this
deep-seated nature:

I had seen so much, but I had not found any
kindness.

I have lost my soul, I have found no rest.
My heart was filled with grief, I did not see any
sorrow.

I was depressed with Hajj, but I did not find
dilsitone

He says. The great poets of all times often refer
to their own situation when it comes to life, about the
morals and behavior of their contemporaries. Oriental
poets especially appeal to this peculiar method of art.
They express the worldview, purpose and aspirations
of their contemporaries by expressing their conflicting
experiences. At first glance, in "Khazoyin ul maoni"
Navoi:

I have no place to live,
For a moment, I don't have a single breath.
I came here with my own free will,
But I have no choice

The rhyme seems to express Bobur's personal
suffering. This is what happens when you approach a
superficial approach. When looking at the essence of
these lions and the contents of each of the verses, it is
understood that the words of Navoi and Babur
reflected their hearts, their moods, and their condition.
Therefore, neither poets of the East nor Western poets
emphasize that every word and lion in the lion
represents a different mano. For example, the famous
German poet Goethe (1749 - 1832) in his book Faust:

Feeling to do every word,
Wisdom looks at the core

He says. The same is true for Orientalism,
including Navoi and Babur, Oriental poets are a
unique word artist, given that all of their lions are in
the Aruz system, and that every word in the word is
taken into account, and that the verses are made up of
repetitions of long and short hijos in a certain order.
Both Navoi and Babur express their dissatisfaction
and ironic to the people around them. In a ghost of
Navoi:

For whom I have not seen a hundred years of age,
I saw no face, no pain, no pain.
To whom did I lay down my head,
I didn't see a hundred fangs in every direction,
Whom I love most,
I never saw the punishment of one hundred
torments

He says.

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These verses, at first glance, seem to be the cry of a man who has become desperate. They also seem to be a mockery of a person who is sorry for his service and disapproves of not receiving proper attention from people. The ghazals and rubais of Navoi and Babur embodies these different meanings.

Both the poets of the East and the representatives of Western literature are remarkable in their sensitivity, fragility of nature, their living in complex contradictions, worldview contradictions, their personal lives in turmoil and anguish. They all love a peaceful and tranquil life, and they want all the means to promote the prosperity of society and the good of many. It encourages people to live together, regardless of who they are. In life, they complain that the opposite is true. Of course, the poems of Navoi, Babur or Shakespeare and Goethe do not mention a specific person. Some are praised and some are not condemned. In them the poet is seen as the main character and expresses his thoughts and feelings. The experiences expressed in these poems, thoughts about life and contemporaries do not leave the 21st century indifferent. For they are the breath of life. The poet seems to be in front of you. This means that the classical works are linked to all times, and that the spirit of great figures lives for centuries in the form of words and ideas. The importance and value of works are determined first and foremost by the fact that they reveal the truth about the human world. The strength and virtue of poetry of Oriental poets like Navoi and Babur, works by Goethe and Dostoevsky are all about the complexity of human nature, its way of life, its contradictions, conflicts, and the fate of unsuspecting people. The heroes in them seem to be alive. Their joy, their anxiety, their thoughts, and their thoughts affect us more than the state and condition of the people around us. These features of centuries-old works indicate that the word is divine, that nothing is said, that the written word is not forgotten, that words always create aura, that is, space and environment, and that people always act in the environment of words. Neglect of literature leads to indifference, which in turn leads to general indifference. All forms of immorality and various outbreaks of chaos are caused by the general indifference of society. Navoi, Babur or Shakespeare, and Goethe have never imagined a

metro that people use today, even though they have not imagined a mobile phone or a computer. helps closely. Although they often express disappointment and disappointment, the words of Navoi and Goethe give a warm feeling to everyone. "Spiritual Masnavi", "Khazoyin ul maoni", "Faust" in his invisible aura, as Aristotle said, will cleanse the spirits and refine the spiritual environment in the future. Therefore, the way in which nations live, the fate of humankind, always depends on the spiritual heritage of their ancestors. After all, humanity has always been based on a common belief - a moral foundation. The works of such great thinkers as Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and Alisher Navoi will promote the stability of universal values in the society and the attainment of spiritual maturity. In today's computer age, even in the age of information, works by word genius, such as Alisher Navoi, can be the most effective means, the most reliable means for all of us to understand, to feel and feel for people around us. All the problems and obstacles in life are always behind Adam. Literature can play no role in understanding this world, in shaping the spirituality of people, and in giving their hearts a sense of universal worth. The closer everyone is to the aur, which is the original of art and literature, the more clear his heart is, and the way of life is bright. And a departure from the literary aura does not only mislead one, but also worsens society. Because people are depressed and lonely at times. Indifference to each other can lead to alienation among people and to the development of various forms of immorality. And protection and protection against it are a pressing problem in the East and the West today. Only geniuses like Navoi can be a reliable backbone for humanity to survive the "mass culture" attacks.

It is clear from human history that geniuses are not always born. Between two and three centuries five or six geniuses are born. Their number never exceeds that. Of course, there are always plenty of talented people in every nation. But most of them are forgotten over time. The greatness and power of the geniuses that affect all of humanity is known by the passage of time. Mavlono Jaloliddin Rumi and Alisher Navoi are among these. Their spirit and legacy will not only be a Turkic world, but will also be a spiritual beacon for mankind at all times.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 21.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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SOCIO-HISTORICAL GENESIS OF EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY FORMULATED IN TURKESTAN

Abstract: In this article the main tendencies in the development of socio-political educational movement of the Jadids, and in particular the evolution of views on spirituality, morality, culture, education thinkers of the late XIX – early XX centuries are considered.

Key words: the Jadidism, the Jadids, education, pedagogics, spiritual and moral values, culture, education, Muslim society, mass media, theatre.

Language: Russian

Citation: Namozova, Y. (2019). Socio-historical genesis of educational philosophy formulated in Turkestan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 370-374.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-69> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.69>

Scopus ASCC: 1211.

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ГЕНЕЗИС ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ, СФОРМУЛИРОВАННОЙ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются основные тенденции развития общественно-политического просветительского движения джадидов в Туркестанском крае, место и роль новометодных школ в развитии мусульманской системы образования и, в частности эволюция воззрений на духовность, нравственность, культуру, образование мыслителей эпохи конца XIX – начала XX веков.

Ключевые слова: джадидизм, новометодные, духовность, джадиды, образование, педагогика, духовные и нравственные ценности, культура, обучение, мусульманское общество, пресса, театр.

Введение

В контексте глобализации образование, система образования и возможности их модернизации необходимо изучать в контексте философии образования. Поэтому стремление улучшить качество образования, гармонизация учебных программ и стандартов для регионов интеграции и реализация стратегии «непрерывного обучения во всем мире» становятся важным фактором в продвижении и активизации процессов глобализации. В то же время приоритетом является обеспечение непрерывности реформ в национальной системе образования, гармонизация образования и профессиональной подготовки, а также приверженность общечеловеческим и национальным ценностям.

Создание глобальных, региональных и национальных стандартов в мире образования, проведение научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских работ, электронный обмен информацией и развитие интернет-технологий становятся одной из важнейших задач.

В этом процессе изучается наследие предков, в частности изучение наследия джадидов, Мунаввар-Кори, Абдурашидханов, М.Бехбуди, А. Авлони, А.Фитрат, Чулпан, Ишохон Ибрат, Х.Ниози, А.Кодирий. В своем образовании молодежи они пытались достичь современности, не разделяя религиозные и светские знания, сохраняя свою национальную идентичность.

Основная философия образования джадидизма заключается в том, что образование – единственный способ не дать людям остаться

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позади. Стремясь модернизировать мусульманскую систему образования, джадиды с 1893 г. начинают открывать новометодные школы. Эмир Абдул-Ахад отказал в открытии таких школ в эмирате. Но в 1910 г. в самых различных районах Туркестана таких школ было создано около 50¹.

Крупными центрами стали Ташкент (20 школ) и Коканд (16 школ). Перед революцией 1917 г. в Туркестане имелось около 100 новометодных школ, в которых обучалось от 8 до 10 тысяч детей. В них начинали свое образование такие впоследствии известные писатели, как Хамза, Уйгун, Айбек.

В этих школах, наряду с учебниками, созданными татарами, турками, персами, азербайджанцами, стали использоваться учебники местных авторов.

В частности, первым из шести основных действий, предпринятых джадидами, является реформа образования, которая оказывает наиболее значительное влияние на население, политическую и духовную жизнь в Центральной Азии.

Это показывает: «У нас великая история восхищения и великих предков, которым можно позавидовать. Есть некоторые сокровища, которыми мы должны восхищаться. И я верю, что наше великое будущее, великая литература и искусство будут иметь большой успех.²

Философия образования, разработанная в Туркестане в конце XIX и начале XX веков, интерпретируется как область изучения учителей-джедаев, анализирующая национальную педагогическую деятельность и основы образования, его цели и идеалы, методологию педагогического знания³. Поэтому нельзя ошибочно утверждать, что философия образования отражает цели и задачи учебного плана джедида как области социально-институциональной формы [1].

Как мы знаем, в эпоху интенсивного просвещения Соединенные Штаты сначала применили специальные исследования философии образования в Европе, а затем в Европе.

Однако задолго до того философские ученые, такие как Платон, Аристотель, Ян Амос Коменский, Локк и Герbart, разработали

отдельную философскую систему для философии образования⁴.

Философия образования часто понимается как область философских знаний, которая имеет тему образования. Философия образования как науки возникла в начале 20-го века. Джон Дьюи, англо-американский философ, является основоположником мировой образовательной философии⁵.

В настоящее время философия образования в англоязычных странах стала областью науки, предлагаемой отдельными кафедрами в университетах. Сформированная в Туркестане философия образования неразрывно связана с движением джадидов. Когда мы смотрим на историю Туркестана, мы видим, что никакое движение в жизни народов региона не имеет такого мощного социального, политического, духовного и образовательного воздействия.

Джадистское движение играло важную роль в жизни Туркестанского региона, Кавказа, Крыма, Татарстана и других народов в конце XIX и начале XX веков. Исследования показывают, что это движение впервые возникло в Крыму в 1980-х годах под руководством Исмаилбека Гаспирали (1851-1914) среди крымских татар, историки которых часто называли себя прогрессивными, а затем джадидами⁶.

Как указал, Исмаил Гаспирали: «Европа - это старик с большим опытом. У нас есть уважение к великому возрасту. Мы учимся на опыте. Но мы не повторяем своих ошибок ... То, что мы видим в Европе, не запускается как ребенок. Как мудрецы: «Что это? Каким будет результат? Совместимо ли это с совестью и справедливостью? взвеси в весах ». Другими словами, прогрессивные силы того периода, в первую очередь интеллектуалы, чувствовали, что местное население отстает от глобального процесса развития, и активно пытались повысить грамотность населения, осознавая необходимость реформирования общества.

В частности, сотни образованных и самоотверженных людей, таких как Махмудходжа Бехбуди, Мунарваркори, Абдулла Авлони, Исаак Хан Ибрат, Абдурауф Фитрат, Абдулла Кадири, Абдулхамид Чулпон, Усман Носир и благосостояние нашей страны. Благородные поступки, которые он совершил в своей памяти, никогда не будут забыты в памяти поколений [2].

¹ Граменицкий С. Очерки развития народного образования в Туркестанском крае. - Ташкент, 1896, - 124 с.

² Мирзиёев Ш.М. Адабиёт ва санъат, маданиятни ривожлантириш - халқимиз маънавий оламини юксалтиришнинг мустахкам пойдеворидир. Президент Ш.Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон ижодкор зиёлилари вакиллари билан учрашувдаги маърузаси // Халқ сўзи. - 2017. - 4 август.

³ Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий-фалсафий фикрлар тарихидан лавхалар. -Тошкент: Фан, 1995.

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⁶ Арсланов А., Фаттахова Г. «Моральные ценности народов России как «духовный иммунитет» от радикальных течений в исламе»: хрестоматия. - Уфа: Изд-во БГПУ им. М. Акмуллы, 2016.

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Джадидизм, по сути, был в первую очередь политическим движением, периоды его формирования, развития и поражения в основном в Туркестане, Бухарском эмирате и Хивинском ханстве: 1 период (1895-1905); 2-й период (1906-1916); третий период (1917-1920); четвертый период (1921-1929)⁷.

Педагоги просвещения, которые думают о будущем нации, представляют практически все категории людей - ремесленников, крестьян, торговцев, владельцев и ученых⁸.

Сначала интеллигенция решила начать борьбу с антисемитизмом с политической и образовательной границ, чтобы пробудить людей от многовековой отсталости. Вот почему некоторые ученые-джедиды подчеркивают, что джадидское движение нашло благоприятную основу для своего развития в Туркестанском регионе в таком историческом контексте. Движение в основном сосредоточилось на следующих приоритетах в борьбе за независимость Туркестана: расширение сети школ новых методов, отправка талантливой молодежи учиться за границу; создание различных образовательных обществ и театральных коллективов; издавая газеты и журналы, строя национальное государство в Туркестане, повышая общественно-политическое сознание народа [3].

С этой точки зрения историк-ученый К.Раджабов пишет, что «это было бы возможно только в том случае, если бы сформировалась сильная партия джадидской интеллигенции». У Туркестана была своя система образования во второй половине 19 и начале 20 веков⁹. Как основатели прежнего режима начинают разрушать систему образования, которая развивалась в течение длительного периода времени местная система образования рухнула. Это привело к политике, преобладающей в системе, а также в других сферах жизни Туркестана, в интересах колониального правительства. Это привело к открытию русских школ и быстрому увеличению их числа, что привело к достижению русификации местного населения и, во-вторых, к разрушению традиционного образования в доколониальный период. В этих традиционных учебных заведениях, основанных на исламе, наряду с исламоведением преподается светская наука. Начальное школьное образование длилось 5-6 лет. Первоначально преподавались основы арабского языка.

Следующим шагом является чтение Хафтяк (седьмая часть Корана). Затем была книга Чор китоб (четвертая книга). Эта книга отражает традиции мусульман, за которыми следует книга суфи Оллаеора «Рисолай Азиз» - «Саботул Оджизин». книги запоминаются. В то время для меня было большой честью иметь глубокие познания в исламе. На наш взгляд, человек - единственное существо в мире, передающее свои знания будущим поколениям [4].

Как видите, изучение исламоведения не является практической социальной проблемой. Здесь нам нужен широкий философский подход. Система исламского образования - это не просто социальная деятельность, она включает поиск наиболее эффективных способов хранения и передачи знаний. Прежде всего, многие достижения нашего народа в прошлом, то есть все положительное, связаны с исламским фактором.

Во-вторых, исламская система образования и воспитания ориентирована не только на насущные проблемы мусульманского человека или на идеальные задачи человечества, но и на обогащение художественного и философского мировоззрения. Примером этого является творческое наследие нашего великого предка Алишера Навои. Изменения в характере джихадистского движения также характеризуются вниманием со стороны образования. Это было связано с тем, что идея просвещения Джейдена также стремилась осознать западноевропейское просвещение, следуя интеллектуальному миру Турции, татарского и азербайджанского языков. Попытки модернизировать такую систему образования не нашли отклика у колонизаторов.

Муминжон Мухаммаджанов пишет: «Турки Татарстана и Азербайджана открыли свои двери в начале этого года с помощью богатых, открыв новые школы, новые средние и высшие медресе и с европейскими знаниями. В Уфе было много школ и медресе, таких как «Алия», «Усмания», «Мухаммадия» в Казани, «Хусейния» в Оренбурге и многие другие школы.[5]

Формирование национального философского мировоззрения очень важно для последовательного развития философских знаний в образовании. С этой точки зрения создание национальных систем образования, основанных в то время на западноевропейских и американских стандартах, требовало не только пересмотра образовательного процесса, но и социальных и культурных условий и систем мышления.

⁷ Батыев С.Г. Татарский джадидизм и его эволюция. // История СССР, 1964. & 4. - С.53-64.

⁸ Атаева Д. П., Абдираманов С. Х. Национальные особенности движения джадидов в Туркестане // Молодой ученый. — 2016. — №8. — С. 799-801.

⁹ Косимов Б. Миллий уйғониш: жасорат, маърифат, фидокорлик. -Т.: «Маънавият» 2002, 4-бет.

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Во-вторых, развитие такой системы зарубежного образования в Туркестане должно было бы решить ряд социально-экономических и политических проблем.

В-третьих, такие условия развития народного образования в Туркестане противоречили национальным особенностям, культуре и менталитету. Это связано с тем, что ислам и многие другие культуры и цивилизации по-прежнему имеют свои «места» национальной философии образования. В этом случае интеграционные процессы в современной истории, культуре и философии, с одной стороны, бросают вызов критическому анализу национального философского мировоззрения, сложившегося в Туркестане, с другой стороны, и создают взаимно противоречивые тенденции и сравнительные методологии.

Второй этап просвещения джадидов состоит в том, что в период 1900-1916 гг. Движение джадидов было представлено ведущими фигурами всех классов. Богатыми владельцами этого движения являются Саидносир Мирджалилов, Файзулло Ходжаев, Фуладбоявча Зокиров, Нуширавон Йовушев, Обиджон Махмудов, Ақобир Шомансур, интеллектуалы и учителя - Бехбуди, Мунаввар Кори, Авлони, Абдукамиор Кудори Ашуралли Захири, духовенство и учителя, ученые - Сайдахмад Василий, Пирмухаммад Алам, Шорахим Домла Шойноятлов, Шарифджон Ходжи, ремесленники - Низомиддин Ходжаев и Абдулла Бадри. Хотя у них есть противоречивые взгляды по некоторым вопросам, они объединены в важных политических вопросах. Хорошо известно, что историки изучают движение джадидов в Туркестанском регионе в зависимости от их местоположения и ориентации: Туркестан, Бухара и Хива.

Существуют также некоторые различия между туркестанскими джадидами и бухарскими и хивинскими джадидами. Социальная основа тюркской страны была интеллектуальной, и они были в авангарде борьбы против колониализма царской России, пытаясь сделать Туркестан автономным, а затем и независимым государством.

С этой точки зрения, как указывает историк К.Раджабов, «в результате усиления джадидского движения в Туркестане в Бухаре были разделены партия «Ёш Бухорликлар» (1910 г.) и «Ёш Хиваликлар» (1914 г.).

Кроме того, группа прогрессивистов в Ташкенте сформировала Общество «Молодая Сарта». Члены этих организаций были не только молоды, но и называли себя, потому что у них

были те же идеи и идеи. Эти молодежные движения собрали интеллектуалов, торговцев, и ремесленников и были вооружены идеями Джадида. Их цель состояла в том, чтобы освободить Туркестан от российского колониализма, искоренить отсталость и невежество, создать демократическую систему вместо угнетения и поставить нашу страну в ряды развитых стран».

Движение джадидов, имевшее место в конце XIX-го и начале XX-го веков, привело к национальному пробуждению в то время и могло представлять прогресс и самобытность нации¹⁰. Они боролись против следующих колониалистских идеалов: во-первых, колониальная идеология и действия колонизаторов на пути навязывания их навыков зависимости и подчинения нации; Во-вторых, религиозный фанатизм, который особенно опасен для развития нации, то есть новый метод обучения джадидов джадидам и обучения их русскому языку как антишариатскому, атеистическому и в-третьих: зависимость.

Таким образом, в конце XIX и начале XX веков произошли значительные изменения в социально-экономической, политической и культурной жизни Туркестана, и начался новый этап.

Благодаря завоеванию Царской Россией Туркестана, европейская культура, образ жизни и способы образования начали прибывать. В результате усилились антиколониальные реформы и просветительская работа в нескольких азиатских странах. Эти усилия не повлияли на социально-экономическую и духовную жизнь туркестанского народа. В этот период образовались несколько выдающихся деятелей просвещения, таких как Ахмад Дониш, Фуркат, Аваз Отар и Муками [6].

В конце XIX века из этого просветительского движения возник поток джедидизма, который претерпел серьезные изменения в культурной, образовательной, образовательной и социально-политической сферах Туркестана. Работы Джадидса и Фитрата и их работы стали популярными, были опубликованы газеты и журналы, широко распространены книги и учебники, и растет интерес к изучению национального прошлого, духовного наследия и других культур. Несомненно, все это привело к формированию у народа национального самосознания, политическому и духовному пробуждению, стремлению к самостоятельному развитию.

¹⁰ Вахидов Х.П. Особенности просветительства в Средней Азии и свободомыслие. В кн.: Из истории

общественно-философской мысли и вольнодумия в Средней Азии. -Ташкент, 1991. с.12

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 21.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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MODERN METHODS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANISM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the place and role of mathematical science in the implementation of the model for the training of national personnel on the basis of humanitarian education. The necessity of teaching mathematics and evaluating its results based on the principles of humanism is substantiated.

Key words: national education, mathematics, pedagogy, humanitarian education, upbringing, method, principle of humanism, testing, job assessment.

Language: Russian

Citation: Zaynutdinova, M. A. (2019). Modern methods of teaching mathematics based on the principles of humanism. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 375-379.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-70> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.70](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.70)

Scopus ASCC: 3304.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ МАТЕМАТИКЕ, ОСНОВАННЫЕ НА ПРИНЦИПАХ ГУМАНИЗМА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена место и роли математической науке в реализации модели по подготовке национальных кадров на основе гуманитарного образования. Обосновывается необходимость методов обучения математике и оценивания его результатов, основанных на принципах гуманизма.

Ключевые слова: национальная образования, математика, педагогика, гуманитарное образование, воспитания, метод, принцип гуманизма, тестирование, оценивание задания.

Введение

УДК 371.3:51

Развитие человеческой цивилизации в XX веке, наряду с бурным научно-техническим прогрессом, привело и к кризисным явлениям в социально-экономической, экологической, социально-культурной областях, которые стали угрожать безопасности человека.

Кризис цивилизации, связанный с "технократическим" мировоззрением, обусловил и кризис образования в мировом масштабе. Он проявляется в несоответствии целей образования требованиям современного общества, запросам и интересам отдельной личности [1, с.11-12].

Сказанное послужило толчком к становлению новой философии образования, которая рассматривает его как ведущий фактор в безопасном развитии человечества.

Новая содержания образования эту безопасность связывает с образованием духовно - нравственной зрелой, свободной личности, способной нести груз ответственности за судьбы общества, ее культуры, защищать и отстаивать общечеловеческие ценности.

В свою очередь, образование такой личности ведет к формированию нового гуманного мировоззрения.

Кризисом современного образования обусловлен интенсивный процесс его реформирования, который принял поистине глобальный характер. Об этом свидетельствует и доклад международной комиссии ЮНЕСКО, возглавляемой Ж.Делором, в котором изложены

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основные перспективы развития образования в XXI веке¹.

В последние годы в системе среднего и высшего образования Узбекистана произошли существенные изменения, наметилась тенденция к гуманизации и гуманитаризации образования. В средних школах нормой стали профильная и уровневая дифференциация классов, повсеместное распространение получили специализированные школы, гимназии, лицеи.

Последнее десятилетие в мировой педагогике широко распространение получила идея гуманизации образования, на основе которой должны осуществляться изменения в образовании, ставшие необходимыми после общественно-политической перестройки в восточно-европейских странах. Проблема критериев концепции «гуманизации образования» обсуждалась, в частности, на международном симпозиуме в Гильдесгейме [2, с.82].

В исследовании Р.В.Кекка [3, с.142]. данные критерии сформулированы в виде основополагающих принципов, основанных на следующих положениях:

В настоящее время учитель математики должен не только хорошо владеть своим предметом, но и быть широко образованной личностью. От него требуется не только владение методикой преподавания своего предмета, но и умение оценивать и использовать в своей работе новые технологии образования.

Выпускник педагогического вуза должен быть готов к тому, что ему придётся работать в классе, который имеет любой из ныне существующих профилей, а также к тому, что появятся классы и других профилей². Число часов, которое отводится на изучение математики, различно не только для различных уровней и профилей, но очень часто даже в классах одного уровня и профиля³.

Кроме того, в последнее время процесс обучения часто прерывается по различным социально-экономическим причинам, поэтому учитель должен уметь составлять вариативные программы курса математики, уметь структурировать излагаемый материал, определять степень значимости того или иного понятия, уметь перераспределять изложение материала. Такая свобода владения методикой преподавания математики невозможна без

глубокого знания предмета, а также истории формирования изучаемых понятий.

Основы развития математики, а также развития других предметов, основаны на практических потребностях человеческой деятельности. Развитие науки основано на формировании этого производства.

«Математика, как и многие другие дисциплины, является результатом практических потребностей людей, таких как измерение площади поверхности, измерение емкости судна, измерение времени и элементов механики».

Государственные образовательные стандарты предусматривают принцип, согласно которому каждая самостоятельная форма непрерывного образования основана на принципе преемственности и преемственности с другими типами и ступенями образования⁴.

В этом контексте ясно, что каждый тип и уровень образования имеет свои особенности и требует отдельного обучения от учителя и ученика, чтобы сделать процесс обучения более эффективным.

Такие проблемы существуют главным образом в решении вопросов преемственности и непрерывности содержания и процесса обучения между средними специальными, профессиональными и высшими учебными заведениями.

Среднее специальное профессиональное образование играет важную роль в непрерывном образовании и формировании личности, подготовке учащихся к общественной жизни и работе, а также в предоставлении им необходимых навыков для продолжения обучения на следующем этапе обучения. обеспечивает тщательное приобретение знаний, навыков и умений⁵.

Как известно, профессиональное образование обеспечивает учащихся основами общего образования, а также профессиональными знаниями, навыками и умениями. Студенты должны развивать критическое мышление, логическое мышление и творческое воображение, чтобы улучшить свои знания. Математика имеет большой потенциал в этом отношении.

Таким образом, последовательное, пошаговое изучение математики может помочь студентам развить независимое мышление.

¹ Lakatos /, Proofs and Refutations. The Logic of Mathematical Discovery, The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science 14 (1963 64). - Cambridge, 1976.

² Jumayev M.E, Bolalarda matematik tushunchalarni rivojlantirish nazariyasi va metodikasi. (КНК uchun) Toshkent. —Ilm Ziyol 2005 yil.

³ И.В. Вдовенко. Формирование профессионально-педагогических компетенций учителя математики.: Развитие математического образования в школе как фактор

конкурентоспособности науки и высокотехнологических производств: Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конф., Томск, 25 март 2015. с. 31–35.

⁴ Постановления Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 5 января 1998 года N 5 "О разработке и внедрении государственных образовательных стандартов для системы непрерывного образования»

⁵ Закон Республики Узбекистан «О Национальной программе по подготовке кадров». -Ташкент: Шарк, 1997.

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Основы математики в стране преподаются на разных курсах в соответствии с психолого-педагогическими особенностями учащихся, в соответствии с образовательным содержанием различных учебных заведений. Взаимосвязь, взаимосвязь и согласованность между типами образования основаны на преемственности дисциплин, глав, тем и учебных материалов. Поэтому обеспечение согласованности между курсами, охватывающими основы математики, отбор учебных материалов на основе возрастных характеристик учащихся разных уровней образования, их размещение в логическом порядке, междисциплинарном и последовательном [4, с.270-271].

Проблема достижения ведущей роли преемственности в процессе и педагогического обоснования этой ситуации.

Следует отметить, что гуманизация математического образования обеспечивает преемственность личных потребностей, грамотность, полное проявление экономики и формирование духовных и культурных качеств. В то же время желательно:

1. Совершенствование человеческого фактора обучения в курсе математического образования и внешкольной деятельности;

2. Результаты гуманизации математического образования в школе - определение качества знаний, приобретаемых учеником, и уровня его владения в соответствии с требованиями государственного стандарта и развития интеллектуальной деятельности учащегося⁶.

Направления в этой области требуют дополнения содержания психолого-педагогических наук, а также дополнения математического образования научным, историческим, духовным, культурным и эстетическим содержанием. Такое наполнение связано, прежде всего, с проблемами современного социокультурного, научного и исторического развития математического образования;

Во-вторых, математическое мышление учащихся в процессе математического образования. Это, в свою очередь, требует существенного реформирования курса и содержания курсов по математике;

В-третьих, постоянная и углубленная координация образовательной и необразовательной деятельности для приобретения научных, культурных, духовных, исторических, национальных ценностей студентов, а также конкретных способов и средств, действующих в качестве центра

гуманитарной подготовки студентов. научно-методическое совершенствование на основе современных требований.

Каждая самостоятельная дисциплина имеет свою предметную и методологическую базу. В частности, картографирование носит научный характер и имеет свой предмет. Как и в других науках, математика возникла как наука, в первую очередь, основанная на потребностях и потребностях общества. Поэтому преподавание математики как неотъемлемой части общественной жизни, независимости повышает национальную гордость и обогащает ее чувством ответственности перед памятью народа, родины и предков.

В этих условиях гордость за независимость узбекского народа, работа по созданию свободного, процветающего и свободного общества в обществе, использование науки и техники и использование передовых технологий международным сообществом являются факторами, способствующими развитию самопожертвования. Многие книги по методологии преподавания педагогической психологии и естественных наук сосредоточены на индивидуальной форме индивидуального обучения, которая помогает формировать личность учащегося с учетом его или ее интересов.

Образование рассматривается как. Признавая, что все методы, используемые в образовательном процессе, являются личными, мы также рассматриваем метод обучения, который должен использовать отдельный студент.

Объясняя основы личностно-ориентированного обучения, Библер объясняет разницу между этими понятиями: объяснение - это один предмет, монолог; понимание - два предмета, понимающие друг друга, сотрудничество, диалог⁷.

В дополнение к академическим лицам, профессиональные колледжи также включают профессиональные колледжи. Эти учебные заведения, сохраняя при этом структуру среднего специального математического образования, в первую очередь направлены на обеспечение учащихся базовыми математическими знаниями и, во-вторых, всесторонними и глубокими знаниями профессиональных знаний по математике.

Формирование гуманизма у учащихся в математическом образовании определяется приоритетом общенациональных и общечеловеческих ценностей и эффективным использованием творческих знаний в развитии

⁶ Т.Н.Алешкова Математические структуры и моделирование .2000 г. Вып. 5, с.155-157

⁷ В.С.Библер На гранях логики культуры. Книга избранных очерков. М., 1997. Русское феноменологическое общество, 440 с

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математики для интеграции человеческого мышления.

Гуманизация математики - это реальность современной системы образования. Гуманитаризация математического образования является одним из основных принципов реформирования этой области образования и является одной из основных проблем в теории и методике преподавания математики. Гуманитарный подход к обучению математике всегда важен для определения перспективы. Возможности гуманитарных наук в этой области безграничны, так как содержание предметов обучения наполнено гуманистическими идеями.

Надо отметить такая система оценивания является достаточно гуманной, хорошо мобилизует учащихся, помогает им лучше осмысливать свои затруднения и преодолевать их, способствует повышению качества знаний. Учащиеся оказываются лучше подготовленными к контрольной работе, у них исчезает страх перед такой работой, боязнь получить двойку. Количество неудовлетворительных оценок, как правило, резко сокращается. У учащихся вырабатывается положительное отношение к деловой, ритмичной работе, рациональному использованию времени урока.

Гуманитарное преподавание математики немислимо без изучения истории. Это не только краткие биографические сведения о выдающихся математиках, но и история возникновения и развития математических идей. Уместно вспомнить о замечательных гуманитариях, которые любили математику и хорошо ее знали, о математиках, внесших вклад в развитие гуманитарных наук.

Таким образом, элементы истории должны органично входить в курс школьной математики. Математика позволяет воспитывать чувство прекрасного, совершенного, учит видеть и понимать окружающий нас мир, его красоту и внутреннюю гармонию. Математика оказывает существенное влияние на эстетические вкусы и взгляды учащихся.

Гуманизация обучения математики предполагает особые отношения между учителем и учащимися; реализуя творческие начала каждого школьника. Учитель-предметник выступает сегодня не только как информатор, источник специальных знаний, но и как организатор такой среды обучения и воспитания, которая является доминирующим фактором развития личности ребенка.

В то же время учителю приходится считаться с тем, что определенный объем, например,

математических знаний для большинства учащихся не являются необходимыми в будущей трудовой деятельности. Математика в таком случае является средством познания и осознания окружающего мира. Главной задачей становится и изучение основ науки, и формирование у учащихся типа мышления, необходимого для каждой личности для полноценного функционирования человека в современном обществе.

В методическом арсенале многих учителей математики можно выделить традиционные, достаточно разработанные теоретические и практические методы: обращение к историческому материалу, решение задач различными способами, составление и решение задач, в содержании которых используется краеведческий материал, включение произведений поэзии, живописи, музыки в содержание уроков математики, проведение различных творческих работ учащихся и т.д. Даже эпизодическое включение в систему работы учителя тех или иных приемов, позволяющих привлечь учащихся к красоте математики, дает хорошие возможности по усилению положительной мотивации к предмету, повышению познавательной активности учащихся, развитию их творчества, организации через все это работы по ориентации учащихся на профессии, связанные с математикой.

По мнению З.Г.Нигматова гуманизация методов математического образования предполагает постановку и достижение общепринятых целей учебно-воспитательного процесса на уроке - образовательной, развивающей и воспитательной.

При этом реализация принципа гуманизма в обучении математике может идти по таким направлениям, как формирование у учащихся гуманистического мировоззрения, развитие у них общенаучных умений и навыков, речи и мышления, углубление как теоретической, так и практической направленности процесса обучения математике.

Если в обычной общеобразовательной школе обучение математике строится по конструкту "Усвоение = Понимание + Применение", то в условиях гуманистического подхода к процессу обучения оно должно строиться по конструкту "Овладение = Усвоение + Применение"⁸.

Гуманизация, требующая поставить в центр учебного процесса личность ученика, сделать ее высшей ценностью и смыслом работы школы, предполагает, прежде всего, изменение в применении системы методов обучения, идущее

⁸ Нигматов З.З. Методы обучения математике, основанные на принципах гуманизма. Вестник тгтпу. 2011. №1(23)

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за счет сокращения репродуктивных и фронтальных методов, приемов и форм. Должны использоваться те гуманизирующие процесс обучения математике методы и приемы, которые ориентированы на профессиональную личность ученика, а не только на ученика, имеющего средние умственные способности. Учет склонностей, способностей и интересов учащихся оправдывает перенос акцента с "математического развития" на "развитие с помощью математики

Таким образом, реализация современных требования гуманизации обучения формируется лишь при условии наличия достаточно компетентных педагогических кадров. Надо отметить, что подготовку школьного учителя, в том числе и учителя математики, должны осуществлять крупные ученые в сфере базовой специальности, не менее крупные ученые в области педагогики, психологии и социально-гуманитарных наук.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 25.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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FUNCTIONAL MEASUREMENT IN ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT WITH FULL DENTURE

Abstract: During complete secondary adentia (edentia), efficacy of the functional measurement conducted via individual spoon was investigated in clinical phase II (of trials) of orthopedic treatment with full dentures of patients. 5 Herbs test in the upper jaw and 7 Herbs test in the lower jaw had been applied to fit edges of the individual spoon made in clinical phase II of preparing full dentures with limits of prosthetic bed. Using the Herbs test, measurement had been taken by putting Kerr wax (correctional layer of crystalline-repine and A silicone measuring material) to the edges of the individual spoon fitted. After 1, as well 6 months, the day on which the full dentures were submitted, the patient was asked for performing functional activities that he/she can by wearing the denture into mouth after putting the correctional layer of A silicone measuring material with thickness of 2 mm inside it, until the measurement material would be polymerized. On the inner surface of the upper and lower denture base the correctional layer of the A-silicone-measured material had become very thin, almost 0.1 mm with curtain shape in alveolar ridges, in transition bumper of the upper denture, back 2/3 posterior palatal area and in transition bumper of the lower denture, and retromolar space with thickness of 2-4 mm, in some cases 4 to 6 mm. While we put such pressure on the measure, as if we accept that pressure loaded on denture field with its construction through performing different functions by the patient to whom we prepared the denture will be equal to the pressure put by us when taking measurement placing into (repine, correctional layer of polymerizing measuring material) the individual spoon. However, it is not possible to handle this with a spoon.

Key words: individual spoon, functional cast, prosthetic bed, fixation, stabilization

Language: English

Citation: Bayramov, Y. I. (2019). Functional measurement in orthopedic treatment with full denture. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 380-383.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-71> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.71>

Scopus ASCC: 2732.

Introduction

As a result of complications of general and local factors, particularly caries and periodontal diseases, teeth in the oral cavity are missed and thus complete secondary adentia is formed.

Complete secondary adentia uninterruptedly affects the patient's quality of life. During complete secondary adentia, chewing, digestion process in result of changing of nutrition, absorption of necessary nutrients into organism, which are crucial vital functions till the end of human life are destroyed and that mostly causes to diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. In this case, complete secondary adentia causes to change the social status of the patient

and so, communication disturbances occur throughout articulation and speech disorders, atrophy of the chewing muscles, as well as psychical changes in the background of psycho-emotional changes are appeared.

During complete secondary adentia, adaptation abilities of patients up to orthopedic treatment have decreased, mechanisms of muscle control have weakened and in conclusion, no feeling of satisfaction is easily acquired.

During complete secondary adentia, the major method of orthopedic treatment of patients is considered the preparation of full dentures. During complete secondary adentia, doctor- dentist-

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orthopedic promotes numerous problems that are complicated and difficult to solve in orthopedic stomatological treatment with full dentures. Dental care is becoming more and more complicated, and the main reason for this is the lack of the remaining teeth in oral cavity and also, problem to conduct the orthopedic dental care in accordance with age. Function performed by full dentures in the oral cavity decreases as the age increases, but needs of the patients remain same.

Satisfactory orthopedic treatment is whether there is not any complaint after full dentures have been given to the use of patient. Under normal physiological patterns, full dentures as the apparatus which should replace not only just the missing teeth, but also the tissues being atrophied in the field of prosthetics, require the doctor' or dentist's specific competence [1].

Each doctor- stomatologist (dentist)-orthopedist is obliged to respond to complaints on dentures over time after handing the full denture over to the patient for his/her usage. Among the most prevalent complaints sounded by patients, include: difficulty chewing, traumatic lesions of the mucous membrane, dysarthria, aesthetic complaints on dentures, formation of whistle sound in speaking, ear pain complaint, entering of saliva from the edges to the inside of denture, loss of taste sensation, collection of food under denture, displacement of denture during fluid food intake, nausea and vomiting.

In spite of high demand for full dentures among population, according to the recent statistical materials, full dentures were not prepared for the patients with 25% complete secondary adentia. Based on the information of WHO, 20% -26% of patients do not generally use full dentures, and 37% of them have had to adapt to poor quality dentures having a negative effect on the face and jaw system. During chewing, full dentures are not fixed in 52% of exceptional patients, and 65% of ones come across with different diseases in the mucous membrane of the prosthesis bed, especially pathological processes in the retinal area tissues. According to findings of various studies conducted, 36.9% -40.9% of who had been examined were the patients using the full dentures over 5 years [2].

The efforts of researchers to overcome this problem have resulted in the development of too highly dental material science. Thus, for the preparation of full dentures, all variety of measuring materials has been created, such as: elastic (alginate-based), silicone (double-layer), crystalline (ZnO-eugenol-based repine).

Despite the fact that the problem of fixation of dentures in teeth-free jaws has an ancient history, at present the problem cannot be regarded as fully resolved and still researches are about to continue in this field. Although science and technology are developing at the advanced level, it is impossible to

avoid the use of especially full dentures after the teeth are completely missed. The biggest research predmet of modern dentistry is to protect the patient's eating habits, chewing (functional purpose), aesthetic view (cosmetic purpose), fluent and understandable speaking (phonetic purpose), tissue' resistance and integrity (biological purpose) within the physiological borders with full dentures being used, to overcome psychological problems due to toothlessness (psychological purpose)⁸⁾.

The objective of the study case is to investigate the effectiveness of the functional measure exposing to individual spoon in the clinical phase II of orthopedic treatment with full dentures of patients with complete secondary adentia.

Materials and methods

The material of this study case consisted of investigating the functional measure taken by the individual spoon in the clinical phase II of orthopedic treatment with full dentures of 609 patients over 36 years old with complete secondary adentia who had been examined and treated during 2014-2017. Anatomical measurements were obtained by material of elastic measure (ipeen, hydrocolor), functional measure (crystalline-repine, A silicon-hydrorise second layer). Individual spoon was prepared through: (protacrile, redont cold polymerization; etacrile, ftorax, hot polymerization; plaque photo-light polymerization). Orthopedic examination and treatment with full dentures of patients was implemented via the known traditional method.

Clinical phase I in the preparation of full dentures starts with the examination and completes with taking anatomical measurements. 5 Herbs test in the upper jaw and 7 Herbs test in the lower jaw had been applied to fit edges of the individual spoon made in clinical phase II of preparing full dentures with limits of prosthetic bed. Using the Herbs test, measurement had been taken by putting Kerr wax (correctional layer of crystalline-repine and A silicone measuring material) to the edges of the individual spoon fitted.

After 1, as well 6 months, the day on which the full dentures were submitted, the patient was asked for performing functional activities that he/she can by wearing the denture into mouth after putting the correctional layer of A silicone measuring material with thickness of 2 mm inside it, until the measurement material would be polymerized.

Results

After performing of functional activities till the polymerization process, dentures are removed out of the oral cavity, washed in water, dried by air, and they would have been examined. On the inner surface of the upper and lower denture base the correctional layer of the A-silicone-measured material had become very thin, almost 0.1 mm with curtain shape in

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alveolar ridges, in transition bumper of the upper denture, back 2/3 posterior palatal area and in transition bumper of the lower denture, and retromolar space with thickness of 2-4 mm, in some cases 4 to 6 mm.

Discussion

Keeping the interactions between denture base of full dentures and tissues in the upper and lower jaws dentures contact with, preventing to shift to pathological conditions depend on the effectiveness of the measurements taken from the denture site.

Concord between doctor-dentist-orthopedic, dental technician, patient and material science has a great impact on the course of work. Wrong adjustments of this concord, deviations on clinical and laboratory trials have a direct adverse effect on the results obtained in order to achieve the target.

Orthopedic treatment of complete secondary adentia with full dentures consists of a set of clinical and laboratory stages that are inseparable. If any mistakes are made, for some cases, throughout the phases, these wrong actions give rise to the other mistakes in the next phases. As a result, orthopedic treatment with the prepared full denture becomes unsatisfactory.

A number of scientific research works have been done to improve the measuring of the denture area in the preparation of full dentures [3,4,5,6,7]. Essentially, production of functional measurement is that doctor puts pressure on denture area with the material put into individual spoon when he takes measure by this method. Until the measuring material gets tough, both the physician (doctor) and the patient make certain actions they can, so that relief of transition bumper may be reflected in this dimension. These functional actions will be compatible with the relief created by denture base with denture area and denture edge of transition bumper as though the patient use this denture. Nonetheless, it is never possible to reflect denture area in denture base and all proceedings of transition bumper in measure's edges while taking the measurement through performing different functional actions with the measuring material inserted into the individual spoon. Because while measuring by the individual spoon, it is impossible to reflect all the functional actions performed by the patient in measure's edges taken via the individual spoon when using the denture. Therefore, when using such dentures, the valve zone is broken, fixation of the denture becomes imbalanced by falling of saliva and penetrating of air under the denture.

As noted in literature references and research and study cases, functional measurement is measurement obtained by individual spoon. During our practical activity, after adapting the edges of the individual spoon to limits of prosthesis bed using the Herbs test, it was clear from clinical trials that the edges of the individual spoon are at least 4-6 mm shorter than the border of moving and motionless mucous membranes. Measuring material (repine, correctional layer of the polymerizing material) placed in the individual spoon which had been prepared in functional measuring is fitted to the prosthesis bed with certain pressure by the method of doctor "active", patient "passive", and in this case, it is attempted to keep the measuring material until being crystallized (polymerized).

While we put such pressure on the measure, as if we accept that pressure loaded on denture field with its construction through performing different functions by the patient to whom we prepared the denture will be equal to the pressure put by us when taking measurement placing into (repine, correctional layer of polymerizing measuring material) the individual spoon. In fact, though the measurements are taken in a certain interval range from the same patient by the same doctor, the obtained results were not exactly same.

In order to form valve zone boundaries that will be created on the edges of the dentures by keeping the measuring spoon in this condition while taking the functional measurement, doctor shapes the cheek and lip in the upper and lower jaws, and patient shapes the tongue side of the lower jaw moving his/her tongue in the same manner. As if this reflects interactions between the denture edges and mucous membrane during the functional actions performed with the using of full dentures. Nevertheless, in fact, during the performed functions, it is impossible to form the interactions of full denture with mucous membrane around the denture in the measurement to be obtained by individual spoon.

Conclusion

In summary, we come to such a conclusion that fixation and stabilization of a full denture prepared by executing subsequent clinical and laboratory phases after drawbacks happening in clinical phase II of preparing the full denture will constantly become disrupted. Such this mentioned denture would not be satisfactory and over time it causes to arousing of justified discontents and complaints so that doctor-dentist-orthopedic is obliged to give the answer.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 24.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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CREATIVE INDIVIDUALITY OF BERDAKH, THE GREAT KARAKALPAK POET

Abstract: The article deals with the individual peculiarities of the works of the great poet Berdakh. The author of the article discovers some special features pointing out to Berdakh's originality, and tries to explain them with the help of texts from his works.

Key words: lyrics, creative individuality, the image of the author, contrast description, metaphor, lyrical hero.

Language: English

Citation: Tokymbetova, G. A. (2019). Creative Individuality of Berdakh, the Great Karakalpak Poet. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 384-387.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-72> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.72>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

So far the works of Karakalpak classic writer of the 19th century Berdakh have been researched from different points of view. First, the materials belonging to the poet were collected and literary works were published. Later, a few works of the writer were discussed in the press in the historical and literary contexts. His works were studied by N.Daukaraev, I.Sagitov, M.Nurmukhammetov, N.Japakov, A.Karimov, K.Bainiyazov, A.Murtazaev, Kh. Khamidov, A.Pakhratdinov, S.Bakhadirova, A.Pirnazarov, K.Kamalov, K.Kurambaev, B.Kurbanbaev, K.Jarimbetov, K.Allambergenov, K.Yusupov, K.Turdibaev, M.Tashkenbaeva and other literary critics.

The level of research of Berdakh's works up to now is the scientific problem of our research work. The goal of our research is to study the creative work of the representative of the 19th century Karakalpak classic literature Berdakh, his poetic individuality, ideological and thematic originality, national and artistic features in relation to historical, cultural and literary conditions. According to the abovementioned goal the following work is carried out:

- general analysis of the theoretical research on the individuality of creative work;
- define the signs of individuality in the heritage of Karakalpak bards (minstrels);

- research of the 19th century literary environment as the determining factor of Berdakh's individuality;

- define the use of folk-lore style depiction in the lyric poetry of Berdakh and its role in the formation of the individual style of the poet;

- remaking of the epic traditions, alterations in the works of Berdakh. Studying the originality of the author's style;

- studying the poetic individuality of Berdakh's works;

- studying the poetic individuality of Berdakh's works; Berdakh's collections of poems, published in different years, were mainly analyzed in the work. There is no research work on the issues of individuality of creative work in Karakalpak literature. In spite of it in the research works on Berdakh's creativity, chosen as the subject of this dissertation work, and monographs, the issue we intend to discuss about will be dwelt on to some degree. N. Daukaraev's and I. Sagitov's works can be singled out from them. Pointing out the role of Berdakh's creativity and originality in the history of Karakalpak literature, N. Daukaraev said that the poet had his own style and unique oeuvre. The scientist says that subject, plot, character, composition, artistic system and form are the elements defining the literary style, and underlines the following as distinctive pen

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craft pertaining to Berdakh's works: "First, Berdakh's themes: hard life of the working people, their grief, distress, wishes and **struggles for freedom**. Second, the characters of Berdakh's works are working people, men who originated from them and dreamed of freedom. Third, Berdakh's works are full of just, honest, optimistic, humanistic and popular democratic ideas. Fourth, most of Berdakh's works are based on the rich oral folk arts. All of this made up the unique oeuvre of Berdakh" [1, p. 150-151]. But I.N.Sagitov defines the unity of the main ideological and artistic distinctiveness of the writer's creative work i. e. main ideas that define the writer's outlook and the contents of his works, his plots and characters, stylistic devices and language characteristic of his works as the main signs of the writer's (poet's) pen craft. He defines Berdakh's pen craft from this point of view: "First, if we research Berdakh's works carefully, we can see that the political, civic motives i. e. social motives prevail in them. The majority of Berdakh's works ... are political and civic lyric poetry... Second, the poet's works show clearly his world view and class position. ... for example, his popular works "Salykh" (Tax), "Bolgan Emes" (Never Happened), "Akhmakh Patsha" (Stupid Khan) are of this type... Third, not only the class inequality between the exploiters and the oppressed are described in the poet's works but also the irreconcilable class struggle between them, and his idea of calling on people for revolt against brute kings can also be felt... " [2, p. 230].

In the poems written with high creative emotion, the description and reflection (analysis) always change each other keeping the sequence.

The folk poems of Karakalpak people described the leaders of the country, the heroic deeds of historical people who defended his motherland with high spirit. The eposes glorified the heroism characteristic of feudal system, earlier tribal and patriarchal stage. The folklore reflects the dreams of people by glorifying heroes, trying to cite them as an example for the future generations. In the lyrics of Berdakh, the traditions of folklore was remade and got new contents and a new form. The thematic tradition taken from folklore is cult of the hero, glorifying heroism. In the 19th century Karakalpak literature, Berdakh continued this theme in his works "Aidos Baba" (Great Grandfather Aidos), "Ernazar Bii" (Ernazar the Leader) and "Amangeldi". The continuation of this thematic tradition is connected with the sociohistorical and politico-economic conditions of his time. As one of the leading intelligent men of his time, the poet expressed his point of view on the social life and the social system of the time in his works. His creative individuality was also connected with his attitude to the social system of his time. There was necessity for Berdakh to have such "epochal tasks" and describe them in his works. In the time of Berdakh there lived several nationalities in Khiva Khanate. Those peoples, ethnic groups had

their own mode of life, native language, spiritual culture, and literature which had been developed for centuries. The disappearance of feudal relations from the social system and the appearance of other relations influenced on the consciousness of people, and raised them to the level of understanding national consciousness, rights and economic interests [3, p. 85-95].

The subject area of Berdakh's works is wide. In all of his works in depicting real life images, creating characters, choosing and creating plots, creating compositions, using artistic tools and methods of description Berdakh used his own style. This originality is connected to the poet's views at real events, understanding and explaining, creative thinking and his principles of depiction.

Each production is the inalienable part of the author. The work of art comprises the author's own viewpoint, his engrained individual features, and all the qualities of the subject who understands the life figuratively and reflects it artistically [4, p. 5]. The personality of the author, his thoughts, feelings, sympathy and antipathy are enrooted into the works he produces.

The psychology of the creative work, creative laboratory and the issues of studying the manner of the author are covered in the research work of V.V.Vinogarov, G.A.Gukovskii, M.M.Bakhtin, M.P.Brandes, B.O.Korman, Y.M.Lotman, V.V.Kataev, in the Uzbek literature studies in the works by M.Kushjonov, I.Sultanov, H.Ekhubov, S.Mamajanov, N.Khudaibergenov, U.Normatov, O.Sharafuddinov, P.Shermukhammedov, U.Nosirov, H. Boltabaev.

The idea "the mage of the author", its functions in the creative work and the style of the work, its forms, forms of the subject, the attitude of the writer to the material of the work, his role in forming the composite parts of the work are reflected to some degree in literary criticism. One can conclude from these researches that the author is not only the creator of the work, but also an independent character acting throughout the work, in other words, apart from being the creative subject of the work, the author is considered to be the person who puts together events and the characters described in the work. He is also thought to be an organizer and participant, that is, one of the components of the creative work.

The close relation of the writer to the object of his description, his orientation in the events, introducing various vivid intuitions to the artistic creative world, his close internal association with events rather than with the requirements of the realistic principle, his feelings of it makes the individual to be more active.

In literature, the personality, the increase in discussion of different sides of his spiritual world, triggers an active interference in the description of the biography of the author. Because of this, the forms of

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description of the author's character have become complex in many respects. For example, in lyrics, epics, and drama the description of the author's character is not the same.

In Berdakh's poems, the author expresses his point of view by entering the image of the lyric hero.

The individuality of Berdakh, in the methods of depiction, is using contrasting style in all of his lyrical works. A. Murtazaev also points out this originality peculiar to the poet's creative work: "In his works, he not only speaks about the poor conditions of the working people, but also exposes the oppressors" [5, p. 24]. For instance, if you read his large or small works such as *Khalkh Ushin* (For People), *Zkasyrakh* (Better), *Izler edim* (I would look for), *Bolghan emes* (Never Happened), *Salykh* (Tax), *Korindi* (Seemed to be), *Byil* (This Year), *Akhmakh Patsha* (Despot King), you can see that in each of them two kinds of life is described in contrast to each other.

For example, in the poem *Salykh* (Tax) the poet said:

... Alas Ernazar is poor,
The tax is heavy for him [6, p. 174].

Feeling sorry for the member of the oppressed class, he at the same time was very angry at the fact that the representatives of the exploiting class were exempted from the tax.

... The rich did not pay the tax,
Too heavy was the tax

In his lyrical poems and in the poems on social matters, such as *Zamanda* "Time" (When you are rich, you have numerous riches, if you are poor, your life will be sad.), *Kharamas* "Do not look" (the Rich are famous, the poor are sad), *Akhibet* "Result", *Salykh* "Tax", *Pana ber* "Give me Shelter", *Bolghan emes* "Never Happened", *Bolmady* "Did not Happen", *Omirim* "My Life", *Waspim* mening (My Advice), *Dauran* (Life), and in his didactic poems such as *Khalkh ushin* (For People), *Zhakhsyrakh* (Better), *Kim aitar* (Who will tell), *Bilgeisiz* (You should know), *Balam* (Sonny), *Izler edim* (I would look for) *Eken* (It turns out to be) the poet described the two types of social life in contrast to each other or expressed the social inequality with the help of antonyms. This shows the concrete character of the author's view towards the described object. Descriptions with antithesis are frequently used in conveying his didactic thoughts and in evaluating members of the society. For instance, in the poem *Khalkh ushyn* (For People) the lines:

Many people come to see a good man,
A bad person's eyes are devouring,
A good man never lets enemies laugh,
He can always be a truthful friend,
Bad people throw stones at you,
The good conceal your faults.
You will be happy if you are with a nice person,

Your flowers will wizen if you are with a bad man.

He described the behavior and actions peculiar to a bad and a good person by contrasting the ideas of "good" and "bad", these features in their turn mean that their portraits have been perfectly drawn. The poem portrays the portrait of a man who tries hard to find himself, separate good from bad, and evaluate life circumstances from his own point of view [7, p. 112-116].

In the poem *Bolghan emes* (Never Happened) the author's viewpoints about the society are conveyed through antitheses and metaphor.

The lines:

Some are hungry, some are full,
The full do not have problems,
The hungry person cannot sleep,
The well-fed don't understand the hungry.

These antithetical descriptions are related to the metaphor and antithetical descriptions below, which means the descriptive style peculiar to the poet:

I was a flower, but didn't blossom like a flower,
I was a thinker, but didn't think like a thinker,
I was a nightingale, but didn't sing,
I was not simple tree, but a strong one,
Not a weak but a brave man,
I was a mountain falcon.

Living in the intricate world the lyrical hero faces hardships and his dreams fail to come true. The philosophy of the lyrical hero brought about by challenges of life:

The man who came to this world,
The man who is suffering,
He has never lived perfectly,
Has never been a person.

The lyrical hero in Berdakh's works is active. The author's viewpoints on the society and the two types of life in the society are described by means of metaphor, comparisons, simile, and the antithesis.

This is especially pointed out in Kh. Jarimbetov's researches. "In the 19th century Karakalpaks lived in the feudal society of Central Asia. The unpleasant qualities such as the strong individualism of upper classes of the feudal society, pointless longing for material riches, receding from general humane values started to squeeze out the centuries old patriarchal consciousness, traditions, and rules. The Sharia laws based on social principles also started to suffer. These Sharia laws were the requirements of patriarchal and tribal society, according to which the rich were to help the poor relatives and take care of orphans and the homeless people [8, p. 38].

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The poets Kunkhoja, Ajiniyaz, Berdakh were sorry for the deviation of these humanistic principles. Berdakh gives advice that one should struggle for one's own happiness and dignity himself in such conditions. He said that only by working one should improve his own life:

If you do not have your garden from the beginning,

Your mouth will be tired wishing for it repeatedly,

Health is above wealth,

No one will pay attention if you fall ill,

If you do not have a cow to milk,

If your sack is never full with flour,

If everything is not ready to be used,

Even your full brother will not take care.

... Berdakh called on his contemporaries not to think that someone else will act for them, but try to provide themselves, and to be independent materially and spiritually [9, p. 24-25].

This shows that the realistic descriptions are present in Berdakh's lyrics, and critical views are also seen in them. In this poem, the author's world-view helps to show not only the quality of the work and its

ideological orientation, but also his personal attitude to everyday occurrences.

Separation of life circumstances, comparison and evaluation of them are the first stage in discovering the poet's worldview and social position.

The genre diversity of Berdakh's lyrics is the one of the unique qualities which expresses his creative individuality.

Antithesis and metaphor were used in the lyrics of the poet as the main stylistic devices to convey the views of the author. The literary style takes shape only when it is free from the folklore traditions. The individual style appears when the author can reflect on his own independently of the folklore aesthetics. Berdakh's personal (individual) style, personal skills, were based on skillfully used historical and literary traditions, and made sure by the works saturated with personal historical, social, political and ideological views [10].

Berdakh considered the folklore aesthetics not as the principle of description but the cultural legacy of people. Therefore, the folklore descriptive system (elements, mythology, legends, characters, the language, stylistic devices and so on) was used in his works when it was only relevant.

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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: 10 Volume: 78

Published: 26.10.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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TRADITIONS OF WRITING INTRODUCTIONS IN UZBEK LITERATURE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Abstract: This article discusses the ideas about Alisher Navoi's tradition of creating works which were creatively continued by poets such as Muhammad Sharif Shavqiy, Munis, Ogahiy, Amiriy, Nodira.

Key words: introduction, divan, literary environment, tradition, peculiarity, poetry, prose, literary sources, eastern style, saj.

Language: English

Citation: Karimova, F. (2019). Traditions of writing introductions in uzbek literature in the first half of the 19th Century. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (78), 388-391.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-78-73> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.10.78.73>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

Alisher Navoi, the great poet of the Uzbek nation, started the tradition of decentralized divan in the Uzbek literature. The poet wrote introductions in the Badâ'y-ul-bid'a and the Khazâyin ul-maânî divans. In these introductions, the poet's biography, the relationship between the period ruler and himself and respect towards his master's creations, the history and content of the divan, literary-aesthetic views were skillfully described with visualization tools in the eastern style.

Alisher Navoi's works have been a great example for all Uzbek poets of later centuries. All the representatives of Uzbek literature such as Babur, Mashrab, Nishotiy, Munis, Ogahi, Nodira, were able to enjoy the genius of Navoi. Especially, the works of Navoi influenced the creativity of the Uzbek poets of the 19th century. Poets such as Nadira, Amiri, Munis, Ogahi, Shavqi, Muhsiniy, Faqiriy, Tabibiy, Fano, Muhayyir continued the tradition of Navoi's tradition of making divans with introductions.

Nodira, Amiri, Ogahi, Munis, Muhammad Sharif Shavqi, who lived and worked in the literary environment of Kokand and Khiva in the first half of the 19th century, also collected their poems and created divans. They wrote introductions in these divans as well. Navoi's impact on it was great. We can clearly see this when examining the composition and

style of the poets like Ogahi, Munis, and even the linguistic features of theirs.

As every poet writes an introduction in their divan, he tries to follow the tradition of classical literature with priceless power. This action will come true depending on the level of talent and ability of each poet. The dozens of books created in the history of our literature have originality and diversity of writers who lived at different times, have differing degrees of vision, capacity and creativity. At the same time, there is a certain prevalence among them. Hence, the introductions which were written at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, were totally different in content and structure.

Nodira and Amiri's introductions have the context of the content of the compositional structure in common: these introductions begin with a blessing and end with a traditional summary to apologize for devious faults in the divan. Moreover, in the introductions, the poet tells about himself, illustrates the description of the ruler of that time, and praises the ruler. It is discussed that the poet did not have a wish to make a divan and it was written with the force of others. It also reflects the attitude of the poet to his teachers.

Munis, Ogahi, Shavqi, and other poets included the history of creation of their works and divans, their individual features, genres, information about their biographies, accuracy in describing the history of the

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country, showing the time when the introduction was written. The aforementioned aspects are the typical features of theirs.

In addition, introductions created in this period can also be grouped into two according to their styles: introductions written in poetic and prosaic style. One of the above-mentioned poets, Shavki wrote his introduction in a poetic style. The poet Muhammad Sharif Shavki's divan with introductions is kept in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan under the name "Debochai Divan and the Gazaloti of Shavqi". There is an introduction in the pages 1b-5a in the divan. It is interesting that the introduction consists of nine parts, each section is provided with special Arabic headings.

In general, the significance of Muhammad Sharif Shawki's book is that it contains important information on the poet's biography, creativity, his creations, his teachers, and his creativity. It is appealing that the poet uses the art of 'ta'rix'. This is important for chronologically studying the life and work of the poet.

It has become a tradition to create introductions in the prose style in the history of literature. That's why there are more this kind of introductions in the literature. As an example, introductions of poets such as Munis, Ogahi, Nodira, and Amiri can be given.

These introductions start with a traditional introduction - blessing, and end with the conclusion. The author illustrates the issues of himself, his creativity, the person who sponsored the creation of his creative works (who are the rulers of his day or high ranking officials), the history of his works, and his attitude to the creativity of his predecessors in an eastern style. "Saj" plays a main role in the statement. Verse and prose are also used. In most of these introductions, the effect of the Navoi influences is evident. Munis and Ogahi's introductions begin with a traditional praise and end with a special ending. During a text statement they give information about themselves and tell them about the years of school and madrasah education. It also provides information on how the poet's poetry is born, and the general theme of the poem. History of the divan's creation are stated as well. Apparently, Munis was appointed by the brother of Muhammad Rahim at the suggestion of his brother Amir Qutlughmurod, and Ogahi, by the order of Muhammad Rahim Soniy-Feruz. One of the most common elements in Munis's introduction is that he did not have the idea of creating a divan. Then, Munis gives the divan's poetry content. Ogahi speaks of some of the genres that he has worked on.

Apologize to the reader for fraudulent mistakes in his poems is also found in both introductions, and is one of the traditional elements in the divan. After that, the introductions will end up specifically.

Both Munis and Ogahi do not speak about their masters in poetry in their introductions. But some of the features in the introduction, as well as some of the

gazals and mukhammases show that they are known to have been taught by Navoi as well as Persian-classical classics and contemporary poets, who have sought to continue their traditions of literary works. This was reflected in the introductions which were written for their divans.

In Alisher Navoi's book Bado 'ul-bidoa, Hussein Baykaro compares the poet's poetry to a child and gives them a decree to create a divan without ruining them. The identification of the poems to the child is a traditional element in both the poet's introductions.

Munis and Ogahi's introductions are written in traditional oriental style and in many ways harmonize with the style of Navoi. For example, Munis responding to Qutlugmurod inaq says, "Oning uchun ne ibo qilgali qudratim bor erdi va ne qabul etgali jur'atim" [Vers. 2, 13].

Having received the order to create "Khazoyin ul-mâniy", Navoiy expressed his condition in this way, "Ne uzr ayturg'a zaxravu jur'atim va ne qabul qilurg'a havsalavu quvvatim, agarchi uzr diltazir emas erdi, ammo o'z ajzi holimni arzig'a yetkurmakdin ham guzir emas erdi"[6, 14]

Or Compare:

In Navoi's works, "... ko'nglagim chokidin ko'ksumdagi eski tunganlar bir-bir ayon va ko'kragimda kesgan yangi aliflardin ko'nglagim xat-xat qon, mudom may rag'batl ko'ngulga mahbub va hamisha mahbub ulfati xotirg'a marg'ub, jonim ishq bodasidin mast va ko'nglum boda ishqidin mayparast" [7, 12].

In Ogahi's works: "Goho motamdorlig' tahassuridin afsurda va goho so'gvorlig' tafakkuridin pajmurda va goho avqot gulzorlig' asbobi saranjomining fikri bila boshimda qaro qayg'u va goho sipohdorlig' olotining tahiyyasi qayg'usi bila ko'zinga jahon qorong'u va goho podshoh xizmatining taraddudi bila ko'nglumda ming g'am va goho vazir mulozamatining tajassusi bila jonimda yuz alam" [3, 3a-v]. It is possible to give more examples like aforementioned ones can be given.

In general, Munis and Ogahi's introductions have both general and specific features. Traditional blessing in the beginning, and conclusion at, the childhood years, poetic works and their area, praise of the rulers of the time, the history and the content of the divan, and expressing these issues in the eastern way that Navoi used in his introductions, that is, symbolism, colorfulness, combination of poetry and prose are the prevalent features of Munis and Ogahi's works.

Besides, these introductions have their own characteristics. First of all, there is a lot of valuable information about the biography, life, the mood of each poet, which is important for the study of the poet's life, vision, and social attitudes.

Secondly, in the introductions of Munis and Ogahi, their qualities as historian scholars are evident. As we know, Munis wrote "Firdavs ul-iqbol" about

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the history of Khorezm. This work represents the history from the ancient times to 1813. Ogahi, after the death of Munis, wrote the works such as "Riyadh ud-davla", "Zubdat ut-tavorix", "Jomi ul-voqiot", "Gulshani davlat", "Iqboli Feruzi", including the historical events of 1813-1872. In Munis and Ogahi's introductions, they also try to accurately and thoroughly describe events from the historical point of view, to evaluate the policies of the time rulers of their time.

It is worth noting that Ogahi then gives a list of all his creative works, translations, and historical works in the ending of his introductions. This feature is unique and cannot be found in others' works.

In general, Munis and Ogahi's introductions are one of the important sources in studying their life and works, as well as the history of Khorezm. In the first half of the 19th century, representatives of the literary environment of Kokand, such as Amiri, Nodira, also wrote introductions to their divans. Khan of Kokand, Amir Umarchon wrote poems with the nickname Amiri. Amiri created a divan containing poems written in Uzbek and Tajik languages. The divan has an introduction. After the traditional praise, he stated that his origin was connected with the temurid rulers. After that, the Amiri gives statements in a detailed way about the development, refurbishment, the building which he ordered to erect. He also notes that he wrote gazals, naziras and mukhammas about love and because of the request of majority people, finally, he finished an introduction by apologizing.

Amiri did not give the names of his masters in the introduction, but it is possible to realize that poets such as Lutfi, Navoi, Fuzuli and Bedil were his mentors. Especially, the poet's love for Luthi and Navoi is very strong. He linked mukhammas to Lutfiy's 4 and Navoi's more than 20 ghazals. Regarding this, he writes: "Va gohi ustodlar devonlaridin biror shavqangiz va muhabbatomiz g'azaldin rangin va tahsin qofiya topar edim, tatabbuida g'azal aytur edim, filhol zavq shavq fartidin muxammas bog'lar edi va chun har abyot gavharlarin xayol dafinasidin terib, va har nazm javharlarin andisha xazinasidin chiqorib zohir qilur erdim"[4, 6-7 c].

Amir Umarchon, who played an important role in the development of Kokand literary life, was one of the most talented poets of his time, though he was primarily a ruler. It is noteworthy that he continued Navoi's traditions and intended to write an introduction to his divan.

One of the great representatives of the Kokand literary environment, a talented poetess is Nadira. She created a divan in Uzbek and Tajik languages and wrote an introduction in the Uzbek divan. The introduction was written in a traditional way. After blessing, the poetess talks about the happiest moments he spent with Amir Umarchon. When Nodira spoke of how he came into poetry, emphasized that she began writing poems during conversations with Umarchon, and gradually gained secrets of poetry. Then, the poetess discusses Amir Umarchon's death and her sufferings due to this and her social and cultural activities.

She also states the history of the divan's creation and says that it was arranged by the suggestion of scholars and poetess in the palace. Finally, she apologizes for her mistakes in her poems. And she finished the introduction by praying Allah. There were poems like masnavi, ruboi, qit'a genres in the introduction. There is also an introduction in Nadira's takij divan and it is copied by an unknown clerk.

In general, poets such as Munis, Ogahi, Shavqi, Amiri, Nodira attempted to keep the traditional elements which Navoi used and tried to create typical divan introductions. Therefore, these introductions, along with common features, have their own peculiarities. These are features such as broader biographical information, information on the historical events of the poet's life, aspiration to a certain degree of social and political life, the list of all works excluding the divan, showing the time when an introduction was written.

Thus, the tradition of Alisher Navoi in the field of artistic creativity, including the tradition of writing divan introductions, was continued by the poets. The dozens of books created in the history of our literature are important as one of the primary literary sources in the life and work of the authors, as well as in the study and publication of the history of their existence.

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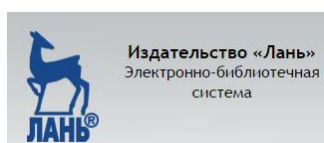
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Signed in print: 30.10.2019. Size 60x84 $\frac{1}{8}$

«Theoretical & Applied Science» (USA, Sweden, KZ)
Scientific publication, p.sh. 48.75. Edition of 90 copies.
<http://T-Science.org> E-mail: T-Science@mail.ru

Printed «Theoretical & Applied Science»