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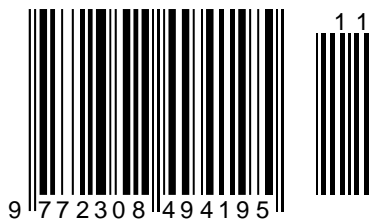professor, Uzbekistan

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RESEARCHES OF JOINT WORK OF BEAMS AND SOIL BASES

Abstract: *Basic principles for calculating contact tasks of a structure interacting with a soil base. The main objectives of the theory of contact interaction tasks (lying or embedded in an array of soil building structures loaded with external or gravitational loads) of structure and soil foundation: a) Structures interacting with the ground foundation perceive external $q(x)$ and reactive stress P(x) soil pressure, from the difference of which in the body structure bindings $W(x)$, bending moments M(x) and crossing stress Q(x). In this case, the calculation of the displacements and stress of the beam must satisfy two basic requirements: when calculating the deflection of a beam, the static requirements must be satisfied $q(x) + \mathrm{P}(x) = 0$. b) The deflections of the beam must be calculated taking into account the elastic-plastic work of the soil foundation corresponding to the moment of stabilization of its sediment. Depending on the type of loading, at a certain distance l from the axis of loading will have restrictions on displacements $0 \leq W(x) \leq f_{max}$. The precipitation of the foundation system as a whole is carried out taking into account the basic laws of soil mechanics, in particular, according to elastic-plastic models. c) The deflection of building structures and (deformation) of the soil in the contact area meets the requirements of continuity, i.e. $0 \leq \mathrm{P}(x) \leq 1,2R$, where R-reactive stresses do not exceed the quasilinear region of soil deformation. The functional of the reactive pressure P (x) depends on the type of loading and the type of soil located in the contact area of the beam thickness -H_s. d). The total or total stiffness of the structure (EI) lying in or embedded in the ground and the quasilinear deformable soil base t (bending stiffness of the soil) forms the deflection function of the structure $0 \leq W(x) \leq f_{max}$ and the function of the radius of curvature $\rho(x) = W'(x)$. The function of the soil reactive pressure on the structure P (x), together with external forces q (x) while maintaining the equilibrium condition, forms the function of internal forces and affects the magnitude of the bending moments M (x) and cutting forces Q (x).*

Key words: structures interacting; contact interaction; buckling; reactive pressure.

Language: English

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Introduction

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It is known from classical mechanics that the calculated deformations and the internal forces of a loaded beam (slab), the stiffness EI lying on an elastic foundation, depend on the adopted contact model. In contact models, the reactive pressure p (x) is assumed constant as linearly dependent on the stiffness of the soil to local shear C_1 [1] (proposed by Mousse,

Winkler - Zimmerman, Pasternak P.L.). The mathematical expression of this model is as follows

$$\frac{d^4Y}{dX^4} = \frac{qb}{EI} - \frac{4}{s^4}Y. \qquad (1)$$

Differential equalization (1) characterizes the bending of a beam loaded with external q (x) and reactive loads P (x). The function of reactive pressure is considered unknown, for this reason its value is selected in accordance with the accepted models or as a functional. In particular, in expression (1), its value is in accordance with the Winkler model. In this case,

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according to the statics law, the beam at the edges is conventionally fixed on the fixed articulated supports. If $\frac{dY}{dX} = 0$ deflection $\frac{d^4Y}{dX^4} = 0$ reactive pressure under the beam is uniform, in this case the condition of the Winkler – Zimerman model is satisfied.

Given the similarity of the functions of the derivatives $w^{IV}(x)$ и $w^1(x)$ and to simplify the problem of determining the value of reactive pressure Pasternak PL [1] reduces the task to mind

$$P(x) = C_1 w(x) + C_2 \dot{w}(x). \qquad (2)$$

The second part of equalization (2) allows you to take into account the deflection of the beam when a uniformly distributed load is applied to the beam. When describing expression (2), the authors assumed that the first part of the equation corresponds to the Winkler model and characterizes the reactive pressure P (x) proportional to the value of the vertical draft of the beam due to soil compression (draft) [1]. It can be represented as a model for immersing a wooden beam in an aquatic environment

$$P(x) = N/l = (\gamma_w - \gamma_c)z = Cw(x), \qquad (3)$$

where $C = (\gamma_w - \gamma_c)$ – is the difference liquid and solid density component.

The second part describes the magnitude of the reactive pressure $P(x)$ proportional to the radius of curvature, i.e. due to the resistance of the soil shear arising when bending $w(x)$. If we assume that the beam is affected by a uniformly distributed load with intensity q then with its symmetric bend [8]

$$P(x) = C_2 \frac{f}{l} = C_2 \varepsilon, \qquad (4)$$

the coefficient characterizing the stiffness of the structure bending

$$C_2 \cong 4 \frac{EI}{l^3}, \qquad (5)$$

where $\varepsilon = \frac{f}{l}$ - relative deflection of the beam.

In accordance with (2 and 3) this is possible only when $q(x) - P(x) = const$ for a beam by cantact, which gives rise to additional shear stresses directed from the edges to its center. The deflection established inside the aquatic environment of the beam can also be modeled by restricting the movement to connections established along its edges. In both cases, from a uniformly distributed load, deflection deformations will occur in the beam body. And so, the expressions of P.L. Pasternak [1], in contrast to the Winkler model, additionally characterizes the bending of the structure under uniform load. The main disadvantage of this expression is that the reactive pressure function P (x) artificially rises from a constant value to a power proportional to the coefficient C_2. The second part of equalization (2) can distort the actual deflection of the beam under other types of loads, since the deflection of the beam will occur both due to uneven compression and due to the soil shear under the beam.

In work Simvulidi I.A. [9] the reaction of the soil in the contact area is replaced by the function of reactive pressure in the form of a power series. The forces and displacements in the beam are determined by integrating the differential equation, and the unknown parameters of the series are determined by the boundary conditions.

Thus, the solution of the differential equation (1) taking into account the boundary conditions is reduced to the definition of the mixing function $w(x)$ or reactive function $P(x)$ from reactive resistance environment. If we assume that the deflection function of a beam from various types of loads is well studied, then equalization (1) is preferably characterized as part of the beam deflection as from external loads and given reactive forces $P(x)$. In this case, the deflection of the beam will depend only on its structural rigidity.

The main task of solving equations is a mathematical method for selecting the most appropriate universal displacement function $w(x)$ or reactive pressures and the determination of the numerical values of the parameters of the equation, taking into account the boundary conditions.

To determine the effort (Q and M), deflection and displacement (ρ, w) the accepted mathematical expression in the form of a polynomial expression integrates and the displacement function $w(x)$ vice versa differentiate. In this case, the initial functions in both cases are assumed to be different [2,3,4]. Unknown parameters of these equations are determined on the basis of boundary and contour conditions. The mathematical formulation of the initial equations in the particular case can satisfy the boundary conditions, but also manifest undesirable side effects in the inter-boundary conditions, which can contradict the actual physical processes. Thus, the ways to solve the problem are reduced to the methods of building mechanics, the results of which determine the main efforts in the beam. The solution is to define the function. $w(x)$ or $P(x)$ depending on its rigidity $E_c I_c$.

Models are known when the system "building - foundation" is taken as a whole; at the same time, the three-dimensional soil base under the building is considered as an elastic, inseparable medium [6,4]. In this case, the distribution capacity of the elastic among the considered infinite, hence the large design deflections of the beams, which contradicts the actual observed in practice.

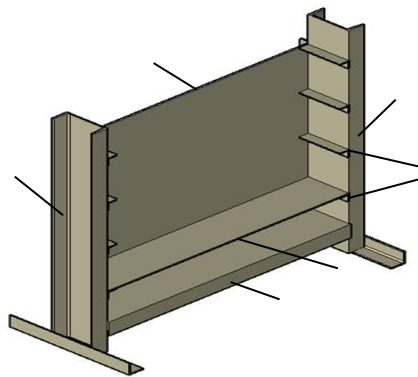**Models of the soil base and ways to solve the contact problem.**

**Fig.1. The design of the experimental tray
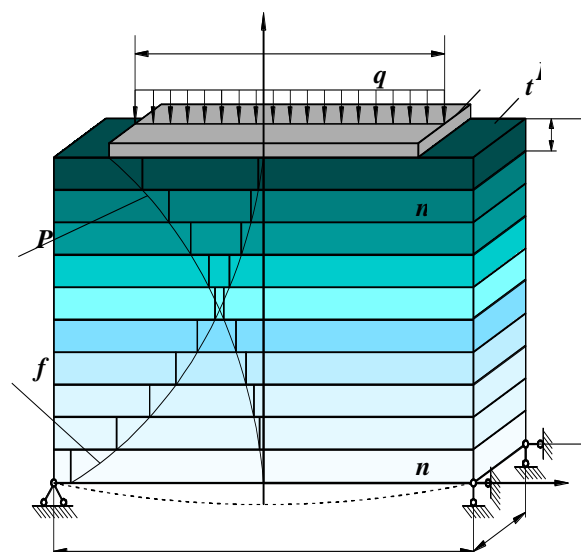to determine the deflection of the beam**

**Fig. 2. Mechanical model for determining the
bending stiffness of the soil and used in the
calculation of beams on a soil base**

This article attempts to solve this complex task by experimental determination of the beam deflection $w(x)$, lying on a soil base from various external loads. In this case, the integral value of the flexural rigidity is taken as the sum of the structural rigidity of the beam $E_c I_c$ and bending stiffness of the soil foundation - t. The stiffness of a beam whose movement is limited at the ends is determined by methods known in mechanics. As for the flexural soil stiffness, then it is determined experimentally in a special flat tray. Unlike traditional testing methods, a metal beam (strip) is installed at the bottom of the tray and rests on two hinged supports. The experiment is carried out with the measurement of the maximum displacement (deflection) of the beam (strip) $w(L/2)$ or in its absence with the measurement of reactive force in the center of the beam $P(L/2)$ (Fig-1) in the process of filling the soil layer. The method for determining the flexural stiffness of the soil and the maximum deflection of the beam by the authors was considered

in [7,8]. In accordance with these studies, it was found that the magnitude of the reduced stiffness of the beam $E_c I_c$ and soil foundation - t is taken as one and is determined by the expression:

$$EI = (E_c I_c + t) = E_c I_c + kE_0 \frac{bH_s^3}{12} \qquad (6)$$

where $H_s \cong tg\varphi \ (l/2)$ – the thickness of the active layer of soil bending; k-correction factor. The model of a composite beam (strip) taking into account the flexural rigidity of the soil t is taken as the joint operation of the elastic beam rigidity $E_c I_c$ the span L and soil layer thickH_s , with width b. The maximum deflection of the composite beam, from the condition of equality of external (including gravitational) and reactive forces depends on the type of loading (Fig. 3-5):

I-distributed load intensity q (Fig. 3). It is believed that with an external uniformly distributed load q, a reactive voltage appears under the beam of

length L = 2l as a sum of uniform intensity $P_1 = kq$ and uneven, consisting of two inverted triangles with a maximum at the edge part $P_2 = 2q(1 - k)$. Coefficient k – makes it possible to transform the plot of reactive pressures: at $k = 1$. task fits Winkler model, and at $k = 0$ the model characterizes the full dispensing ability of a magnet base. Taking into account the accepted assumptions given in the beginning of the article, we define the possible maximum deflection of the beam using expressions known in mechanics (Fig. 3):
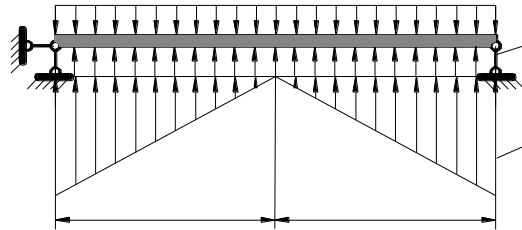
**Fig. 3. Model beams and soil base.
Uniformly distributed load q.**

$$f_{max} = \frac{5ql^4}{24EI}(1 - k) - \frac{27ql^4}{180EI}(1 - k) =$$
$$= \frac{ql^4}{17EI}(1 - k) \qquad (7)$$

At $k = 0$

$$f_{max} = \frac{ql^4}{17EI}.$$

At $k = 1$ Winkler model condition holds $f_{max} = 0$.

Based on the difference of external q and reactive, inverted triangular diagram of reactive pressure P_2 and evenly distributed P_1 determine the forces from the distributed forces to the beam

$$M_x = \frac{qx^2}{6l}[(k - 1)(3l - 2x)] \text{ at}$$
$$x = l \quad M_{max} = \frac{ql^2}{6}(k - 1);$$
$$Q_x = \frac{qx}{l}[(k - 1)(l - x)] \text{ at}$$
$$x = 0, l \quad Q_{x=l} = 0 \qquad (8)$$

II-concentrated load N (symmetric problem) (Fig. 4).
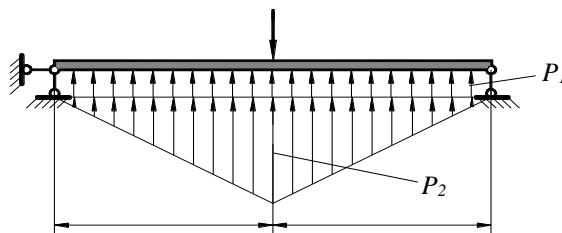
**Fig. 4. Model beams and soil base.
Symmetric task. Focused load N**

It is believed that when an external point load N is set at the center of a beam of length L = 2l, the reactive voltage appears as a sum of uniform intensity $P_1 = k\frac{N}{2l}$ and uneven, consisting of one inverted triangle with a maximum in the central part $P_2 = \frac{N}{l}(1 - k)$. Let us determine the possible maximum deflection of the beam using expressions known in mechanics (Fig.4):

$$f_x = \frac{Nx}{240EJl^2}(10kl^4 + 10l^4 +$$
$$+ 2kx^4 - 2x^4 - 5lkx^3) \qquad (9)$$

(fig 4.). At $k = 0$

$$f_{max} = \frac{N(10l^4 - 2x^4)}{240EIl}$$

at $k = 1$ Winkler model condition holds.

$$f_{max} = \frac{N(4l^3 - x^3)}{48EI}$$

Based on the assumption of a triangular plot of reactive pressure P (x) = we determine the efforts from the concentrated force

$$M_x = \frac{Nx^2}{12l^2}(2x + 3lk - 2kx) \text{ at}$$
$$k = 0; \quad x = 0, l \quad M_{max} = 0, M_x = \frac{Nl}{6};$$
$$\text{at } k = 1 \quad x = 0, l \quad M_{max} = 0, M_x = \frac{Nl}{4};$$

$$Q_x = \frac{Nx}{2l^2}[x + lk - kx]$$

at $k = 0,1$ $Q_{x=0} = 0, Q_{x=l} = \frac{N}{2}$ (10)
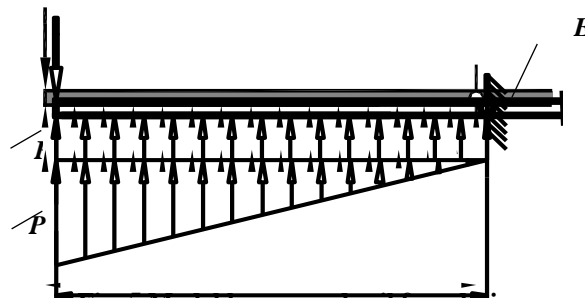
**Fig. 5 Model beams and soil foundation.
asymmetric task. Concentrated load N.
Installed on its edge.**

III- concentrated load N, installed on the edge of the beam. In this case, taking into account the non-symmetry of the problem being solved, the function of reactive pressure can be represented as a triangular diagram with a maximum at the edge of the beam. In the particular case, it can be taken as linear with a maximum at the beginning of the beam a $P_2(x = 0) > 0$ и $P_2(x = l) = 0$. For the case when the condition k = 0 is satisfied over the entire length of the beam, the maximum deflection of the beam can be determined by the expression:

$$f_x = \frac{N(L-x)^3}{240EJL^2}(3kL^2 + 14L^2 + 3kx^2 - 6x^2 + 12Lx + 4kxL) \quad (11)$$

For the case when $k > 0$ the maximum values of the plot of reactive pressures will be determined from the condition $M(x = l) = 0$ (Fig 5):

$$P_1 = \frac{kN}{l} \qquad P_2 = \frac{3N\left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right)}{l} \quad (12)$$

$$M_x = \frac{Nx(L - x)}{4L^2}(4L - 2x + kx)$$

$$Q_x = \frac{N}{4L^2}(4L^2 - 3kx^2 + 6x^2 - 12Lx + 2Lkx) \quad (13)$$

Determine the magnitude of the moments and shear forces along the length of the beam.

Comparing expressions (7), (9) and (11), we can state the fact that the greatest flexural rigidity of the soil is manifested when the load q is intense and the minimum is under the action of a concentrated load N set along the beam edge. With symmetrical point loading of the beam, it is an intermediate value.

Movement function $W(x)$ for various types of loading is determined experimentally and mathematically approximated as a series in the form of a polynomial of the sixth degree f_{max}. Other unknowns (angle of rotation $\dot{W}(x)$, moment $M(x)$, crossing $Q(x)$ and reactive $P(x)$ stresses are determined using the methods of numerical or analytical differentiation of the displacement function $W(x)$.

Conclusion.

1. Contact one-parameter elastic models with constant stiffness more reliably characterize the vertical linear displacements of the base for sufficiently rigid beams (lanes). This model does not describe the deflection of a beam with a uniformly distributed load, since it is believed that the reactive pressure P (x) along the beam does not change.

2. Contact two-parameter models with constant bending stiffness C_2 corresponding to the elastic laws, although formally take into account the distribution properties of the base, nevertheless, the numerical value of the parameter C_2 is considered not known.

3. The widespread model of elastic half-space, unlike the above-discussed contact, is different in that the stresses spread throughout the entire volume. In this case, the distribution capacity of the soil is assumed as for a continuous medium. Comparing the results of calculations with the results of experiments it is easy to see that in the first case the beam deformation loaded with a distributed load is expected to be large, far exceeding the actual deflections of the beam in the ground.

4. It is known that when calculating a beam, a slab on a soil foundation, structural rigidity is used. Flexural (shear) stiffness of the soil base is completely ignored in the calculations. The proposed calculated expression of the bending stiffness of the soil allows you to more accurately calculate the displacement function and the maximum deflection of the foundation structure.

5. The model of the soil foundation presented by the authors makes it possible to more realistically assume the function of the reactive pressure of the soil. Moreover, depending on the chosen coefficient k, the model is transformed between the Winkler model and the model proposed by the authors, which characterizes the reactive pressure.

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SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK ETHNOS IN THE AFGHANISTAN

Abstract: This article explores the ethnicity of Uzbeks and their formation in northern Afghanistan. Afghanistan plays an important role in the formation of Turkic nations, including the Uzbek people, and it has been proven that ethnic processes took an active part in the region. In particular, the issue of the ethnic appearance of Afghanistan and the role of the Turkic people in it has been touched on in detail. There is a widespread view that most of the Uzbeks live in northern Afghanistan and that northern Afghanistan is divided into Turkestan and Kataghan regions. Today, in northern Afghanistan, we can meet representatives of all ethnic groups and ethnic groups of Uzbek ethnicity and their cultural and spiritual values. It is a positive fact that the representatives of our nation, while preserving their originality, seek to maintain commonality and maintain national integrity on the basis of common cultural and psychological factors, and the study of their traditions and values as important factors in the development of national science.

Key words: Uzbek, Uzbekistan, Termez, Turkish, North Afghanistan, Central Asia, ethnicity, nation, ethnos, history, ethnic identity, ethnicity, ethnic group, eftalits, Kaganat, history, Sheybanikhan, Abdurakhmankhan.

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Introduction

As one of the largest nations in Central Asia, the Uzbek ethnos is an ethnic unit that, through all tests of social and historical development, maintains its identity but contributes to human development and the rise of the culture of the neighboring and world peoples. Therefore, the study of the representatives of our nation as a whole socio-cultural unit, irrespective of the region of residence, is important in the development of national self-consciousness.

Such research contributes to the development of integration processes among the peoples of the region, further strengthening of good neighborliness and brotherly ties. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev said: "Our great ancestors of Central Asian Renaissance Abu Raykhan Beruni, Lutfi, Alisher Navoyi, Kamoliddin Behzod, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Boborahim Mashrab and many others lived in Afghanistan.

To date, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan have established close political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties. Millions of Uzbeks lives in Afghanistan. According to the Afghan constitution, Uzbek is one of the official languages of the country"[1; P. 363], suggesting that the present-day Afghanistan region has played an important role in the socio-cultural development of the Uzbek nation. Historical works testify that medieval socio-cultural processes in today's Afghanistan occupy a special place in the evolution of the Uzbek ethnicity[2; P. 474].

Due to the historical tradition and the continuity of cooperation, mutual support activities between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan play a positive role in ensuring a positive outlook for non-violent and even regional relations. Uzbek specialists have built and commissioned the Termez - Hayraton - Mazar-e-Sharif railway, reached agreements on implementing

major projects for the construction of the Mazar-e-Sharif-Herat railroad and Surkhon-Puli Khumri power transmission line. is a positive event in cultural life as well. In particular, the specialized hospital in Termez has all the facilities for providing medical services to Afghan citizens, and a special training center has been established in Surkhandarya region to teach Uzbek language, train and train specialists in Afghanistan. On January 21, 2018, about 100 Afghan youths will be welcomed at Termez International Airport and begin their education with the initiative of the Government of Uzbekistan, a training center for Afghan citizens. The Afghan youth will study Uzbek language and literature for two years. Then they return home and teach Afghan students in their fields. At the center, 97 students are enrolled in the bachelor degree in Uzbek language and literature, including 86 young men and 11 girls, almost all of them are our nationalities.

Ninety-two tribes (ethnical groups) of Uzbeks, along with their common ground, possess cultural features that have specific features. It is a positive fact that in the course of socio-historical development such a peculiarity is aimed at ensuring mutual cohesion, providing the basis for the success of the ethnos in the historical scene, and the unity and spiritual solidarity. The study of such ethno-social and cultural processes is of vital importance today, and the search for and understanding of the peculiarities of each ethnic group within the nation is a necessary factor in ensuring cultural unity and harmony.

The Uzbeks of Afghanistan are not sufficiently studied in our national science as special research objects. Therefore, to study the ethno-social processes inherent in the Afghan society, the role of ethnic Uzbeks in it, the information on regional units and history related to the neighboring country, the ethnographic materials and examples of folklore inherent in our nation, on the one hand. On the other hand, it will contribute to the development of national science.

Historical data indicate that ancestors of humanity have lived in the territory of the Black Stone Belt in ancient Afghanistan since the Stone Age. Beginning of the 30s of the VI century BC, the territory of present-day Afghanistan has been under the control of the Achaemenids. 330-329 BC Alexander Macedonian invasion. He was then in the care of the Selevkids. The Grecian-Bactrian Kingdom has been part of the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom for more than a hundred years BC, and its kingdom has been in northern Afghanistan. During the reign of the Kushans (the end of the first and fourth centuries AD) the royal center was in the north. In the same year the area was undergoing cultural development and Buddhism was developed. Later the Sassanids, the Eftalites in the V-VI centuries, and later the Turkish Kaganate. Arabs in the VII-VIII centuries, Samanids in the IX-X centuries, Ghaznavids in the X-XII centuries, Genghizids in the XIII century, Timurids in the XIV-XVI centuries, Shaybanids and Ashtarkhanids in the 16th century.

The first centralized Afghan state was established in the middle of the eighteenth century (1747) under the rule of the Durranians (Ahmadshah Durrani) in the southern regions, and by the subsequent occupation of the northern territories remained Under the rule of the Durronians. As to the history of Afghanistan, Professor Laalzade's article "How the Afghan state was formed" (published in London in September 2008) describes how Afghanistan was used over a small area near Mount Sulaiman two hundred years ago, notes that the Pashtuns then invaded other areas and, with the help of the British, used the term Afghanistan in a wider area [3].

According to Tajik scientist M.Lutfulloev: "The term Afghanistan is a fabric, this oponion Pashtun intellectuals have also recognized. The Afghan term was originally used by the author of the book "Hudud al-alam" in the tenth century. In the thirteenth century, the mountain ranges of Sulaiman were used as Afghan mountains in the works of Sefi Hiravi's "Ta'rihnhomai Herat" and "Saifi Herat". Only in the nineteenth century British politicians and authors began to use the Afghan term instead of the previous Khurasan" [4].

Regarding the position of Turkic nations in the territory of northern Afghanistan, it is closely related to the origin of mankind in these regions. Some researchers attribute the emergence of "Turkic tribes in the region to the second half of the V century, the state of the Eftalites or the Khionites. This period is characterized by the fact that the Turkic nations have an identity in the history. That is, they came to power in the form of Eftalites" [5; P. 6]. The central capital of the Eftalites was Bamiyan, while the second capital was Balkh. Under the Turkish rule, the political status of the Turkic nation began to increase. Under the Mongol invasion, the ethnic image of the Turkic peoples became more complex. In other words, the presence of a large number of Turkish soldiers in the Mongolian army ensured that the Mongolian troops would be integrated into the local Turkic peoples. This process contributed to the emergence of new ethnicities in the ethnic composition of Turkic peoples.

Under the rule of Muhammad Shaibani Khan (1500-1510), the social and political position of Turkic nations, especially Uzbeks, will be strengthened. After his death, the continued struggle of the Temurids and Sheybanians for the region (1510-1589) followed by the temporary occupation of Balkh by the Temurids, ufter Shoh Jahon (1646 y.) resulted in the territorial fragmentation of the nation due to the varying successes and defeats that followed. The invasion of the Iranian rulers (Nadirshah Afshor 1736-1747) also sparked internal unrest that, after his

death (1747), led to the formation of several Uzbek stations in today's northern Afghanistan, including Balkh, Shibirgan, Kunduz, and Maymana , the basis for independent policy in their territories.

At the end of the eighteenth century, Balkh, Shibirgan and Andhoy were influenced by Sheybanids and Ashtarkhanids. Badakhshan, Bamiyan, Parwan, Panjshir, Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, Paktia - in general, the southern Afghanistan was in the hands and influence of the Baburids. Herat, Badghis - that is, western Afghanistan was influenced by the Safavids of Iran. In 1885, the British handed over Herat to Afghanistan and gave the other side to Iran. The northern Afghan border is divided according to the Russian-English treaty of 1895 y.

A little further back, the Durranians conquered the small Uzbek khanate, which had no centralized power, in the years 1750-1752. As a result, Balkh becomes the center of the representative of the power of the Durrani. However, the Uzbeks in the region are keen not to lose their independence. "In 1756, Ahmadshah Durrani sent a powerful army to the region. Then, during the reign of Ahmadshah's son Temurshah (1773-1793), he never succeeded, despite sending troops to the region four times. The daylight station begins to operate independently. Balkh and Akcha acknowledge Kabul's sovereignty, but refuse to pay state taxes [6; P. 29-30].

At the beginning of the XIX century all the khanates of Uzbekistan - Balkh, Shibirgan, Kunduz, Maymana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Andhoy and Khulm acted as independent khanates [9; P. 31]. Among the Uzbek khanates, the most powerful of the Kunduz khanates was the British ambassadors and political spies who exchanged ambassadors with the Emir of Kabul, Dost Mohammad Khan (1826-1863) [10; P. 17-18].

In the fifties of the 19th century, Amir Dust Muhammadkhan sent his son Muhammad Akramkhon with a large army to take over the independent Uzbek khanate. Small Uzbek khanates competing with each other do not work together against the enemy. The Uzbek khans are subordinate to Kabul and gradually lose their independence. As a result, the region where the Uzbeks live is called Afghan Turkestan or southern Turkestan, where Dost Mohammad Khan appoints his son, Mohammed Afzal Khan, as a government official.

In fact, the plan to invade the Uzbek khanates is encouraged by the British. Because:

1. At that time Uzbek khanates in Central Asia (Khiva, Kokand, Bukhara Emirate) were under the influence of the Russian Empire;

2. Small Uzbek khanates on the left bank of the Amu Darya were also likely to be influenced by the Russian Empire. This is because if the people of both coasts were ethnically Uzbek, there would be no additional danger to the British if the two co-founders agreed;

3. The little Uzbek khans, fearing pressure from the Afghan rulers, could not possibly be subordinated to the Russian Empire.

The harmonious combination of the aforementioned aspects: "The British and India's support for Dost Mohammad Khan to expand his sphere of influence in the Middle East ensured his victory"[11; P. 10]. Once this area is fully captured, the area will have a policy of increasing the impact of Pushtuns. According to the order of Amir Abdurahman Khan (1880-1901), 18,000 Pushun families in 1884-1886 moved to the north and settled in fertile lands seized from Uzbeks. 12,000 Uzbek families are forcibly moved from Kabul to Jalalabad [12; P. 361]. Such a restrictive immigration policy, of course, is fueling resentment among local Uzbeks.

Abdurahman Khan unites the four northern provinces (Kunduz, Maymana, Shibirgan and Balkh) and calls them the village of Charvilayat (Four Provinces). Muhammad Isaaк Khan declared Charwilayat independent in hopes of becoming a ruler of the region. As a result, the Uzbeks raised their heads and declared Maymana and Andhoy as independent Uzbek khanates and joined the Turkestan administration to join Russia and gain autonomy. However, the administration of the the Russian Empire in Turkestan will not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, leaving the issue open. As a result, in the autumn of 1888, Amir Abdurahman Khan's army suppressed the revolution and severely punished the participants. This causes some of the population (Uzbek, Turkmen, Tajiks) to escape to the right bank of the Amu Darya[13; P. 115].

Amir Abdurahmankhan recognized Turkic peoples in the north as Turkestan and in the official documents signed himself as Emir of Afghanistan and Turkestan. During the reign of Amir Habibullahan (father of Amir Amanullahan), the number of provinces in Afghanistan was eight, and historians have long been known as "Turkistan," or "Turkistan as southern and Afghanistan[14; P. 8]".

In the works of the second half of the 19th century, the number of provinces in North Afghanistan varies widely. This is because, on the one hand, Afghan authorities have widely used the practices of subdividing smaller provinces into larger, more influential provinces to keep the northern provinces under control, and on the other, the researchers' inaccurate history. Specifically, American General Yus Fondik says the Afghan Turkestan consists of the Badakhshan, Takhar and Balkh provinces located just south of Jayhun (Amudarya) [15; P. 9]. It is true that during this period, Maymana and Saripul were part of Balkh province, but Kunduz was a separate province at all times.

Ibrahim Lakay's activities in northern Afghanistan between 1929 and 1931 were aimed at rescuing the north from the Afghan regime. From spring to autumn 1930, Ibrahimbek introduced his rule

in the Qataghan region by liberating a number of provinces from the Nadirshah regime. Here, the British support for Nadirshah forces Ibrahimbek's forces to withdraw. The external factor in the issue of military success in Afghanistan has played an important role in every socio-historical period, and since then it has been a leading figure.

Amonullah will try to return to the throne even after leaving office (February 1919, January 1929). Even in 1939, former Foreign Minister Ghulam Siddiq Khan, with the help of Moscow, negotiated with the leadership of Moscow and regained the Afghan throne with the help of the USSR, gave Afghanistan Turkistan to the USSR and planned to include Pushto north-west British India. But since the dangers of World War II reached the Kremlin during this time, the former Soviet government had come to the forefront rather than expanding its territory[17; P. 46]. As a result, the Afghan issue is at the top of the Kremlin's agenda. The political situation in the world has changed since World War II, and the problems that the USSR considers as hegemonic in the world, such as expanding the socialist camp, enhancing its power by building a large military bloc, and enhancing mutual economic support for the sharing of energy and resources among socialist camp members. With a leading position, Afghanistan as a backward-agrarian country will step out of the strategic plan of the USSR. By that time, the situation inside Afghanistan had stabilized, the Zoirshah government had been strengthened, and the Turkic peoples had already yielded to their destiny. And, naturally, the peaceful region had poured into the surrounding states without much interest.

River ports across the Amudarya River: Sherkhon Bandar (Kunduz region crossing point between Tajikistan's Lower Panj (Kumsangir) port); Hayraton (crossing point between Termez, Hayraton settlement of Balkh province); Kelif (crossing point from Balkh province between Kelif district of Turkmenistan); and Dash Point.

Afghanistan is a multinational country with official data and reports by international organizations mainly inhabiting more than 20 nations. Until the first half of the twentieth century, the Afghan ethnicity was applied to Pashtuns, and today, the term politonium is used to refer to the entire population of the country. According to Article 4 of the Afghan Constitution of 2004, the Afghan people consist of Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazars, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Balochs, Pashisai, Radians, Aryans, Arabs, Kyrgyzs, Pashtuns, Gujarans and others [18; P. 17]. as defined in the country's constitution. According to some international organizations, the Pashtuns are 40.9% of the total population, Tajiks are 37.1%, Hazars are 9.2%, Uzbeks are 9.2%, Turkmen is 1.7%, Balochis are 0.5%, cohorts are 0, 1% and others 1.3%.

Over 90% of Uzbeks live in northern Afghanistan. North Afghanistan consists of two regions - the Turkestan and the Qatagan. Turkestan region - Faryab, Juzjan, Saripul, Balkh and Samangon regions; The region of Baghlan includes Bagllan, Kunduz, Takhor and Badakhshan.

The Uzbeks are located in today's northern Afghanistan, from Maimana to Badakhshan, on the outskirts of the Salang Pass.

Afghanistan is home to more than twenty nationalities as a polyethnic state, with large ethnic groups - Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Hazars, Turkmens, Quarters, Nuristanis, and Balochs.

The major ethnic Pashtun units are the Dynasty and the Cherry.

In Afghanistan, the Turkic-speaking peoples are also called Turkabat or Turktabors.

As a result of socio-historical development, today's northern Afghanistan played an important role in the formation and development of the Uzbek ethnicity as a nation. That is why it is possible to meet representatives of all ethnic groups in this region. In the repressive region, the majority of ethnic Uzbeks are repressed, indifferent, belligerent, deaf, and hostile. Although some of Andarob and Xinjiang people consider their origins to be Turkic - they are bad.

As for ethnic groups within Uzbek ethnic groups, the most important thing is that each ethnicity or tribe maintains ethnic identity as well as the positive development of this process and the study of the principle of private ownership. as a factor in the development of national science. So let's talk about some of the major ethnic groups in the north of the country.

Conclusion

The Uzbek nation is one of the leading ethnic groups in the socio-historical development of mankind. Strong centralized statehood traditions in the world (Khorezmshahs, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Hussein Baikaro, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur), world philosophy and science (Al-Khorezmi, Al-Farabi, Al-Biruni, Ulugbek, Ali Kushchi), to the development of universal spirituality. Contribution (Alisher Navoi), Solution and Sustainability of Religious Spiritual and Spiritual Maturity (Al-Bukhari, At-Termizi, Al-Ferghani, Al-Moturidi, Margilani, Yassavi, Naqshbandi, Najmiddin Kubro, Zamakhshari, etc.) directly with the social and spiritual activities of our ancestors The intimate connection of each of us enhances the sense of pride in our hearts. The ethnos with such deep roots have great prospects and great prospects.

The moral maturity of an ethnos is directly influenced by its historical value chain and the extent to which ethnic groups can use it. Therefore, the representatives of the Uzbek nation use their historical and cultural values on the basis of succession traditions and are passed on from generation to generation, and the current socio-cultural

development of the nation is directly linked with historical factors. It is encouraging that in the present-day northern Afghanistan, the district has been developing and promoting some of the cultural and spiritual aspects inherent in our nation, who have lived and tasted life for centuries. Today, in northern Afghanistan, we can meet representatives of all ethnic groups and ethnic groups of Uzbek ethnicity and their

cultural and spiritual values. It is a positive fact that the representatives of our nation, while preserving their originality, strive for commonality and maintain national integrity on the basis of the common cultural and psychological factors, and the study of their traditions and values as an important factor in the development of national science.

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QR – Issue

QR – Article

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THE TRADITIONAL MOTIVES IN THE PLOT AND COMPOSITION OF REALISTIC NOVELS

Abstract: One of the traditional motives of Uzbek literature is adding dream motives into the plot and composition of realistic novels and in the novel "Ulug' saltanat" by Muhammad Ali that motive and tradition possess an essential role in the plot and attracting readers' attention. The author was able to elaborate every peculiarity, features and principles of each character of his novel by using traditional aesthetics of the world literature.

Key words: dream motive, realistic novels, traditional motives, writer's outlook, socio – psychological factor, literal point of view, folklore novels, and spiritual state.

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Introduction

One of the peculiarities of realistic novels is building the plot in accordance with the dreams of main characters in order to prove many sophisticated events with regards to the author's intention. Since these motives function in not only the plot of the novel, but also assist to provide the novel with psychological as well as moral spirit together with being helpful point in opening the inner world of every character. These motives can be witnessed in many realistic and folklore writers such as O.Yokubov, U.Hoshimov, T.Malik. [2]\

Investigating the dogma of dreams in folklore and classic novels is meanwhile investigating socio – psychological factors that caused them. Observing the aesthetical and functional role of dreams in literature makes obvious the function of the motive. Moreover, by the help of these researches, investigating the inner and psychological world of characters of novels and assessing writer's talent are possible.

Analyze of referenced literatures

The primary factor that reveals the Muhammad Ali's attitude towards Miran Shakh in novel – tetralogy "Ulug' saltanat" is sura "Alaq", one of the biggest suras of Koran. There mentioned that

excessive wealth and authority are likely to lead their owners to crudeness and feebleness. For instance, Miranshah's letter that is dedicated to Amir Temur is written beyond the disciplines of etiquette. And this rationale becomes real handicap in front of Akhi Jabbor, who takes the responsibility of delivering the letter to great Amir Temur. Undoubtedly, he possesses the incomparable version of loyalty to his master and as a consequence he is obliged to accomplish his master's order. Hence, his shame and respect towards Amir Temur overweighs his loyalty to Miranshakh and he stands out with no choice before the matter. Since:

-firstly, delivering that letter to Amir Temur requires great strength;

-secondly, due to this tiny fulfillment, not only Amir Temur or Miranshakh's destiny, but also the future of entire country could be in jeopardy;

-thirdly, he is no longer capable of obeying Miranshakh, as he should reveal the loyalty and respect towards Amir Temur;

-fourthly, Akhi Jabbor could no longer get rid of those torments in that situation and in the novel, the author has found a poetic means, that is peculiar to the Orient, for exiting that calamity.

Clarivate Analytics indexed

In the novel, as we encounter the extraordinary occurrence that happens in Sheikh Zayniddin Abu Bakr Tayobodi's khanaka, we can witness that the subsequent events could be foreseen him through his dream. Akhi Jabbar tears up the letter as he considered that letter as a toxic snake that might poison the kinship between father and son. And this event occurs in the khanaka under weird circumstance and therefore can be linked with Sheikh's dream. In the novel, the author analyzes the people with regards to four issues; they are good features of human's soul that God provides everyone: honesty, gratefulness, justice and tolerance.

Owing to his loyalty towards his master, disobeying his order and tearing up the letter is regarded as a great sin for Akhi Jabbar. Since according to his faith, God always tests the people with making them undergo a myriad of handicaps as His scales are always almighty and fair. Sheikh's spirit is troubling. He is blessed by God and for this reason he is fervent to become as shield to the arrow that is devoted to Amir Temur.

Undoubtedly, any reader that is not from the Orient or the person who is not aware of the spiritual fundaments of oriental literature can scarcely acknowledge those mental powers. It should be emphasized that Muhammad Ali proves that evil desires of the mankind such as unfaithfulness towards the power of God or ungratefulness, getting beyond the humanitarian disciplines are always feeble before God and consequently Miranshakh's letter that is full of disrespect that can jeopardize the entire nation could be torn up and burned easily and its tiny ash cannot fill even a timid hole. Obviously, the afore written four issues grown from esthetic concept of author's outlook cannot be collapsed.

Research methodology

The author regards the dreams as the event that is connected with human's spiritual world, personality and behavior. His belief concerning the existence of divinity in dreams indicates that he examined the works of well-known scholars in this field (ibn Khaldun, Jalaliddin Rumi and etc.)

Several dreams mentioned in the novel possess their historical proofs. In the novel dreams have an invaluable role in building the plot as the author separates them neither from our nation's mythological conceptions nor the esthetic hypothesis about dreams that have been examined by the nations of Orient through ages and this factor connects the novel with another traditional classic eastern novels. Dreams are the essential chain in connection of the events of the plot. Dreams mentioned in the novel:
- Foretells the events;
- Reveals the plot through symbols;
- Plot is build according to the motive of dreams;

- As dreams are main part in the plot, they are portrayed as travel, cooperation, calamity, childlessness, death and etc.

In general, the significance of dreams in folklore are widely investigated and therefore this matter is unnecessary to discuss.

In the novel, people are divided into two types:
1. *Intelligents,* Nizomiddin Shomi, Temur tosh governor of Khalab, Sharafuddin al Ansoriy, ibn ash –Shihna an etc.
2. *Cruels:* Saidi Sudun, Kal'atur and many characters in opposite position like this can be added.

Analyze and results

Author reckons that God is the owner of great wisdom and Creations (people) must admit the Creator. And for this reason author attempts to expel any doubt towards God and His almightiness from the reader's mind. Meanwhile, author tries to express every delicate motive in human's mind, human's decisions, spiritual conflicts and he takes advantage of the means of world literature. And author:
- Regards a human- being as the most wonderful creation of God and dedicates attention to man's every tiny emotion;
- Describes the heroes' acknowledgement of themselves as a link between mental and emotional factors. Characters in the novel try to limit their requirements;

Abovementioned situations can be witnessed in the love between Khalil Sultan and Shodumulk. Albeit Shodumulk was the wife of another person, Amir Temur's one of closest friends Amir Sayfiddin, Khalil Sultan sees her in the funeral and suddenly falls in love with her and takes the identical response from her. It is obvious that love is such a powerful and fabulous emotion that can easily weaken the mind.

And another extraordinary event is seen in the novel: the voices of the dead in Amir Temur's dreams and those voices have the role of being a propeller that pushes the great Amir to go on in sophisticated situations. In one of his dreams, he hears his mother's voice and feels lovesick and alone. And at that moment, another person, Said Baraka also sees Amir Temur in his dreams, and feels Amir Temur's necessity for himself and immediately goes to aid him and his spiritual wise advice supports Amir Temur to accomplish a great number of goodness.

Conclusion

When his first son Jahongir Mirzo is born Amir Temur is embraced with great happiness and out of it he rides his fastest horse and goes to boundless valleys, as his felicity is more enormous then the world. And he prays and begs God for the cure of his son's disease when he gets ill.

At the end of recapitulating the whole abovementioned, the novel – tetralogy "Ulug' saltanat" is one of the greatest treasures of Uzbek

literature that embraces ethnic values and traditions of the nation, holy advice and statements from Koran and the novel meets any requirement of the world literature.

This opinion is supported not only by Uzbek literary scholars and philosophers, but also by representatives of world science.

In particular, Professor A.Kh. Saidov, director of the National Center for Human Rights of Uzbekistan, writes: "Muhammad Ali occupies a special place among poets who are trying to combine the rich heritage of our great ancestors with the achievements of world civilization... It is noteworthy that the language of the work is fluent, easy to read and artistic, in addition, the spirit of the Amir Temur era is very clearly visible in this work.

Having shown almost seven centuries ago a story that reflects the social processes of our people of that time on the basis of vivid colors and concrete historical facts, during historical events the author showed the image of the great Amir Temur, a great figure of a noble, fair, honest, brave and patriotic person.

It is worth noting that the novel of this writer is another significant step in creating the image of Amir Temur in our literature." [6. 13-17]

Indeed, fluency of the language, ease of reading, a vivid reflection of the spirit of the period in the artistic image - the result of a brilliant synthesis of oriental motifs with Western traditions in the plot and composition of the novel.

Academician B.A. Nazarov, who rightly recognized this idea, indicates that the novel meets the requirements of modern world literature: The tetralogy "Ulug' saltanat" of Muhammad Ali meets all the basic requirements of the historical epic novel and is the first tetralogy in the history of Uzbek literature...

He writes "Ulug' saltanat" - this is a great era in the history of the nations and peoples of Central Asia, and the new epistemological realistic image of the novel, based on the requirements of world literature, brought new experience to Central Asian and Asian literature as a whole." [7. 164]

In the article "Our duty to Great Ancestors", of Ilza Laude-Sirtautas, an American translator and scientist at the University of Washington in Seattle, USA, one can find such lines: "I think that the deep creative research of Muhammad Ali can serve as a model for Uzbek poets and writers who want to write historical works." [8. 164]

In general, the methodology used in the post-Soviet era did not allow the creation of epics that could compete with important historical landmarks of our people, poetic perception of national problems and works such as Virgil (Eneyda), Tasso ("Freedom of Jerusalem"), Voltaire ("Henryada"), Balzac ("Human Comedy"), A. Franz ("Modern History"), L. Tolstoy ("War and Peace", "Anna Karenina "), N.V. Gogol ("Dead Souls"), F.M. Dostoevsky ("The Brothers Karamazov"), M. Gorky ("The Life of Klim Samghin"), M. Sholokhov (Tikhiy Don), A. Tolstoy ("Peter the Great") and others in world literature. [9.63]

Because the totalitarian literary policy was not interested in a comprehensive depiction of the heroic past of the peoples, the selfless fighters of the nation for their liberation and solidarity. Therefore, the writing about cultural and everyday life, customs, socio-political life and beliefs of the peoples of the past was regarded as "idealization of the past" and "denial of the present." Impossibility is also confirmed by clashes around the millennium epic Alpomish. Naturally, such a dangerous situation encourages creators to be vigilant.

Thus, it is no coincidence that Uzbek prose did not have a real epic until the period of independence. This does not mean that we did not have talented or potential writers. [10.125] On the contrary, some of the talented leaders of our nation were physically destroyed. Another group was strongly warned that they should be careful. Fear and caution were rejected, religion and philosophy were violated, ancient values were violated, and human tendencies dominated - the artistic prose of a classic, socially dependent environment could only reflect the dominant social mood of the time.

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PROBLEMS OF TOLERANCE FORMATION AND PEDAGOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF COOPERATION OF SCHOOL, FAMILY AND MAHALLA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

Abstract: This article is about the personality of the initial process of upbringing and education in the family circle. Family traditions and values are the basis for the formation of the social worldview of the individual.

Key words: personality, tolerance, human qualities, forgiveness, socially active, Islam, culture, character education, national security, civil society.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТИ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ШКОЛЫ, СЕМЬИ И МАХАЛЛИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА)

Аннотация: В данной статье проведен о личности начальный процесс воспитания и образования в семейном кругу. Семейные традиции и ценности основой для формирования социального мировоззрения личности.

Ключевые слова: личность, толерантность, человеческих достоинств, умение прощать, социально активной, ислам, культура, воспитание в характере, национальная безопасность, гражданское общество.

Введение

Каждая личность прежде всего постигает начальный процесс воспитания и образования в семейном кругу. Личность формируется в семье. Семейные традиции и ценности служат основой для формирования социального мировоззрения личности. С этой точки зрения, возрастает современное требование, выдвигаемое к социальной функциональности семьи. На сегодняшний день семья выполняет роль надлежащего педагогического полигона для развития социально активной личности. Толерантное мышление также впервые формируется в семье, впитывается в создание младенца с молоком матери.

В системе национальных ценностей узбеков такие качества, как *совершенный человек, семейная духовность, святое и ответственное* отношение к семье, почитание семьи, возвышение брака и признание его в качестве гаранта семьи, верность, духовное совершенство и зрелость, нравственные нормы ислама, культура общения, *доброта, справедливость, человечность, честность, искренность, щедрость, великодушие, преданность, образованность, правдивость, терпимость, добропорядочность, благодарность, стеснительность, величавость и сострадание*, воспитываются через культуру ислама и являются источником духовности личности. Поэтому, при формировании мышления молодежи религиозный фактор и религиозное мышление формируясь на основе толерантности, приобретают большое значение в прогрессе общества [1,2,3,4].

В Узбекистане были издревле воспеты десятки человеческих достоинств имеющих

отношение к толерантности и включенные в его современный смысл. В узбекской семье толерантность в составе национальных ценностей уже прошло свой определенный этап, и понятия личность и совершенный человек направлены на бережное отношение и воспитание в характере детей таких качеств как благородство, нежность, не конфликтность и умение прощать. И поэтому в Узбекистане процесс формирование толерантного мышления в семье демонстрирует, что он является социально-историческим событием, а также своими корнями уходит далеко в прошлое и к периоду исламской культуры (Рис.1.)

В Республике Узбекистан система формирования толерантного мышления у молодежи определена состоящей из взаимосвязанных и соразмерных социально-политических направлений таких как государство и **личность**, государство и **гражданское общество**, государство и **незыблемость семьи, защита семьи**, государство и **национальная безопасность**, государство и**идеология**, государство и **образование-воспитание**, государство и **здоровье населения,** государство и **женщины,** государство и **молодежь**.
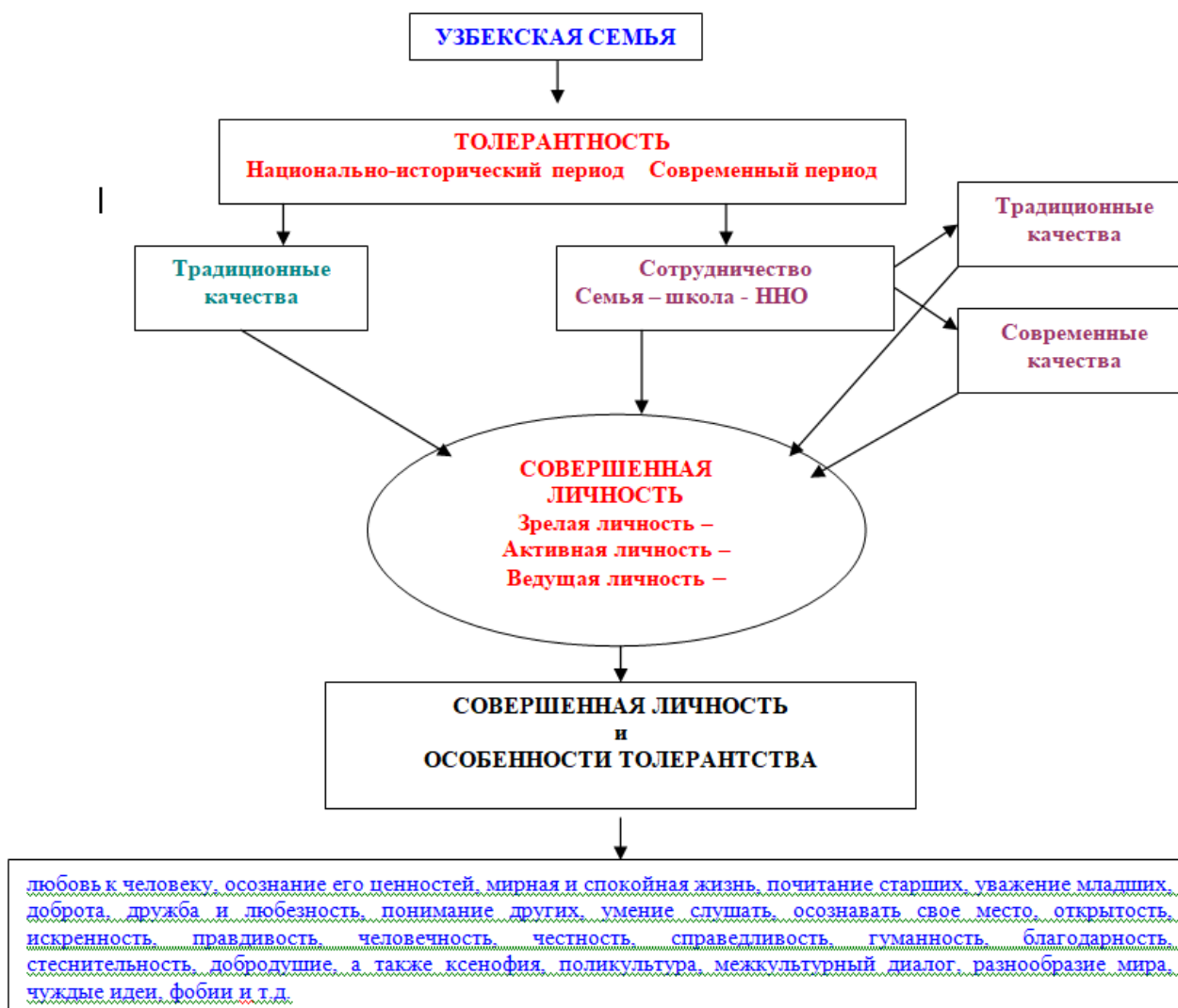
Рис.1.

Толерантность в мире также трактуется как одна из общечеловеческих идей XXI века. На 28-ой Сессии ЮНЕСКО (Париж, 16 ноября 1995 года), принявшие участие на этом форуме представители и участники из 185 государств подписали «Декларацию принципов толерантности». Также, ООН 2003 год в масштабах всего мира объявило годом международной толерантности. А 16 ноября был объявлен днем международной толерантности и стал отмечаться во всем мире. Стало традицией проводить различные международные конференции, посвященные теме толерантности. Например, в России в период президентства

В.В.Путина была принята государственная программа *«Воспитание молодого поколения в духе толерантности»*и внедрение ее в практику была финансово обеспечена [6-9].

Толерантность воплотило в себя несколько национальных и общечеловеческих нравственных норм, и эстетических ценностей, а также актуальные социальные понятия. Поэтому толерантность трактуется в качестве многогранной социально-психологической категории. Значит, если для педагогики, с одной стороны, важно определить общий современный смысл понятия толерантности, то с другой стороны, для каждого этапа образования приобретает большое значение задача по необходимости формирования каких именно качеств и на каком уровне. Не принимая во внимание возрастную дифференциацию, нельзя полноценно сформировать все особенности толерантности.

Имеется очень большое научное и информационное различие между традиционным пониманием толерантности и ее современной трактовке. Если в семье толерантность в большей степени основывается на формирование традиционных качеств и нравственных норм, то требование настоящего времени, совершенствуя данные традиции, превращает в актуальную проблему привнесения в семью знаний и опыта касающегося современному смыслу толерантности.

В формировании толерантного мышления у подростка большое значение приобретает обеспечение сотрудничества всех участников воспитательного процесса, то есть семьи, школы, махалли, а также негосударственных организаций. Потому что только в при подобном порядке организации воспитательного процесса ребенку будет создан необходимый педагогический полигон как для получения знаний, так и для их испытания и опытной проверки, демонстрации знаний другим людям, подтверждения знании жизненными нормами и моральными примерами. Это сотрудничество создает большие возможности непрерывности, взаимосвязанности и взаимно дополнения педагогического процесса. Полученные в семье знания ребенок пополняет знаниями, полученными в школе. Затем закрепляет их через различные мероприятия, организованные в негосударственной системе, через жизненные примеры убеждается, насколько необходимы его знания в судьбах людей [5, 10].

В системе национальных ценностей узбекского народа махалля занимает особое место. Недаром говорится: «Махалля для тебя и мать, и отец». Система махалли во многих случаях является средством, сохраняющим семьи от кризисов и в системе ценностей узбекского народа

воспитательное значение махалли является очень эффективным.

В формировании толерантности у подростков в семье большое значение приобретают такие факторы, как непрерывность процесса воспитания и обучения, продолжительность, целевая организация, комплексность, интеграция семейного обучения в процесс школьного обучения, наличие толерантной среды внутри семьи и вне семьи. Важно, чтобы формирование качеств толерантности в этом процессе было организовано на уровне, достойном системе семьи и школьного обучения, с учетом особенностей и методов процесса обучения, их взаимодополняемости.

Через опыт и мероприятия махалли ребенок видит практическое решение различных кризисных ситуаций, через мероприятия в махалле научные знания ребенка обогащаются различными жизненными событиями. С этой точки зрения, считается целесообразным формирование различных граней толерантного содержания между системами семьи, школы и махалли. Если мы будем рассматривать педагогическую дифференциаци, что должна формироваться через системы школы, семьи и махалли общетеоретического содержания толерантности, то получим следующие педагогические характеристики:

I. Формируемые в семье толерантные качества: Любовь и забота, справедливость, умение прощать, отказ от насилия, искренность, доверие, уважение к старшим, внимание и забота о младших, сопереживание, готовность помогать, готовность трудиться, помощь пожилым, милосердие, открытость, стремление осознать и понять, выслушивать и понимать взгляды и точку зрения других людей, стремление их принять, уметь анализировать конфликтные ситуации и знание методов выхода из них, усиление интереса к культуре, обычаям, повседневной жизни других наций, народностей и народов, сбор сведений о них, формирование активной жизненной позиции, учиться решать конфликты и др.

Роль этих качеств в формировании личности: *Обеспечивает ведение ребенком открытого и искреннего диалога, вооружает его умениями общения, учит ребенка чувствовать нужду других в сочувствии и помощи, формирует милосердное отношение к нуждающимся, предохраняет ребенка от злопамятности, заносчивости, учит уважать традиции и обычаи других, помогает вести себя равным другим, бережет ребенка от противоречий.*

II. Формируемые в школе толерантные качества: Фобия, кненофобия, экстремизм, радикализм, культурный диалог, поликультура, монокультура, культурные богатства мира, цивилизации человеческой истории,

многообразие религий, национальное многообразие, природное и социальное многообразие мира, восприятие многообразия наций и культур, учиться жить среди различных наций и культур, осознание наличия прав и обязанностей других людей наравне с собственными правами и обязанностями, формирование навыка общения с представителем другой нации, практическое обучение ребенка активной жизни в сложноорганизованном мире.

Роль этих качеств в формировании личности: *Усиливает в ребенке социальную активность, обеспечивает правильную оценку им социальных событий, учит на научной, исторической и эмоциональной основе культурное и природное многообразие, обеспечивает правильное общение с другими нациями, обеспечивает привыкание и жизнь ребенка в социальной среде, бережет ребенка от будущих идеологических кризисов.*

III. Формируемые в махалле толерантные качества: религиозный фундаментализм, религиозное лицемерие, исламский экстремизм, различные чуждые группы, различные идеологические угрозы, обучение ребенка к социальности через махаллю, почитание ценностей коллективной жизни, активность на мероприятиях махалли, овладение навыками посещения общественных работ – хашаров, торжеств, осознание сущности поговорки «отколовшегося волк съест» и др.

Роль этих качеств в формировании личности: *Усиливает в ребенке общественную активность, усиливает его приспособляемость к общественному мнению, учит видеть и осознавать интересы других, учит единству и солидарности.*

Значит, формирование в семье качеств толерантности дифференцируется за счет сообразности и целевой направленности его общего научного содержания для процессов семейного воспитания, школьного воспитания и воспитания в махалле.

Выводы.

Таким образом дальнейшем мы будем рассматривать педагогическую дифференциаци, что должна формироваться через системы школы, семьи и махалли общетеоретического содержания толерантности. Необходимо обеспечивает ребенком открытого и искреннего диалога, вооружает его умениями общения и учит ребенка чувствовать нужду других в сочувствии.

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ANALYZING THE TESTING WAYS OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Abstract: *In the given article the testing analysis of milk products, identifying the acid of milk and using the several ways on GOST standard as well; our aim is to research the milk products and on the gained results to give the new code numbers.*

Key words: *raw milk, proteins, lactose, ethyl alcohol, physic-chemical indicators, mixture, density, mass, volume fraction.*

Language: *Russian*

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АНАЛИЗЫ СПОСОБОВ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ МОЛОКО И МОЛОЧНЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ

Аннотация: *В данной статье проведен тестовый анализ молочных продуктов, выявление кислоты молока и использование нескольких способов по ГОСТу. Наша цель - исследовать молочные продукты и на основе полученных результатов дать новые кодовые номера.*

Ключевые слова: *молока-сырья,белков, лактозы, этиловой спирт, физико-химическое показатели,смесь, плотность, масса, объемной доли.*

Введение

От качества молока-сырья во многом зависит качество производимой молочной продукции – как физико-химические показатели, так и органолептические характеристики. Качество молока при приемке оценивают в соответствии с требованиями ГОСТ 31449-2013.

Молоко в зависимости от органолептических, физико-химических и микробиологических показателей подразделяют на сорта: высший, первый и второй. По физико-химическим показателям молоко должно соответствовать нормам, указанным в табл. 1.

Таблица 1. Показатели качества молока

Наименование показателя	Норма для молока сорта		
	высшего	первого	второго
Кислотность, °T	От 16,0 до 18,0	От 16,0 до 18,0	От 16,0 до 20,99
Группа чистоты, не ниже	I	I	II

Clarivate
Analytics indexed

Плотность, кг/м^3, не менее	1028,0	1027,0	1027,0
Температура замерзания, °C*	Не выше минус 0,520		

Метод определения термоустойчивости молока по алкогольной пробе (ГОСТ 25228-82).

Используемое оборудование: чашки Петри, пипетки на 5 см^3, этиловый спирт различных объемных долей – 68, 70, 72, 75, 80 %.

Молоко для определения термоустойчивости, исследуют при температуре (20 ± 2) С.

В чистую сухую чашку Петри наливают 2 см^3 исследуемого молока, приливают 2 см^3 этилового спирта требуемой объемной доли, круговыми движениями смесь тщательно перемешивают. Спустя 2 мин наблюдают за изменением консистенции анализируемого молока. Если на дне чашки Петри при стекании анализируемой смеси молока со спиртом не появились хлопья, считается, что молоко выдержало алкогольную пробу.

В зависимости от того, какой раствор этилового спирта не вызвал осаждения хлопьев в испытуемом молоке, его подразделяют на группы (табл.2).

Таблица 2. Группы молока по термоустойчивости

Группа	Объемная доля этилового спирта, %
I	80
II	75
III	72
IV	70
V	68

На основании полученных результатов можно сделать вывод о возможности применения высокотемпературной обработки исследуемого молока.

Метод определения чистоты молока (ГОСТ 8218–89).

Метод основан на отделении механической примеси из дозированной пробы молока путем процеживания через фильтр и визуальном сравнении наличия механической примеси на фильтре с образцом сравнения.

Используемое оборудование: прибор для определения чистоты молока с диаметром фильтрующей поверхности 27–30 мм; фильтры из полотна иглопробивного термоскрепленного для фильтрования молока; посуда мерная вместимостью 250 см^3; термометр [1,6].

Проведение анализа. Фильтр вставляют в прибор для определения чистоты молока гладкой поверхностью кверху. Из объединенной пробы отбирают 250 см^3 хорошо перемешанного молока, которое подогревают до температуры $(35 \pm 5)^0$ С и выливают в сосуд прибора. По окончании фильтрования фильтр вынимают и помещают на лист пергаментной или другой непромокаемой бумаги. В зависимости от количества механической примеси на фильтре молоко подразделяют на три группы чистоты путем сравнивания фильтра с образцом.

Редуктазная проба (ГОСТ 32901-2014).

Редуктазная проба – это метод оценки уровня бактериальной обсемененности сырого молока, основанный на восстановлении индикатора резазуринаокислительно - восстановительными ферментами, выделяемыми микроорганизмами.

В процессе жизнедеятельности бактерии выделяют в окружающую среду, наряду с другими окислительно-восстановительными ферментами, анаэробные дегидразы, по старой классификации называемые редуктазами. Существует зависимость между количеством мезофильных аэробных и факультативно-анаэробных микроорганизмов (КМАФАнМ) в молоке и содержанием в нем редуктаз, что дает возможность использовать редуктазную пробу как косвенный показатель уровня бактериальной обсемененности сырого молока.

Плотность - это масса молока при 20 °C, заключенная в единице объема. Единицы измерения – г/см^3 или кг/м^3. Коровье молоко обычно имеет плотность в пределах от 1027 до 1033 кг/м^3.

Плотность молока зависит от температуры (понижается с ее повышением), химического состава (понижается при увеличении содержания жира и повышается при увеличении количества белков, лактозы и солей) и от некоторых условий технологической обработки молока.

Плотность молока, определенная сразу после доения, ниже плотности остывшего молока на 0,8–1,5 кг/м^3.Это объясняется улетучиванием части

газов и повышением плотности жира и белков (за счет изменения коэффициентов температурного расширения) при постепенном понижении температуры молока. Поэтому плотность заготовляемого молока должна определяться не ранее чем через 2 ч после дойки. К этому времени структура молока стабилизируется.

Плотность молока изменяется также в течение лактационного периода и под влиянием различных зоотехнических факторов. По плотности судят о натуральности молока. При добавлении к молоку воды плотность его уменьшается, а подснятие сливок или разбавление обезжиренным молоком вызывает повышение плотности.

Плотность молока определяют ареометрическим методом и выражают в градусах ареометра, т. е. цифрами, следующими за десятыми долями истинной плотности молока. Например, если плотность молока 1,0285 г/см³, то в градусах ареометра она составит 28,5 °А. Используемое оборудование: лактоденсиметр, термометр, цилиндр на 250 см³.

Техника определения. Плотность коровьего молока определяют при (20 ± 50) °С. Пробу в количестве 250 см³ тщательно перемешивают и осторожно, не допуская вспенивания, наливают молоко по стенке в сухой цилиндр, который держат, в слегка наклонном положении. Сухой и чистый лактоденсиметр медленно опускают в молоко до отметки 1,030 и оставляют в нем свободно плавающим так, чтобы он не касался стенок. Цилиндр должен стоять на ровной горизонтальной поверхности в таком положении к источнику света, которое дает возможность отчетливо видеть шкалу плотности и температуры.

Отсчет показаний плотности и кислотности производят через 1–2 мин после установления лактоденсиметра неподвижно. Показания плотности определяют по верхнему мениску молока с точностью до половины деления, а показания температуры – до 0,5 °С. Расхождения между повторными определениями плотности в одной и той же пробе молока не должны превышать 0,0005 г/см³. При отклонении температуры молока от 20 °С вносят поправку: на каждый градус выше 20 прибавляют 0,0002 единицы плотности или вычитают (если температура ниже 20°С).

Определение плотности с помощью пикнометра.

Пикнометр представляет собой колбу определенной вместимости.

Используют пикнометры для определения плотности разбавленных водных растворов сахаристых веществ (например, карамельная масса) и других жидкостей. 15 Используемое

оборудование: весы аналитические, пикнометры, термометр, фильтровальная бумага.

Техника определения. Взвешивают пустой пикнометр 3–5 раз и подсчитывают среднее арифметическое значение массы пустого пикнометра. Затем в пикнометр до метки наливают прокипяченную дистиллированную воду, охлажденную до температуры 20 °С, и помещают его на водяную баню температурой (20 ± 0,5) С на 30 мин (если мениск жидкости находится выше метки, то берут свернутую в трубочку фильтровальную бумагу и устанавливают мениск воды строго на уровне метки). После чего пикнометр вытирают и взвешивают на весах 3 раза; подсчитывают среднее арифметическое значение массы пикнометра с водой. Затем пикнометр заполняют исследуемой жидкостью, предварительно промыв его этой жидкостью, и повторяют описанные выше операции (нагрев на водяной бане, взвешивание). Относительную плотность вычисляют по формуле

$$D^{20}_{20} (m_2 - m_0) / (m_1 - m_0),$$

где m_0-масса пустого пикнометра, г; m_1 - масса пикнометра с дистиллированной водой, г; m_2 – масса пикнометра с исследуемой жидкостью, г.

Гравиметрические методы. Определение влаги и сухого вещества (ГОСТ 31449-2013.)

В молоке содержится 86–89 % воды, большая часть которой находится в свободном состоянии (83–86), а меньшая – в связанном (3–3,5 %). Свободная вода является растворителем органических и неорганических соединений молока и участвует во всех биохимиических процессах, протекающих в нем. Она легко удаляется при сгущении, высушивании и замораживании молока.Формы связи отличаются природой и прочностью связи. Наиболее прочной является химическая связь, наименее – механическая. Связанная вода по своим свойствам значительно отличается от свободной. Она не замерзает при низких температурах, не растворяет электролиты, не удаляется при высушивании. Связанная вода недоступна микроорганизмам. Поэтому для подавления развития микрофлоры в пищевых продуктах свободную воду либо полностью удаляют, либо переводят в связанную, добавляя водосвязиващие компоненты (соль, сахар, многоатомные спирты). При уменьшении содержания свободной воды снижается значение активности воды. Под активностью воды αw понимают отношение давления паров над данным продуктом к давлению паров над чистой водой при одной и той же температуре. Для нормального роста микроорганизмов величина активности воды не должна быть менее 0,8–0,9; для дрожжей и плесеней – не менее 0,6–0,9. При меньших значениях микрофлора не развивается.

Сущность метода. Определение влаги и сухого остатка основано на высушивании навески исследуемого продукта при постоянной температуре (102 ± 2) С до постоянного веса. Массовая доля сухого вещества зависит от состава молока и колеблется от 11 до 13 %.

Используемое оборудование: сушильный шкаф, весы аналитические, эксикатор, металлические бюксы, пипетки на 5 см^3, марля.

Техника определения. Анализ проводят по ускоренной методике. В металлическую бюксу на дно укладывают два кружка марли и высушивают с открытой крышкой при 105°С в сушильном шкафу в течение 20–30 мин. Вынув из сушильного шкафа, закрывают крышкой и охлаждают в эксикаторе 20–30 мин. Затем взвешивают. Высушивание продолжают до постоянного веса. Вес записывают. В подготовленную таким образом бюксу пипеткой вносят 3 см^3 молока, равномерно распределяя его по всей поверхности марли и, закрыв крышкой, взвешивают. Вес записывают. По разности масс определяют навеску молока. Открытую бюксу с навеской помещают в сушильный шкаф при 105°С на 60 мин. Затем бюксу закрывают, охлаждают в эксикаторе и взвешивают. Высушивание и взвешивание продолжают через 20–30 мин до получения разницы в результатах не более 0,001 г. Массовую долю сухого вещества (СВ) в процентах определяют по формуле

$$СВ = (М1 – Мо)\ 100\ /\ (М – Мо),$$

где Мо – масса бюксы с марлей, г; М – масса бюксы с навеской до высушивания, г; М1 – масса бюксы с навеской после высушивания, г.

Массовую долю влаги в процентах вычисляют по формуле

$$W = 100 – СВ,$$

где СВ – массовая доля сухого вещества, %.

Массовую долю сухого обезжиренного молочного остатка

(СОМО) вычисляют по формуле

$$СОМО = СВ – Ж,$$

где СВ – массовая доля сухого вещества, %; Ж – массовая доля жира, %.

Определение кислотности молока.

Используемое оборудование: колбы вместимостью 100 см^3; пипетки на 1 см^3, 10 см^3, 20 см^3; 1 %-й спиртовой раствор фенолфталеина; 0,1 н. раствор NaOH; 2,5 %-й раствор сернокислого кобальта.

1. В колбу емкостью 100 см3 отмерить пипеткой 10 см^3 исследуемого молока и 20 см^3 дистиллированной воды. Воду прибавляют для того, чтобы отчетливее уловить розовый оттенок при титровании. В смесь добавить 3 капли 1 %-го спиртового раствора фенолфталеина и размешать.

2. Из бюретки (отметив уровень щелочи) по каплям прибавить в колбу при постоянном помешивании 0,1 н. раствор едкого натра (или КОН) до появления слабо розового окрашивания, соответствующего контрольному эталону окраски, не исчезающего в течение 1 мин. Приготовление контрольного эталона окраски. В колбу на 100 см^3 отмерить пипеткой 10 см^3 молока, 20 см^3 воды, 1 см^3 2,5 %-го раствора сернокислого кобальта, размешать. Эталон годен для работы в течение одной смены. Для более длительного хранения эталона добавить одну каплю формалина [7,8,11].

3. Отсчитать количество, щелочи (см^3), пошедшее на титрование 10 см^3 молока.

4. Для выражения кислотности молока в градусах Тернера в соответствии с ГОСТ 32901-2014 количество щелочи (см^3), израсходованной на титрование 10 см^3 молока, умножить на 10, т. е. сделать перерасчет на 100 см^3 молока. Расхождение между параллельными определениями должно быть не более 1°Т. Иногда кислотность выражают в градусах молочной кислоты (устанавливают коэффициент кислотности). Для этого надо значение градусов титрования умножить на 0,009 (количество молочной кислоты в граммах, эквивалентное 1 см^3 0,1 н. щелочи). В отдельных случаях для титрования берут [2-5]

5. 10, 20 см^3 молока, однако расчет всегда ведут на 100 частей молока. При отсутствии дистиллированной воды можно проводить определение и без нее. При этом результаты должны быть понижены на 2°Т, так как в неразбавленном водой молоке труднее уловить розовей оттенок.

Сущность метода. Метод основан на восстановлении резазурина окислительно-восстановительными ферментами, выделяемыми в молоко микроорганизмами. По продолжительности изменения окраски резазурина оценивают бактериальную обсемененность сырого молока. [6,9,10]

Используемое оборудование: редуктазник, пробирки, пипетки на 1 см^3 и 10 см^3, резиновые пробки, рабочий раствор резазурина.

Проведение анализа. Пробу с резазурином следует проводить не ранее чем через 2 ч после доения.

В пробирки наливают по 1 см^3 рабочего раствора резазурина и по 10 см^3 исследуемого сырого молока, закрывают резиновыми пробками и смешивают путем медленного трехкратного переворачивания пробирок. Пробирки помещают в редуктазник с температурой воды (37±1)°С. При отсутствии редуктазника допускается использовать водяную баню, обеспечивающую поддержание температуры (37±1) °С. Вода в редуктазнике или водяной бане после погружения пробирок с сырым молоком должна доходить до уровня жидкости в пробирке или быть немного выше, температуру (37±1) °С поддерживают в

течение всего времени определения. Пробирки с сырым молоком и резазурином на протяжении анализа должны быть защищены от света прямых солнечных лучей (редуктазник должен быть плотно закрыт крышкой).

Время погружения пробирок в редуктазник считают началом анализа. Показания снимают через 1 ч. Появление окрашивания молока в этих пробирках при встряхивании не учитывают. По

истечении 1 ч пробирки вынимают из редуктазника, осторожно переворачивают.

Пробирки с молоком, имеющим окраску от серосиреневой до сиреневой со слабым серым оттенком, оставляют в редуктазнике еще на 30 мин.

Обработка результатов. В зависимости от продолжительности обесцвечивания или изменения цвета молоко относят к одному из классов в соответствии с табл. 3.

Таблица 3. Характеристика молока при проведении редуктазной пробы

Класс	Продолжительность изменения цвета	Окраска молока	Ориентировочное количество бактерий в 1 см^3 молока
I	Через 1 ч	От серосиреневой до сиреневой со слабым серым оттенком	До 500 тыс.
II	Через 1 ч	Сиреневая с розовым оттенком или ярко розовая	От 500 тыс. до 4 млн

Примечания к табл. 3:

1. Для оценки качества сырого молока при бактериальной обсемененности до 100 тыс. в 1 см^3 используют посев на чашки Петри на среду КМАФАнМ.

2. При бактериальной обсемененности сырого молока до 300 тыс. время выдержки проб составляет 1,5 ч. Окраска сырого молока – от серо-сиреневой до сиреневой со слабым серым оттенком.

3. Цвет сырого молока от бледно-розового до белого через 1 ч выдержки свидетельствует о

бактериальной обсемененности свыше 4 млн жизнеспособных клеток.

Выводы.

Таким образом, в молоке содержится 86–89 % воды, большая часть которой находится в свободном состоянии (83–86), а меньшая – в связанном (3–3,5 %). Свободная вода является растворителем органических и неорганических соединений молока и участвует во всех биохимиических процессах, протекающих в нем. Анализ проводили по ускоренной методике.

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DYNAMIC STRESSED-DEFORMABLE STATE OF LOCALLY LOCATED CYLINDRICAL PIPES WITH LIQUID WHEN EXPOSED TO HARMONIOUS LOADS

Abstract: The paper considers the stress-strain state of parallel-arranged cylindrical pipes with liquid. The problem is solved in a bicylindrical coordinate system under the influence of harmonic waves. An analytical solution is obtained in the special functions of Bessel and Henkel, as well as numerical results. A parametric analysis of the dynamic stress coefficient is carried out.

Key words: cylindrical pipe, liquid, harmonic waves, bicylindrical coordinate system, special functions, displacements, dynamic coefficient, Lame equations, ground contact, shells.

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ДИНАМИЧЕСКОЕ НАПРЯЖЕННО-ДЕФОРМИРУЕМОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНО РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫХ ЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКИХ ТРУБ С ЖИДКОСТЬЮ ПРИ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИИ ГАРМОНИЧЕСКИХ НАГРУЗОК

Аннотация: В работе рассматривается напряженно-деформируемое состояние параллельно расположенных цилиндрических труб с жидкостью. Задача решается в бицилиндрической системе координат при воздействии гармонических волн. Получено аналитическое решение в специальных функциях

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Бесселя и Ханкеля, а также численные результаты. Проведен параметрический анализ динамического коэффициента напряжений.

Ключевые слова: цилиндрическая труба, жидкость, гармонические волны, бицилиндрическая система координат, специальные функции, перемещений, динамического коэффициент, уравнений Ламе, контакт с грунтом, оболочки.

Введение

Некоторые основные соотношения теории упругости.

В этом параграфе приведены некоторые основные уравнения теории упругости в криволинейных координатах. Известно, что из статической теории упругости уравнение Ламе в векторной форме имеет вид [1,2,3]:

$$(\lambda + 2\mu)\,grad\,div\,\vec{u} - \mu\,rotrot\vec{u} + Q\vec{f} = 0, \quad (1)$$

где λ и μ - коэффициенты Ламе, определяемые по формулам

$$\lambda = \frac{\nu E}{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)}, \quad \mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)};$$

$\vec{u}$-вектор перемещений, $Q\vec{f}$-вектор массовых сил. Операторы, входящие в уравнение [1], для правой системы криволинейных ортогональных координат, определяются следующим образом

$$grad\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{11}}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha_1}\vec{\imath}_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{22}}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha_2}\vec{\imath}_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{q_{33}}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha_3}\vec{\imath}_3, rot\vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}}G,$$

$$div\vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \times$$

$$\times \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1}\left(\vec{u}_1\sqrt{\frac{q}{q_{11}}}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2}\left(\vec{u}_2\sqrt{\frac{q}{q_{22}}}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_3}\left(\vec{u}_3\sqrt{\frac{q}{q_{33}}}\right)\right],$$

$$G = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{q_{11}}\vec{\imath}_1 & \sqrt{q_{22}}\vec{\imath}_2 & \sqrt{q_{33}}\vec{\imath}_3 \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_3} \\ u_1\sqrt{q_{11}} & u_2\sqrt{q_{22}} & u_3\sqrt{q_{33}} \end{vmatrix},$$

где α_i-криволинейные координаты (i-1,3), q_{ij}-компоненты метрического тензора, определяемым по формуле:

$$q_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{3}\frac{\partial x_k}{\partial \alpha_i}\frac{\partial x_k}{\partial \alpha_j},$$

x_k-декартовы координаты (k=1,3), q-квадрат Якобиана преобразования декартовой системы координат и криволинейную систему координат. При этом для ортогональных криволинейных координат только диагональные члены матрицы тензора q_{ij} не равны нулю. В этом случае $q = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{3}q_{ii}}$, а основная дифференциальная квадратичная форма определяется по формуле:
$ds^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{3}q_{ii}d^2\alpha_1$. Для определения напряженного состояния грунта и постановки смешанных граничных условий необходимо иметь формулы, выражающие напряжение через

перемещение. Используем геометрические уравнения, выведенные Новицким В.

$$\varepsilon_{ii} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\left(\frac{u_i}{h_i}\right) + \frac{1}{2h_i^2}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\frac{\partial h_i^2}{\partial \alpha_j}\frac{u_j}{h_j}, \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2h_ih_j}\left[h_i^2\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\left(\frac{u_i}{h_i}\right) + h_j^2\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\left(\frac{u_j}{h_j}\right)\right] i \neq j, \text{ j}=\overline{1,3}.$$

Кроме того, используем уравнение состояния (закон Гука) [2]

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda\delta_{ij}\sum_{k=1}^{3}\varepsilon_{kk} + 2\mu\varepsilon_{ij}. \quad (3)$$

Подставив (2) в (3), получим

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda\sum_{k=1}^{3}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_k}\frac{u^k}{h_k} + \frac{1}{2h_k^2}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\frac{\partial h_k^2}{\partial \alpha_j}\frac{u_j}{h_j}\right] +$$

$$+2\mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\frac{u_i}{h_i} + \frac{1}{2h_i^2}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\frac{\partial h_i^2}{\partial \alpha_j}\frac{u_j}{h_j}\right], \quad (4,а)$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\mu}{h_ih_j}\left[h_i^2\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\frac{u_i}{h_i} + h_j^2\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\frac{u_j}{h_j}\right], \quad \text{i} \neq j \ (4,б)$$

где $h_i^2 = q_{ii}$. Теперь поставим задачу линейной теории упругости для расчетных схем в цилиндрических координатах r,θ и z. В качестве неизвестных используем компоненты вектора перемещений u_r, u_θ и u_z. Цилиндрическая система координат связана с декартовой системой координат следующими соотношениями:

$x = r cos\theta; \ y = r sin\theta, \ z=z, \ ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2 + dz^2. \quad (5)$

Используя формулу (5), получим

$h_1^2 = h_3^2 = q_{11} = q_{33} = 1, \quad h_{22}^2 = q_{22} = r^2.$

В качестве координат α_i (i=1,3) применим:

$\alpha_1 = r, \ \alpha_2 = \theta, \ \alpha_3 = z. \quad (6)$

Подставив (5) и (6) в (1), а получившиеся выражение в формулу (4) и учитывая, получим следующую систему уравнений Ламе в цилиндрических координатах:

$$(\lambda + 2\mu)(u_r)_{rr} + \frac{\mu_2}{r}(u_r)_{\theta\theta} + \mu(u_2)_{zz}$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda + \mu}{r}(u_\theta)_{\theta r} +$$

$$+ (\lambda + \mu)(u_z)_{zz} + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{r}(u_r)_r - \frac{\lambda + 3\mu}{r^2}(u_\theta)_\theta$$

$$- \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{r^r}u_r = 0,$$

$$\mu(u_\theta)_{22} + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{r^2}(u_\theta)_\theta + \mu(u_\theta)_{zz} + \frac{\lambda + \mu}{r}(u_r)_{r\theta}$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda + \mu}{r}(u_z)_{z\theta} + \frac{\mu}{r^2}(u_r)_\theta - \frac{\mu}{r}u_\theta = 0,$$

$$\mu(u_z)_{rr} + \frac{\mu}{r^2}(u_\theta)_{\theta\theta} + (\lambda + 2\mu)(u_z)_{zz} + (\lambda + \mu)(u_r)_{rr} +$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda+\mu}{r}(u_\theta)_{\theta z} + \frac{\lambda+\mu}{r}(u_r)_z = 0, \quad (7)$$

где индексы r, θ и z, за скобками обозначают частные производные по соответствующим

координатам. Краевые условия по внешней поверхности трубы - условие идеального контакта с грунтом, внутренняя поверхность свободна:

$$r = R: u_{r1} = u_{r2}, u_{\theta 1} = u_{\theta 2}, u_z = u_{z2},$$
$$\sigma_{rr1} = \sigma_{rr2}, \sigma_{r\theta 1} = \sigma_{r\theta 2}, \sigma_{rz1} = \sigma_{rz2,} \qquad (8)$$
$$r = R_0: \sigma_{rr2} = 0, \sigma_{r\theta 1} = 0, \sigma_{rz1} = 0,$$

где индексы "1" и "2" обозначают соответственно материалы окружающей среды и трубы. Граничными условиями обеспечивающие равенство нормальных составляющих скоростей жидкости и оболочки являются

$$\left. (\vec{V} \ \vec{n}) \right|_{r = a} = + \frac{\partial u_{r2}}{\partial t}, \qquad (9)$$

где $\vec{v}$-скорость частицы жидкости;$\vec{n}$- нормаль поверхности при $r=a$,w-радиальное перемещение оболочки
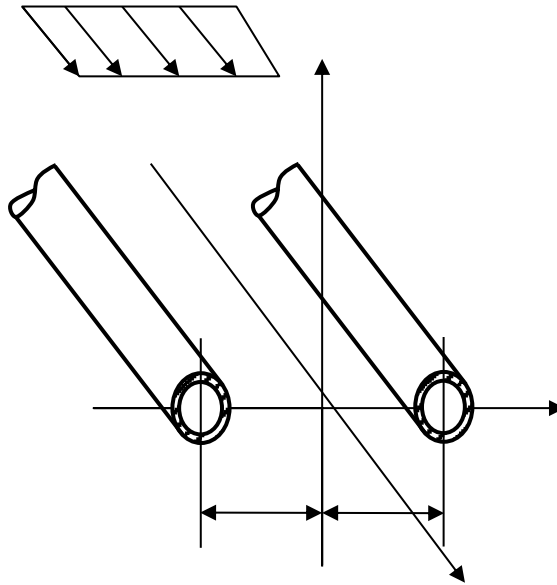

Рис. 1. Расчётная схема

Чтобы полностью замкнуть постановку задачи, необходимо к условиям (8) и (9) добавить условия на бесконечности $\vec{u} \to 0$при

$$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \to \infty, \qquad (10)$$

заполненией некоторыми условиями на излучение.Для нестационарных задач в качестве условий излучения требуется выполнение принципа причинности, а в среде должны отсутствовать перемещения вне области, ограниченной передним фронтом волн от источников колебаний.

$$W_0 ei(kx - \omega f).$$

Рассмотрим задачу динамической теории линейной упругости, о воздействии сейсмических волн на трубы, уложенных в высокой насыпи в две нитки и заполненных идеальной сжимаемой жидкостью. При этом рассмотрим случай, когда волна падает перпендикулярно к оси соединяющей центры труб, и к продольной оси этих труб. Расчетная схема представлена на рис.1. Бицилиндрическая система координат связана с декартовой системой координат следующими соотношениями:

$$x=(a sin\xi)/(ch\eta - cos\xi), \qquad y=(a sh\eta)/(ch\eta cos\xi),$$
$$z=z \quad (11) \qquad \text{где: } a \text{ - половина расстояния}$$

между точками η=-∞ и η=∞.

Тогда, представив (11) в (5,6), а получившиеся выражения в (6) принимают следующий вид:

$$ds^2 = a^2 (ch\eta - cos\,\xi)^{-2}\, d\xi^2 + a^2 (ch\eta - cos\,\xi)^{-2} d\eta^2 + dz^2 \quad (12)$$

Используя формулу (11), получим

$$h_1^2 = h_2^2 = q_{11} = q_{22} = a^2 (ch\eta - cos\,\xi)^{-2},$$
$$h_3^2 = q_{33} = 1. \qquad (13)$$

Приняв, что: α1=ξ, α2=η, α3=z и подставив (12) и (13) в (1) - (11), и, учитывая, что задача является плоской, получим следующее уравнение Гельмгольца в биполярных координатах:

$$[a^{-2}(ch\eta - cos\,\xi)^2][(v)_{\xi\xi} + (v)_{\eta\eta}] + k^2 v = 0 \quad (14)$$

где

$$\frac{\sin\xi}{ch\,\eta - \cos\xi} = \begin{cases} 2\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n\eta}\sin n\,\xi & \eta > 0 \\ 2\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{n\eta}\sin n\,\xi & \eta < 0 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

Уравнение (14) после некоторых преобразований сводится к виду в

$$(v)_{\xi\xi} + (v)_{\eta\eta} + (2kae^{\pm\eta})^2 v = 0. \quad (16)$$

Решение уравнение (14) будем искать в виде ряда:

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[v_n^a(\eta)\cos n\,\xi + v_n^b(\eta)\sin n\,\xi]\varepsilon^{-iwt} \quad (17)$$

Подставив (17) в (16) и приравняв коэффициенты при соответствующих гармониках, получим следующее обыкновенное дифференциальное уравнение:

$$v_n^{"} + [(2kae^{\pm\eta})^2 - n^2]v_n = 0. \quad (18)$$

Стандартной заменой

$$v_n(\eta) = z(t), \quad t = exp(\pm\eta)$$

сводим (18) к уравнению Бесселя вида

$$t^2 z" + tz\text{©} + (4k^2a^2 - n^2)z = 0, \quad (19)$$

которое имеет частное решение в виде цилиндрической функции $z(2ake^{-\eta})$, а решение уравнения Гельмгольца принимает следующий вид:

$$\phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n Z_n(2ake^{\mp\eta})\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt}, \quad \psi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n Z_n(2ake^{\mp\eta})\sin n\,\xi e^{-iwt}. \quad (20)$$

Теперь поставим краевые условия. Для этого используем условие (20), замену $r=\eta$ и $\theta=\xi$. Учитывая полученные соотношения, будем искать решение краевой задачи для случая падения на две подземные трубы P - волны сжатия и SV-волны сдвига перпендикулярно к оси у. Волновой потенциальной волны имеет вид

$$\phi^{(i)} = Ae^{i\alpha.x - iwt}. \quad (21).$$

Для представления (21) в виде (20) запишем (21) с помощью (12) в биполярных цилиндрических координатах.

$$\phi_1^{(i)} = Ae^{ik2a\,exp(\mp)^{\eta}\sin\xi}e^{-iwt}. \quad (22)$$

Разложив второй сомножитель выражения (22) в ряд Фурье (комплексная форма) и после небольших преобразований получим окончательное выражение для потенциала падающей P - волны:

$$\phi_1^{(i)} = A\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\varepsilon_n J_n(\alpha_1\tau)\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt}. \quad (23)$$

где $\tau = 2aexp(\mp\eta)$ и для потенциала падающей SV-волны.

Остальные потенциалы (20) по аналогии с (23) имеют вид:

$$\phi_2^{(r)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[C_n H_n^{(1)}(\alpha_2\tau) + D_n H_n^{(2)}(\alpha_2\tau)\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt},$$

$$\psi_2^{(r)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[E_n H_n^{(1)}(\beta_2\tau) + F_n H_n^{(2)}(\beta_2\tau)\sin n\,\xi e^{-iwt} \quad \phi_3^{(r)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n J_n^{(1)}(\alpha_3\tau)\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt} \quad (24)$$

Динамическая НДС выражается через потенциалы φ_1 и ψ_2:

$$u_{\eta i} = \delta[(\varphi_i)_\eta - (\psi_i)_\xi] \quad u_{\xi i} = \delta[(\phi_i)_\xi - (\psi_i)_\eta], u_{\eta 3} = -\delta(iw)^{-1}(\phi_3) \quad (25)$$

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta i} = -\sigma_{\xi\xi i} = 2\delta^2 \times$$
$$\times \{d_i[0{,}5\varphi_{\eta\eta} - (\varphi_\xi + \varphi_\eta)\sin\xi] + 0{,}5\lambda_i\varphi_{\xi\xi} - \mu_i(\psi_{\xi\xi} - \varphi_\eta + \psi_\xi)\}$$

$$\tau_{\eta\eta 3} = \sigma_{\xi\xi 3} = -iw_3\rho_3\phi_3, \tau_{\eta\xi i} = 2\mu_i\delta^2[\phi_{\xi\eta} + 0{,}5\psi_{\eta\eta} - 0{,}5\psi_{\xi\xi} + \phi_\xi + \psi_\eta + (\phi_\xi - \psi_\xi)\sin\xi]$$
$$i = 1,2; \delta = e^{\mp\eta}/2a.$$

Подставив (24) и (25) в (8) получим окончательные решения задач о падении соответственно P- и SV - волны на две подземные трубы. Произвольные постоянные A_n, B_n, C_n и др. определяются из системы алгебраических уравнений с комплексными коэффициентами

$$[C]\{q\} = \{\rho\}$$

где С - определитель (12х12) - порядка, элементы которой, являются функцией Бесселя и Ханкеля 1-го 2-го рода n-го порядка, q - вектор столбец неизвестных величин, ρ - вектор правой части.

Система алгебраических уравнений с комплексными коэффициентами решается методом Гаусса с выделением главного элемента. Динамическое НДС в случае падения - волны сдвига на две подземные трубы записывается также в биполярных координатах в асимптотическом виде:

$$u_z = w, \sigma_{\eta z} = \mu_i\delta(u_z)_\eta, \sigma_{\xi z} = \mu_i\delta(u_z)_\xi$$

В качестве краевых условий используем условие (23) и замену r=n. Окончательное решение задачи для случаев падения SH - волны на две трубы имеет вид:

$$u_{z1} = w_0\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[\varepsilon_n J_n(k_1\tau) + A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_1\tau)]\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt};$$

$$u_{z2} = -w_0\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[B_n H_n^{(1)}(k_2\tau) + C_n H_n^{(2)}(k_2\tau)]\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt};$$

$$\sigma_{rz1} = \mu_1 w_0 k_1\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[\varepsilon_n J_n(k_1\tau) + A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_1\tau)]\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt};$$

$$\sigma_{rz2} = -\mu_2 w_0 k_2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}[B_n H_n^{(1)}(k_2\tau) + C_n H_n^{(2)}(k_2\tau)]\cos n\,\xi e^{-iwt};$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z1} = -\mu_1 w_0 n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \big[\varepsilon_n(k_1\tau) + A_n H_n^{(1)}(k_1\tau)\big] \sin n\,\xi\, e^{-iwt};$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z2} = \mu_2 w_0 n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\big[B_n H_n^{(1)}(k_2\tau) + C_n H_n^{(2)}(k_2\tau)\big] \sin n\,\xi\, e^{-iwt}; \qquad (27)$$

Неопределенные коэффициенты A_n, B_n, C_n определяется из граничных условий.

Рассмотрим определение динамического напряженно-деформированного состояния цилиндрической трубы при воздействии гармонических волн.

Для решения поставленной задачи применяется теорема сложения. Теоремы сложения для цилиндрических волновых функций выведены в работах [4,5,6]. Пусть имеются две различные полярные системы координат (r_g, θ_g) и (r_k, θ_k) (рис.3), у которых полярные оси одинаково направлены. Координата полюса θ_k в q системе будут R_{kq}, θ_{kq}, так что выполняется равенство

$$Z_g = R_{kg} e^{i\theta_{kg}} + Z_k. \qquad (28)$$

Тогда теорема сложения имеет вид:

$$b_n(\alpha r_q) e^{in\theta_q} = \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{n-p}(\alpha R_{kq}) e^{i(n-p)\theta_{kq}} T_p(\alpha r_k)\exp(ip\theta_k), r_k < R_{kq},$$

$$b_n(ar_q) e^{in\theta_q} = \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} J_{n-p}(\alpha R_{kq}) e^{i(n-p)\theta_{kq}} b_p(\alpha r_k)\exp(ip\theta_k), r_k < R_{kq} \qquad (29)$$

Формула (28) дает возможность преобразовать решение волнового уравнения (1) из одной системы координат в другую. Рассмотрим расчет протяженного подземного многониточного трубопровода на сейсмическое воздействие в рамках плоской задачи динамической теории упругости. При этом исследуем случай стационарной дифракции плоских волн на ряде периодически расположенных полостей, подкрепленных кольцами с идеальной сжимаемой жидкостью внутри.Решение поставленной задачи осуществим методом потенциалов. Краевые условия имеют

вид (8). Не изменится и вид падающего потенциала. Потенциалы же отраженных от труб волн после применения теоремы сложения,и учитывая периодичность задачи, будут иметь вид:

$$\phi_1^{(r)} = e^{-iwt}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\big[A_n H_n^{(1)}(\alpha_1 r) + S_n J_n(\alpha_1 r)\big] e^{in(\theta-\gamma)},$$

$$\psi_1^{(r)} = e^{-iwt}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\big[B_n H_n^{(1)}(\beta_1 r) + \sigma_n J_n(\beta_1 r)\big] e^{in(\theta-\gamma)},$$

$$S_n = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_p E_p\big[e^{im\xi} H_{n-p}^{(1)}(\alpha_1 m\delta) + e^{-im\xi} H_{n-p}^{(1)}(\alpha_1 m\delta)\big], \qquad (30)$$

$$Q_n = \sum_{p=o}^{\infty}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_p E_p\big[C_n H^{(1)}{}_n(\beta_1 m\delta) + e^{-im\zeta} H_{n-p}^{(1)}(\beta_1 m\delta)\big],$$

где: $\xi = k\delta\cos\gamma$, δ - расстояние между центрами труб.Потенциалы преломленных волн в трубах записываются в виде

$$\phi_2 = e^{i(m\xi-w\xi)}\cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n\big[C_n H_n^{(1)}(\alpha_1 r) + D_n H_n^{(2)}(\alpha_2 r)\big] e^{in(\theta-\gamma)},$$

$$\psi_2 = e^{i(m\xi-w\xi)}\cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n\big[E_n H_n^{(1)}(\beta_1 r) + F_n H_n^{(2)}(\beta_2 r)\big] e^{in(\theta-\gamma)}, \qquad (31)$$

а потенциал скоростей в идеальной форме сжимаемой жидкости

$$\phi_3 = e^{i(m\xi-w\xi)}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n G_n J_n(\alpha_3 r) e^{in(\theta-\gamma)}, \qquad (32)$$

Неизвестные коэффициенты A_n-G_n определяются постановкой (29)-(32) в (8). В результате получается бесконечная система линейных уравнений, которая решается приближенным методом редукции, при условии, что не выполняется соотношение

$$k\delta(1 \mp \cos\gamma) = 2\pi n.$$

Общая характеристика программы предназначена для многониточных труб в насыпи для случая падения сейсмических волн перпендикулярно к оси, проходящей через центры труб.
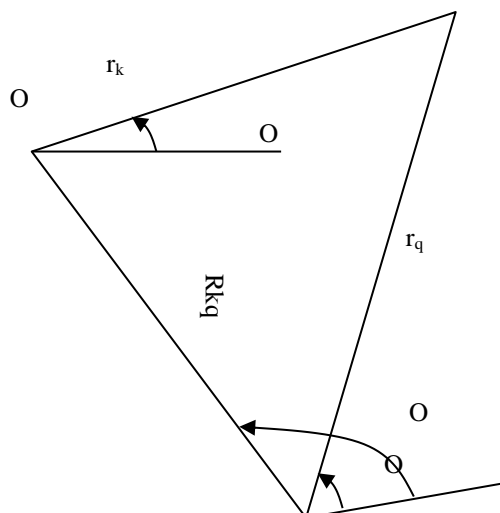
Рис. 2. Схема к теореме сложения.

Вводимая информация содержит минимально необходимые данные: упругие характеристики (E и ν) грунта насыпи и труб; плотность грунта, трубы и жидкости ее заполняющей; внутренний и внешний радиусы труб; преобладающий период колебаний частиц грунта; координаты точки, в которой находится НДС; коэффициент сейсмичности. С помощью специальной метки можно рассчитывать трубы, заполненные идеальной сжимаемой жидкостью, так и пустые. Вычисление цилиндрических функций Бесселя и Ханкеля производится по известным формулам. Решение системы линейных уравнений осуществляется методом Гаусса с выделением главного члена. [7,8]

Влияние расстояния между трубами. В табл.1 приведены значения коэффициента

$$\eta |\sigma_{rr}|^2 max_{max}$$

максимального радиального давления грунта на трубы при различном расстоянии d между ними в случае падения P - волны. При этом принималось волновое число P - волны $\alpha_r=1,0$: внутренний и наружный радиус труб $R_0=0,8$ m и $R=1,0$ m: преобладающий период колебаний частиц грунта $T=0,2$ сек. Характеристики грунта насыпи: постоянные Ламе $\lambda_1=8,9$-МПа; $\mu_1=4,34$МПа; плотность $\rho_1=1,74$Кн сек^2/м^4. Характеристики материала трубы $\lambda_2=8690$МПа; $\mu_2=12930$МПа; $\rho_2=2,55$Кн сек^2/м^4.
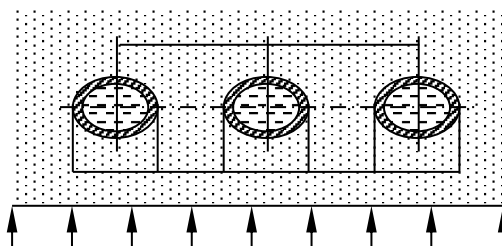
$$\phi = Ae^{i(kx-\omega t)}.$$

Рис.3. Расчётная схема.

Таблица 1. Значение коэффициента динамической концентрации при различных расстояниях между трубами для случая падения P – волны

D/d	0,5	1,0	2,0	4,0
η_{max}	1,68	1,76	1,61	1,60

Из табл.1 следует, что сначала при увеличении расстояния между трубами $0,5 \le d/D \le 1,0$ коэффициент η_{max} немного возрастает на 5%, а при дальнейшем увеличении $d/D>1,0$ убывает более резко на 10%. При $d/D>2,0$

значение η_{max} стабилизируется, т.е. практически не меняется, при $l \le 4,0$ близко к значению η_{max} для одиночной трубы согласно расчетам. Следовательно, взаимное влияние железобетонных труб многониточной укладки

имеет место при расстоянии между ними $d \le 4,0D$ и приводит к увеличению максимального динамического давления грунта на них по сравнению с одиночной трубой. Этот эффект увеличения коэффициента η_{max} связан с наложением волн, отраженных несколькими поверхностями многониточных труб. При этом немонотонное возрастание коэффициента η_{max} с уменьшением расстояния между трубами d/D связано по нашему мнению с явлением интерференции наложенных после отражения волн.

Это явление чрезвычайно важно для практики проектирования сейсмических подземных многониточных трубопроводов, т.к. позволяет подобрать оптимальное расстояние между трубами, при котором динамическое давление при сейсмическом воздействии минимально. Например, в табл.1 таким расстоянием является $d=0,5D$. Известно, отметить для сравнения, что в случае статического воздействия наблюдается обратная картина: давление грунта на многониточные трубы меньше, чем на одиночную.Помимо вышесказанного, при анализе влияния расстояния между трубами на их НДС необходимо учитывать соотношение (28), (так называемые "точки скольжения"), при котором наблюдается значительное увеличение динамических напряжений в окрестности трубы - резонанс. Это явление известно из оптики под названием аномалия Вуда является особенностью многониточного трубопровода и не может возникнуть в трубопроводе, уложенном в одну нитку. С точки зрения практики проектирования, необходимо знать, на каком расстоянии можно укладывать трубы, чтобы опасное явление резонанса не возникало. [10-12]

Ответ на этот вопрос дает соотношение (27). Проведем анализ этого соотношения для случая воздействия P - и SV - сейсмических волн на подземный трубопровод. В табл.2 представлена зависимость максимального расстояния в свету между центрами труб d_{max}, при котором не возникает резонанс, от угла падения сейсмических волн γ.

Таблица 2.Зависимость расстояния D_{max} от угла падения γ.

γ. Град		0	5	0	0	0	0
D_{max},m	,0	,36	,86	,66	,45	,52	0,0

Из табл.2 следует, что чем меньше угол падения сейсмической волны на трубопровод, тем ближе необходимо друг другу укладывать трубы. Таким образом, появление резонанса в многониточных трубах можно избежать выбором соответствующего расстояния между ними и, тем самым, обеспечить сейсмостойкость трубопровода. Влияние вида сейсмического воздействия (P-, SV-или SH-волна). В табл.3 приведены значения η_{max} максимального радиального давления грунта на трубы в случае падения P- и SV - сейсмической волны при различных расстояниях d между трубами. При этом принималось $\beta_r=2$.

Анализ данных табл. 3 показывает, что при $d/D<4,0$ значения коэффициента η_{max}, для P-и SV- волны находятся как бы в противофазе. При $l/D=1,0$ максимальное сейсмическое воздействиеP-волны на 27% выше, чем у SV- волны.

Таблица 3. Значение коэффициента η_{max} при сейсмических воздействиях в виде P - и SV - волн на различных расстояниях d между трубами

d/D	η_{max}	
	P -волна	SV - волна
1,0	1,76	1,29
2,0	1,61	1,72
4,0	1,60	1,51

При $d/D=2,0$ на 7% ниже, а при $d/D=4,0$ опять выше, но уже всего лишь на 1%. При этом с увеличением расстояния между трубами, разница в этих воздействиях уменьшается и при $d/D=4,0$ практически пропадает вовсе. Кроме того, заметим, что при воздействии SV - волны значения η_{max} при различных расстояниях между трубами имеет в 2,5 раза больший разброс (до 25%), чем при воздействии P - волны (до 10%). Таким

образом, явление "местного резонанса" проявляется более сильно для сейсмического воздействия в виде SV- волны.

Влияние жидкости, заполняющей трубы. В табл.4 приведены значения коэффициента η_{max} в случае падения P - волны на пустые и заполненные водой трубы при различных расстояниях d между трубами. Плотность

жидкости принималась равной $\rho_3=0{,}102$Кн сек^2/м^4.

Таблица 4. Значение коэффициента η$_{max}$ для случая падения Р - волны на пустые и заполненные водой трубы

d/D	η$_{max}$	
	Р - волна	SV - волна
1,0	1,76	1,89
2,0	1,61	1,78
4,0	1,60	1,90

Из табл.4 следует, что чем наличие воды в трубах увеличивает сейсмические воздействия на них по сравнению с пустыми трубами. Очевидно, это связано с увеличением массы трубопровода. Максимальное динамическое давление грунта на трубы усиливается. Например, при d/D=1,0 разница в значениях коэффициента d/D=2,0-10%, при d/D=4,0-19%. Кроме того, заметим, что разброс значений коэффициента η$_{max}$ при различных расстоянияхd труб, заполненных водой меньше (7%), чем у пустых труб (10%).

Влияние длины падающей сейсмической волны. В табл.4 представлены значения коэффициента η$_{max}$ различных длин l_0/l_0-2π/α, р - волны, падающей на пустые трубы, расположенные на расстоянии *l*=1,0D друг от друга.

Таблица 5. Значения коэффициента η$_{max}$ для различных длин l_0Р - волны.

l_0/D	3,0	5,0	10,0
η$_{max}$	1,76	1,52	1,20

Из табл. 5 следует, что чем больше длина падающей сейсмической волны, т.е. чем плотнее грунт насыпи, тем меньше коэффициент η$_{max}$. Для справки отметим, что соотношение *l_0/D*=5,0 – не насыпным песчаным, супесчаным и суглинистым грунтам; *l_0/D*=10,0 - глинистым грунтам. Таким образом, вид грунта, а особенно его плотность оказывает существенное влияние на его динамическое давление на трубы при сейсмическом воздействии.Отсюда следует, что при возведении насыпи над трубами необходимо тщательно уплотнять насыпной грунт. Интересно отметить, что хорошее уплотнение грунта позволяет снизить и его статическое давление на трубы. Кроме этого, расчеты показывают, что при *l_0*>10,0D динамическая задача сводится к квазистатической, что существенно упрощает ее решение. Отсюда следует важный вывод о том, что квазистатический подход неприменим к расчету на сейсмическое воздействие труб под насыпями.

Влияние толщины стенки трубы. В табл.6 приведены значения коэффициента η$_{max}$ для различных толщиныt стенки железобетонной трубы в случае падения Р - волны на пустые многониточные трубы, уложенные многониточные трубы, уложенные на расстоянии d=0,5.

Таблица 6. Значение коэффициента η$_{max}$ для различной толщины стенки трубы t

d/D	0,08	0,1	0,15	0,2
η$_{max}$	1,60	1,66	1,66	1,68

Из табл.6 следует, что диапазон толщины стенки, практически не влияет на динамическое давление грунта не эти трубы. Это, по всей видимости, связано с тем фактом, что гармоническая волна не проходит внутрь железобетонной трубы в силу достаточной жесткости трубы.

Выводы.

1.При сейсмическом воздействии взаимное влияние железобетонных труб многониточной укладки имеет место при расстоянии между ними d>4,0D и приводит к увеличению максимального динамического давления грунта на них по сравнению с одиночной трубой (явление местного резонанса) на 5-10%.

2.Появление резонанса в многониточных трубах можно избежать, если выбирать расстояние между ними некратные длине падающей сейсмической волны. Это явление резонанса является особенностью

многониточного трубопровода и не может возникнуть в трубопроводе, уложенном в одну нитку.

3.Явление местного резонанса проявляется более сильно для сейсмического воздействия в виде SV - волны, чем P - волны.

4.Наличие воды в трубах увеличивает сейсмическое воздействие на них на 10-20%.

5.Чем плотнее грунт насыпи, тем меньше сейсмическое воздействие на подземные трубы. При $l>10D$ динамическая задача сводится к квазистатической.

6.Изменение толщины стенки и класса бетона практически не влияет на динамическое давление грунта на железобетонные трубы при сейсмическом воздействии.

Также построены аналогичные зависимости, когда $\gamma=0$. Интересно отметить, что в рассматриваемой задаче, увеличение концентрации напряжений, обусловленное близостью другой области разрыва, много больше, когда волна падает с боку (т.е.$\gamma=0$) , чем волна падает сверху (т.е.$\gamma=\pi/2$).

7.Максимальное динамическое давление грунта σ_{max} на трубы, уложенные в две нитки на расстоянии d<3,0D друг от друга, больше, чем на одиночную трубу. Это превышение достигает 15%.

8.Наличие жидкости в трубах, как правило, увеличивает давление σ_{max} для одиночной трубы на 20% и для двух ниточных трубна 5-10%. Исключение составляет плотно уложенные трубы d=0, для которых давление σ_{max} уменьшается на 4%.

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MODERN TRENDS IN THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the specifics of the application of modern information technologies in the activities of development and project management. There are two categories of computer programs that allow you to implement everyday project activities in the most efficient way: personal information managers and project information managers. The concepts of the project and its components, the life cycle of the project are determined.
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Scopus ASCC: 3304.

Introduction

The increasing role of information and communication technologies in all spheres of human activity is reflected in the State policy of informatization of society and education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

New trends and strategies for integrating ICT into everyday educational practice are a necessary condition for modernizing the education system. Today, ICT is the driving force and coordinator of the growing globalization of the educational environment. Teachers understand that the combination of digital technologies and resources provides more opportunities to improve the quality of education and teaching than all previous educational technologies. Digital teaching materials differ from traditional ones in their ability to manage them.

Today, social networks are not only a platform for communication, but also a powerful resource for any activity. VKontakte, as the most popular network, has received many additional features that can be used for educational purposes. In just a few years,

considerable practical experience has been accumulated in the use of social networks in education by universities.

Virtual groups created in the learning process are used as an addition to classroom activities in the form of student-teacher interaction. This combination was suitable for both students and teachers in terms of the organization of student research and the formation of self-organization and self-education skills among students in the framework of the academic education system. In addition, work with ICT develops professional competence - the ability to work with computer technology.

Of great importance is the development of an automatic and non-automatic set of interactions between machines, people and systems for various processes. Many attempts to introduce ICT into the educational process disappointed their initiators because they did not pay enough attention to the systems used, people and how they interact. Many organizations have already set goals for introducing ICTs in the educational process, and have developed

norms and standards for teachers on the use of appropriate tools.

The basis of the educational process in distance learning is focused and controlled intensive independent work of the student, who can study in a convenient place for himself, according to an individual schedule, having a set of special teaching aids and an agreed opportunity to contact the teacher and other students on-line or off-line modes.

In universities that use network technology in the educational process, interactive interaction is carried out on the basis of one of the distance learning systems: open (Moodle, Sakai, etc.) or commercial (Blackboard, Tamos, Desire2Learn, etc.). One of the strengths of modern distance learning systems is the availability of wide opportunities for communication. In the early years of the use of online educational technology, the implementation of on-line interaction was carried out through the use of chats on the pages of distance courses. Along with the advantages, chats have a number of drawbacks: text delay on the screen, the inability to visually identify students and teachers, the inability to work with graphic and audio information [1].

All the variety of information technologies available today that make it possible to carry out daily project activities with the most effective

Thus, it can be divided into two categories:

1. Personal information managers (organizers);

2. Information project managers (planners) The first category includes programs designed primarily for planning daily working hours, scheduling business meetings, storing contacts (addresses, phone numbers and e-mail), organizing and searching for a wide variety of information. Among the most popular software products from this category should be called, of course, Microsoft Outlook. However, this program is not the only one. Today, there is a wide variety of programs that are not inferior to Microsoft Outlook, and sometimes even surpassing it in their functionality. All-in-1 Personal Organizer (APO) is an ergonomic personal information manager used as a tool for organizing all kinds of information: tasks, events, contacts, notes, hyperlinks to files and web resources (Fig. 1). In addition, this program acts as a means of figurative display of input data, that is, it allows you to integrate information in the most convenient form for work [5].
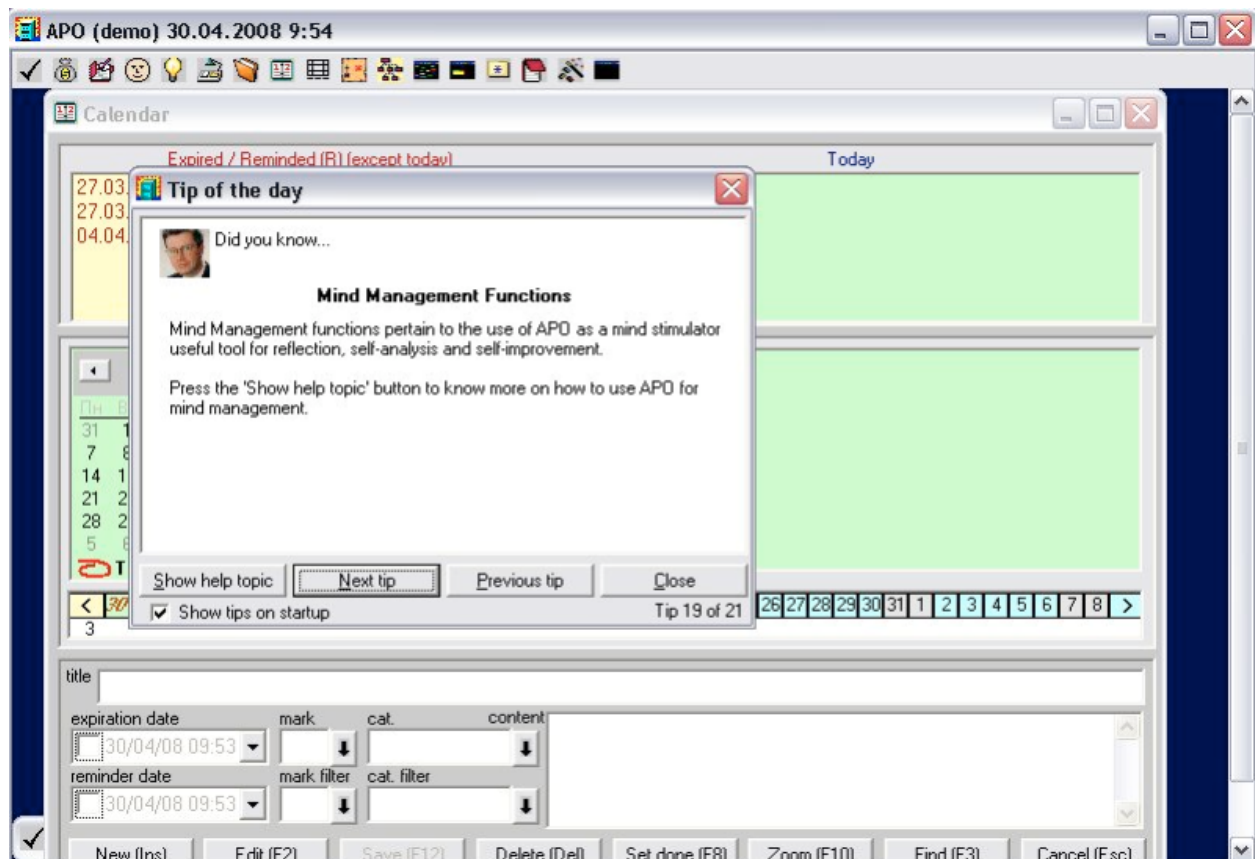

Fig. 1. Personal Information Manager All-in-1 Personal Organizer (APO)

From the category of personal information managers, we should also mention such software products as: 3Day Organizer Pro, ActiveDiary, AnyTime Organizer, AskSam, Easy Organizer, EzOutliner and OrgaNice. All these programs are quite easy to use and serve as a convenient tool for

compiling daily schedules, entering contacts and notes, acting as a kind of substitute for paper diaries, notebooks and notebooks. The obvious advantage of electronic organizers over paper is that they have almost unlimited space for entering information, while providing the user with various ways of cataloging, displaying and exporting it [4].

Within the framework of this article alone, it is problematic to consider all the possibilities of modern information technologies used in the development and implementation of projects. It is important to note that with the expansion of the circle of users of project management systems, there is an expansion of methods and techniques for their use. However, it should be borne in mind that even the best tool in the world will not replace common sense. Before you start using computer programs in order to most effectively implement project activities, you need to have a clear idea of the specifics of the project itself, its goals, objectives and required resources

In addition to the above training information tools, it is worth noting the capabilities of cloud technologies (Yandex.Disk, Google forms, Mail cloud), which make it possible to organize not only remote access to information, make it more open and easy to use, but also use the resources of powerful server computers to process information , for example, in the use of text, graphic, video editors working online. The use of webinars and the opportunities provided by Skype in teaching RCTs makes it possible to use teaching resources, regardless of the geographic location of the trainer, thus erasing territorial boundaries and ensuring the continuity and accessibility of education. Ample opportunities are provided by the use of podcasts (podcast), that is, large-format broadcasting that allows you to effectively teach listening using resources not only of

the teaching staff of a particular university, but also of the country's leading universities [7].

Findings

The considered materials correspond to the most important directions of the development of new information and communication technologies in various sectors of education. Named, alternative educational technologies are the result of advancement in the formation of new ICTs. An analysis of alternative models for obtaining education in the digital age shows how forms of learning are changing and what new resources are needed for this (training platforms, mobile learning and cloud technologies in education, social media). All this determines the new competencies of teachers, methods of socializing children, a new organization of instruction using modern educational process management tools, new approaches to the formation of curricula and assessment methods based on the use of ICT.

The necessary practical skills in the use of ICTs are identified by the International Society for Information Technologies in Education (ISTE). It is important to consider that students have changed, but educational practices have not.

Indeed, in the case of the use of ICTs in the field of education, the majority of efforts aimed at changing efforts are unnecessarily focused on the acquisition of equipment and software, as well as on supporting basic learning technologies to the detriment of the actual implementation of changes in educational institutions. Cooperation in the field of ICT in education should be aimed at implementing the concept of "new pedagogy" - pedagogy of a global inclusive knowledge society.

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THE ROLE OF RHETORIC IN MODERN JUDICIARY

Abstract: the article describes the role of rhetoric in the modern judicial system, the form and content of judicial discourse, as well as features. A court conversation will help to target and effectively influence the court, strengthen the trust of judges and citizens in the courtroom. The author analyzes the research of scientists in the field of forensic speech.

Key words: judicial eloquence, replica, polemics, lawyer, prosecutor, debate, court speaker, convincing speech.
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Introduction

Speech culture is an important symbol of cultural and educational development of the society and the spiritual development of the nation. Ancient Greek was the birthplace of the court speaker. In Ancient Greece, where the statehood was developed, the influence of the democratic group increased, and the influence of the masses increased. Politicians were required to publicly defend their views and interests in the National Assembly or the court. The political fate of the Athenians is largely dependent on their ability to speak openly [9].

The Athenian court was an open political platform that often faced different political beliefs and the speaker needed to have the ability and knowledge to persuade people.

The famous logistician Lysi (435-380 BCE) was a prominent court judge who wrote over 200 speeches. However, Lysi has not yet developed a compelling argument, he uses little logical evidence; he focused on the state of the case, the persuasive narrative of the figurative story [9].

Court talk can help to target and effectively influence the court, to strengthen the confidence of judges and citizens in the courtroom. Generally speaking, the prosecutor (or prosecutor) and the lawyer (defense counsel) are distinguished. courtroom speeches are rich in deep psychology, with speakers trying to influence the emotions of the judges and listeners. Currently, the evidence-based aspect of

judicial discourse is becoming more important than psychological analysis.

Trial is a civil or criminal trial, a study of all the material related to it, the search for the truth, the struggle of the opponents of the proceedings. Its main purpose is to declare a lawful and just sentence so that everyone who commits a crime is subject to a fair trial and the innocent is not liable to prosecution and conviction [8].

There are three interrelated functions that determine the form and content of judicial speech: knowledge, proof, persuasion.

Rhetoric, like linguistics, belongs to semiotic sciences (see the works of VN Toprov, Yu.M. Lotman). Speech culture is a well-developed section of ancient rhetoric.

The range of traditional rhetorical sciences includes dialectics and sophistry. The lessons of the neo-rhetorical cycle include linguistic theory of argumentation, communication studies, general semantics, structural poetics, literary analysis of the text as part of a new critical tendency, etc. [1,7,8].

A good understanding of judicial rhetoric will give lawyers the following effective results in legal work, in particular in a particular case:

- any speech actions (lectures, lectures, training sessions, etc.);

- Ability to construct logical, rational and accurate speech and oral speech;

- Skills of proper dispute resolution or discussion;

- Ability to communicate with any audience, taking into account its features and interests, and to improvise in any case;

- the basis for a clear and convincing statement in court and in litigation;

- to know the structure of the court speech;

- Inspiration and inspiration of trust within judicial polemics;

- methods of persuasion and refusal of speech;

- standards for dealing with professional terminology;

- her voice, the possibilities of speaking techniques: diction, power and range of voice, breathing, intonation;

- Non-verbal means: gestures, facial expressions, position of speakers;

- Basics of questions correctly.

At trial, the prosecutor and the lawyer are referred to as the court speaker.

Speaking in general is not only beautiful but also the ability to speak with confidence, it is a combination of talent and certain knowledge and skills.

Judicial oratory has its own peculiarities, which arise from the norms of procedural legislation and have the legal nature and value of speech. The main task of the court speaker (or court orchestra) is to assist in establishing the legal reality of the case and in forming the internal trust of the judges [4].

Each speaker's speech, style, technique of speaking and tactics of the speakers will be original and tried.

This process is also manifested in its ability to find precise linguistic means for expressing ideas, as meaningful, valuable ideas need perfect form. The fluidity of the speech creates an atmosphere of confidence in the speaker in the courtroom.

Effective speech in court is a careful, comprehensive and impartial analysis of case materials based on legal norms; it is important to speak intelligently, logically and convincingly in accordance with the norms of literary language.The credibility of a court speech depends to a great extent on the quality of the evidence.

The highest level of speech culture is the ability to speak clearly, logically and reliably to convey ideas, vocabulary, and various grammatical structures. It is important not only to convey the information, but also to convey it clearly. The speech process also includes the ability to find the most accurate information, which is the most accurate and stylistically based language tool, to apply rhetorical methods with emotional, psychological effects.

In order for courtroom talk to reach out to others and those who listen to it, it must have the following characteristics:

1) Reliability

The purpose of the court speech is to convince the judges and the speaker that the judge's position is correct. Reliable speech is evidence-based discourse that contains facts, opinions supported by solid evidence.An important factor in the credibility of your speech is the fact that the speaker is confident in his or her position in the work. Confidence is a firm belief that something is true.Reliability is achieved by presenting evidence. Evidence is one or more related statements (judgments) designed to confirm the truth of the process. Evidence in civil and criminal cases is understood as forensic evidence: it is any valid evidence of a case involving a proper criminal, civil, or constitutional case. Evidence can be found in evidence, physical evidence, expert opinions, protocols and more. The following types of evidence are available:

Direct evidence (indirectly) - It is possible to come to a definitive conclusion (if true) on the existence (or non-existence) of the proved fact.

Indirect evidence is evidence that one can assume that a credible, proven fact exists. All evidence is subject to eligibility and eligibility requirements.The credibility of a court speech depends to a great extent on the quality of the evidence. Judges evaluate the accuracy of the prosecutor and defense attorney's opinions, first of all, on the importance and extent of the substantive material. Only the strength of the evidence and their reliability depend on the full confidence of the judges.

2) Understanding

The speech of the court should be understood by all listeners.

Accuracy is achieved through a thorough knowledge of the material, the exact content of the speech, logical presentation, and convincing evidence.

3) Clarity (simplicity)

The simplicity of the presentation makes it easier for the speaker to understand the speech and to follow the judge's opinion without any difficulty. The simplicity of speech involves the use of complex syntactic structure and rhetorical methods.

4) Accuracy

Accuracy is the characteristic of the content of speech based on the ratio of speech and reality (this is true, objective accuracy), the conceptual and semantic accuracy of the ratio of speech and thinking, which depends on how the speaker controls the meaning of the words used. Conceptual clarity is the search for a word or phrase that suits the author's wishes.

5) Logicality

At the whole text level, logic is created by the content of speech and a number of logical techniques, the main ones being the definition, explanation, description, comparison, analysis, synthesis and abstracting. The rationale at the level of the individual parts of the court speech depends on how clearly and correctly the statements of the individual statements and the components are expressed.

6) urgency

It is the ability of language tools to determine the purpose, the content of the speech, the ability to construct the theme, task, time, place and speaker accordingly.

7) Compatibility

Related speech has the following features.

- Proportionality of linguistic means and content, that is, words should clearly express these or other content.

- Conformity of language means to the situation.

- Correspondence of language means.

8) Correctness

Correct structure involves adherence to the generally accepted norms of literary language.

9) efficiency

10) Accuracy

Accuracy of speech is ensured by a clear expression of thoughts, the presence of a clear language, the absence of additional words that do not carry information, and the use of verbal and unnecessary ideas.

11) Accuracy

Speech reduction should be combined with its deeper meaning that comes with emotional and expressiveness.

12) expressiveness, sensitivity, expression

Emotions stem from the material of the court speech. The expressiveness of the speaker depends on the independence of his thinking, his interest in what he is saying. Express speech arouses excitement among judges and citizens in the courtroom, encourages interest in the topic of conversation.

Expressionism, as well as emotionality, is created by means of language, by which the speaker responds emotionally to the topic of the speech, thereby affecting the feelings of judges and citizens who listen to the case. These are various means of expression. However, every figurative instrument is appropriate in a courtroom speech as it helps to increase controversy, as well as convey the important point, from the speaker's point of view, to the judge, the defendant, or the citizens in the courtroom. The use of rhetorical techniques for embellishment, the beauty of speech undermines its logic and reduces its credibility.

13) individuality

A particularly valuable feature of public speaking is individuality - the ability to speak the most familiar facts in your own words, without the use of speech stamps.

Court speeches are divided into the following types:

- Speech of the criminal accuser in court (indictment)

- Speech of the criminal defense lawyer in court (defense speech and defense counsel of the victim, civil plaintiff and civil defendant).

- Defendant's speech (defense speech)

- Speech of the victim and his representative. Speeches of civil plaintiffs and civil defendants or their representatives (within the framework of civil suit on criminal cases)

- Speeches of civil plaintiff and defendant, their civil representatives

- Speeches of the procurator and civil lawyer at the court of first instance

- Proceedings of the prosecutor and defense counsel in the criminal and civil courts of the second instance;

- Speeches by prosecutors and public defenders on criminal cases;

- Speeches by representatives of civil society organizations and labor collectives;

Prosecutor and lawyer's speech is a type of public discourse that covers genres of speech, which are very diverse in purpose and content: meeting, debate, rally, lecture, academic lecture, university lecture, courtroom monologue, and so on. reflection, comparison; examines, analyzes and evaluates the various perspectives available on this issue, and shapes the speaker's position. Each public discourse is designed to give the audience specific information, to explain it, to understand it, and to influence the audience, their outlook or attitude.

The law does not specify a specific part of the indictment, and the rest does not specify how it should be formulated, but there are a number of scientific considerations.

While in practice scientific ideas are used by prosecutors of the Republic of Uzbekistan, advanced ideas that do not contradict our laws are extracted and are used by the prosecution authorities as an approximate form of indictment. As for these points, for example, A.J. The section of Davletov's book, "Prosecutor's Oversight" in Russian, focuses on the following elements of the prosecution's speech in public prosecutions:

1) Socio-political assessment of the crime;

2) to describe the actual circumstances of the case;

3) to analyze and evaluate the evidence;

4) substantiate the legal qualification of the act;

5) description of the person under trial;

6) analysis and evaluation of mitigating and aggravating circumstances of the offender;

7) analyze the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of crimes and to formulate proposals on measures to eliminate them;

8) make proposals on the penalty to be imposed, civil lawsuit to be recovered, compensation for the material damage caused by the crime and the like;

9) make conclusions.

Also, A.J. As shown by Davletov [4], of course, any criminal case does not have to produce an indictment in the same order. The elements of the indictment need not be stated in the same way. Perhaps, depending on the specifics of the case, the

structure of the material collected in the criminal case, the location of the recorded elements of the indictment may vary, and the substance and extent of those elements may vary.A distinctive type of public discourse is a judicial monologue issued by the state prosecutor and defense attorney, as well as by the plaintiff and defendant's representative. It differs slightly due to situational and thematic factors: it differs from other genres of public discourse in terms of topics, and even more so in terms of purpose and semantic orientation. First, the court's speech is limited to the scope of use: it is the official narrow professional speech that appears in court; his sender can only be a prosecutor and a lawyer whose position is determined by procedural status.Every public speech has a theme and a material. The object is part of the reality that the specific side, the reality, describes, the material that gives the material the basis to speak clearly about the chosen subject. The theme of the court hearing is the case in criminal and civil proceedings. Material - facts, facts related to a particular event. The subject matter of the court hearing is limited only to the case materials under consideration, which is more specific than all other public speeches. An important feature of judicial speech is honesty (or objectivity). the complete coincidence of events with objective reality. There are no exaggerated statements and fictitious events, and there is no acceptable evidence.

Judicial speech is a polemic discourse that is convincing because the main task of the parties to the trial is to prove, reject, and convince [6].

The controversy could be between procedural opponents, defense attorneys representing various defendants. This could be a dispute with an expert who presented the court with unfounded conclusions.

Public speaking includes answers to questions from listeners. This sign is not available due to procedural rules in the court speech. In a polemic with a procedural opponent, the judge usually knows what they are dissatisfied with and what they can ask for.Speakers of the civil and criminal courts, in order to form a verdict, conduct a comprehensive, complete and objective analysis of all the circumstances of the case and, above all, the legal assessment. Defendants' actions in criminal proceedings shall be assessed from the point of view of law, as provided by a certain article of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Assessment of aggravating and mitigating circumstances; Identify and evaluate the causes of the crime for the purpose of imposing a fair sentence.

In civil proceedings, the defendant's actions are analyzed from a legal point of view to recognize the legitimacy or illegality of the controversial agreement, to recognize the right to recover or not to recover the infringed right. All this serves to protect the controversial rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, organizations, and victims of crime, as well as to protect a person from illegal and unjustified convictions and limitation of his rights and freedoms. Thus, evaluation and legality are the most important features of judicial discourse.

The speech of the trial participants reflects the peculiarities of the sphere of legal relations. First and foremost, both the indictment and the defense speech being appealed to the court are in direct communication, characterized by the existence of a plan that seeks to establish the legal reality and in each case the specific nature of the criminal case.

An essential part of the trial is the trial or the parties' debate. Judicial proceedings in criminal cases considered by the jury are held in two stages: before the jury's verdict and within the issues considered by the jury and after the guilty verdict.

Post-Trial (replica). After giving speeches by the parties to the court proceedings, including the prosecutor, they may once again give their opinion on the pleadings. The law states: "After the parties have made their speeches, each of them may again make statements or objections on the issues raised in the speeches of the other party. The last objection shall always be given to the defense and the defendant". (Article 449 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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THE ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ROLE OF AMIR TEMUR IN UZBEK DRAMATURGY IN THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

Abstract: The article defines historical-legal, axiological, literary and educational bases of increasing the importance of historical drama in the period of independence. The achievements and drawbacks of the works created by Amir Temur were investigated.
Key words: drama, tragedy, poetry drama, fairy-tale play, conflict.
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Introduction

The achievement of the national independence of Uzbekistan not only opens wide-ranging reforms in the socio-economic life of the country but also radically revamped the scientific and educational relations of the people to reestablish the material and spiritual life and the eternal values. It has been widely recognized that attention to man, respect for spiritual heritage and creative self-realization are the most important elements of national self-consciousness. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev "On Measures for Further Improvement of the Management System in the Culture and Sport" of February 15, 2017, special attention was paid to the promotion of spiritual and moral development and a healthy lifestyle among the general population. The decree reflecting state policy on spiritual and moral perfection of the person: "To satisfy the cultural and aesthetic needs of the population, to develop theatrical, musical, fine arts and other types of arts, to reflect the history of our people and the brightest pages of today's life, creation of works "[1.1-p].

These historic and legal foundations allowed the Uzbek nationalist dreams to create many national works in the historical heroic, historical-philosophical, educational-historical and modern themes. Dozens of historical records have been

written about the great scholars and thinkers, poets, and statesmen who have set the brightest pages of our people. Nevertheless, in the drama about the creation of the image of Amir Temur, English dramatist Christopher Marlo's "Great Temur" (1587-1588) is still mentioned. This work has been staged in London's theaters since its inception and was translated into Russian in 1961, and in 1989 by the interpreter Marguerite Celil. In the German literature, I.V. Goethe, J.Bayron in English literature, A.I.Bunin in Russian literature, dramatist H.Jovid in Azerbaijan literature and others were influenced by Christopher Marlo. The first scientific observations were made in our literature. [10.87 p] Also, Karomatov's candidate case was entitled "The Origin of Sacred Sacramentary Sources and the Context of Uzbek Contribution".

The main part. In subsequent years, attempts to link Christopher Marlo to the Great Temur drama, which came into our literary life in the 80s of the 20th century, attempt to link the great works of the great grandfather to the influence of K. Marlo's drama. Of course, this tragedy in world literature has undoubtedly influenced our literature and artistic aesthetic thinking. However, the work that has taken place on this subject has been primarily due to the great opportunities that the era of independence, and, secondly, the inner aspiration and vitality of each artist, and, third, the literary-spiritual need. Moreover,

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the accumulated gains from the diverse works of Uzbek literature, especially the historical theme of the dramaturgical play, serve as a powerful basis for their emergence.

In fact, the tragedy of «Temur'sMausoleum» by Jadid's dramatist A.Fitrat was the first chapter in this kind of work. Certainly, some fragments of this tragedy are prof. It is only after some of Haiti's works that we have come to us [14.92]. It is noteworthy that in this context, there was a very strong tragic pope with a call and appeal.

As Amir Temur addresses the nation, he calls for the struggle for the honor, liberty, and freedom of the country and people. In the Fitrat's "The sadness of the Country" sounds, he addresses Amir Temur, the great statesman, with his brilliant spirit:

"Great Turan, land of lions! What's wrong with you? How is your Holing ?! How long have you stayed? Glorious children of the daughters of Chingiz, Temur, Oguz! O fools! Why are you falling into the pit of slavery? [9.86]

Unfortunately, A. Fritrat was characterized by the "reactionary-romantic dramaturgy" (H. Alimjon, 1936) as an incredible way of "worshiping past rulers and striving to recognize social innovations" [6,48]. Thankfully, in the years of independence, H. Boltabayev, I.G'aniev, and other philosophic scientists have been investigating the true nature of the problem [3.78; 13.84-b].

Abdulla Kadiriy, who is fond of the fate of his country and people, expresses his poetry courageously and poetically, tells of the future generations of Yusufbek Khoji's phrase "Last Days":

"I have been able to spend a lot of time alone and spend my life on the peace of this country and for the sake of the civilian population. Before the disappearance of the Turkestan soil, I could not become a human being. "[11.86] Two great literary personalities who have been able to look up to the truth have the courage to dwell in the land It is amazing how the grief of the future is spiritually synchronized. Importantly, the Jadid (who dedicates himself to the independence of the country) intellectuals have investigated the current situation and selflessness of their fellow citizens. For example, in Abdulla Qadiriy, there are brutal accusations such as "we are blind and foolish", "we are dogs", "tyrants - worms and birds". Because they have to be ashamed of the nation to prevent the nation from being dishonored tossing

During the years of independence, more than 20 masterpieces of «Amir Temur» and «Temurzoda» were created. The poetry drama "Sakhibkiron" (A.Oripov), "My will for generations" (O.Yakubov), "Sakhibkiron" ("Amir Temur's story" - MarufDjalil), "Amir Temur and Yildirim Boyazid" (Q.Abdunabiev) Amir Temur "(T.Mirzo),"Jakhongir" (World traveller) (Sh.Pardaev)," Sakhibkiron Temur

"(S.Sirojiddinov),"Birth of Amir Temur" (fairy-tale play - H. Muhammad).

Literary poet of Uzbekistan A. Aripov's poem "Amir Temur" is one of the most characteristic works of this kind. This work was performed by Olimjon Salimov in the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theatre, because of his outstanding heroism and enthusiasm. The image of Amir Temur is poetic interpretation as a just and constructive person who fights for the nation and the country.

The author stresses that the national hero is a statesman and a patriot. In poetry drama, there are no other trials except for the struggle between Sakhibkiran and Yıldırım Bayezid. By the end of the drama, we are talking about the prospect of moving to China. Because Aripov is more interested in the hero's footsteps, not the external features of the events - the dreams, the thoughts, the thoughts, and experiences. In other words, in the game, a series of creative people's views on the stage of history is analyzed as a product of social need. His compassion and anguish, self-examination, and the process of summarizing the lives of all are taken. Amir Temur and Sultan Bayazid, Amir Temur and Amir Hussein, Sakhibqiron and Khidr, Amir Temur and Yassaviy relations are historically fairly covered.

O.Yakubov's "My Will to the Generations" drama consists of preview, two curtains, and four images, in which they describe the last days of Amir Temur's life. Amir Temur's emphasis on the idea of going from the beginning of the life to the end. The author raises the spirit of folklore in drama to the central place in drama. Dramatist provides a broad spectrum of dialogue on the spiritual and ethical aspects of Amir Temur's personality with Suluvkuz, Saroybon, and Sohibqiron. Dramatist's skillfully transforming the historic civilization into the centralized state of Movarounnahr and Khurasan, the feudal dissolution and the eradication of internal conflicts, relying on the principles of justice in the development of the state governance system, and the propaganda of her sons and daughters into a heroic character. The story tells about the life and activity of the author Amir Temur, familiarity with the history and culture of the Timuriys era. However, the historical story of Bibi-Khanum in the plot of work also leads to the second idea of the main idea. Nevertheless, the author seeks to transform historic reality and legendary interpretation into a mutually exclusive phenomenon. This ensures that the play of Amir Temur is presented in the drama. Dramatist submits his wishes to the symbol of the Sakhibkiran. Amir Temur's people's interests, triumphant battles for peace and justice are directed to the universal essence. Therefore, the degree of actual accuracy does not negatively affect the aesthetic value of the work. The tragic fate of Suluvkuz (beautiful eyes as a name of girl), who was suicide bomber on the guilty verdicts of the palace squads and BibiSardor, was depicted.

Firstly, Amir Temur is described as a courageous man who bravely confronts the most dangerous points of the battle: Aqchagul - Boskanbek (original guard), Sarigul - Qoplonbek (gate of the door). Secondly, it is emphasized that the palace is complicated and complicated by the influence of life on the human being.

In Drama, there are three dangers to the axis of the State: Being prudent from the ignorance of ignorance, ignorance and bias [5.250]. Hence, O.Yakubov opens Sakhibkiron character as a selfless person who cares about the future of his life and destiny, his future in the last moments of his life. In this sense, it can be said that Amir Temur is a distinct confession of truth that he has come to a conscious end.

The drama "Amir Temur" by T.Mirzo (1996) was staged in Kashkadaryatheateand warmly welcomed by spectators. This work is also taken in the last days of the life of the Sakhibkiran. Dramatist uses poetic symbols to describe the dreams of Amir Temur and BibiKhanum and poetically interact with the heroic struggle of the protagonist. During the conversation between the Sahibqiron and the Zindoni, there are manifestations of virtue and virtues inherent in humanity. The great thoughts and spiritual power of the Amir Temur will also be seen in the mystery of Bayazid and Amir Temur. Through the conflict with the Iraqi ruler's mother, the character of forgiveness and creativity, characteristic of the hero, opens. Although the drama ends with the death of Amir Temur, he has been trying to uncover his many qualities, such as the hero, an anecdotal, sometimes harsh, sometimes forgiving person, a loving father.

Summary. Though Independence has raised the historical genre to a new level, we assume that we are limited to expressing the spiritual enlightenment of Amir Temur. This is because we have less stereotyped scenarios that allow us to interpret the theme from descriptive-biographical, socio-political and publicist philosophical-psychological perspectives to the scale and range. At the same time, our literary and theatrical art cannot be satisfied with the diversity of the theme and genre.

In conclusion, many scholars relied on historical sources and created the image of Amir Temur. Of course, at different times the approach to this image was unique. The relationships with him varied depending on literary-political needs, the needs of the system, and the capabilities of the creatures. However, regardless of the literary views, Amir Temur has seen a marked change in his understanding of world history. He is a great personality that is worthy of historical and spiritual study.

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PHILOSOPHICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN SOCIETY

Abstract: In the article, the author gives a study and interpretation of the processes of social development in the field of sociology. The role and role of young people, especially unorganized young people, in the processes of Social Development has been shown.

Key words: Social development, strategy of Action, lost generation, unorganized youth, existentialism, emergentism, procrastination, social cluster.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the process of building civil society on the basis of a democratic State based on the rule of law and a socially-oriented market economy, Uzbekistan is increasingly focusing on issues of democratic order and sustainable development. The announcement of 2019 as the Year of Active Investment and Social Development in our country has some philosophical implications. Innovative development in society defines changes in the context of society that reflect new social relations, changed values, and new requirements and norms. The concept of innovation reflects innovation as a process of real development, which essentially reflects three features: irreversible action, goal-orientation, and reliance on new laws.

Reforms based on the Strategy of Action in Uzbekistan, in essence, imply that the development of the country is based on the development of human potential. That is why it is not accidental that President Mirziyoev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis, emphasized that "if humans change, society will also change." The global practice of human change depends on the effectiveness of investments for human beings. If the investment in people during their age of 3 to 22 years profits 19-22 times, in Uzbekistan, this figure makes only four times the profit.[1] That is why it is important to effectively socialize and radically improve the quality of the process. Reforms in the name of qualitative changes require, first of all, a radical increase in the state's attention to education.

It is true that today the country is focused on innovative development processes. But what is the public's reaction to this process? What is the status of the self-development of the person? What is the intellectual potential of the country in this regard? These questions remain relevant. At the same time, we must seriously address the issue of social partnership. Of course, the idea of partnership has different motivations for different historical contexts and events. Accordingly, the ideas of socialism and individualism were performed. When the former totalitarian system collapsed, and the countries that had gained independence went their own way, they began to be interpreted as a universal value that promoted human will, social balance, and sustainable development. In this regard, several papers, dictionaries, and monographs published in the Commonwealth countries have begun to be

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[1] Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis // http://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliasy-28-12-2018?sphrase_id=2581395

interpreted by various social groups as issues of law and social justice in the areas of labor, power distribution, law, duty and responsibility, opportunities, and material welfare.[2]

In particular, the Russian expert S.G. Grinko, who described the peculiarities of innovative partnership in philosophy, states: "Social partnership refers to a certain type of social cooperation, innovation, and interpersonal relations, which reflect many models and trends of social behavior that overlap in the center of interests and are optimized within certain forms of social consensus".[3]

It should be noted that since the middle of the twentieth century, the trends of globalization, which have become more widespread in the XXI century, have created a situation of internal dissociation and alienation in interpersonal and interstate relations. Particularly, the institution of the family, the primary and strongest part of the society, where the traditional atmosphere of love, loyalty, and solidarity between spouses, brothers, sisters and close relatives has been destroyed. At the European Union forum on the theme of "Lost Generation" in 2008, weakening of feelings of compassion, tolerance and mutual loyalty in the human society, the new generation's negligence to older generations, in particular the traditions and customs of their parents, their avoidance of learning the literature which their parents appreciated, their inability to master the arts, their insensitivity to science, their tendency to destroy the nature instead of respecting it were analyzed; it was recognized that the only way to get out of the de facto situation was to work in inter-sectoral interdependence in each area and to work towards enhancing interpersonal solidarity.

American researcher M. Porter The economic competitiveness of any country and the quality of its socio-political climate in the country are directly related to the level of intellectual development, professional activity and, most importantly, social cohesion, solidarity, cooperation, justice and the number of people connected with each other.[4]

On this important social issue, foreign scientists S. Freud, E. Durkheim, E. Fromm, and others commented on the essence of the level of organization of people in terms of openness, that is, on the basis of the desire (Freud) of perceived benefit (Durkheim) and need (Maslow).

One of the key approaches to the implementation of innovation development is the emergence theory. Emergence is the transformation that occurs, the emerging social communities, worldviews, trends of social thinking reflect the spiritual and psychological state of society. At the same time, most people live without a deep understanding of the processes that take place in a new capacity, which opens the way to various negative external influences in society. Even people with weak current existential approaches are more likely to be exposed to external stimuli. They tend to stay away from intuitive, correct ideas transmitted by the human brain in the left hemisphere, about the harm and losses that can be achieved through the benefits. This is interpreted as an escapist approach or a theory of escapism in science. (Escaping in English means running away, receding)

The great American sociologist T. Parsons's scientific prediction, that is, the main problem of the 21st century is not economic, political or environmental, but the unnecessary compromise of the socialized tendencies of those who are devoid of the common goals and aspirations of society, is being confirmed today It is important to emphasize human capital in the first place. In order to determine its content, it is necessary to pay attention to the "social capital", which is important for innovation development.

Social capital is a set of relationships that drive actions. These relationships are related to the expectation of other agents to fulfill their obligations without sanction. These concentrations of expectations and commitments simultaneously represent a generalized concept of 'trust'. The more commitment a community has, the higher the level of trust in the relationship and the higher the level of social capital.[5]

In human actions, relationships are manifested itself as the main and most important link. If the responsibility for dealing with a relationship means that it does not involve coercion, then the bridge of trust is formed. A bridge of trust strengthens relationships between people. Increasing the understanding of trust in the relationship system ensures continuity and continuity of social relationships and brings new relationships of people to a new spiritual level.

Before examining the level of trust, it is important to determine its moral character. To determine the place of trust in the spiritual system, it is necessary to know the general mechanisms of its functioning as a special form of development of traditional culture. It would not be an exaggeration to say that spirituality has a mechanism for regulating human relations with people and with oneself. At the same time, the assessment of spirituality is reflected not only in individual actions but also in their strong qualities. In the ethnography and modern ethnology/anthropology of a country that has a

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[2] See at: The sociological reference book / under edition by V.I. Volovich. - K .: Politizdat of Ukraine, 1990, 108 p.
[3] In the same place - S.16-17.
[4] M. Porter. Competition. – M.: Wiliams, 2006. – 608 p.

[5] Shmakov A.V. Impact of the trust factor on the economic decision-making process // Terra Economicus. 2014. Volume 12. №3. - – 31 p.

centuries-old tradition, the positive qualities of people are expressed not by bad behavior but by morality[6].

A classic study of the problem of trust in innovation processes belongs to Fukuyama as the "core" of social capital. F. Fukuyama describes social capital as the potential, or part of the potential, of a society based on trust that arises among community members. Confidence is a key element of social capital. Fukuyama understands that trust is a hope that grows among members of society and behaves according to some general principles, with conscience and with the needs of others as others expect. Some of these principles relate to the field of fundamental values (such as understanding of God or justice), but these include completely aristocratic, professional standards of conduct and corporate codes. Fukuyama noted that culture, social capital, and trust have a significant impact on economic life. It helps to reduce the costs of the organization significantly by reducing bureaucratic procedures and legal procedures. On this basis, trust plays an important role in the formation of cultural factors in the economy[7].

Thus, the role of human capital in the socio-economic development of society, and its development based on national peculiarities plays an important role in the innovation process. Issues of effective use of innovation processes, creation of favorable conditions for full implementation have become one of the most important areas of scientific research in terms of the role of countries in the international community, ensuring decent living and sustainable development of the population. In this regard, it is important to investigate the impact of innovative capital development on economic growth, to assess the relationship between the constituents of

intellectual potential, the impact of innovation on the dissemination and implementation of innovation, and the effective methods of human capital development.

"The development of human capital and mobilization of all opportunities"[8], in particular, the development of a continuous education system, the promotion of public health and the creation of decent working conditions play an important role in determining innovation processes in the country. In the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years 2019-2021, "the development of human capital is defined as the main goal and the key factor determining the level of competitiveness and innovative development of the country in the international arena, reaching the top 50 countries in the global innovation index rating by 2030, improvement of quality and coverage at all levels of education, development of continuous education system, provision of flexibility of the system of training for economic needs, as well as creation of conditions for wide introduction of innovations"[9] and other tasks have been marked. At the same time, "the importance of the President's dialogue with the scientists is to establish a system of personnel training based on scientifically based experience"[10] was noted. In the effective implementation of these tasks, it is important to intensify scientific research in such areas as improving the system of assessment of human capital and its components, researching the scientific-methodological basis of the impact of human capital on the formation of innovative economy, and identifying opportunities for human capital development in the country.

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[8] Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 28, 2018 https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/2228

[9] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 21, 2018 "On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for years of 2019-2021" www.lex.uz

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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ABOUT PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTING OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMY

Abstract: *The article covers in detail the theoretical, practical and practical issues of accounting in corporate management of enterprises in the conditions of economic modernization. The accounting aspects of protection of shareholders' rights on the basis of corporate governance in their enterprises are described.*

Key words: *market economy, modernization, national economy, corporate governance, efficiency, shareholders, companies.*

Language: *Russian*

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О ПРОБЛЕМАХ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА КОРПОРАТИВНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: *В статье подробно рассматриваются теоретические, практические и практические вопросы учета в корпоративном управлении предприятиями в условиях модернизации экономики. Описаны учетные аспекты защиты прав акционеров на основе корпоративного управления на их предприятиях.*

Ключевые слова: *рыночная экономика, модернизация, национальная экономика, корпоративное управление, эффективность, акционеры, компании.*

Введение

В настоящее время в мировой практике встречаются различные определения корпоративного управления (corporate goverenance), основные из которых сводятся к его трактовке:

*как *система*:

*отчетности управленцев (менеджеров) перед акционерами;

*взаимоотношений менеджеров и владельцев (акционеров) компании;

*как *способ управления компанией*, предназначенный для справедливого распределения результатов деятельности;

*как *комплекс мер и правил*, помогающих акционерам «контролировать руководство компании и влиять на менеджмент».

Корпоративное управление не имеет непосредственного отношения к оперативному (*operational management*) и тактическому управлению компанией, но в последнее время включается в стратегическое управление. Предметом корпоративного управления является контроль за совершением корпоративных действий.

Необходимость корпоративного управления обусловлена тем, что бизнес как собственность принадлежит принципам (собственникам, инвесторам), а права управления этим имуществом делегированы агентам – совету директоров и менеджменту, что порождает асимметрию информации и связанные с ней агентские издержки, выражающиеся в действиях менеджмента, не направленных на удовлетворение интересов собственников.

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Главной предпосылкой возрастания роли корпоративного управления в Республике Узбекистан выступает острая нехватка инвестиционных ресурсов, требующихся для модернизации различных аспектов деятельности корпоративных предприятий, связанных с повышением уровня их конкурентоспособности и наращиванием их экспортного потенциала. Другой важной предпосылкой внедрения корпоративного управления стало стремление к повышению конкурентоспособности отечественных товаропроизводителей и воспитание среднего класса реальных собственников производства.

В трудах Первого Президента Республики Узбекистан И.Каримова неоднократно подчеркивается, что: «В передаче собственности в руки настоящим хозяевам, предоставлении им широких возможностей для предпринимательской деятельности и состоит основной смысл проводимых экономических реформ».

Как известно, система корпоративного управления должна обеспечивать защиту интересов всех экономических агентов, имущественно и финансово связанных с корпорацией. Более того, практика показывает, что несовершенная система корпоративного управления приведет к таким негативным последствиям, как «выкачивание активов» или денежных потоков предприятия менеджерами, отдельными акционерами или аффилированными с ними структурами, например путем заключения нерыночных сделок, представляет собой прямое нарушение прав мелких акционеров и кредиторов. Это первоначально снижает кредитоспособность компании, а в конечном счете становится причиной банкротства.

Эффективная система корпоративного управления формируется под воздействием внешних и внутренних факторов. Внешние (макроэкономические) факторы: - общее состояние экономики; - общий уровень экономического развития; - культурные традиции; - нормативно-правовые акты и механизмы их реализации (законодательство о создании и функционировании предприятий различных организационно-правовых форм собственности, законодательство о защите прав инвесторов, законодательство о банкротстве, законодательство о рынке ценных бумаг); - эффективное регулирование рынка ценных бумаг и действенный контроль за его функционированием; - информационное обеспечение и его качество (стандарты финансовой отчетности, обязательность внешнего аудита, требования к полноте, достоверности и своевременности раскрытия информации).

Эффективное корпоративное управление зависит и от внутренних факторов (факторы предприятия): - учредительные документы предприятия (права акционеров и кредиторов на участие в принятии ключевых стратегических решений, в назначении исполнительного органа управления, механизмы защиты от инсайдерских сделок, регистрация прав собственности и другие); - прозрачность (своевременность, достоверность и полнота раскрытия информации о финансовом положении предприятия, его обязательствах, структуре собственности – это обеспечивается ведением бухгалтерского учета в соответствии с национальными стандарта бухгалтерского учета и составлением представлением финансовой отчетности в соответствии с требованиями международных стандартов финансовой отчетности); - внутренние процедуры взаимоотношений наблюдательного совета и исполнительного органа управления, эффективное функционирование внутреннего аудита. Ослабление реального влияния любого из вышеуказанных факторов означает несовершенное корпоративное управление и создает условия для нездоровой борьбы за контроль между различными заинтересованными сторонами: нынешними и потенциальными акционерами, управленцами, персоналом. Нередко одним из результатов этой борьбы становится процедура банкротства предприятия, так как отдельные участники таким образом стремятся полностью завладеть предприятием путем изменения его организационной формы. Борьба же за контроль над предприятием отвлекает менеджмент и акционеров от операционной и инвестиционной деятельности и имеет негативные последствия для финансового состояния предприятия.

Несовершенство системы корпоративного управления, по сути означает неустойчивость прав собственности, заставляет как акционеров, так и менеджеров, меньше дорожить репутацией своего предприятия, в частности его кредитной надежностью. Следствием этого нередко становится недальновидная финансовая политика, а иногда и прямое нежелание платить по обязательствам, в том числе и перед государством. Значить, для акционерных обществ жизненно важна хорошо отлаженная система корпоративного управления. Она является необходимой предпосылкой для осуществления постоянной модернизации предприятия. Она позволяет своевременно заменить неэффективных собственников и управленцев, не сумевших сделать бизнес прибыльным и финансов устойчивым. Адекватная защита прав инвесторов и собственников, заставляет тех из них, которые не заинтересованные в эффективном управлении предприятием, продать свои акции. Тогда акции концентрируются в руках тех инвесторов, которые способны максимизировать стоимость

предприятия, добиться высокой прибыльности и финансовой устойчивости бизнеса. В условиях, когда права инвесторов недостаточно защищены, акции предприятия имеют ограниченное хождение на рынке и концентрируется в руках инсайдеров (чаще всего менеджеров и связанных с ними структур). Складывается положение – существующие акционеры, даже будучи не в состоянии наладить эффективную работу предприятия, могут не захотеть поступиться властью и собственностью. А внешние инвесторы не заинтересованы в покупке ценных бумаг предприятия, если они не располагают полной и точной финансовой информацией и не уверены, что смогут реализовать свои права на получение дохода от инвестиций. Кроме того, чтобы заменить плохого менеджера на хорошего необходим эффективный механизм реализации прав собственности. Опыт показывает, что в отсутствии действенного контроля со стороны собственников предприятия, менеджер скорее всего будет проводить политику, направленную на укрепление собственной власти и благосостояния или на повышение благосостояния трудового коллектива (например, «проедать» займы, а не вкладывать их в долгосрочные проекты развития производства). Таким образом, недостаточная защищенность прав инвесторов искажает ситуацию на рынке корпоративного контроля, препятствуя как перераспределению собственности в пользу более эффективных инвесторов, так и назначению на руководящие посты наилучших менеджеров. При неадекватном управлении предприятие может оказаться не в состоянии обеспечить финансовые потоки в объеме достаточном для погашения его обязательств. Состояние корпоративных отношений в стране включает два основных аспекта; во-первых, состояние законодательно-нормативной базы и практики ее применения и, во-вторых, состояние деловой среды, характер практики корпоративных отношений. За последние годы в Узбекистане достигнут заметный прогресс в деле создания правовой основы регулирования корпоративных отношений и обеспечения прав инвесторов.

Приняты новые редакции внесены изменения в такие законы как закон «Об акционерных обществах и защите прав акционеров», «О рынке ценных бумаг», «Об аудиторской деятельности», а также ряд нормативных актов. Вместе с тем, очевидно, что существует настоятельная необходимость дальнейшего совершенствования действующих законов и актов, а также расширения законодательно-нормативной базы, разработки стандартов и правил для регулирования информационных аспектов практики корпоративного управления. Не менее важная проблема – необходимость самых серьезных шагов по обеспечению эффективного применения и исполнения принятых законов и нормативных актов. Темпы улучшения состояния корпоративного управления в Узбекистане будут в очень значительной степени зависеть от улучшения правоприменительной системы в целом. Следует обратить внимание на состояние деловой культуры корпоративного сектора. Менеджеры отечественных компаний должны иметь высокую репутацию в мире в вопросах соблюдения прав инвесторов.

Самый веский аргумент в пользу усовершенствования системы корпоративного управления состоит в том, что такое усовершенствование способствует росту прибыльности компании. Все исследования, да и просто здравый смысл показывают, что улучшение системы корпоративного управления напрямую и незамедлительно приводит к повышению стоимости акций компании. Причина очевидна: чем лучше система корпоративного управления, тем выше уровень доверия инвестора и, следовательно, тем меньше риск и выше стоимость. Кроме того, естественно, что рост стоимости компании соответствует основной задаче совета директоров, заключающейся в максимальном увеличении ее привлекательности для акционеров. Уберите риск предосудительных действий, оставьте только нормальный бизнес-риск – и инвесторы будут готовы больше заплатить за долю компании.

Руководители компаний осознают необходимость улучшения корпоративной репутации для повышения ее капитализации и облегчения доступа к капиталу, однако многим еще только предстоит внедрить эффективные практики репутационного менеджмента, корпоративного управления и прозрачности ведения бизнеса. В настоящее время активность большинства российских и украинских компаний концентрируется вокруг налаживания, отношений с медиа и другими целевыми аудиториями, а также спонсорства и акций по улучшению репутации менеджеров компаний. Меньше внимания уделяется стратегическим аспектам управления репутацией, как то: определение рисков для репутации компании и разработка планов управления этими рисками, проведение исследований для измерения репутации и т. д.

Говоря о репутации компании нельзя обойти стороной проблему социальной ответственности компанией. В обиходе существует несколько мнений о том, что же такое социальная ответственность бизнеса если исходить из того что это система социального партнерства бизнеса и общества то очевидно, что она реализуется через инвестиции и бизнес -проекты, которые чаще всего направлены на охрану здоровья, здоровый образ жизни, безопасность труда, развитие

персонала, то есть на внутренние вложения в социальные активы. Это одна часть, и вторая часть – природоохранная деятельность и ресурсосбережение, поддержка и развитие местного сообщества, развитие социальной инфраструктуры. Эти социальные вложения условно можно назвать внешними. В настоящее время бизнес берет на себя финансирование тех областей, до которых у государства. Но здесь возникают со всей остротой противоречия с принципами управления компанией. Такое отвлечение средств на социальные программы не совсем согласуется со стремлением акционеров получить максимальную прибыль. Найти оптимальный баланс между интересами конкретных акционеров и интересами общества — главная задача, которую приходится решать менеджменту компаний. Чтобы конкретный акционер не обвинял менеджеров в уводе его денег, необходимо разработать план мероприятий, учитывающих интересы общества и интересы компании, просчитать, во что обойдется та или иная социальная инициатива и, самое главное, необходимо измерить эффективность реализованных социальных инициатив.

Чтобы компании не в ущерб собственной эффективности и интересам акционеров занимались благотворительностью и спонсорством, необходима интеграция социальных инициатив в стратегию развития собственного бизнеса. Только в этом случае можно говорить о социальной ответственности бизнеса как инструменте обеспечения его стратегической стабильности и стратегической безопасности. В Узбекистане в течение 2015-2018 годов все акционерные общества должны перейти к публикации ежегодной финансовой отчетности и проведению ее внешнего аудита в соответствии с международными стандартами аудита и международными стандартами финансовой отчетности.

В заключении следует отметить, что подобно логике жизни существует, также логика управления и нельзя пренебрегать логикой развития компании. Можно использовать любые

известные управленческие инструменты, но они не дадут никакого эффекта, если не будут адекватны стадии развития компании. Поэтому необходимо выбирать управленческие инструменты в зависимости от стадии развития компании и финансовых ресурсов и самое главное - есть ли в этом необходимость, хотелось бы отметить о необходимости дальнейшего повышения роли и значения самих хозяйственных обществ и инвесторов в совершенствовании корпоративного законодательства, поскольку именно их практический опыт способствует качественной подготовке нормативных актов, с последующим публичным обсуждением проектов среди широких кругов заинтересованных лиц и признанных цивилистов, во избежание одностороннего подхода, лоббирования интересов отдельных лиц, а также коррупционной составляющей.

Для совершенствования отечественной системы корпоративного управления необходимо создать гибкий механизм инвестирования средств отечественных инвесторов в экономику страны, широко внедрять общепринятые международные стандарты корпоративного управления в практику работы отечественных акционерных обществ, создать надежные правовые механизмы по защите прав инвесторов, обеспечить высокий уровень информационной прозрачности корпоративного сектора, законодательно разработать и внедрить систему сбора, анализа и контроля информации акционерных обществ, что позволит вести оперативный учет, обрабатывать и передавать информацию по электронным каналам, анализировать и принимать, при необходимости, оперативные меры по пресечению нарушений законодательства. Дальнейшее совершенствование отечественной модели корпоративного управления приведет к укреплению экономического состояния акционерных обществ, притоку иностранных инвестиций, защите прав всех акционеров и общему успеху рыночных преобразований в нашей стране.

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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THE HISTORY OF STUDYING FRONT NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article analyzes the letters of soldiers and officers participating in the Second World War. The cultural and communicative functions of epistolary messages are also examined.*
Key words: *Second World War, epistolary text, letters, ideology, historical source, normative acts, newspaper, envelope, source study complex.*
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Introduction

The farther the era of World War II leaves us, the more important are the documents of that heroic time - letters, newspapers, leaflets, posters, photographs. They are the most important subject for studying military history and cause great interest to a wide readership. The personal letters of the front-line soldiers are of particular interest, being a valuable historical source, including for studying the historical appearance of the participants in World War II.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientists are very keenly faced with the question of a deeper study of the country's past by domestic historical science. The Second World War brought untold misery and suffering to mankind. The history of our country provides many examples where the mobilization of potential opportunities made it possible to overcome crises. In those fiery years, the whole people of Uzbekistan, young and old, lived and worked tirelessly with a single goal: "Everything is for the front, everything is for victory!" Thousands of Uzbeks worked in the rear, the republic accepted refugees, evacuated enterprises, provided the front.

Research methods.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted at the celebration dedicated to the Day of Remembrance and Honor: "I urge all of you to study history even more deeply, more actively. Only those who draw conclusions from the lessons of history can effectively resist the various challenges and threats of the modern world. He is able to objectively and fairly assess both the current situation and future processes. In our difficult, rapidly changing time, this is the most important condition for ensuring peace, stability and progress. Young people must realize thanks to whom for almost 75 years we have been living in peace and tranquility, not knowing what war is"[1.p.1] .

For the study of the difficult life path of our compatriots who have made a worthy contribution to the Great Victory, an analysis of written sources is important. Letters from the front are still carefully kept in many families. Each triangle has its own story: happy or sad. It also happened that sometimes news from the front that a native person is alive and well came after a terrible government envelope. And mothers and wives believed: the funeral came by mistake. And they waited for years, decades. Letters from the fronts of the Second World War are documents of great power. In the smelling lines of gunpowder are the breath of war, the rudeness of harsh trench everyday life, the tenderness of a soldier's heart, faith in Victory ...

During the war years, great importance was attached to the decoration of front and rear connecting

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mail - envelopes, postcards, paper. This is a kind of artistic chronicle of the times of military hard times, an appeal to the heroic past of our ancestors, a call to a merciless struggle with the invaders.

With the outbreak of hostilities, millions of people ended up in the army. There was a massive evacuation from the front line. Many people changed addresses, place of residence. The war separated thousands of families. All hope was to the post office, which helped to find loved ones - in the rear and at the front. Thousands of letters, postcards, newspapers and magazines went to the front every day. No less letters were sent from the front - to different cities, towns, and villages, to where relatives were left. Today it is almost impossible to find a museum or archive, wherever the letters of the front-line soldiers are kept, to which researchers sometimes "do not get their hands". But the history of the Second World War through the eyes of its participants is an important historical source. And experts believe that the work of collecting letters from the front should be continued, because the custodians of soldiers' letters die. This will significantly expand the source field of the study of the history of Uzbekistan for the study of the Second World War. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted: "Years of War are an integral part of the history of Uzbekistan. This is our story, and no one has the right to forget it." [2.p.12].

According to data, out of the 6.5 million inhabitants of the country, almost 1.5 million people went to the front. About 500 thousand soldiers died in the struggle for the Fatherland, 130 thousand were missing. For example, the population of Andizhan region at the beginning of the war was 614.5 thousand, of which 97.5 thousand were called up for military service. Only 54 thousand returned, of which 40.9 thousand became disabled [3.p.15-18]. Old men, fathers and mothers, escorting their sons to the front, gave them parting words to be brave and courageous fighters, always to be in the forefront, fight like heroes and return only with victory.

Today, when the question of patriotic education of youth arises very sharply, it is very important to study the entire arsenal of funds developed during the Second World War, since the experience of the military press is invaluable. There is still material evidence of that time - these are newspapers. The experience of all wars proves that Victory is achieved not only by weapons, but primarily by high morale. And if today the military press is a true source of information, then at that time it was that inexhaustible source that helped to win the Victory. Today, great attention is paid to the study of the features of the press during the war. However, as historians have noted, this issue has not been fully studied; ideas about the wartime press "are fragmented"

There are a number of works on the Uzbek press during the war. For example, the work of T.

Ernazarov, A. Akbarov, "The History of the Press of Uzbekistan (1925-1952)," highlighted the creation and strengthening of front-line printing in the Uzbek language. The authors note that only in 1943, 13 front-line and 3 division newspapers in the Uzbek language were published on the fronts of World War II [4. p.436-437]. It should be noted that such writers and journalists as M. Ismoiliy, Iles Muslim, Nazarmat, Adham Rakhmat, N. Safarov, Ibrokhim Rakhim, Z. Fathullin, Adham Hamdam were directly participants and eyewitnesses of the period when they prepared their publications for such front-line newspapers like "The Red Army", "True Front", "Suvorovets", "For the Homeland", "Red Army Truth" published in the Uzbek language [5.493].

For example, the newspaper "For Homeland" in the Uzbek language was published on October 29, 1942, edited first by A. Kruzhkov, later D. Chekulaev, Sh. Bulatov and H. Riskulov. Warriors from Uzbekistan wrote in the newspaper, where in their front-line letters they reflected front-line daily routines. The facts of the front-line daily routine reported by the military personnel in the text of personal letters were grouped into descriptions of the front-line daily routine and descriptions of the activities and activities of the front-line soldier in this space. Among the descriptions of the space of front-line daily life, a number of reports can be distinguished: on combat supply and technical support of troops (weapons, ammunition, means of protection, movement, communications, etc.), on housing, supply of food and uniforms, on sanitary and hygienic conditions and medical care, monetary allowance [6.p.15].

In addition, among the reports on the daily activities and activities of the serviceman, one can single out reports on the fulfillment of official duties: guarding, servicing military equipment, caring for personal weapons, and performing other tasks specific to military branches and military professions, i.e. everything that makes up the daily routine. From a letter from the captain K. Zhongaliev's guard: "Red Army soldier Muradullo Pozilov is an experienced sniper in our unit. He killed 50 Germans on October 23, 1942. His merits were recorded on the honor board. "[7.p.1] In addition, among this group of everyday facts of front-line soldiers, reflected in their letters, we can mention reports of leisure practices, including organized ones, and, of course, about communication with the rear (correspondence with relatives, parcels, patronage, holidays). Front-line letters are quite well preserved, which made it possible to collect and group them in funds and in museums. Archival and museum collections of letters from war veterans are disparate collections of epistolary documents. They were grouped in the process of collecting practice for the purpose of their storage and display. Unlike individual collections, the source complex is a more extensive, conditionally united

collection of letters in Uzbekistan. We should study more deeply the difficult life path of our compatriots who made a worthy contribution to the Great Victory, their courage and heroism. The research interest in analyzing the front-line epistolary heritage is very obvious and quite justified. The analysis of letters makes it possible to compare and verify factual information about the front-line environment, to specify ways and means of forming a memory of the war. Of the huge number of epistolary texts, the personal letters of front-line soldiers-natives of Uzbekistan are of particular interest. On a par with. letters written by representatives of other regions of the country, they are a valuable historical source for studying the psychology of participants in the Second World War, as well as for determining the development factors of the epistolary culture as a whole. The choice of the epistolary texts of the Uzbek front-line soldiers is explained by the desire to show through the analysis of one of its components the general and the special in the system of the frontal epistolary culture, as well as to reveal the specifics of the epistolary complex deposited in the archives and museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Front-line writing is regarded as a specific phenomenon of Russian written culture of the 40s of the XX century. Considering that the epistolary text as a special form of literature has been studied very fragmentarily, the analysis of front-line letters with regard to their linguistic, extralinguistic and psychosemantic features is very relevant. With this approach, private correspondence allows us to draw conclusions about the specific ideas of soldiers and officers, about vital and existential values. Elements of the personal psychology of military personnel, reflected in the texts of their letters, testify to the peculiarities of attitude, behavior, lifestyle and circle of communication, as well as the interests of front-line soldiers, make it possible to reconstruct the stages of personal development, identify strategies for front-line epistolary communication and determine the gender characteristics of human behavioral practices on the war. For example, in the articles of I. Yu. Moiseeva, the socio-psychological aspects of the history of the Second World War are touched upon, the features of the tender analysis of front-line letters are disclosed. [8.36-39].

Working with front-line letters is not easy. Almost all of them are handwritten, only a small number are typed. Letters were written on poor quality paper, often on a wrapping paper and on newspaper sheets, there are letters based on illustrations taken from books and even fragments of field maps. Many are written with a simple pencil or completely faded, diluted with ink for reasons of economy, eventually becoming completely unreadable.

It is worth noting that the letters often arrived already damaged: many of them are deformed, store traces of water and dirt, which indicates the conditions under which these lines were written. Authors of letters themselves often mention how difficult it was for them to write a letter. Indeed, many decided to give the news to their relatives before the start of the battle, or even lying in the trench, in the rain. The letter often became their last chance, the hope to say the most cordial words to their loved ones and relatives. It is also known how difficult letters were delivered from the front line [9].

The texts of the letters, unfortunately, are fading. Inevitably, there is an urgent need to digitize an array of letters and create an appropriate database with the subsequent presentation of the received electronic resource on the Internet. This is not an easy task, but if it is successfully completed, the opportunity will be created for using the information received in a wide variety of areas and aspects, including for a fuller idea that the Great Victory in World War II was achieved by the people in stubborn battles for their homeland [9, p.41].

Thus, front-line letters indicate that the war-determined rhythm of everyday life, which was distinguished by the daily confrontation of the human body with a variety of stressful situations, was maintained only by people with a stable nervous system. Sometimes, in their letters, war veterans described inadequate mental reactions of fellow soldiers, manifested both in an increased level of aggressiveness and in extreme vulnerability, which was not least due to harsh living conditions. Front-line letters confirm that the vast majority of servicemen were able to adapt to the extreme conditions of the war. In this regard, the letters recorded the process of forming among the front-line soldiers a specific individual-personality psychology formed by everyday war practices.

Conclusion.

Each family has its own story. Each family has its own casket, which stores front-line letters, photographs and military awards. But all are united by one- common involvement in the history of World War II. Until now, letters from the front, burnt, torn, half-rotten, touch us to the core.

Over the years, the lessons of that war are bitter and victorious. And every time on the Day of Remembrance and Honor, the words: "The feat of the people are immortal" somehow solemnly sound solemnly.

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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DEVELOPMENT OF "CLEVER AGRICULTURE» IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Possibilities of digital economy in development and management of agriculture the big. If the share of the economy using digital technologies, increases, will appear possibility to leave on higher qualitative and quantitative level of production and productivity of a clap - a raw, melons and gourds etc. In article development questions of "clever agriculture» in foreign countries and in the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered.*
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Introduction

Possibilities of digital economy in development and management of agriculture is bigger. If the share of the economy using digital technologies, increases, will appear possibility to leave on higher qualitative and quantitative level of production and productivity of a clap - a raw, melons and gourds of labor productivity Growth at performance of agricultural works will be more by profitability of actives.

The main catalyst of digital economy in agriculture is the Internet of things (Internet of Things, IoT), where a combination of technologies in the field of the analysis of the data, in working out of sensor controls and the homing (pilotless) technics, and also the connected network decisions, control systems, platforms and appendices which deduce ways of cultivation of plants on new level.

Transition of agriculture of the country to technologies of exact agriculture, is a part of technological break, it is transition of agriculture to

new technological level. Exact agriculture it also is digitalization of agro technologies, and introduction of these technologies.

Piloted tractors and combines accelerate work on fields already ten years, but today it is already not enough of them for maintenance of necessary capacities. Manufacturers of units for agriculture gradually start the production which is capable to become a part of the Internet of things. In Europe about 80 % agricultural technicians is issued with navigation systems. Clever tractors and combines can work independently and presence of the person does not demand. It gives the chance to use them at any time. Prototypes of smart technics for a field are supplied by set of additional functions. For example, tractor John Deere with GPS is issued with the built in systems against wreckers. These cars are already used in fields, but still many workings out similar to them while are at a testing stage. And spring of this year the Russian firm Cognitive Technologies analyzed the

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system which can make any agricultural machinery pilotless. It is so-called agro droid C2-A2 (Cognitive2-Agro2 Droid1) - according to developers, it can be connected to combines, tractors and sprayers and to replace with it a digital brain [1-4].

The Internet of things offers agricultural branch not only clever tractors and combines. Also flying machines concern smart units also. Drons equipped with chambers and sensitive gauges, can inspect fields and monitoring a crop condition. Similar devices on a level with tractors can collect the information for working out of cards; make the schedule of application of fertilizers, even to protect fields.

Some decisions from area of the Internet of things concern by the time of when the crop is already collected.

Production of American firm Check It Now concerns them - these storehouses check temperature, humidity and light exposure of a premise. At infringement of conditions the system corrects a situation and notifies on changes of the owner of a warehouse.

In spite of the fact that many clever decisions for agro sector are only tested, and on their introduction time is required, forecasts of experts are optimistically. According to analysts from Goldman Sachs Group, application of IoT-decisions in agriculture by 2050 year will increase world production by 50 %.

Scientists consider that in the future of the car and robots can replace completely manual skills of the person in agriculture. Already now technologies, including based on the Internet of things, help to automate and supervise processes on farms, accelerate processing of the information and solve specific problems of manufactures.

Israel does phenomenal successes in agrarian sector. On the area hardly there are more than 20 thousand square kilometers the most part from which occupies the desert, farmers of Israel grow up vegetables and fruit. It allows not only to close internal requirements, but also to export the goods - citron and tropical fruit from here are delivered almost in 40 countries of the world, among them about 20 countries of Europe, including Russia. In total amount of export plant growing production occupies about 3 %. According to The Observatory of Economic Complexity, in 2016 Israel has earned on vegetables and fruit almost $2 billion.

Arising because of a small amount of deposits deficiency of fresh water does necessary and universal application of systems of drip irrigation. Israel became one of the first countries in the world which has started to use this technology. Plants receive strictly necessary quantity of moisture, and the special gauges collecting the data about a condition of soil on the ground areas watch it.

Working out of Israeli agro technical company Roots - clever pipes which are laid in soil. System RZTO (Root Zone Temperature Optimization) counts and establishes optimum temperature of the earth for each site. Water filling pipes heat up a root zone in the winter and cool it within summer, maintaining rather stable temperature. Besides, pipes which pass on a soil surface are used for condensation of moisture from air and an irrigation of plants. According to all available data from the company, clever pipes are already used in hothouses in a river Jordan valley, plain Sharon, agricultural communes of Karmia and Ain-Jahav, at cultivation of cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, melons, a basil and salad. After introduction of technology productivity of various cultures has increased from 10 to 66 %.

Only 15 % of territory of Japan is suitable for agriculture conducting. To compensate poor natural resources, the country stakes on working out of clever technologies which allow rising labor productivity of farmers. Automatics, gauges and a difficult technique are used in many areas of agriculture, including in animal industries which while are developed very poorly. By means of the Internet of things farmers watch a physical condition of cows and even their mood.

The system developed by one of IT corporations Fujitsu largest in Japan, has received name GyuHo SaaS (« walking cow» with Japanese) or Connected Cow (« connected cows»). The special bracelet which considers the steps made during the day is put on an animal. The data about activity of herd goes to a cloud, is analyzed and transferred to the smart phone or the computer of the farmer. The information is updated each hour, thanks to it experts can correct feeding, milking and a dream of animals. Disease can be found out in «the connected cows» at an early stage, after all an animal to which its feel unwell, will move less.

The main task of a clever bracelet it to calculate the favorable period for conception. The gauge allows making it with the big share of probability as during the period, the number of the steps made a cow, increases in times. As a result, according to developers of system, success of artificial insemination from 44 % grows to 90 %. Also the system predicts date of sorts and allows watching process by distance.

Actively to introduce system in Japan have begun in 2013 year. The system has connected about 40 thousand cows. According to Forbes, by 2017 year technology Fujitsu was used on 64 farms in Japan, Korea, Poland, Romania and Turkey.

Norway, as one of the main supplier's salmon on the world market. Trade extraction here gradually is forced out by fish farms. The main enemy of fish factory owners is crayfish Lepeophtheirus salmons, known as the salmon louse. The parasite breeds on a skin of a salmon, putting a serious loss to health of fish and leading to huge losses of the enterprises [5-12].

Trying to solve a problem, in Norway since 2016 year develop system of recognition of fishes on farms.

Now the technology passes test tests at enterprises Cermaq Group - one of the largest Norwegian companies which are engaged in cultivation of a salmon and a trout. To reveal the salmons infected with a parasite, each individual is scanned by means of gauges and 3D-chambers. The system distinguishes fishes on the basis of unique stains round eyes, a mouth and the gills, each of the individuals who have got to an objective receives own virtual medical card. Thanks to it experts constantly watch a state of health and increase in weight of each individual, can notice in time if fish is sick, and to send it in quarantine.

«iFarm becomes the considerable contribution to the decision of problems which faces aquaculture, - general director Cermaq of Gejr Molvik in official release of the company makes comments. When the salmon passes through the touch chamber, we can take separate fish, for example, to process from louses, without disturbing the others. And as we supervise each individual, we see when rate of increase of fish has decreased or development has stopped. It can be a sign of that with fish something not so».

It is expected that it is required to developers about six years completely to fulfill technology and to prepare for mass use. By estimations of experts, disease revealing at an early stage will allow to reduce death rate approximately to 50-75 %.

The agriculture of Great Britain is considered one of the most effective in Europe. Farmers are engaged in it basically, it is not enough large enterprises. In branch it is occupied about 2 % of the working population, and this number is gradually reduced. Thus productivity, on the contrary, grows - thanks to introduction of modern technologies. And the country main task in this sphere - to make agricultural products manufacture profitable. Therefore farmers are supported actively by the state. And scientists and suppliers of digital decisions continue to experiment, automating manufacture.

In September, 2017 year in Great Britain have reaped the first crop which has been grown up by robots. Scientists automated all processes to prove that in modern conditions it is not obligatory to landowner most to get into the car a tractor or a combine. The clever technics has independently landed, has grown up and has cleaned barley on skilled hectare. The first crop from a field into which the foot of the person did not go, has made 4.5 tons of grain.

The robotized farm is a project of University Harpera of Adams. On farm Hands Free Hectare used drons which spent shooting of grounds by means of multispectral gauges: it allowed understanding, in what condition crops, and also in time to begin struggle against weeds and wreckers. Land cars took earth samples, analyzed and selected suitable fertilizers. For crops and cleaning used the small automated combines, tractors and the seeders equipped GPS. All data arrived in the uniform center, whence developers watched automatics work.

Cost Hands Free Hectare has estimated in $356 thousand. The project was financed by company Precision Decisions specializing on agriculture and mechanical engineering, and the British agency on innovations Innovate UK.

In November, 2017 year, after success with barley, experimenters have landed winter wheat. This year developers have continued to work improving technics. Now design group Hands Free Hectare plans to release hands of agriculturists not on one, and already on 20 hectares.

The Republic of the Uzbekistan can dominate in the foodstuffs world market for this purpose, it is necessary to develop new grades and new effective technologies of "clever agriculture», including technology of exact agriculture. Technologies of exact agriculture is first of all the software, gauges, sensor controls, hardware-software complexes, satellite/air photography and the land measurements interfaced to them, and many other things.

The big prospects, in creation of intellectual systems, the systems based on knowledge and network services on their basis.

By estimations of working group FoodNET of the National technological initiative, the program, the volume of the world market of technologies of "clever agriculture» by 2035 year will make an order of $480 billion. It is big, only beginning to develop the market.

Under forecasts of analysts from company Future Market Insights, by 2026 year the clever market of agricultural decisions will grow to $40 billion planet Population will increase, and new capacities will be necessary for extraction of food resources.

The agriculture is one of branches in which technologies of the Internet of things master fastest, and it occurs all over the world. Clever devices open before economy the big prospects for development and become important competitive advantage; after all it is automation of labor-intensive processes, economy of resources and exact forecasts for acceptance of strategically important decisions. Active support of process digitalization of economy on government level of the Republic of Uzbekistan remains the driver of development of the new standard of the market of the Internet of things in agriculture.

For increase of competitiveness of products of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrease in production costs, increase in productivity of cultures and efficiency of animals its accelerated innovative development on the basis of close integration of manufacture, science and education, working out and introduction of domestic scientific researches, a transfer of foreign effective technologies, preparations and the retraining of personnel, claimed on the agrarian market of the country is necessary. The analysis has shown that for studying of requirements

of agrarian sector in high technologies and increases of efficiency of agriculture close interaction of an agrarian science, formation with the best foreign partners in agriculture is necessary. Joint working out scientific and educational programs forces of scientific research institute, universities and experts of agriculture, and also a transfer of technologies with a view of satisfaction of requirements of business structures of the Republic of Uzbekistan joint researches with foreign technological leaders on c\x are necessary [1-4].

For creation of effective system of support of a transfer of foreign technologies expediently on the basis of agrarian university to develop monitoring on transfer technologies. It is necessary startups in agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, in March, 2018 in Russia there is begun a startup on working out agricultural purpose. For these purposes "AgroDronGrup" has received investments at a rate of 25 million rubles from the Russian-Belarus fund of venture investments.« AgroDronGrup »creates system of monitoring of a condition of areas under crops and health of plants with use drons. Gauging and pictures are transferred to the platform developed by the company which offers recommendations about carrying out of agricultural works. Cards of the analysis of fields allow defining a condition of soil and level of the maintenance of nitrogen, to supervise productivity, to reveal a contamination of soil and to find out the centers of defeat from illnesses and wreckers. In 2018 year the company has opened for itself five segments of clients: agro manufacturers (farmers and holdings), the agrochemical enterprises, the agricultural technician, the agro insurance companies and state structures. Sales in these directions were already generated in Russia and Kazakhstan; besides,"AgroDronGrup"has spent a number of adaptations of the product to Indonesia. It is expedient to scale new segments in Uzbekistan. The Ryazan Company Avrora Robotics develops a startup - the software which allows making technics and vehicles pilotless. Control system Avrora Robotics unites the information arriving from various sensor controls, creates a card of surrounding space, finds obstacles and independently the decision on movement of a pilotless platform makes.

Among company projects - the pilotless bus with system of scheduling of "KagroBot", mobile vending device for sale of production "VendBot", walking swimming means of "AkvaBot", an educational complex of a mobile robotics "Junior" and cross-country vehicle "Mars". For modernization of agriculture the company has created "Agroboat" - system of auto piloting of agricultural machinery that will allow lowering expenses of farmers and agro holdings for fuel and raises productivity. The startup of "UrbaniEko" develops at once three lines of activity: manufacture of greens and salads on vertical

cities-farms under a brand «Local roots»; equipment manufacture, building on a turn-key basis and service of vertical cities-farms and other decisions for cultivation in the closed premises (house systems, mobile farms, decisions for shops and restaurants); creation of schools of cities-farmers, i.e. training of a trade of the city farmer and training on a farm.

In 2018 year of "UrbaniEko" has started to grow up greens in own hothouses. In the summer of 2018 year fund TealTech Capital invested about 6 million Russian roubles in creation vertical city-farm «Local roots».

«Urbany Eco» intend to continue sales of "clever hothouses» for schools and educational institutions and to start a ruler of automatic house systems for cultivation of greens and salads.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan also there is begun development of startup in the field of agriculture. In Tashkent are summed up a startup-accelerator for projects in sphere of green technologies and water questions. Nine projects are let out. All commands are awarded by memorable certificates and figurines.

Two best startups have received prize-winning certificates on a trip to Amsterdam on ending ClimateLaunchpad-2019 year. Accelerator Water Solutions Innovation Lab is spent by company Green Business Innovation within the limits of project USAID/CAREC Smart Waters on the basis of klaster of innovations and scientific researches with support of the Republic of Uzbekistan the water management ministry and the Tashkent institute of engineers ирригации and agriculture mechanization. Group «Engineering Research» Group has developed the project of creation highly effective Freely line hydraulic turbine; Group "Gardenn" has created the project on development Urban Gardening in Uzbekistan with technology of "incubator" for cultivation of plants and mushrooms, for houses, offices and schools, «Green Fitness» has developed the project on creation of new technology on equipment of the sports centers by the training apparatus making energy at the expense of solar panels and trainings of users; «SmartGidro» has created the integrated system of power supply, water supply and a drop irrigation for the remote regions of Republic of Uzbekistan; «TheMET» has developed the integrated methodology for agriculture with GIS-modeling use;

«VIOM» work out the project on manufacture of a water-soluble and bio decomposed film on the basis of natural raw materials for packing of dry products/goods and application in agriculture. Agro startup one soil will introduce IT decisions in the Republic of Uzbekistan: the project will be realized пилотно on an example of one area with use of satellite pictures of cultures on fields in a multispectral range. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, company OneSoil and Boston Consulting Group have signed the joint agreement on use of the

satellite data in agriculture of Uzbekistan. The agreement provides realization of works on active introduction of digital technologies in agriculture within the limits of the concept «Clever agriculture», objective картированию the earths and cultures of Uzbekistan through use of modern technologies. The project in our country will be realized пилотно on an example of one area with use of satellite pictures of cultures on fields in a multispectral range. In August of this year have passed the seminars directed on creation of an investment portfolio on a diversification of agriculture and finding-out of the data on conditions of growth of cultures, working out of decisions. OneSoil - an agro technical startup from Belarus which creates applications and an online platform for exact agriculture. Company products are under construction on algorithms of machine training and the analysis of space pictures Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 which are in open access.

Chair "Agrologistics" Tashkent agrarian university organizes special groups on on rendering of ex-sweaty services in the field of agriculture.

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THE ACTIVITIES OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE VALLEY OF FERGHANA FROM 1960 TO 1980 (IN THE EXAMPLE OF LIBRARIES)

Abstract: *The article covers the history of libraries in the villages of the Ferghana Valley in the 1960s and 1980s. In particular, the issues of libraries serviced for the villagers, their supply of books, and their logistical support are covered by archival materials and scientific literature on the subject.*
Key words: *library, book, village, collective farm, state farm, club, schoolchildren's literature, book fund.*
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Introduction

The book is an integral part of the cultural development of society. Humanity is one of the determinants of cultural civilization. For centuries, the book has played a decisive role in the upbringing and mental development of the individual. A Scottish writer Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) noted on books' position for the development of the society as: "The book is a truly breathtaking and noteworthy view of human creation. The books live in the wisdom of the past; however, the voices of people whose soil has already been frozen are distinctly louder and clearer. Mankind has created, re-imagined, and all that he has achieved is preserved in the pages of books, like a magic box. The vast majority of all areas of human knowledge reside on paper, in books that are memories of personality" [1, P.10].

From ancient times until today, the book has been a treasure trove of knowledge in the lives of people in Central Asia, including the Ferghana Valley. Libraries play a key role in bringing this priceless treasure into people's minds. During the years of independence in our country complete changes are being implemented in all spheres. In particular, library-information services play a key role in the transformation of cultural and educational spheres. The law on further development of library system adopted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information and Library Provision of the Population of the Republic" dated June 20, 2006 [2 P.3.] No. 381, of February 23, 2013 "On Measures for Continuing the Qualitative Development of Information and Library and Information Resource Services on the Basis of Information and Communication Technologies during the years of 2011-2015" [2. P 30-31]. Decree No. 1487 and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information and Library Activity" dated April 11, 2011 [2. P.31.] have become important. Moreover, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH.M. Mirziyoev announced "Five key initiatives to improve the spirituality and organization of meaningful leisure time for youth" on March 19, 2019. The project of the Program of measures to increase the spirituality of youth, to popularize reading among them is aimed at the implementation of the objectives of the fourth initiative. The initiative is expected to deliver 1 million books to each region on fiction, historical, scientific and popular topics. It is also planned to reconstruct and overhaul information and library centers and open public libraries by entrepreneurs [3.]. The article describes the work done during the Soviet era in the rural areas of the country in the activities of libraries.

Research methods.

In the middle of the 50s of the XX century the problem of creation of the state public library in each

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rural soviet was solved in the republic, and each collective farm had created a network of collective libraries and collective libraries in collective farms [1.P.151]. The central executive committee decision of October 21, 1959 "On the state of library work in the republic and measures for its improvement" [1.P.152] was instrumental in the organization of library services for the rural population of Uzbekistan. The main purpose of the decision-making was to improve the cooperation of various network libraries. The reason was the problem of establishing a library network in the country was not fully resolved. If there were only one rural or collective farm library for 572 rural students across the country, then 362 students in grades 1-8 had one school library, meaning there were not enough libraries in rural areas. For example, there were no libraries in 220 settlements in Samarkand province, 298 in Fergana, and 600 in Surkhandarya. In rural areas, there were no libraries in primary or 8-year schools. In addition, the number of libraries available in the settlements was not the same. For example, in one settlement there were 8 libraries, and in other settlements there were no libraries [4.P.47.]. Of the 7,144 residential settlements in the country, 3,102 (each with more than 500 inhabitants) lacked libraries, and libraries close to these accommodations were located 5 km away [1. P.152-153.]. During the period under review, the condition of libraries' provision of children's literature was not satisfactory. The children's literary fund of the libraries was 2,610,967 copies, and each rural library had an average of 292 books. Each reader had an average of 2.2 copies of books. There were such rural children's libraries in the country with no more than 50 children's books. For example, the village libraries in the "Jambul" section of the "Organza" rural council of the "Politotdel" collective farm in the Upper Chirchik district of Tashkent region can be a clear example of such case.[4.P.48.]. The problem of providing libraries with children's literature was not only specific to the Ferghana Valley regions, but also to other regions of the country and to KASSR. For example, in 1970, 60-70% of students in rural libraries in KASSR were children, but only 15% of the book fund was children's literature [5. P.54.].

Even in the 1960s, there was a shortage of libraries in rural areas. For example, in 1963, 2073 rural schools in the country did not have a library. In particular, 485 out of 1,809 primary schools (26.8 percent) had libraries in 2,882 eight-year schools - 2,174 (75.4 percent) and 1,075 secondary schools - 1,075 (96.7 percent). In addition, the availability of bookstores by existing libraries was very low [6. P.65.]. In particular, libraries with 750 or more books accounted for 0.33 percent in primary schools, 19.2 percent in eight-year schools, and 60 percent in secondary schools. In primary schools, there were 0.17 books per pupil, 2.8 books in eight-year schools and 3.4 books in secondary schools. The situation was

particularly acute in rural areas in some regions of the country. Book provision of rural schools in KASSR was 54%, Surkhandarya region - 56%, Ferghana region - 57%. In some regions of the country, only 10-15% of the total number of students was involved in libraries. For example, in the eight-year rural school number 6 in Altyaryk district, Fergana region, there were 658 students, and only 29 were members of the school library. The buildings of the school libraries were not equipped with the necessary tools and library equipment [6. P.66.].

As early as 1966 a network of libraries began to appear in every major settlement, rural councils, state and collective farms. In particular, 1176 collective farms and 1109 club libraries were reorganized. In accordance with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the work of cultural and educational institutions in rural areas" in 1968, these libraries began to be transformed into public libraries [1. P.153.]. However, in the late 1960s, clubs and libraries operating in the Andizhan region did not meet demand. Their material and technical base was very weak. Their equipment and tools failed to attract visitors because of their poverty. This is because the funds allocated to cultural and educational institutions were very small and cannot meet their real needs. In particular, most libraries had no book shelves, so they had to use their own handmade book shelves. An average of 220 rubles per year was allocated for capital repairs and purchase of equipment.

Another problem was the provision of rural libraries with literature written in Uzbek. In 1968, 65-70% of the literature in the rural and collective farm libraries in Andizhan region was in Russian, and 30-35% were literature in Uzbek. This made it difficult for rural families to access the book. In addition, the provision of children's literature to libraries was in poor condition. The need for such books was only 40-50%. Therefore, children's libraries did not know what kind of book they would give to their readers [7. P.14.].

In 1969, there were 203 collective farm libraries with 309,420 copies of book fund in the Fergana region. In 1969, these libraries received 55,968 books. They served 65,253 readers a year, which was 9566 more than in 1968. The readers were given 24,796 copies of books in various fields, of which 23,341 copies were composed of books about Lenin, the Bolshevik "god" [8. P.129.]. In libraries, special attention was paid to the promotion of Soviet propaganda. In particular, in 1969 the collective farms of the region had 6852 public events, including 1188 events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin [8. P.130.].

The situation in Namangan region was almost the same as in Andizhan and Fergana. In 1974, there were 455 libraries in the Namangan region with 2 million 201,000 books. During the first 9 months of

1974, these libraries served 268,000 students. They were given 2 million 146,000 books, much more than in 1970 [9. P.106.]. The amount of funds allocated from the regional budget to increase the fund of the regional libraries was also increasing. For example, in 1974 the regional budget had allocated 2.5 times more money to buy books than in 1970. Only in 1973 it made up 34 thousand rubles, and in 1974 it constituted to 83 thousand rubles.

Although some progress had been made in this area, there had been serious problems. Another problem in this area was the lack of a network of stationary libraries. In 1974 there were 1 regional, 24 city, 14 district, 218 villages, 18 children, 10 clubs, 98 collective farms and 42 trade unions' libraries in Namangan. In 1974 there were no stationary libraries in more than 50 settlements of the region. Residents of these settlements had to use the services of small mobile libraries.

Another serious problem in the library sector was the weak material and technical base of libraries. Most libraries in the region were located in adapted buildings. The central library was not opened in Namangan due to lack of buildings. The district libraries, in particular, the libraries of Namangan, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Kosonsoy, Naryn districts, were in very narrow premises. All rural and collective farm libraries were unable to provide their work in the winter due to lack of heating systems [9. P.108.]. The regional library, which had 200,000 copies, was unable to stock its books in its building in 1973 [9. P.109.].

Collective libraries played a significant role in the period studied. In 1970 there were 99 collective farm libraries in Namangan region. One of the most well-functioning libraries in this collective library was the "Leningrad" collective farm library in Pap District, with a total of 3,846 copies of books. In 1970, there were 500 readers of the library, and they had asked for 3,448 books. During these years libraries of this kind also had been providing mobile services to the public. In 1970, the "Leningrad" collective farm library served seven mobile services and organized 14 public events on social and political issues. The collective farm library "Jdanov" in this district was also one of the region's largest collective libraries with over 2,730 books. There were 539 readers in the library and 5285 books were handed out that year. This library had provided 7 portable field trips and brigades and has organized 10 public events on various topics [8. P.74.].

In 1983, only 60% of rural librarians in Andizhan were educated in the field of library science, but 70% of them had secondary special education. At the beginning of the 1980s, rural libraries confessed a lack of specialized Uzbek literature on such subjects as cotton growing, selection and seed breeding, and the use of machines in cotton production [10. P.18.]. However, during this period most mobile libraries in the rural libraries of Andizhan region were created. In the region libraries, on average, there are 6-7 mobile libraries, and in complex libraries there are 12-13 mobile libraries. Mobile libraries served almost half of the population [1. P.174.].

In 1982, the fund of the Andizhan regional libraries collected 667,100 copies of agricultural and technical literature, accounting for 11% of all books in the regional library (UzSSR - 10.7%). Issuance of production books to readers amounted to 13.8% of the total book issuance rate (9.7% in the Republic, 10.9% in the USSR) [10. P.23.]. On the other hand, regional libraries were not fully provided with books published in the country. In particular, only 70% of production-related books published by 1982 republican publications were delivered to the Babur Regional Library. Another disadvantage in this area was that the use of libraries for inter-library members was very low. For example, in 1982, only 4 out of 488 rural libraries in the Andizhan region used inter-library subscription [10. P.24.]. Of the 488 rural libraries in the region, 77% occupied an area of less than 50 square meters, and only 24% of the libraries had reading rooms [10. P.25.].

By the late 1980s, per capita book availability in the country had increased from 2.7 books to 4.3 books in rural areas. These figures were 5.6 books in the Andizhan region, 6.3 books in the Khorezm region, 4.5 in the Bukhara region, and 4.9 in the Tashkent region. The share of books in local languages was 42.5% of all publications, including 57.8% in rural libraries also reveal how much change the field had undergone [1. P.154.]. This process is also observed in the work of libraries. In 1970 the total number of libraries in the countryside was 4801, the book fund was 17 261 thousand, and by 1990 the number of libraries was 6,208, and the book fund was 49,074 3 thousand. In the cities in 1970, there were 1081 libraries, the book fund was 13,976 thousand copies, and in 1990, the libraries were 1,453, and the book fund was 38,652,800 copies. This is evidence of how the number of libraries and book collections in rural areas increased over the years [1. P.155.]. At the same time, the average rural libraries in the country were 1.8 times less than in the USSR, the club facilities were 3.8 times less, and cinema equipment was 2.8 times lower.

Inadequate access to cultural facilities for the rural population was due to the very limited funding available to the community. For example, in 1985 only 0.1% of public funds allocated for agriculture were allocated for the construction of cultural facilities. In spite of the small amount allocated, it has not been used fully. The Ministry of Construction and Contractors underestimated the role of the social sector and did not implement their plans. In 1981-1985, 8.51 million rubles were invested, of which only 6.63 million rubles or 78 percent were spent [11. P.25.].

In conclusion, although the 1960s and 1980s, Ferghana Valley's rural areas had made some changes in the field of library service, the material resources of libraries were inadequate. Since most rural libraries were located in non-adapted buildings, it had caused some discomfort for readers. One of the reasons that made it difficult for every rural family to access the book was the fact that a large portion of the existing books in the rural libraries were in other languages, and that there was a lack of local Uzbek literature. During the period under review, the availability of libraries for the rural population had increased considerably over the past 50 years, but we can see that the availability of libraries was far below than the average in the USSR.

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QR – Issue

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URBANIZATION PROCESSES IN THE JIZZAKH OASIS DURING THE CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES

Abstract: The article describes the processes of urbanization in the Jizzakh oasis during the Central Asian khanates, in particular, the history of the Uzbek tribes migrating and settling in the 16th -19 th centuries, and the new neighborhoods of Urda and its suburbs, the administrative center of the Jizzakh station.

Key words: Urbanization process, Kaliyatepa, Dzhizak downtown, Jizzakh hills, mahalla, settled lifestyles, nomadic livestock, crafts, jewelry, Uratepalik, Maltese neighborhoods.

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Introduction

At the end of the XV - early XVI centuries, the Dashti Kipchak breeding tribes, led by Sheibani Khan, took advantage of the weakening of the Timurid state, and took over the Movarounnahr oasis. The highly influential seeds participating in these marches settled in the oasis suitable for the farming of the country. Specifically, the Mangites settled in and around the city of Karshi, Barlos and Kenagas in the town of Shakhrisabz and adjoining areas, and hundreds and forty came to Oratepa and Jizzakh [1, S.342]. As a result, this demographic jump in cultural oases led to the expansion of existing urban areas, changes in internal systems, and the creation of new housing.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Kaliyatepa, the oldest and largest city monument in the Jizzakh oasis, stopped living in the late XVI and early XVII centuries. In general, after Sheibanids came to power, the city life in Jizzakh was 6 km from Kaliyatepa. moved to the northwest of the Jordan. At that time Kaliatepa worked as a fortress - fortress.

Materials and Methods

The Urda protected the Jizzakh oasis from the west, northwest, north and northeast. From this side the military force entering the oasis was confronted by Horde. During a period of recent medieval times, invaders from the south and the east have been resisted by Kaliatepa's advocates. Consequently, the formation of the Horde has been carefully thought out, and has been established in the most appropriate and necessary place for the protection of the oasis [6, S. 134-137].

Studying Urda and its surroundings, identifying boundaries with fragments of ceramic vessels related to the city's material and culture, collecting ethnographic information, opinions of information-interviewers and comparing them with drawings of the topographical plans of the Russian military topographers of the 19th century, comparative study. Significant corrections have been made to the total area, borders, and historical topography of the Jizzakh Tuprokkurgan (Horde). Research shows that the city of Urda is 1x5000 cm. scale (ie 50 m per 1 cm). According to the topographic plan, the Horde has a rectangular shape, with the north-south side extending to 1100m x 900m. Ark is square in the center of the city, its sides are 300m. x 200m. is equal to Based on these figures, it can be said that the total area of the Horde was almost 100, and the arc was 6.

On the outside of the defensive walls, the place of the trenches filled with water was noted. There is a hanging bridge at the entrance to all three gates called Tashkent, Uratepa and Samarkand. Writing the history of the Mangite dynasty, Ahmed Donish

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acknowledged that carts were built on the inside of the gates to prevent the Russians from breaking the gates of Jizzakh. The author writes that after prolonged attacks and attacks, Russian troops stormed into the Jordan by the Uratepa Gate. The gates were closed for all the defenders, and the gates of Tashkent and Samarkand were not open. As a result, many Jizzakh defenders have died by throwing themselves over a wall of about 10m high [4, S. 142].

The population was extremely dense. This can be seen from the information and topographical plans. The neighborhoods started almost behind the defensive walls, with virtually no open areas. The streets are very narrow and intertwined. All of the streets have led to the ark of the Governor of Urda. Only around the Ark there was a certain inn and an open area.

According to A.P. Fedchenko, a Russian tourist who visited Jizzakh in 1868, "Jizzakh is a small town with five thousand inhabitants" [9, S. 468].

The well-known researcher A.P. Fedchenko said that even after the Russian occupation of the Horde, the prestigious power only provided information about the population. However, outside of Horde, there are counties such as Jewelry, Misery, Ironworks, Crafts, Soap, Crafting, Butchering, and summer settlements in Oratepalik, Mulkanlik, Tashkentlik, Khovoslik, Akkurgan villages, living in Urda in winter. In the first half of the year, the population of Urda was several times more than the number of tourists represented by a well-known geographer.

The number of people living under the Jizzakh bus station can be estimated by comparing and comparing them. For example, in the 1840s, 1,000 cavalry soldiers were recruited for the army of the Emir of Bukhara from the city of Samarkand and its surrounding villages, with a population of one hundred thousand [5, S. 490]. In this sense, 500 cavalry soldiers were taken from Jizzakh. If the cavalry were taken out of one hundred out of the total population, the population of the Jizzakh station was less than 50,000 during the same period.

Like other cultural oasis in Central Asia, Jizzakh specializes in livelihood, economy, urban and rural livelihood, handicraft, semi-nomadic and nomadic livestock. It should be noted that there was no significant difference between the urban population and those involved in farming in the suburban villages. The population of these villages had the status of urban residents. Because the rural villagers in Jizzakh Urda also had neighborhoods (accommodation, houses) and lived mainly in urban areas during the winter. The main reason why the peasants do not live in their villages on a regular basis is the frequent military actions by the Kokand khans, the governors of Oratepa, and the invasion. In fact, during the study, Jizzakh and Uratepa were in fact a great battleground. Because the Kokand khans would have the opportunity to continue plundering the relatively wealthy Samarkand and surrounding villages, if they were to conquer Jizzakh. The rulers of Bukhara, who subdued Oratepa, could pose a threat to Khujand and then Kokand. These reasons led to the formation of a strong and powerful defense system in the administrative center of the Dzhizak station.

The urbanization process in the XVIII-XIX centuries in the Jizzakh oasis was mainly due to demographic growth. Such demographic growth was often forced due to political differences and military conflicts between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Kokand Khanate. In the second half of the XVIII century numerous robberies by the Kokand khanate and the Khujand khokimiyats were carried out on the villages of Oratepa, Zaamin and Yomqala. Tired of these robbery wars, the population migrated to Jizzakh and settled in and around Horde. This is how the neighborhoods of Olmachi, Toqchilik, and Rabotlik were established [7, S. 16].

In the 70s and 80s of the eighteenth century, during the reign of Amir Daniel and Amir Shahmurad, a policy of resettlement was carried out from neighboring areas to the declining central and border towns [2, S. 335]. As in Samarkand, in Jizzakh, at the same time, new mahallas were built at the expense of residents of the neighboring districts. Residents of Akkurganlik, Uratepaly, Tashkentlik, Khairabadlik, Khovoslik, Galcha are formed by the policy of resettlement.

Resettled residents were given the status of "white house, with a flag." This means that the headquarters of the displaced population or the central building of the Guzar is painted white with a flag on the roof. The emirate is granted a number of privileges to the residents of the makhallya. In particular, for a period of time exempted from various taxes, trade outlets and lands allocated for farming outside the city. The white flag and the flag represent a symbol for the emir's bodyguards and other officials.

As a result of field research, ethnographic and toponymic data on urbanization processes in the Jizzakh oasis, the neighborhoods that are the administrative center of the region can be divided into four groups.

1. Uzbek Seeds and neighborhoods with ethnic names:

a. Olmachi
b. Qang'li
c. Qipchoq
d. G'alcha
e. Lo'lihona
f. Saroy (lik)
g. Suloqli
h. Ta'maguzar
i. Toqchi (tug'chi)lik
j. Eroni

2. Some districts, towns and villages named after:

a. Toshkentlik
b. Jizzaxlik
c. Mo'lkanlik
d. Oqqo'rg'onlik
e. Ravotlik
f. Xayrobodlik
g. Xovoslik
h. O'ratepalik
i. Yaxtanlik

3. Named neighborhoods by historical and geographical features:

a. Gandumtosh
b. Jeli-Guli
c. Sayiljoyi
d. Toshloq
e. Sharilloq
f. Qalandarxona
g. Qaliya (Mo'lkanlik)
h. Qulama
i. Qo'shko'prik

4. Crafts and professions, named neighborhoods:

a. Kulollik
b. Temirchilik
c. Sovungarlik
d. Ko'nchilik
e. Zargarlik
f. Qassoblik

Almost all of these neighborhoods are located within the administrative center of the Jizzakh station, and are part of the fortress walls. In the vicinity of the fortress, there were areas where mahallas were engaged in farming and gardening.

While the previous way of life of the displaced population was mainly peasant, gradually began to actively engage in crafting, trade, too. In particular, the blacksmith's field of craftsmanship is well developed in the Khavoslik neighborhood. The weapons of Labor, which were built by restless blacksmiths – hoe, shovel, Horn, sixmola, sickle, hammer, plow teeth, were very buyers not only in Samarkand, but also in the cities and villages of the army. And the people of the Tashkent neighborhood directed their activities to trade as osan, and due to their efforts the markets of Samarkand were filled with trade goods. Mainly residents of the Tashkent neighborhood were engaged in the sale of various sweets, bakery, shoes, carpet weaving, clothing, horse-cart jabduqlari, wood carving products, ranging from small-scale merchants such as Atelier, bazzozlik [8, S. 114-116].

Residents of the Khayrabad (Navkand or Paykuvak) neighborhood, who were taken from the village of Navkand near khavas, were engaged in sewing, tanning, sewing, miniaturization of payafzal, such as kavush-maxsi, mokki (stone ceiling) [3, C. 37].

Conclusion

Thus, regarding the Jizzakh Horde and the processes of urbanization around it, one can conclude the following.

• City life in Jizzakh Oasis was moved from Qaliyatepe to Jizzakh Horde during Amir Timur and Temurids.

• There is no exact information on when the duck appeared, in what period, in what status. But the Jizzakh horde had strong defensive fortifications from the time of the Sheybanids of the XVI century, began to function as an important military fortress-fortification.

• In the period of ashtarakhans, life in Jizzakh is to some extent degraded. This was due to the fact that the Kazakhs who escaped from the kalmas entered Movarounnahr, and the invasion of the Iranian King Nadirshah caused the population to fall on different sides, as in Samarkand. As a result, in the second half of the XVIII century, the rulers of the mangite dynasty were called Amir Donyol (1758-1785 y.), especially Amir Shahmurod (1785-1800 y.) in the period of Jizzakh, the population was moved from different places and new neighborhoods were founded, the prestige of the population increased.

• Since the time of the mangite Amirs, the position and status of the Jizzakh Duck has increased. The Horde functioned not only as a military residence, but also as an administrative center, a winter residence of a peaceful population, a center for trade, crafts, culture.

• Until the 60-ies of the XVIII century and XIX century, the Jizzakh Horde was haraktered as a city, which became a great battleground between the Bukhara emirate and the Kokand Khanate, partly the O'ratepa Principality.

• In the subjects around the Horde, farming, livestock developed. For peasant and herdsman peoples, the Jizzakh Horde served as an administrative, cultural center.

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN ADULTHOOD PERIOD

Abstract: This article provides information about the general features of maturity and personal self-esteem. This is the most advanced stage of the story, so the basis of the article is to improve the effectiveness of the individual through the development of emotional intelligence.

Key words: Adulthood, Personality, Intellect, Emotional Intelligence, Emotional   Intelligence, Activity, Self-Government.

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Introduction

During adulthood, a person can mobilize all his strength, abilities, intelligence, and inner abilities into his or her profession, social activities and public affairs. This period consists of two phases, with the first phase being 28-35 years and the second stage, men and women aged 36-55. The experience of men and women in labor and social activities during this period will lead them to promising. As in other age periods, a person will begin to understand what is happening during this period, which is due to some mistakes and misunderstandings. Self-reporting is one of the most important psychological traits of that time. As you mature, you gain the skills to take full advantage of your physical and mental abilities. This happens not at the expense of all strength, mental, tension, willpower, or nervous tension, but on the basis of certain skills, skills and abilities. Studying the effectiveness of maturity, Leman noted that his peak was 30 years of age in chemists, 30-34 in mathematicians and 30-35 years in astronomers, and his average productivity was 37 years. The differences between men and women during this period are as follows: as women advance to physical, sexual, and spiritual perfection, men are now able to move forward and remain alive for the rest of their lives. At this age, personal achievements, victories or failures

can have a profound effect on a person's spiritual world. As a result, he develops a sense of pride, pride, or self-esteem, or, on the contrary, his life becomes pessimistic, indifferent to things and events. In general, people at the comedian stage try to live up to their expectations; One of the most important features of this period is the full development of the human mind.

Intellect - Latin "intellectus" - understanding, knowing, and "intellectum" - a concept derived from the words of the mind. It involves thinking, thinking and reasoning. Modern society aims at continuous improvement of the knowledge and professional skills of adulthood, expansion and implementation of interpersonal relations [2, p.44]. The maturity period is the peak of productivity. Therefore, as new trends and crises develop, more demands on the individual, the professional environment, or interpersonal relationships are put. One of the main challenges is to increase the effectiveness of the individual's activities in society and in his or her life. In this context, the ability of a person to regulate their own behavior, interactions with the environment, to cope with life's challenges and challenges, as well as the intrinsic human resources that enable them to exercise those skills. For humans The issue of regulation of activities cannot be considered without discussing the problems

of self-management, the peculiarities of human behavior in stressful situations. It is necessary to take into account the subjective attitude of the situation to the situation and all the human's assumptions and experiences on the subject. In modern psychology, the issue of regulation and self-regulation is the most important. These factors are directly related to the individual's actions, reactions and internalities, as well as the individual's performance in achieving his or her goals [3, p.43].

The study of internal human resources, which is the subject of emotional intelligence, which is a component of behavior, can become a promising field by examining the problems that are considered to be a factor reflecting various aspects of human regulation. The study of the problem of emotional intelligence during adolescence is of great interest to the professional sphere as there is intense competition in the modern world. Emotional intelligence can be a major source of professional development. First of all, it concerns professions that are directly related to the human-to-human relationship. They are related to a number of professions in the fields of Education, Medicine, Economics, Manufacturing, as well as teachers, doctors, managers, lawyers, lawyers, politicians and the general public. It applies directly to any activity associated with these people.

This conception of emotional intelligence is used to encourage the ability of others to process information about their feelings and feelings and to use that information as a basis for thinking and behavior contains. In other words, people with high levels of emotional intelligence can understand and control emotions, and these skills enhance adaptive functions that benefit both themselves and others. [1, p.2]. Thus, emotional intelligence is one of the most important features of the maturity phase. We can see that emotional intelligence is a psychological factor in personality management through the John Maier and Peter Salovey model of emotional intelligence. By 1997, John Mayer and Peter Salovey improved and expanded the model of emotional intelligence. In the revised model, a new emphasis is placed on the processing of sensory information on the cognitive component of emotional thinking. The abilities included in this model were identified (and abilities that were not included) were identified. In light of these changes, the concept of emotional thinking has gained a new understanding - as the ability to process emotional information: the value of emotion, their interrelationships, the basis for thinking and making emotional information. Use as. (Meyer, Salovey, 1997) They thus identified four emotional and mental abilities known as "branches".

Branch 1. Perception, Emotions (Identification)

Feelings of visual art, literature, music, and other emotions - the ability to feel for oneself and others.

Everyone experiences emotions. The world around us communicates and always sends us "emotional messages" with valuable information [4]. Understanding emotions and emotions provides accurate information around the world. It is important to make this as clear as possible, because in each particular situation, the more a person reads the emotions, the more likely he or she will be in control of himself. The important point is the feeling of the emotions, that is, the feeling. emotional alphabet. How are feelings different?

Branch 2. Improving the efficiency of thinking

Creating, using and experimenting with emotions to convey emotions or use them in other cognitive processes. Human emotions affect how and what a person thinks [5]. When a person is sad, he or she sees the world in a different way, but if a person is happy, he or she will understand the events differently. Knowing which mood will lead to the desired result and the ability to switch to the "right mood" is the ability to use emotions to promote thoughts. How to use this ability? - Observe the emotions that reflect valuable information and then use them to solve problems.

Branch 3. Understanding.

The ability to comprehend information obtained through emotions, to understand how emotions interact with each other, and to develop in the course of interactions, to evaluate these emotions means to think correctly and in the right way, to accurately relate the situation to the right feelings. It can also be understood that in some cases you may feel different, sometimes opposed, emotions.

Branch 4. Management, emotions

The ability to be open to emotions, the ability to regulate one self and others, contributes to self-awareness and personal growth. Without "intimidation," "process" intensifies feelings [6]. This is an important skill that can be applied to working or interacting with other people and managing your emotions to improve the quality of life. New approaches to working with this approach, ability to cope with difficult situations. For example, feelings of anger are not "bad" [7]. Anger that helps us to overcome hardships, wrongs and injustice. Anger occurs when a person feels frustrated, deceived, or exploited [8]. But anger, by itself, blinds one and can act negatively or socially [9]. By understanding this, you can combine emotions with emotions, find the best solutions, and take the most effective measures [10].

Conclusion.

In the end, to achieve the desired result. According to the authors of the concept, the owner of

a high level of emotional intelligence successfully copes with the state of mental instability. Emotional management requires the development of more effective relationships with other people. Considering different options for developing feelings and their choices. Emotional control should be flexible depending on the current situation. It should be noted in the conclusion. At this age, personal achievements, victories or failures can have a profound effect on a person's spiritual world. As a result, he develops a sense of pride, pride, or self-esteem, or, on the contrary, his life becomes pessimistic, indifferent to things and events. In general, people at the comedian stage try to live up to their expectations. The development of emotional intelligence during adolescence depends on the individual's social and personal development as well as on the emotional well-being.

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OCCURRENCE OF PARADIGMATIC RELATIONSHIP IN OBJECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Abstract: The paradigmatic relation in the linguistic construction of the Uzbek vocabulary, as an example of the linguistic construction patterns of object compounds are explored in this article, and used the substance analysis method to identify the paradigms of these words.

Key words: word combinations, object combinations, substitution linguistics, linguistic syntactic templates, paradigmatic relations, paradigm.

Language: English

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Introduction

As a source of study of the Uzbek language, which is a symbol of our national values and pride, our science, like all other spheres of our life, has gone through the independent path of development and reached a high level of scientific worldview. Our national linguistics, which preserves and preserves the history of Uzbek culture and social consciousness, combines national linguistic and self-linguistic capacities in its essence and strives to make it a world language. Naturally, as a result of these aspirations, many aspects of Uzbek linguistics have emerged. There is a divergence in the science of language construction, language units, and Uzbek grammar in general, as a result of serious efforts to make the language more realistic and clear. As a result of such serious efforts, it is worth mentioning the sub-standard linguistics that has made a revolution in 21st century Uzbek linguistics.

Literature review:

As a result of systematic study of the Uzbek language construction and methodological combination of gnoseological bases of dialectical logic, the direction of formal-functional analysis, formed in our science at the end of the 20th century,

was described by Professor N. Nematov: "S. N. Ivanov founded in the 1960s. The main principle is to develop structured analysis on the basis of conscious, dialectical, methodological principles, as a treasure of possibilities that can shape and develop language, occur in thousands of shapes and forms of speech, each form has its own goals and objectives to the development of Uzbek Sub-Linguistics". Formal functional functional research methods, now known as "Uzbek Sub-linguistics," and the well-known linguistic doctrine has revealed the general linguistic essence of the language of all levels of the Uzbek language as opposed to linguistic The theoretical foundations of the role of systems in the system. Therefore, it is not possible to conclude that the sub-interpretation of the Uzbek language has ended, as all scientific problems facing the Uzbek Sub-Linguistics have been resolved, and the results of Substance Studies have been published and put into practice. This is because the Uzbek elemental linguistics has a "gap" in the sub-interpretation of a system of word combinations that is as important as the syntactic units. It is also a subversive analysis of the Uzbek vocabulary. Hierarchical characteristic of the linguistic syntactic system of vocabulary syntactic constructions, which in the Uzbek language must be

included in the list of linguistic syntactic construction patterns. Only the existing gaps can be filled by addressing issues such as the study of hyperonic, paradigmatic relationships, and the paradigm of syntactic linguistic syntactic constructions. Consequently, the substitution study of the Uzbek language has not been completed, and the problem of substitution analysis of the system of words is waiting for its solution. Microstructure of linguistic units within the system also implies that the linguistic syntactic constructions of the word are also studied as a linguistic syntactic microstructure. This, in turn, necessitates the systematic study of the linguistic syntactic structure of each word combination, as well as the linguistic syntactic construction of object combinations. Therefore, paradigmatic analysis of the linguistic syntactic structure of object compounds in the Uzbek language and establishing the paradigm of the construction patterns of these words is one of the pressing issues on the agenda of sub-studies. As a systematic study of language, the buds are, in fact, linked to the separation of language levels. At the same time, the linguistic relationship also occurs between the parts of the system integrity, that is, the linguistic layers and the linguistic units. They can be further divided into:

1. relationship of one-level units;

2. relationship of different levels of units, i.e. inter-layer relations;

It should be noted that the notion of interaction in system analysis is very important. As in any system, the essence of each unit in the language system is determined not by the unit itself, but by the relationship between the units of that system.

As you know, there are basically three types of relations between linguistic units:

1. Similarity (paradigmatic) relationship;

2. Sequential (hierarchical) relationship;

3. Neighborhood (syntagmatic) relationship.

This classification of relations between the linguistic units is reflected in the manual of the Uzbek system lexicology. In contrast, A. Nurmanov and S. Shahobiddinov have shown that the subdivisions have two interrelated relationships, which are homogeneous (paradigmatic) and sequential (syntagmatic) relations. Linguistic relationships are of three types - paradigmatic (similarity, homogeneity), hierarchical, and syntagmatic (neighborhood, consecutive), regardless of whether they are between units of the same level or between different levels of units sequence). The founder of the system linguistics - F.de Saussure called the association of language units with the term "associative relationship", taking into account their mental state. Subsequently, great attention was paid to the interactions of language units and was referred to as the term "paradigmatic approach." According to de Saussure, speech-free language units have different systemic relationships in the memory of a person, and this is called a paradigmatic link between the system organizers. Many language units are stored in the language memory in a discrete (systematic) and systematic manner, so that they can be used quickly and easily in speech. The fact that a large number of language units are discrete in the memory of a person is usually based on their mutual opposites. Linguistic units have the ability to remind each other. Therefore, they live in the consciousness of the members of the community. At the same time, the units that resemble each other have something in common. The similarity and commonality are the signs that hold them together in a system. The system of linguistic units, which are united by each other and which are mutually exclusive, but which contradict each other with its own sign, are called paradigms. The unit that forms the paradigm is called a member of the paradigm. The textbook "Fundamentals of Uzbek language system lexicology" also describes the description: "The essence of similarity relationships is that language units with similarities and differences are combined." H. Nematov and O. Bazarov explain in the book Language and Speech: "Two or more language units opposed to certain similarities and differences" are mutually opposed. Accordingly, two or more opposing language units form a paradigm line. Of course, in order for two or more linguistic units to be combined into a paradigmatic series, there must be substitutionary and meaningful similarities, differences, and differences between them. Determination of the similarities and differences in the construction of object combinations, that is, the meaning of [object-activity] in Uzbek, allows us to determine the paradigm of these compounds. Therefore, we examine the paradigmatic relationship between the forms of object associations. Words that express the meaning of the [object] in the form of revenue, direction, time, output, [Ik ~ F] = WC in the form of summarizing the subordinate in the general linguistic form [I $^{k.k.}$] is reflected. At the same time, the general form [F] represents the meaning of the [action] meaning of this syntactic form in the position of the governor. Of this member [I k. k.] proprietary forms belonging to the common form give different series of similarities on the basis of agreement types and indicators. For example, along with the similarity that defines the general form of [I k.k.], the glossary of the subordinate member's terms is formed by the rate of return:

1.0 [I $^{t.k.}$~ F]=WC.

1.1. [O $^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.2. [Sf $^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.3. [S $^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.4. [T $^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.5. [Olm$^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.6. [Sd$^{t.k.}$~F]=WC.

1.7. [Hn$^{t.k.}$~F]= WC.

In this analogy, the templates based on the "1.1-1.7" sequence remind each other of the formation and

meaning of the object. It is worth noting that these two features share their commonalities and unite them as members of a series. This shows that there is a paradigmatic relationship between the templates in "1.1-1.7." Hence, the templates placed in the "1.1-1.7" sequence are a syntactic paradigm. While the members of this syntactic paradigm are similar, in fact, one of them is a contradiction. This is because the conflict between template 1.1 [Ot.k.~F]=WC and type 1.2 [Sft.k.~F]=WC, the second is based on the lexical-semantic sign associated with the quality. The distinctive character of these molds is also reflected in the specifics of their meaning.

For example, [Ot.k.~F]=WC means that the product of the movement passes to the object represented by the proceeds of revenue, whereas [Sf t.k.~F]=WC derivative means that the movement is transferred to the object represented by the proceeds. It is found that [O t.k.~F]=WC and [Sf t.k.~F]=WC are in conflict with the lexical-semantic properties of the dictionary terms. This indicates that these units are in conflict within the paradigm. In turn, the question arises whether other members of the paradigm, in particular, Forms 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7, are similarly opposed to each other. Naturally, the answer to this question requires that every member of the paradigm be able to view each other in conflict with the opposing units, or other members. This means that there is a repetition of the existing conflicts between the [Ot.k.~F]=WC and [Sft.k.~F]=WC templates above. In other words, there is an inconsistent contradiction between the formulas of the object in the revenue agreement, and the proprietary expressions of the meaning of the words on the basis of their lexical-semantic signs. Only the lexical-semantic features of members of comparable templates confirm that this conflict occurs in different forms. Specifically, the conflict between Form 1.3 and Form 1.4 represents the lexical-semantic quantities of the [St.k.~F]=WC template, and the [Tt.k.~F]=WC mold lexical-semantic. The appearance is based on the contrast between the image and the outline. In the first type of results, the movement is transferred to a quantitative object, and in the second, to a pictorial object, and the difference between them is due to the conflict in the linguistic syntactic construction. Therefore, such contradictions exist between members of the paradigm that define [It.k.~ F]=WC, indicating the paradigmatic link between these syntactic forms.

Conclusion:

Therefore, in the construction of object combinations, the similarity of the sequence "1.1-1.7" which defines the linguistic form of [It.k.~F]=WC and emerges from the basis of a common-private dialect, is a syntactic paradigm. At the same time, [object-movement] is a paradigm in the vocabulary system that forms only the lexical-semantic features of the word in terms of the yield agreement. Hence, this paradigm is an internal paradigm that connects the general linguistic form of [It.k.~F]=WC and [Ik.k.~F]=WC forms a network of paradigms as one of such internal paradigms.

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FROM THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN TURKESTAN IN THE LATE 19th - EARLY 20th CENTURY (AS AN EXAMPLE, FERGHANA WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM)

Abstract: *This article is devoted history of women's education in Turkestan in the late 19th - early 20th century an example Ferghana women's gymnasium by the helping archive sources and literatures.*
Key words: *education, women, Turkestan, Ferghana, gymnasium, students, general-governor, teachers.*
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Introduction

At the end of the Russian Empire's conquest of Turkestan, the Tsarist government began to introduce colonial policies in the country. Established in 1867, the Turkestan general and its first general-governor K.P.Kaufman began to reform the Russian sphere of education with the aim of strengthening Russian domination in the occupied territories. Prior to the Russian invasion, schools and madrassas in Turkestan were important in the social and spiritual life of the local population. Realizing this, the Chorus administration initially did not consider interfering in the internal affairs of schools and madrassas in order to avoid tension with the local population and to provoke protest among Muslim clergy. Later, during the Russian Empire's consolidation in the country, he made every effort to severely control schools and madrasas and limit their activities. At the same time, the Turkic administration in Turkestan will begin developing and implementing new educational programs aimed at bringing the local population closer to the Russian Empire and the Russian people.

In addition to the military contingent in the Russian military fortifications built on the occupied lands of the Russian Empire to Turkestan, there were also Russian officials and their families, ministers, priests and other settlers. Most of the ministers were married, with most of them being teenagers. In the early days, the lack of Russian schools in Turkestan,

the closest educational institution in Orenburg, and parents who had insufficient access to education in the central provinces of Russia had serious problems with educating their children. That is why the issue of legal Russian language education was raised among the European population in the occupied territories. In 1860, the first Russian educational institutions for children of military families and other Russian servicemen were established at the fort of Kazalinsk and Perovsk. Later, the authorities began to think about the need to introduce Russian-language education to the children of Russian peasants and local residents, who had been resettled from Russia to the newly occupied territories. By doing so, the Tsarist government intended to gradually bring them closer to the Russian people and Russia by educating the local population for political reasons. In the mid-1860s, the first educational institutions for the education of local children were established. In 1865, a year after the conquest of one of the largest cities of Turkestan - Tashkent, by General M.Chernyaev, the first Russian school for boys and girls in the city was established for a small number of Russian colonies. Different sections of the population are admitted to this school. Shortly thereafter, elementary education institutions began to appear in other provinces of Turkestan [1].

Girls' gymnasiums occupy a special place among such educational institutions. The incoming middle class, like the existing boys' gymnasiums,

wanted to set up educational institutions that would not only limit their daughters' primary education but also go to higher education institutions. N.A. Vyshnegradskiy's efforts have played an important role in fulfilling these wishes. In 1867, he submitted a plan to the Pavlovsk Institute for the establishment of girls' educational institutions at a level that would not make it difficult for them to get a proper education for middle-income and low-income families. Such educational institutions should be established and named under the auspices of the Russian Emperor Alexander II wife Maria Alexandrovna. Such girls' gymnasiums and their branches rapidly increased throughout the Russian Empire and the territories occupied by it. In 1880 their number was 79, in 1887 it was 106, and by 1909 it was 958. The first four-year "Maria women's school" was opened in the city of Turkestan in 1897 in Ferghana (then New-Marghilan), and later, in 1901, was converted into a women's gymnasium. In 1907, in connection with the renaming of the city of New Margilan to Skobelev, the gymnasium was also renamed as "Skobelev Women's Gymnasium". According to the order of the military governor of Ferghana region №48 from June 23, 1897 "About opening of a female educational institution at the expense of the city in New Margilon", the four-year "Maria women's school" will be opened in New Margilan (Fergana). According to this order, letter from the Chief Inspector of Educational Institutions of Turkestan F. Kerensky dated June 25, 1897, addressed to the military governor of Ferghana region by the governorship of Turkestan, allowed the opening of a women's school in the city of New Margilan (Ferghana). and its annual maintenance costs 1465 rubles. The letter also contains two classrooms, primarily spacious, light, with a capacity of up to 50 students; a library and changing room for teachers; a separate living room with two rooms for teachers; other employees are instructed to find a room with the premises they need. In addition, the building should have a storehouse, a firewall to store its belongings and necessary supplies, and it will highlight the need to rent a residential building as close to the campus as

possible so that students from all over the city can easily attend the school [3, p.10-11].

In accordance with the instructions, in 1897 under the direction of the city's chief architect Eduard Andreevich Bruno, a new, specialized building for women's education was built. Information on the location of the school, its structure and benefits is detailed in the annual report of the gymnasium in 1917. According to him, the building of the women's gymnasium was located at the intersection of Konstantinovsky and Governor streets, near the former governor's court, and it was a small one-story brick building. In 1912, 6 rooms and a corridor were added to the building. As of 1917, the gymnasium had a lobby, a service room, two changing rooms, a conference room, 18 rooms (classrooms, a teacher's room, a music room, a dining room), 3 corridors, a kitchen for breakfast, and two toilets. In addition, the old building of the gymnasium had an apartment where the director lived, and the outside was an open-air office [4, p.7-8].

Prior to 1901, four-year-old women's school taught religious education, Russian language, history and geography, arithmetic, philanthropy, and labor. After the school was converted into a female gymnasium this year, the study was extended to 7 years. Pupils from 1st to 7th grade also studied algebra, geometry, pedagogy, physics, astronomy, French, German, fine arts, gymnastics and dance. In general, the disciplines are compulsory and optional. Foreign language and dance classes are optional, with additional fees paid by students for coaching.

The classes at the gymnasium began on August 15 and lasted until June 15 of the following year. During the school year, students are given holidays during holidays. According to the rules, students from the gymnasium are not allowed to enter the city after 9 pm, and they are prohibited from entering the cinemas without their parents or their substitutes.

In the corresponding fund of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to the annual reports of the gymnasium, the number of students and staff of the gymnasium varies over the years:

Table 1. Information on the number of students in the gymnasium [5]:

Years	Total number of pupils	Including,							
		Тайёрлов синфи	Class-1	Class-2	Class-3	Class-4	Class-5	Class-6	Class-7
1906	276	42	47	37	42	42	23	22	21
1907	291	35	49	48	36	38	35	28	22
1908	299	The distribution of students by grade is not shown							
1909	328	41	28+28	44	46	43	35	36	27
1910	349	The distribution of students by grade is not shown							
1911	370	The distribution of students by grade is not shown							
1912	365	41	41	46	31+36	45	23+28	40	34
1916	279	The distribution of students by grade is not shown							

1917	332	The distribution of students by grade is not shown

According to the above data, in some years the number of students per class varies by the number of students who have moved from other cities or who have not been able to take the next class. In some years, however, because of increased demand for first grade admissions, parallel classes have been opened. The following table provides information about gymnasium staff:

Table 2. Information on the number of employees in the gymnasium [6]

Position of servants	Number of servants, by the years							
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1911	1912	1916	1917
Total number of servants	**29**	**29**	**27**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**
The school inspector	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Director, Chairman of the Pedagogical Council	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
Teacher of law education	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teacher of religion education	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers of science	10	10	9	8	7	7	9	8
Teacher of art	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2
Teacher of Vocational Education and Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectors	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	8
Other servants	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	4

The results of a study of the religious affiliation and national composition of women studying in the gymnasium show that the vast majority of students are Orthodox Christians. Then came Catholics, Jews, Armenians, and other believers in Christianity. However, there were a small minority of students in the Muslim faith. The table below provides an overview of the religious and national composition of gymnasium students over the years [7, p.56]:

Table 3. Information on the national and religious content of students:

Years	Total number of students	Including national and religious beliefs					
		Orthodox	Catholic	Armenian	Believers in another stream of Christianity	Jew	Muslim
1906	276	243	8	4	3	17	1
1907	291	252	9	6	4	18	2
1908	299	262	7	5	4	19	2
1909	328	291	8	5	3	18	3
1910	349	309	8	6	4	18	4
1911	370	317	11	7	4	24	7
1912	365	318	8	6	5	23	5
1916	279	246	5	6	1	19	2
1917	332	300	5	6	2	18	1

Table 4. Information on social class of students:

Years	Total number of pupils	Including, social degree						
		Girls of rich families	Daughters of the officials	Rukhani's daughters	Daughters of Honorable Citizens and Businessmen	Little tradesman	Kazak girls	Girls of peasants (foreigner)
1906	276	-	156	6	10	75	4	25
1907	291	-	173	4	8	70	3	33
1908	299	4	163	3	79	-	1	36
1909	328	4	172	2	86	-	2	53

1910	349	No information is given on the social class of students						
1911	370	3	193	4	7	125	2	36
1912	365	11	172	4	9	115	1	53
1916	279	23	83	6	15	90	6	55(+1)
1917	332	18	80	6	6	108	7	89

As can be seen from the table, the majority of the students of the gymnasium were children of officials and nobles, and from 1906 to 1912, they accounted for 59.7% of the enrolled students. Only in 1916 and 1917 their numbers declined sharply, accounting for 24-29% of the total enrolled girls. From 1911 to 1917, the admission of girls from small traders and craftsmen to the gymnasium increased, reaching 31-34% of the total number of students. In the gymnasium, the proportion of children from dehkan families was 9-16% on average over the years, but in 1916 and 1917, their share in the gymnasium increased by 19-26%. The children of nobles, priests and Cossacks were a minority in all the years of the gymnasium.

Students who have completed the full course of gymnasium are given certificates and certificates in due course. As noted in paragraph 14 of the Women's Gymnasium Charter, students who have completed the seventh grade and have listened to special courses are qualified as home teachers if they are awarded gold and silver medals. Students who were not rewarded with gold and silver medals had completed seventh grade and attended special courses, but had the right to coach at home without any tests. Students who did not complete the gymnasium for a variety of reasons were given certificates, and were eligible for primary education at the national educational institutions when they turned 16 and worked as a teaching assistant for six months [8].

It should be noted that most of the teachers and mentors involved in the gymnasium are Russians, and their lives here have not always been smooth. In a letter addressed to the head of the Turkestan Educational Institutions, the teacher of gymnasium drawing, Evlampy Madji, said he needed to make changes to the gymnasium's teaching system. According to him, the gymnasium had suggested to the director of the gymnasium that the curriculum should be redistributed for curriculum and drawing lessons, and that the director had considered and rejected the issue. Lesson hours are planned for drawing lessons, so Evlampie Madji has repeatedly approached the gymnasium director about combining the 6-7 forms of gossip in one room and allocating the saved hours to the drawing lesson [9]. Elampee Madgi's attempt to write such a letter was to earn a living wage at the expense of a modest increase in class hours and to improve the standard of living. In his note to the end of the letter, he also mentioned the financial and living conditions in Turkestan, where he mentioned the high cost of primary goods. In addition, he said he could not live on a salary of 142 rubles per month (Evlampy Madji also said he would earn 142 rubles) and teachers with no children or children could earn at least 200 rubles. However, the Elampee Madge had five children [10].

Conclusion.

In general, the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire began to change here, along with the political-administrative colonial system, as well as in the cultural and educational spheres. Among the educational institutions established by the colonialists in the cities of Turkestan for the children of Russian settlers, women's gymnasiums also played a special role. Such educational institutions were originally created exclusively for the representatives of the European population, but were later used to bring the local population closer to the Russian Empire. However, as it is seen from the above data, children from the European population were mainly educated in women's gymnasiums, and there were very few children of indigenous origin.

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QR – Issue   QR – Article

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HOW MANY NATURAL NUMBERS ARE THERE ON A CIRCLE?

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of placing natural numbers on a circle without repetitions.
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Language: English
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Introduction

Consider the question of placing natural numbers on a circle without repetitions. This problem occurs when using encoding methods. Let's set a known error in advance and changing its order we will determine the number of natural numbers that can be placed on the circle moving along it. At coincidence of two points on a circle process we will stop and increase accuracy of calculation.

$$\varepsilon = 0.1 \ldots 0.00001$$

```
function check(p:integer):boolean;
begin
s:=0;
t:=trunc(p/(2*pi*R)/e)*e;
while t>2*pi do t:=trunc((t-2*pi)/e)*e;

for j := 0 to form1.memo1.lines.Count-1 do
begin
if t=strtofloat(form1.Memo1.Lines.Strings[j]) then s:=1;
end;

if s=0 then form1.memo1.Lines.Add(floattostr(t));
if s=0 then Result:=False else Result:=True;

end;
```

Code 1. The validation algorithm on the database.

Clarivate
Analytics indexed

```
procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
begin
memo1.clear;    memo1.Text:='0';
e:=  strtofloat( Edit1.Text);
p:=1;
R:=1;
while not(check(p)) do
begin
p:=p+1;
label3.Caption:=inttostr(p);
Application.ProcessMessages;
end;

end;
```

Code 2. Setting the settings and output the result

Error ε	0,1	0,01	0,001	0,0001
Count of natural numbers placed on a circle without repetitions	40	128	3 604	21 042
Total number of values	62	628	6 283	62 831
%	64 %	20 %	57 %	33 %
Sequence of numbers	0	0	0	0
	0,1	0,15	0,159	0,1591
	0,3	0,31	0,318	0,3183
	0,4	0,47	0,477	0,4774
	0,6	0,63	0,636	0,6366
	0,7	0,79	0,795	0,7957
	0,9	0,95	0,954	0,9549
	1,1	1,11	1,114	1,114
	1,2	1,27	1,273	1,2732
	1,4	1,43	1,432	1,4323
	1,5	1,59	1,591	1,5915
	1,7	1,75	1,75	1,7507
	1,9	1,9	1,909	1,9098
	2	2,06	2,069	…
	2,2	2,22	2,228	…
	2,3	2,38	2,387	…
	2,5	2,54	2,546	…
	2,7	2,7	2,705	3,8958
	2,8	2,86	2,864	4,055
	3	3,02	3,023	4,2141
	3,1	3,18	3,183	4,3733
	3,3	3,34	3,342	4,5325
	3,5	3,5	3,501	4,6916
	3,6	3,66	3,66	4,8508
	3,8	3,81	3,819	5,0099
	3,9	3,97	3,978	5,1691
	4,1	…	4,138	5,3282
	4,2	…	4,297	5,4874
	4,4	…	4,456	5,6465
	4,6	…	4,615	5,8057
	4,7	…	4,774	5,9648
	4,9	6,04	…	6,124
	5	6,2	…	
	5,2	0,06	…	
	5,4	0,22	0,158	

Clarivate Analytics **indexed**

	5,5	0,38	0,318
	5,7	0,54	0,477
	5,8	0,7	0,636
	6	0,86	0,795
	6,2	1,02	0,954
		1,18	1,113
		1,34	1,272
			1,432
			1,591
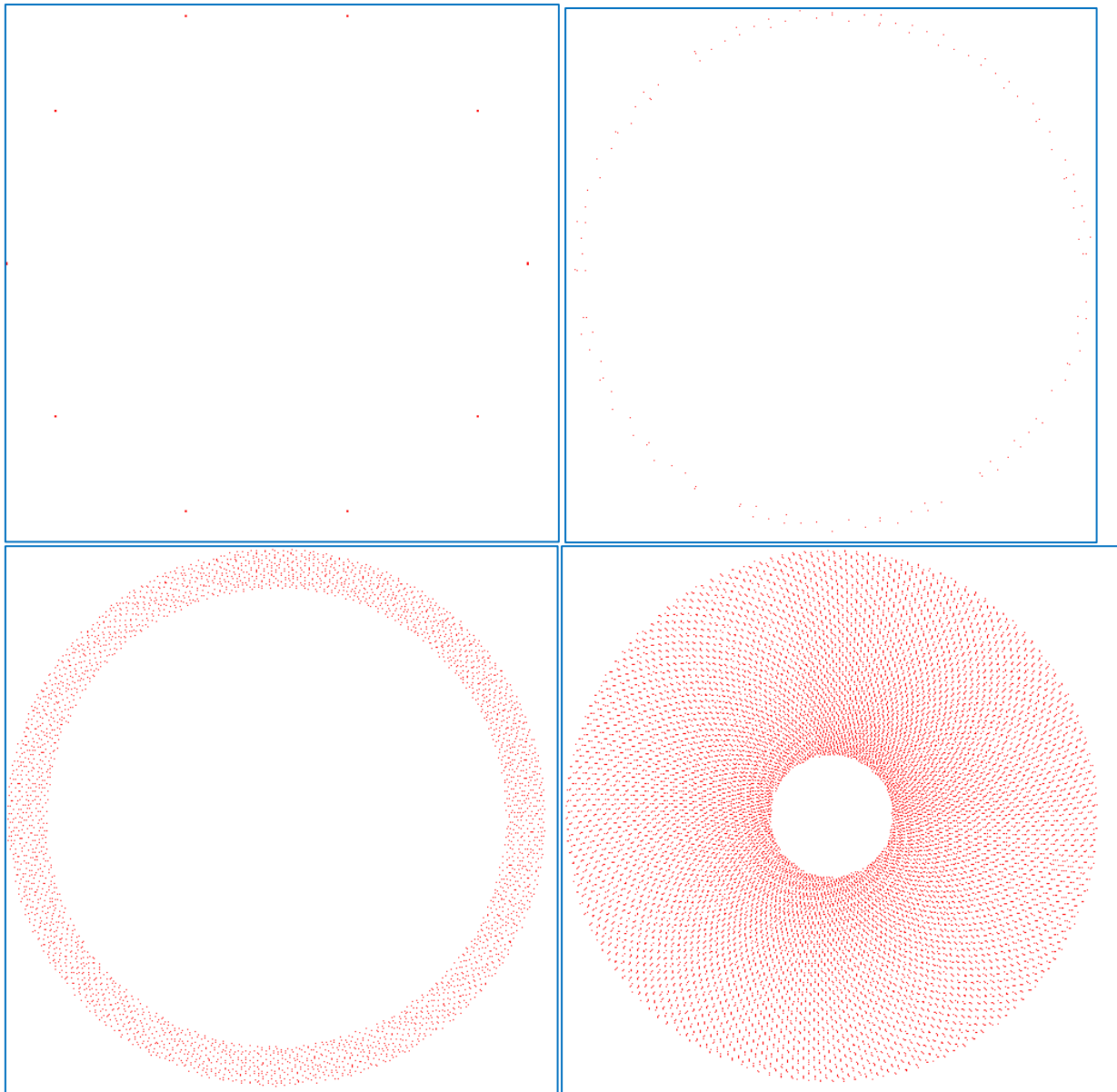
Pic.1. The point distribution
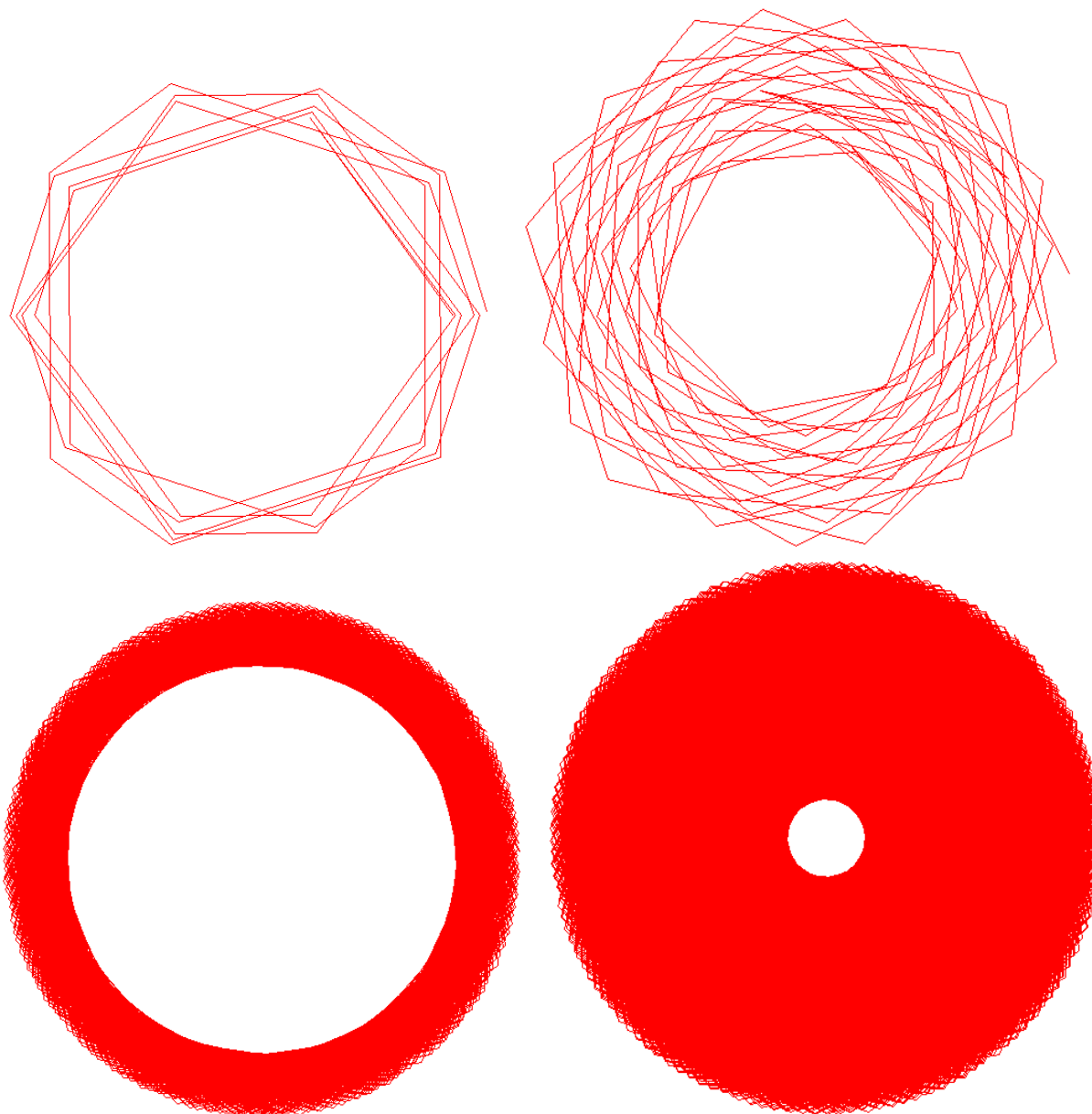
Pic.2. The line distribution

Conclusion

As a result of the study, it can be concluded that at least 30 % of the natural numbers can be placed on the circle without repetition, taking into account the error of the numerical calculation of epsilon. Repeated 100 calculations for each epsilon did not reveal strong differences from the values given. The uniform distribution on the corners allows you to use this number in the coding systems.

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LINGVOPOTETIC NATURE OF QUALITY

Abstract: *The article argues that qualifying as a visual medium is an important type of trope, and that it enhances speech sensitivity by organizing artistic expression in artistic speech. In the Uzbek prose speech, linguistic analysis of the forms of expression based on the character, condition, color words were analyzed.*
Key words: *adjectives, visual aids, lingvopoetics, artistic descriptions, prose speech, analogy adjectives.*
Language: *English*
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Introduction

All words used in artistic speech give rise to some degree of imagery. Because every word has a specific meaning in the text, it creates an image of an event. There are also special means of generating imagery in the language, which enhance the artistic sensitivity of the image. One of such tools is quality. Quality is a type of trope, which is considered an imaging tool that provides artistic representation [1, 2, and 3].

Analysis of Subject Matters

Quality is a common methodological tool. Therefore, this tool is used in all types of speech. A visual device acts as a separate characteristic of an event. The adjectives are essentially close to the determinants and differ from the determinants in terms of their emotional response and the specificity of the artistic speech. M. Mukarramov distinguishes five features of qualitative and determinants that are meaningful and grammatically different [6; 15-16]. A. Rubaylo argues that the definition is a type of trope that is close to metaphor and metanomy and calls it an artistic determinant [8; 46]. R.Kungurov emphasizes that the quality of expressiveness, as opposed to the regular determinants, is as poetic as its expressiveness and its use in portable meaning [9; 27]. In fact, the descriptions differ greatly from the determinants in terms of their intensity, emotional-expressiveness, and, ultimately, the artistic expression. M. Kozhina

interprets the adjective as an aesthetically pleasing word in a more artistic discourse, which is symbolic of the event, emphasizing its characteristic features [5; 97]. From this point of view, the descriptions found in literary texts can be classified into two types: a) general descriptions; b) artistic descriptions. The characteristic and expressiveness of the general characteristic is not strong; therefore, such adjectives are close to the determinants. For example, the black cloud (The heavy clouds almost every week, the clouds rise and storm (A. Muxtor. "Chinor"), the full moon (Also, the moon's light rises from the balcony.) White clouds (Sunflower slippery slopes are often sunk (S. Ahmad "Ufq"), snow-capped mountains, turbulent rivers. Kadyrov is a well-known character in the subject such as "The Generation Pass" It has the function of describing edoms, and therefore such descriptions do not provoke extraordinary sensation.

Research Methodology

Artistic expressions are often an example of the use of individual words, and the extraordinary, novelty of the expression makes it possible to enhance emotional expression. Through these descriptions, things are figuratively in the mind of a person. In artistic descriptions, the meaning is often metaphorical, or the likeness of the image. Careful observation of adjectives in fiction texts has led us to conclude that the metaphorical description of the description is more poetic, and this type is inactive in

prose works. Therefore, the literary and literary expressions of descriptions in prose texts are distinguished by their peculiarities.

Artistic expressions are often an example of the use of individual words, and the extraordinary, novelty of the expression makes it possible to enhance emotional expression. Through these descriptions, things are figuratively in the mind of a person. In artistic descriptions, the meaning is often metaphorical, or the likeness of the image. Careful observation of adjectives in fiction texts has led us to conclude that the metaphorical description of the description is more poetic, and this type is inactive in prose works. Therefore, the literary and literary expressions of descriptions in prose texts are distinguished by their peculiarities.

The artistic features are characterized by the fact that the speech is decorative, with the characteristic features of the subject being painted. These types of adjectives differ in their intensity of emotional-image. Such adjectives often have more than one attribute. For example, a large black tulip scarf; soft, sweet song as if a sleek and elegant look.

The image in these descriptions is enhanced by the presence of several marks in the subject. After all, with this type of adjectives, the level of expression is enhanced by the fact that the subject's mark is distinguished by the most accurate and detailed.

Generic discourse is rich in expressions, and in addition to the regular expressions, there are also numerous personalized adjectives. Descriptions in prose speech are made up of words, objects and phenomena: a) eyebrows, tight eyebrows, almond skulls, clear, attractive face, delicate neck, gentle breeze, gentle breeze, and more. The types of adjectives that arise from these words, which are characteristic features, are, in principle, continuous adjectives. However, adjectives arising from fiction are not just for prose talk, but are generally used. For example, an elegant melody (The most sympathetic singers in the bands sang songs about this friendship in a charming song. The breeze reminds me of a teenage adulthood. For example, the latin and sarin words mean "pleasant", while the word maudud means "pleasant." b) The subject is formed by words that describe the state of the event: silent wilderness, sharp look, slimy face, sleepless eyes, senseless eyes, and so on.

This type of adjectives is also characterized by the scale of expression. After all, such descriptions often serve as a description of the human condition, and artistic expressions often express such thoughts as human thoughts and attitudes. For example, the frightening thoughts that drove him out of his mind came back to him. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") The description of the characters' character in this text is clearly described by the description of horrible thoughts. This characterization served as a means of expressing the character's mood, reminding him of some of the troubles he once had. The dreaded word in the task of quality is characteristic of fiction. The fact that the adjectives formed by this word are also present in the artistic discourse indicates that such adjectives are unique to the individual style. In the literary discourse, the word is used to describe such things as horrible thoughts, horrible nights, horrible days, and horrible events. With the help of the literary word-for-word suffix, there are also definitions of the condition. The word suzik is used in artistic speech, especially in poetic speech, to represent the beauty of the exercise eye, which means "flirty, humorous eyes". In the following text, in the function of the descriptor, it means "rapid observation" and states the situation. Uktam's swollen eyes involuntarily spun around the yard. (Oybek. "Oltin vodiydan shabadalar") Descriptive descriptions are often used in artistic works that express "joy", "sadness", or various facial features, such as red, cheeked face, yellow face, narrow eyes, bright eyes occurs. There are also adjectives that represent a state of satisfaction with one's work. Looking at the detachment, for example, with no sleep, no sensation, he realized that he wanted to think of a horse for some reason. (Sh.Xolmirzayev "Qil ko'prik") In this text, sleepless, unconscious words express the character's character as an adjective. c) Adjectives are formed by words that represent the color of the subject. The words gold, marble and silver are distinguished by the fact that the words 'color' are used as adjectives. It can be seen that in yellow texts the words yellow (gold autumn, golden light, golden sun), white, silver, marble (silver snow, silver winter, silver breeze, silver nights, marble clouds) are often used to describe yellow. These words come from a historical theme, in the original sense of the word, and are derived from gold, silver, and marble. The wealthy surrounded the juniper, surrounded by a juniper, with a silver and fountain in the middle, and approached the tall porch. (O.Yaqubov. "Ulug'bek xazinasi")

In the prose texts, it is most often found in the adjective function of words that represent blue, green, and red. In addition, fiction is used actively to describe blue, turquoise, blue, and nil, with the use of blue and green to describe [6; 70]. Therefore, the adjectives formed by these words can be called traditional-artistic descriptions for prose speech. The words nil and blue are used in the green to denote the green color: A small building with a shrubbery, with such a delicate glow in the spring sun, Bobur's voice suddenly became clear. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") In winter, when the blue dome of Samarkand is decorated with white snow, cereals grow on the banks of Jamna. (P. Qodirov. "Avlodlar dovoni"), blue is often used in the expression of turquoise, blue. The clear turquoise cruised through the sky with two swings. These blue spaces are like some fairy tales to him. (S.Ahmad. "Ufq") It can also be seen that the air used to describe the blue color is also used as an

adjective. He grabbed an airy blue pigeon and climbed the wooden staircase to the roof. (P.Qodirov. "Bobur")

The types of color descriptors that are created by comparing the color of a subject are distinguished by the degree of sensitivity and image. This is because there is a likeness and a state of character in this type of description.

…He could smile at his lips as if he were laughing at the words of a child. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") One of the noteworthy expressions in the text is the quality of the lips. The red is represented by this description. The expression "redness" was caused by the use of this adjective, the likeness of the lips. The red color of the tulip served as the main character for imitation.

It is traditional in the texts to express the concept of "redness" by adding tulips and color words to flowers. There are also cases where the same concept is expressed by the addition of tulip and flower words to the word-zodiac. Even in these cases, the word for color often came with an adjective and formed an adjective. For example: In front of the daylight, the candle light was blinking in the blooming patterns on the sides. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") The words lounging and thyme are functionally synonymous with red. In the pronunciation texts the word color was used actively in the emergence of adjectives based on the expression of color as a distinguishing mark of the subject, and in all cases there was a similar adjective. For example, the word color is used in combination with the words sky, air, gold, silver, gold, and represents blue, yellow, and white. In the following text, the word is used in combination with the word gold, which denotes yellow and creates a striking similarity. The garden is very quiet, the sidewalks are covered with golden sands, and clear waters flow through the marble ditches. (P. Qodirov. "Avlodlar dovoni") This word also represents the color when combined with purple, gold and silver words. Among the purple apricots there are delicate golden thistles, blue-green maples, and white poplars, whose silver leaves have not yet been shed. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") This text is characterized by its rich quality. This is because there are several adjectives that distinguish between the adjectives formed by the use of the word colored red apricot, golden brown, silver leaves. In each of these three descriptions, three colors are distinguished as red, yellow, and white, and in all three cases the result of the character identification.

In the prose speech, the analogous form of adjective is more active, and in this type of expression, the subject symbol is highlighted, and the sign is compared to another. Undoubtedly, the artistic scope of such expressions expands. After all, quality and simulation are inextricably linked to the evaluation function, moving to each other in the artistic image and helping each other in characterizing objects

[7; 19]. The use of comparative adjectives in prose texts is in many cases related to the expression of the speaker or the author's reaction to the thing or event. For example, in this type of description, it is possible to observe that the words in the adjective task often respond. For example, countless army horses, like camels and chariots, began filling the bridge in the morning on a rainy morning. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur"). The text uses black flood quality. The use of this adjective is related to the word army. The fact that the black text is not used in the text could have been a direct blow to the enemy forces. Because the word flood also has a negative connotation, and it is expressed without even describing. However, this definition has contributed to the negative attitude. Secondly, this quality also allowed the writer's idea to come true. That is, the idea of war and the black flood is a sign of destruction. An analogous form of quality is also the ability to distinguish more than one attribute from the subject. For example, He turned around and saw a sly smile on his thin lips, his expression striking with mercury. (O.Yaqubov. "Oqqushlar, oppoq qushlar...") there are two definitions in this text. The first adjective is a thin lip, with one marking on the lips, while the second one has a sign of sadness. The characteristic of the mung bean eyes is like mercury. The second sign of the eye is also called "glitter." Thus, using this simulation, two characters of a subject are separated and their speech expression enhanced. d) Adjectives are formed by words that represent the subject's taste. The adjectives that emerge in the context of tasty words are mainly general adjectives. Therefore, this type of characterization is not unusual for prose speech. However, there are also abstract expressions that appear in the works of art with the use of sweet words, which cannot be considered neutral for prose speech. For example, the sweet word that tastes good in the form of sweet dreams, sweet dreams, and sweet smiles does not represent the original, and this has enhanced the image quality of those descriptions. For example, this word of Hadji hit Azizbek with lightning. His eyes darkened and his sweet thoughts lurked again in the dark. (A. Qodiriy. "O'tkan kunlar") However, those sweet dreams are still a dream come true and do not let sleep fall over your eyes. (P. Qodirov. "Bobur") ...She looked at Uktam with a sweet smile on her lips. The sweet words of sweet dreams, sweet dreams, and sweet smiles in the words (Oybek, "Oltin vodiydan shabadalar") do not represent a permanent mark for those subjects. Because the concept of sweetness is specific, to what you can eat. Therefore, these types of descriptions can also be described as expressions based on image perception.

Analysis and results

In sum, the quality of prose is an important visual representation of the text:

(a) Generate a description based on the characteristic of the subject;

(b) Demonstrates the creative ability of the artist to use, as with other visual aids;

(c) It can simultaneously distinguish several features that are specific to the subject and make the person fully aware of the subject.

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Kudos Innovations, Ltd. (USA)
https://www.growkudos.com

Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies (Korea)
http://www.kofst.or.kr

AcademicKeys (Connecticut, USA)
http://sciences.academickeys.com/jour_main.php

Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ResearcherID (USA)
http://www.researcherid.com/rid/N-7988-2013

RedLink (Canada)
https://www.redlink.com/

TDNet
Library & Information Center Solutions (USA)
http://www.tdnet.io/

RefME (USA & UK)
https://www.refme.com

Sherpa Romeo (United Kingdom)
http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php?source=journal&sourceid=28772

Cl.An. // THOMSON REUTERS, ORCID (USA)
http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7689-4157

Yewno (USA & UK)
http://yewno.com/

Stratified Medical Ltd. (London, United Kingdom)
http://www.stratifiedmedical.com/

THE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL IS INDEXED IN SCIENTOMETRIC BASES:

Advanced Sciences Index (Germany)
http://journal-index.org/

SCIENTIFIC INDEXING SERVICE (USA)
http://sindexs.org/JournalList.aspx?ID=202

Global Impact Factor (Australia)
http://globalimpactfactor.com/?type=issn&s=2308-4944&submit=Submit

International Society for Research Activity (India)
http://www.israjif.org/single.php?did=2308-4944

Clarivate Analytics **indexed**

CiteFactor (USA) Directory Indexing of International Research Journals
http://www.citefactor.org/journal/index/11362/theoretical-applied-science

International Institute of Organized Research (India)
http://www.i2or.com/indexed-journals.html

JIFACTOR
http://www.jifactor.org/journal_view.php?journal_id=2073

Journal Index
http://journalindex.net/?qi=Theoretical+%26+Applied+Science

Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (Kazakhstan)
http://esjindex.org/search.php?id=1

Open Access Journals
http://www.oajournals.info/

SJIF Impact Factor (Morocco)
http://sjifactor.inno-space.net/passport.php?id=18062

Indian citation index (India)
http://www.indiancitationindex.com/

InfoBase Index (India)
http://infobaseindex.com

Index Copernicus International (Warsaw, Poland)
http://journals.indexcopernicus.com/masterlist.php?q=2308-4944
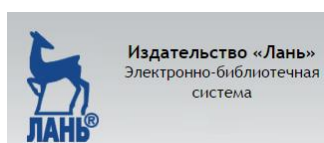
Электронно-библиотечная система «Издательства «Лань» (Russia)
http://e.lanbook.com/journal/

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Correspondents and Academicians

Reception of documents is carried out till January 25, 2020.
Documents you can send to the address T-Science@mail.ru marked "Election to the Academy members".

The list of documents provided for the election:

1. Curriculum vitae (photo, passport details, education, career, scientific activities, achievements)
2. List of publications
3. The list of articles published in the scientific journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science
   * to correspondents is not less than 7 articles
   * academics (degree required) - at least 20 articles.

Detailed information on the website   http://www.t-science.org/Academ.html

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1. Автобиография (фото, паспортные данные, обучение, карьера, научная деятельность, достижения)
2. Список научных трудов
3. Список статей опубликованных в научном журнале ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science
   * для член-корреспондентов - не менее 7 статей,
   * для академиков (необходима ученая степень) - не менее 20 статей.

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