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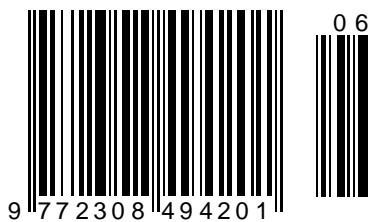
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## THE CLASSIFICATION OF FAIRY TALES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

**Abstract:** Fairy tales as a part of the children's literature could be a valuable source for teaching English as a foreign language. Fairy tales might be considered one of the possible supplementary teaching materials for English language learners. In this article, we shall discuss the definitions of fairy tales, characteristics and their history and usage in English as a foreign language lesson at secondary schools and classify the fairy tales.

**Key words:** fairy tales, definition, the classification of tales, characteristics of tales

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Fairy tales might be considered one of the possible supplementary teaching materials for English language learners due to a number of ways. Fairy tales teach us moral and values highlighting the most universal norms and standards of the language existence. They are a particular type of text which can be adapted to suit the child's age as their composition of sentences and plot is simple and easy to understand. We can find lot of definitions of the fairy tale. For instance, The Oxford Dictionary of English Folklore defines that a fairy tale is the usual English term for a group of oral narratives centered on magical tests, quests, and transformations and The Illustrated Oxford Dictionary has two explanations: 1. a children's tale about fairies; 2. an incredible story, a fabrication (Kindersley, 1998).

Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners defines that a traditional children's story in which magic happens. Random online dictionary defines fairy tale as a story (as for children) involving fantastic forces and beings (as fairies, wizards, and goblins) – called also *fairy story*; Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines that a fairy tale is a story in which improbable events lead to a happy ending.

### Materials and Methods

According to the scholar Ashliman, the term *fairy tale* originally came from France. Madame d'Aulony began publishing volumes of fantasy stories under the collective title *Les contes des fees* (Tales of Fairies) in 1697. (Ashliman, 2004). French fairy tales were the first to be collected and written down those times. "Fairy tale is a narrative in prose about the fortunes and misfortunes of a hero or heroine who was having experienced various adventures of a more or less supernatural kind, lives happily ever after. Magic, charms, disguise and spells are some of the major ingredients of such stories. (Cuddon, 1998).

We know that the fairy tale is considered as the part of an oral tradition. Tales were narrated orally before, rather than written down and they used to have sad endings instead of happy ones as well. The famous fairy tales writers Brother Grimms noted that the evolution of the tale was from a strongly marked, even ugly, but highly expressive form of its earlier stages, to that which possessed external beauty of mold (Kready, 1916).

The nineteenth century had been a golden age for folklore to be collected the fairy tales. Collectors across the world began to collect ancient tales from oral sources and write them down (Kerven, 2008;

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Hallett & Karasek, 2009). One of these collectors was well known Joseph Jacobs with his much-loved *English Fairy Tales* (1890) and *More English Fairy Tales* (1894).

The late nineteenth and twentieth century fairy tales became an integral part of the children's literature. However, fairy tales can be classified as children's stories as they have special quality of being able to entertain readers of all ages. The main audience of the fairy tales were adults as likely as children (Kerven, 2008). Later on fairy tales were about princes and princesses, combat and adventures. Fairies became to have the second role in the fairy tales. Moral lesson and happy endings became common features. In the modern era violence is usually removed from the fairy tales that they could be read for the children. The stories have optimistic moral structure, with justice fairy done, wickedness punished and goodness rewarded (Kerven, 2008, Hallett & Karasek, 2009).

### Results and Discussions

We have mentioned above that the fairy tales are considered to be a part of folklore. According to a number of scholars who have conducted the researcher over the fairy tales: Ashliman, Hallett & Karasek, Kready and Chinen, there are main elements of fairy tales are

➤ Fairy tales usually begin and end with "special" words like "Once upon a time...", "In a far-far away land...", "Like days long ago...", "There once was...", "Long, long time ago...", "They lived happily ever after", "They lived for many, many joyous years..."

➤ Place and time are unknown in fairy tales. Setting is often enchanted; castles, kingdoms, far-far away lands and enchanted forests: the Grimm fairy tales have tendency to take place in the forests. The forest might be not enchanted but it contains enchantments and magical elements and, being outside normal human experience, acts as a place of transformation, for example Red Riding Hood and Hansel and Gretel.

➤ Princes and princesses, heroes and heroines are often included in fairy tales as well as poor farmers, youngest sons, wise old women, beggars and soldier, for example, Rapunzel, Hansel and Gretel, The Fisherman and his wife, The Frog Prince.

➤ The main character often wants to make life better. For example, in the fairy tale *The Magic Porridge Pot* poor little girl went to the forest to find some food for her and her mother. She wanted to help her mother and no longer be hungry.

➤ Fairy tales usually include clearly defined good characters and bad characters. Red Riding Hood and the big grey wolf are very good examples of sharp division between good and bad characters.

➤ Fairy tales involve magic elements. Magic may be both positive and negative. For example in *magic porridge pot*, when the little girl used it properly, the pot did not harm anyone, but when mother tried to use it and used it in the wrong way – the town was covered in porridge.

➤ The plot of fairy tales focuses on a problem or a conflict which need to be solved.

Fairy tales usually include moral or a lesson to be learnt. They have been used to transmit life's lessons to countless people in a number of different cultures (Ashliman, 2004; Hallett & Karasek, 2009; Kready 1916; Chinen, 1989):

According to Haase (2008) classification, fairy tales are literary narratives which include the episodic structure and constructed primarily on motives; the genre is unabashedly fictional; the setting indefinite; the mode of reality in which the characters move is supernatural or fantastic; language is formulaic includes repetitions and bare-bones characterizations.

It is a well known fact that before computers and television were invented reading was the primary free time activity. People used to read hours and travel lands far-far their minds away. Stories offered the whole imaginary world to create by language so that children enjoy and learning language while they read.

According to Cameron, a good story provide a study of universal values and needs and capture students' interest and challenges them to explore new roads of meaning. A lot of texts that can be found in the course books are often created for pedagogical reasons and lack the personal addressing to young learners. In comparison, the fairy tales spark children's curiosity, increase interest and create wonder and in addition the that they may elicit a powerful emotional response and personal involvement of students (Collie & Slater, 1987).

In the reading classes teachers can increase students' motivation towards reading in the foreign language lesson by making reading interesting fairy tales. Cameron states that the texts which teacher offers students to read should be: interesting for students, be at the right level of difficulty and authentic.

Fairy tales are the stories which to appeal to the imagination of virtually all types of readers. According to Tiberghien, when children read them they "enter" into fairy tales and act out together with the characters. Fairy tales have a great potential to influence positively on children's interest in books and their motivation to read.

### Conclusion

As a brief conclusion, we can say that fairy tales have a great potential to be used as a valuable source in English lessons if the chosen stories are suitable for all ages and levels of pupils.

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## VARIETY-NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA

**Abstract:** *this article focuses on the application and performance of national musical instruments in Variety symphonic orchestra. It is known that in the variety-symphonic orchestra, in terms of timbre, dynamics and texture, it differs from symphonic and drop orchestras to the musical instruments in its composition. Therefore, their technique of execution is of particular importance.*

**Key words:** national, orchestra, musical, folklore, timbre, ensemble.

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### Introduction

The blessed use of national instruments by composers in their works is also expedient in the significant transformation of the musical thinking of orchestra musicians in the nation. The natural feature inherent in national musical instruments in this regard is remarkable not only in symphonic and blowing instruments orchestras, but also in works created for pop-symphonic orchestras with positive results.

From the ranks of this orchestra, a significant place was taken from stringed musical instruments qashqar rubob, tambour and inflatable musical instruments. Also apply Hornets and quot; vacuum cleaners. In the works with the participation of qashqar rubob, the task assigned to him is almost different from the traditional task. This is facilitated by the technical presence of the old man. Qashqar rubob, with his sonorous paint, took a high place in the ranks of the variety symphonic orchestra compared to other musical instruments. The singing of the orchestra with the participation of qashqar rubob - both rhythmic and melodic direction has a corresponding positive expression in the works of “pure” musical. The direction of the melody, which is performed in the form of “Solo”, enriched on the account of progressive methods, gives a positive result in ensuring the national expression of the work.(1. 25b)

In this arranger (A.Ikromov) qashqar rubob, in addition to revealing the bright sound feature in its natural capacity, also makes fertile use of the timbre palette of the instrument in all registers. It is worth noting that the use of the percussion technique, which is rarely used in the national composition of the musical instrument, in a manner characteristic of the work, not only in the performance of the works of Uzbek composers, but also in the performance of other composers of the national school, brings positive results.

The use of tambour and its variety in the ranks of symphonic orchestras is somewhat different from that of qashqar rubob. This is due to the fact that tambour has, first of all, a natural possibility, and secondly, its uniqueness in the formation of decorative sounds. These originals are more fertile when used in “Solo” s than it is. It is in this situation that the variety requires a certain degree of retreat from the “universal” style, characteristic of the symphonic orchestra and a new level of fidelity.

In addition, in the tambour timbre instrument (A. Ikramav, S.Jalil and composers) are also used creatively in the process of creating a harmonious tone. The melody of the expressed at the culmination of this or that work. Tambour is very handy in creating an attractive tone system, especially with the help of a string instrument quintet.

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In the composition of the variety-symphonic orchestra, widely developed musical parties are also designed to increase the power of emotional influence on national musicians. Musical samples created on the basis of this purpose are among the National Works. In this emotional state is relatively bright and full with the help of a flute with a wide range and strong sound. So, if the pieces of the melody intended for the vacuum cleaner come only in certain sketches of the work, the sounds of the flute are almost completely new throughout the work. This is facilitated by the wide range of the flute, the size and the area of intonation. Also, more attention is paid to the charm of the orchestra timbre of glass shards, the expression of the national melody in its holistic sounds. Already, against this background, the fullness of sounds, which is considered important in orchestral expression, is also achieved. In this regard, the flute serves to ensure the overall integrity of the orchestra even in harmony with stringed instruments.

In the composition of the variety-symphonic orchestra there is no trace of the coming together, at the same time of the tambourine, flute, tambour musical instruments of the qashqar rubob. But in musical works of musical folklore, created with direct reference, they form a more specific texture variety, except for the decorated "palette" of the exchange of timbre in iroki. At the same time, the sounds of primary folklore samples close to the original occur in this shrine. In addition to glass shard and qashqar rubob in the composition of this orchestra partitura, tambour and hornet again took part in the partitura system. Due to the executive capabilities of these musical instruments, an independent description of the musical "idea" and favorable conditions for its reproduction are created.

It is worth noting that even such a technique does not interfere with the simplicity of stringed instruments, which are "fast-moving".

Composers in a special way, when performing contrast between stringed instruments and blowing instruments with the participation of National Instruments, in addition to the mutual timbre dialogue, the texture, which occurs as a result of group differences in the musical material, is a positive aspect of the technique of the orchestra, which means a multifaceted artistic expression of the orchestra.

It is known that in the variety-symphonic orchestra, in terms of timbre, dynamics and texture, it differs from symphonic and drop orchestras to the musical instruments in its composition. In this is an electric organ that can be found in the composition of orchestras of symphonic and blowing instruments, a variety of guitars can not be represented. Therefore, the process of grouping means that the location of sounds and their "actions" are unusual. In this, for example, the duet of the electric organ and flute, pieces of melody performed by the scryphs in the method of "pizzicato", and the duet of the vacuum

cleaner, the execution of qashqar rubob in the method of tremolo are formed in the style of "detashe" on the instruments with a string bow.

In the A.Ikromov's variety-symphonic parties, alternating performances of orchestra players with National Instruments are conducted a lot. In this a piece of melody, expressed in a certain part of the melody by the orchestral accompaniment, is repeated by the national accompaniment, or, conversely, alternately, can be performed on a very pouch or on its own piece of melody. Repetition style is also a large number of threes in the presence of musical instruments that are not close to each other in terms of timbre-dynamic or genre. As a result of the "layer" of sequencing, which is carried out on the pieces of melody performed by the stringed quintet, in different registers, the timbre charm of the national instruments acquires a more exaggerated tone.

In other words, the alternating style provides for a variety-symphonic orchestra specific diversity in the works. While these aspects can also be found in symphonic and windy orchestras, a single variety-the symphonic orchestra differs from them for a while, to a norm, the opportunity to stand as much as you like (electric musical instruments). (2, 42B)

Consequently, the movements with the participation of symphonic and wind instruments are distinguished not only by the composition of these orchestras, but also by their technical capabilities in the composition of the variety symphonic orchestra. True, the distinctive feature of the variety-symphonic orchestra somewhat "limits" their technical capabilities. After all, musical works, which are relatively compact in form and technically imperfect, require that the way of "movement" of these musical instruments is a certain norm. Therefore, the alternating style of the orchestra is also carried out in a limited range, corresponding to the shape and internal development of the works.

Tambourine and kettledrum from the Uzbek national percussion instruments occupy a special place in the composition of variety-symphonic orchestras. These instruments serve as instruments that "give" a method to the dramatic content of the work performed in the composition of these orchestras. Tambourine and drums with a wide range of rhythmic improvisation options can be singled out by joining with all the bands available in the orchestra structure. Especially in the process of tutti, fertile is used in the expression of the methods in the tone fragments associated with the set of methods or form. However, tambourine and kettledrum come almost unused as a alongsong (in the form of "Solo") instrumental. The musical material itself makes it possible to create special conditions for stringed instruments from composers F.Alimov and D.Raximov we meet in the parties. Although the orchestra's groups are a very important playwright task "in charge", the result of the specific dose

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distribution can be seen in how much the composer provides them with a thematic task.

In this work, the composer tries to compare the orchestra (the basis, rhythm, intonation and texture) to the singing of folk ensembles. After all, in the performance of folk musical instruments qashqar rubob - tambourine duets, trumpet - trumpet - drum trio many three.

Timbre, tone and metric forms of national musical instruments come from the lake in the formation of a specific partitura in the work of composers, whose name is mentioned above the tendency of the hens to vertical movement. The disinterested use of these opportunities of national musical instruments has a negative impact on the charm of the work.

We meet this kind of situation again in the creativity of composers with a slightly unusual appearance. It should not be forgotten that in the composition of the orchestra of national musical instruments there are harmonic registers for "solo", so "solo", respectively. This is the orchestra demand, regardless of the range and intonation area of the national musical instrument. In order to get out of this situation by some composers, the rhythm of the instrument, the dynamics of the instrument are weakened. This is trying to enrich the coloristic character of the solo with additional musical qualities.

It is known that string-bow instruments occupy a significant place in the expression of both the melody (melodic) and the harmonic basis of the symphonic orchestra. When this group is grafted with National Instruments, the bridge than the harmonic texture is credited to the melodic device. This is national stringed and wind instruments are characterized by simplicity and the possibility of creating self-stretching sounds in them comes to hand.

In the category of orchestra creators, formed on the basis of European demand, a certain evolutionary process and the attempt to conquer it, was resigned to some extent in the work of Uzbek composers, in addition to the use of regular instrumental players of the orchestra, a new creative appearance with the participation of specific, new, unfavorable musical sound instruments – national.

Today, the national musical instruments of Uzbekistan and their connection with them in the art of music; the performing traditions continue in different stylistic forms under new historical conditions. Due to this continuous creative process, musical instrument regularly conducts scientific research in the field of instrument scientific researcher, the emergence of new remarkable principles in the performing arts, the increasing position and the important creative role of the Uzbek national musicians and folk musicians in the socio - spiritual life of the new period.

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QR – Article



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## THE ACUMEN OF IMAM AZAM

**Abstract:** In this article you will learn that Hanafi school is one of the four schools of jurisprudence in practice in Islam, and the founder of the school, Imam Azam, was reliable muhaddis, great jurist, and that he was well aware in many sciences of his time. Many well-known scholars' opinions and commentaries of him in their books also included. It also narrates the Imam's argument with atheists who do not believe in Allah. Although, the scholar was young at that time, he did not get caught up in the discussion with the atheists, and he fluently expressed his opinion, astonished the people who were around, and they praised the young imam.

**Key words:** religious doctrine, mujtahid, fakih, muhaddis, doctrine, Islamic law, logic.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Among the Muslims of the world, one should not have heard, did not know, the Imam (80/699 – 150/767). Because this breed is the founder of one of the four fiqhic sects that Muslims follow in the Islamic world, one of the great scholars who is distinguished by its knowledge, confidence and a number of other qualities. The original name of the scientist is Numan Ibn Sabit, and in the works it is quoted in the name of Imam Abu Hanifa and Imam Azam. A member of the imam was Mujtahid, faqih, the great muhaddis and a mature scholar in the science of dogma. Perhaps the reason for Abu Hanifa's achievement of such a high level in science was that at that time Basra and Kufa had become a center of Science Education, Culture. About the scientist, about his knowledge, about his qualities, independent works were written, in many works his separate biography is presented. In this regard, it is desirable to pass some of the descriptions about the imam.

Muhaddis scholar Vaki Ibn Jarrah says: "the fear of Hadith in Abu Hanifa could not have been found except in him"[1].

Qazi Sharik ibn Abdullah says: "Abu Hanifa was a person whose silence was many, who constantly walked in thinking, extremely intelligent and did not argue with people"[2].

Imam Shu'ba, who is the leader of the believers in the science of hadith, says: "by Abu Hanifa, who has a deep mind, a sharp mind"[3].

Jesus Ibn Yunus says: "Do not confirm that you speak to someone who is saying a bad word about Abu Hanifa at all. Because by Allah, I have not seen a man who is more preferred than him and more Faqih"[4].

Muhammad ibn Abdulmalik Daqiqiy said, I heard Yazid bin Harun say the following: "I have not seen a man who is more intelligent and pious than Abu Hanifa" [5].

In the work "History of Baghdad", Abdullah ibn Dawud Kharibiyy referring to Abu Hanifa's service to the preservation of hadiths and fiqh: "It will be obligatory for the people of Islam to pray for Abu Hanifa in their prayers" [6], – which means it will be narrated.

In the work "History Baghdad" "came from the words of Sufyon Ibn Uyaina "My eyes did not see the same as Abu Hanifa".

Qazi Sharik ibn Abdullah says: "Abu Hanifa was a person who was often silent, constantly thinking, extremely intelligent and did not argue with people"[7]. About the scientist there are a lot of such definitions, they do not have an ending.

During the life of my imam, there were a lot of interesting events, rich in wisdom. It can be said that he compliments the perfection of knowledge in a



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person. Below we describe two events that occurred in the life of the scientist. One occurred during his youth, and the second occurred after he became a great scientist, a teacher. The first event was brought by Abdulaziz Shanawi in his work "Al-Imam Ash-Shahid Abu Hanifata an-Numan".

A member of the Imam Azam sees a dream during a young man. In a dream, a pig comes to him to shave the stump of a large tree. Then, while one branch of the tree bends, the pig throws a hard one, and the pig runs away until it squeaks. Then he will come and say the word of testimony. While young Imam wakes up, his teacher goes to the front of the Imam Hammad to ask for the interpretation of his dream. Going to his master, he sees that the breed is sitting in a state of obscurity. A young Imam asks his teacher for the reason of his deprivation. A group of godless people came to the master caliph and said that he himself did not have a creator of this universe, that he had appeared. "He told the godless caliph to bring the most knowledgeable person of our time. So the caliph called me. That's why I'm thinking," he says. The Imam Azam told his master: "I now understood the interpretation of my dream. Teacher, let me argue with them. If I overcome them, they will say that you have not overcome the apprentice of the scientist whom we called, and how will you talk to his master. They say that if I overcome them, this is already a young boy," he says. The teacher will agree to the bath.

On the promised day, Imam Azam, whose master Hammad apprentice instead of raw materials, comes to those godless people. They said "answer our questions without using any verse or Hadith. That is, with what comes to mind, the answer is reversible"; – they say. Then they ask the following questions from Imam Azam.

1-question. "In what year was your Allah born?"

The Imam replied: "Allah has not given birth and has not given birth. No one and nothing is equal to him."

2-question. "In what year did the Allah appear?"

Imam Azam: "Allah had before times and place. There was no one and nothing before that."

3-Question. "Prove that there was no one before the Allah."

Imam Azam: "Which number comes before one of the numbers 3?"

They say: "2 will come".

Imam Azam: "How many will come before the 2 number?"

They say: "The number 1 will come".

Imam member: "What number is there before 1?"

They say: "Nothing."

Imam Azam: "If there 1 before the numbers, if there cannot be anything before it, it means that even before the only God, there cannot be anything.

Therefore, it would be wise not to have anything before Allah?"

They say: "Yes it is true".

4-question. "Well, what is the Allah in it? Is it a gaseous substance like smoke or a cloud, liquid like water, or solid like a stone?"

Imam Azam said: "Have you ever sat in front of someone who is dying?"

They say: "Yes."

Imam Azam: "When you are looking, that person died, his movements stopped, his breathing stopped and his voice stopped. What was the change in it?"

They said: "The spirit has come out of it."

Imam Azam: "Did you sit there?"

They say: "Yes."

The Azam Imam said: "Did you see the spirit, was it gas, liquid or solid?"

They remained silent.

Imam Azam said: "It does not mean that there is no such thing if the eye does not see. What came out turned out, the body remained motionless. Well, now you guys tell me how the spirit is."

They were also satisfied with this answer.

5-question. "Where is the face of the Allah now facing?"

Imam Azam: "Do you like candles in the middle of a dark room?"

They say: "Yes."

Imam Azam said: "On which side was the light of the candle at that time?"

They say: "On all sides".

Imam Azam said: "So is the face of my Allah."

6-question. "Where is the Allah's Harbor?"

Imam Azam said: "If we come to the space of the Allah, if you pour milk into the cup, will there be oil in that milk?"

They say: "Yes it will be".

Imam Azam: "In which place?"

They say: "All over the place."

Imam Azam: "My Allah is also everywhere. You say that there is no space in the oil being one of the creatures, do you ask that there be space in the seed of Allah without space, it is a very strange work".

7-question. "If things are all pre-destined, what is the Allah's work to do now, what is he busy with?"

Imam Azam: "All affairs are in the hands of the Allah, starting from himself and ending by himself. dear makes poor, makes the choir dear. Makes the poor rich, makes the rich poor. Makes the sick, makes the healthy."

8-question. "What increases little by little?"

Imam Azam said: "What only increases without decreasing is science."

Question 9. "You, Muslims, say we will enter paradise, we will be there forever. Is this all plausible after all? How to become eternal in paradise? As with the beginning of everything, there must necessarily be an end. What can you understand eternity?"

Imam Azam: "What is the first of the numbers?"



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They say: "Number 1".

Imam Azam: "How many after him?"

They say: "Number 2".

Imam Azam: "What is the end of the numbers?"

They say: "There is no end".

Imam Azam: "As long as there can be no end to what has begun? It means that life in Paradise can also not be an end. Is it true to mind?"

They say: "yes, it's right."

Question 10. "If you have Allah, show him to me."

Question 11. "If devil were created from the fire, how could he be tormented by the fire by putting him in hell again?"

Question 12. "Why does Allah torment his servants with torment if Allah has pre-ordained all things?"

This three question is answered by one action of the Imam. While he took a dove from the earth, he bleeds from the godless to hit the head of an adult. He dumps someone holding his head. The mirshabs standing there immediately grab my member of the Imam and try to punish him for his work. Then Imam Azam says: "In this work there is an answer to the last three questions that you have asked," and one by one explains. "You said, "Show the Allah in your question 10," and he says, and refers to a man with a bleeding head: - does your head hurt?" He answers yes. "Then let me see the pain" says Imam Azam. He could not show pain and remained silent. My Imam replied: "In your question 11, if devil was created from the fire, how could you torment him with fire again? Here's how it was possible to torment a person created from clay with soil. So, as long as God created the devil from the fire, he himself knows how to torment him, he is able to do this," he says. Then he will continue in his mind, "if in your 12th question Allah has ordained all the works, why would he punish his servants?" Tell me, why do you want to punish me for this work, if God wrote in the destiny of this person that his head will be cracked?"

After that, there is no religion at all, the bar of those who do not believe in God in general will be amazed at the words of the Imam and will say thanks to him. Then come word in the same place, they become muslims [8].

It is seen from this life story that a member of the Imam Azam was able to find the correct answers to the mind as they wanted, without bringing a verse or hadith from the Quran according to their condition. This is also a great skill. The most interesting place is that the Imam Azam did not consider preparing for this debate. So it turns out that he was such a sharp-minded man, a very perceptive young man, since he was young. Many scholars acknowledge in their works that such a presentiment is a blessing given by Allah to that person.

This was how the second event that took place in the life of Imam Abu Hanifa began. One of the

mujtahid scholars of the Hanafi sect, Imam Abu Yusuf, wanted to teach himself a separate lesson without the permission of his master Abu Hanifa. The next day he organized a separate ring and began to teach them a lesson. The imam, who is aware of this, Abu Hanifa apprentice Abu Yusuf, still knows that there is a complete lack of his ability to teach, sends a man to ask him to answer a few questions. This man came to Imam Abu Yusuf and asked the following questions.

The first said: "A man came to the colorant to the clothes to paint the fabric, and he gave him the fabric. Came a few days later, the paintman didn't recognize, saying that he did not take the fabric. The owner of the dress was disappointed and went back to the back. After a while the coloring came to moderation and returned the fabric to the owner. Now the same paintmaker paints the fabric so that the owner of the fabric receives a fare or not?", he asked.

Imam Abu Yusuf said: "He will get the truth."

The Inquirer said: "You made a mistake."

Then Abu Yusuf said: "He will not receive a salary".

The Inquirer explained the answer to the issue: "You made a mistake again," saying: "you will be right if you painted the fabric before denying it. Otherwise it will not be justified", he said, that is, when he painted before denying, he painted someone else's fabric. If after denying, himself will have painted his fabric. A person does not deserve to paint his own fabric".

The second: "Does prayer begin with the obligatory, or with circumcision?", he asked

Abu Yusuf replied: "Begin with the obligatory".

The Inquirer said: "You made a mistake."

Abu Yusuf replied: "It begins with circumcision."

The Inquirer said: "You made a mistake."

Abu Yusuf was surprised by his answer.

The Inquirer said: "He begins prayer with both. Because takbir is obligatory, and waiting for the hand is circumcised?"

The third said: "A bird fell into the cauldron, which stood on the fire. In that cauldron there was both soup and its meat. Now soup and meat in the cauldron can be eaten or not?"

Abu Yusuf replied: "Both is also eaten."

The Inquirer said: "You made a mistake."

Abu Yusuf replied: "Both cannot be eaten either."

The Inquirer replied again that you made a mistake, and then he himself said: "If the ripening of meat was before the fall of the bird, then the meat should be washed and eaten three times. As for the soup, it is poured. If the ripening of meat is after the bird has fallen, then all will be poured out".

The fourth said: "A Muslim man was the wife of zimmi (a representative of another religion living in

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the Islamic State) and died in a pregnant state. In which cemetery is buried in this case?", he asked.

Abu Yusuf replied: "It will be poured into the cemetery of Muslims."

The Inquirer said, "You Made a mistake."

Abu Yusuf said: "Will be poured into her cemetery."

The Inquirer said, "You made a mistake."

Abu Yusuf said to him: "the Jews will be buried in the cemetery. But turn it to the other side of the face so that the child's face looks at the forehead. Because when the child is in his mother's blood, he is looking at his mother from the opposite side of the face," he replied.

After this incident, Abu Yusuf realized that he still had to learn a lot of knowledge from his master Abu Hanifa, until the end of his life he did not leave his master[9].

Attention, here Abu Hanifa taught his crested Abu Yusuf in a very beautiful way. In order to follow this path, too, a person must have sharp intelligence. The scientist used the same method, since he knew the science of his crested, his level. The reason for the beautiful rebuke that the imam did was that Abu Yusuf did not lose his master until the end of his life. This breed had such wisdom.

In addition, it can be said that from these two events one can see that Imam Abu Hanifa is well versed in the Fiqh science and is well versed in the current and logical Sciences. About the biography of that person, some of the similar examples were cited by scientists who published works in their books. Therefore, Imam Abu Hanifa has become one of the prominent scholars in the world that no one has yet been able to reach the levels that he has achieved in science.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATED ANALYTICAL SYSTEMS OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

**Abstract:** In this article highlights of development of automated analytical systems for optical control of physical and chemical parameters of oil and petroleum products.

**Key words:** automated analytical system, physical and chemical parameters, oil and petroleum products.

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### Introduction

With increased production and consumption of fuel and energy products, development of oil and gas transportation systems, quality control tasks production, as well as reducing production costs by resource saving and energy efficiency improvement of enterprises they have become urgent. Modern operating practices fuel and energy companies confirm the feasibility of using technological analyzer complexes not only for solving such problems tasks, but also for monitoring the safety of enterprises and environmental monitoring.

Solving these problems requires the use of modern methods design and use a wide range of the latest industrial analytical equipment, as well as the creation of information and analytical systems and complexes of various profiles, adapted to the specific conditions of work in enterprises.

Integrated industrial analyzer systems complexes can be successfully used on almost all chemical and petrochemical enterprises, transport and pipeline systems, as well as in the metallurgical and food industry.

Just 20 years ago, there was a revolution in the field of analytical chemistry of a wide variety of

materials. Its first component was a theory developed about 10 years earlier—the mathematical theory of multiparameter nonlinear correlations, whose practical application became possible with the advent of powerful industrial computers. Its second component was the technique of IR spectroscopy in the near and middle IR range. IR analyzers in the near-infrared region (BIC analyzers or NIR-analyzers), created on this principle, have been used to control the quality of a wide variety of materials and indicators that are completely far from infrared Spectroscopy.

For example, in the field of oil refining and petrochemistry, using NIR-analyzers began to control the octane number of gasoline or cetane number of diesel fuel, and, in addition, a variety of other indicators, up to the fractional composition. What relationship can be found between the compression ratio of gasoline on a single-cylinder engine and the IR spectrum of gasoline? Perhaps a very indirect and distant connection can be through the component composition. Since the chromatogram clearly conveys the component composition; each component has its own peak, and it is possible to calculate physical and chemical parameters using the chemometric approach.

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However, attempts to make an octanometer from a chromatograph were unsuccessful. At the same time, the absorption array of gasoline in the IR spectrum, where there are no peaks of individual compounds (all CH, CH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub> groups have the same absorption peak), has become more informative than a clear chromatogram. The reason is that, according to the theory of multiparameter nonlinear correlations, it is possible to form an “image” of the octane number, just as our brain forms an image of a smell from the signals of receptors from individual substances or distinguishes the image of an individual from a set of photos of other people. A complex mathematical model allows you to recognize images of fuel with different octane numbers, different fractional composition, etc., not to mention simpler tasks such as determining the content of oxygenates, aromatics, benzene, etc. This was the essence of the analytical revolution: very quickly and using standard technology, it became possible to determine a lot of indicators.

The relevance of chemometric methods on the one hand is a significant increase in global production and consumption of hydrocarbon fuels in the late 20-early 21 century, increasing requirements for the quality of motor fuels and tightening requirements for the environmental burden of fuel and energy companies and the petrochemical complex on the environment. On the other hand, the creation of new computerized generations of analytical devices and automatic control systems, automated analytical systems based on them.

Thus, to date, specific information technologies have appeared that are designed to ensure the production, transportation and consumption of high-quality petroleum products while ensuring energy conservation, technological, explosion and environmental safety. Currently, the technical regulations for the production of motor fuels adopted by the government of the Russian Federation encourage oil companies to produce high-octane and low-sulfur motor fuels, for which almost all major vertically integrated oil companies are undergoing production reconstruction and implementing in-line quality analyzers. An assessment of the effectiveness of using analytical equipment capabilities in projects implemented in the last 3-5 years shows that neither enterprises using complex analytical equipment nor design organizations have a clear idea of how to choose the most appropriate equipment and achieve maximum efficiency in the case of specific technological applications. This situation is due to the lack of experience in the practical application of industrial flow analyzers in most enterprises and gaps in the regulatory and technical framework. Currently, there is no recommended regulatory documentation for the use of flow devices and analyzers (for example, similar to API 551 and API 555). Moreover, specific issues related to the metrological aspects of the

application of spectrophotometric analyzer software, which is actively implemented at refineries as a means of operational technological control in the implementation of projects for gasoline displacement stations, as well as for primary oil distillation, isomerization, etc., have not yet been studied in detail. Therefore, a detailed understanding of the measuring capabilities of spectrophotometric analyzers is now particularly relevant. Currently, companies and institutions that license and control technological processes and installations recommend using only specialized analyzers to analyze the main physical and chemical parameters of petroleum products (for example: viscosity, density, fractional composition, flash point, low-temperature properties, etc.), since:

1. Measurement of these parameters by methods that are not standard and not applied to petroleum products (for example, using spectrophotometric IR analyzers) cannot provide the accuracy of measurements required for technological control and is practically not used in the practice of oil refining

2. When determining the fractional composition, especially large errors occur when determining the start and end points of boiling, and even when using laboratory devices.

3. The use of R & d analyzers (mainly portable) to determine certain parameters of fractional composition (for example, temperatures of 50% and 90% of distillate) is justified only for Express analysis of motor fuels, which is confirmed by the practice of their use in mobile quality laboratories.

4. Despite the advantages of R & d measurements such as continuity and multithreading, it is recommended to conduct a detailed analysis of their metrological characteristics in order to determine the feasibility of their use for technological control.

5. The use of IR analyzers as a means of technological control is recommended when determining the research and motor octane numbers, but in this case, it is necessary to conduct a detailed account of the capabilities of specific models of analyzers.

Organic sulfur compounds are a natural component of crude oil. When exposed to heat during oil refining, sulfur and its compounds are found in petroleum products in various concentrations.

The main existing sulfur-containing compounds and sulfur in petroleum products have the following forms:

- Hydrogen sulfide H<sub>2</sub>S, formed by thermal decomposition of sulfur-containing compounds;
- Elemental sulfur, a product of hydrogen sulfide oxidation;
- The mercaptans R-SH;
- Sulfides or thioesters of I-B-I;
- Disulfides and polythioesters I-B... B-I;
- Thiophene C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S and its derivatives, etc.

We know that the presence of these compounds is undesirable, because they give oil products an

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unpleasant smell, cause corrosion of equipment and pollute the atmosphere during combustion. Also, sulfur compounds destroy expensive catalysts for oil refining and, releasing sulfur oxides into the atmosphere during combustion, create global environmental problems for us.

The world has developed a number of optical methods and devices for determining sulfur in the ultraviolet, x-ray, near-infrared and IR range. The choice of a suitable optical method for solving this analytical problem depends on the nature and composition of the analyzed object, the required concentration range, accuracy, and budget capabilities of the laboratory. The purpose of this work is to

analyze existing laboratory optical methods for determining sulfur, compare their capabilities and limitations, and develop an optoelectronic method for determining the sulfur content in oil and petroleum products.

In conclusion, we can say that the proposed device increases the accuracy of measurement by repeatedly measuring the parameters of the controlled liquid and summing the electrical signals from several photodetectors. In addition, using this device in the laboratory, you can determine the content of sulfur, transmit the sulfur spectra to a PC and the operator can fill in the passport of the oil product.

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## RAISING THE ECOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE STUDENT IN TEACHING BIOLOGY IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES

**Abstract:** Ecological knowledge, values, skills and attitudes, attitudes and beliefs that provide the foundations of ecological culture in the younger generation, the formation of a responsible attitude to the environment, in short, the content of ecological consciousness and morality, the main task is to find. In particular, the integrity of students' worldview, the interdependence of objects and phenomena in the objective world means the interdependence of nature, society, technology, man through interdisciplinary interdependence in this educational process. The implementation of interdisciplinary links in the teaching process should be considered as a natural process of their development and the formation of students' scientific outlook and ecological culture. The education of students plays an important role in their personal development. Interest in life is manifested in students as an ecological culture on the basis of the results of ecological education in terms of positive qualities, conservation of nature, the importance of everything.

**Key words:** natural sciences, biology, ecological culture, ecological education, interdisciplinary connection, ecological thinking, ecological problems, lesson, environment, information, efficiency.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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Comprehensive study of environmental problems increases students' ability to think independently, freely and critically, as well as their ecological culture, sense of natural beauty, sense of conservation and the correct formation of a personal worldview, knowledge of natural balance and the formation of ecological culture on their basis, as well as educational work on environmental issues among students must be carefully planned and carried out.

The basis of ecological culture, of course, covers all parts of the ecological education system, from preschool to higher education. Because, as a result of ecological education focused on specific goals, it is possible to increase students' ecological knowledge, to cultivate in them the qualities of a conscious attitude to nature. It should be borne in mind that environmental education is carried out in a systematic

and consistent manner in interdisciplinary communication [1].

Research areas need to be initiated, first at the local level and then at the global level. Because if schoolchildren understand the state of the natural environment in the area where they live, the negative effects of economic activities on people, the causes of environmental crises, the concept of "environmental crisis" will disappear and they will have the best ecological culture, environmental thinking skills and patriotism, conscience, human qualities are formed [2].

The main purpose of organizing the educational process on the basis of problem situations is to involve students in independent research activities during their solution, as well as to address environmental issues, to ensure the active participation of young people, to prevent their indifference [4].

Ecological culture is constantly taught to secondary school students in the natural sciences, as

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well as through extracurricular and out-of-school educational activities [3].

It is known that the subject of "Biology" is the main subject of teaching the basics of ecology. These disciplines are very important in shaping environmental culture [8]. It is very important to organize lessons in non-traditional methods in order to acquaint students with nature, to keep them informed about various environmental events.

The organization of small competitions such as "Nature and I", "Young Biologist", "Mother Nature" and roundtables on "Let's study nature" also has a positive effect. After all, such non-traditionally organized lessons help to broaden students' worldview and shape their attitude towards nature.

It is advisable to form lessons like the above not only in the classroom, but also during trips to the bosom of nature. After all, it is very important for the reader who is talking about nature to feel directly that he or she is also a part of nature. It is in the course of such lessons that students gain an initial understanding of the interrelationships between nature and man. Conducting lessons in the open air calms and enriches the reader some facts about nature. Because touching the trunk of a tree you read in a book, saturating the fragrant scent of a flower you see in its image, or putting a pole on a twisted bush, the reader who caresses with its warm rays fully feels that nature is as sacred as this mother.

Indeed, the education that students receive in the classroom plays an important role in their human development as individuals. An interest in life is seen as a result of environmental education in students, with the view that positive qualities, nature conservation, are important in everything [11].

The use of interactive methods in the teaching of natural sciences is an urgent problem today, to understand their essence, to develop students' independent and creative thinking skills and abilities. In particular, the process of using interactive methods based on modern educational technologies in the teaching of academic subjects requires a systematic approach to this problem.

In today's era of environmental crisis, educators can organize social research not only in the classroom and extracurricular activities, but also to study a number of problems related to environmental literacy of the population. Social research "Man and nature", "Environmental consciousness and environmental culture", "Environmental literacy: problems and solutions", "Environmental law: literacy", "Problems of raising the level of environmental culture", "Is environmental legislation in force?", "Problems of environmental education are being solved."

It is advisable to plan sociological research in the following logical sequence:

1. Achieving that the student-youth fully understands the essence of the problem, its urgency.

2. Determine the sequence and sequence of problem research tasks.

3. Collect information from various sources to solve research tasks.

4. Systematization and analysis of data.

5. Promote different options for solving problem situations.

6. Find a solution to the problem based on accurate and clear conclusions.

During the study of the problem, students turn to different sources of information, data. Active cooperation of teachers Social surveys are statistically analyzed, the results are summarized [5]. In order to get clear conclusions about the content of activities aimed at improving environmental literacy, it is possible to get acquainted in person with the quality of work carried out in these areas in academic lyceums and vocational colleges. For this process to be effective, students must work independently with different sources of information, collect data, analyze them correctly, and solve problems.

Once the problem has been explored in detail, the teacher puts it into general discussion in the classroom, and debates are organized. Students are required to state their conclusions as well as justify them. Parents should react to the negative attitude of students to the environment and explain its negative consequences, to ensure the cleanliness of the natural environment, clean air, first of all, our health, the stability of our lives [7]. Healthy lifestyles and the environment are closely intertwined. A healthy environment, the cleanliness and purity of the natural environment is one of the key factors in the healthy and mature development of students.

In particular, the only way to prevent environmental disasters is to protect nature, to use all natural resources wisely [12]. It is undoubtedly important to inculcate in the minds of young people the idea that nature has its own laws, that all phenomena in nature, changes are interconnected, and that man in general should have the right attitude to nature.

Any environmental education should be aimed at respecting mother nature. After all, environmental education is the result of a process that requires the community to work together. Here, of course, as mentioned above, the neighborhood requires the joint efforts of the family and educational institutions, educational institutions. The first seeds of ecological education were first planted in the sacred sanctuary family. In our view, the family is a small bright model of forming, adhering to and promoting a healthy lifestyle among family members, preventing harmful habits, deciding on a clean natural environment. The attitude of family members, the method of management, rules - rules and habits - determine the values of the family [6].

First of all, the attitude of adults to nature and the environment plays an important role in the formation

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of ecological culture lessons in students. The constant attention of parents to maintaining a clean environment, children who have seen and felt their efforts, try to follow in their footsteps, to learn from them. In the early spring, planting a tree together in the yard and on the street as a family, taking care of it, landscaping and gardening, landscaping the yard will serve as a good model school for every child and lay the foundation for a kind and creative attitude to the environment.

Students involved in the process of landscaping, in turn, expand their aesthetic outlook and thinking, enjoy the spiritual aesthetics of nature, its rich diversity and variety of colors, and become more familiar with nature. There is no reader who does not like flowers. Propagation and care of cultivated flowers in our home is a good and effective means of environmental education, which develops children's environmental awareness. The flowers and green plants in the house, in turn, provide oxygen to the air, allowing children to breathe fresh air. They are especially familiar with red flowers, and boys tend to care for living creatures [9].

Indeed, the role of information technology in the assimilation of environmental knowledge is invaluable. The purpose of information technology is to organize the storage and transmission of information. An information system is an information-computer system of information processing. An information system is a set of computers, computer networks, information and software, and the process by which people interact with each other to produce information for the consumer.

The main tasks of the information system in the educational process is to create an information and technical support environment for the development of information needed by the consumer and their use in the management of the educational object using the most optimal management methods of all information resources related to the object under study. The importance of transmitting information from generation to generation coincides with the importance of education.

The use of information and communication technologies in education is a modern requirement. Without the use of modern teaching methods and information and communication technologies, a teacher can not achieve effective results in their professional activities. However, it is important to

choose the right goals and content, methods and tools, as well as organizational forms of education. The basis of knowledge is practice, and information technology has its advantages in this regard as well. The availability of the possibility of practical coverage of the studied theoretical knowledge on the basis of technical means ensures more active participation of students in the educational process.

It can be seen that when most researchers define the concept of eco-culture, they focus on the first stage of culture formation, i.e. the process of knowledge, skills and competencies, but the highest stage of culture formation is manifested in human behavior and actions. Not many people take this feature into account. In fact, ecological culture is the full and comprehensible manifestation of a set of civilized values based on the philosophy of environment and human protection in human morality and behavior as actions, deeds, decisions, activities [10].

### Conclusion.

In the interdisciplinary teaching of biology in the educational process, students prepare the ground for the conscious mastery of educational material through the formation of ecological culture, analysis of facts, understanding the nature of cause and effect relationships in the study of events and processes. In particular, these are taken into account here:

1. Based on the analysis of research conducted so far, it was determined that the formation of ecological culture in students during the lesson is an urgent pedagogical problem.

2. The content of materials on the formation of ecological culture in students was determined, didactic requirements and selection principles were developed.

3. Taking into account that the formation of ecological culture in schoolchildren is a guarantee of the development of a harmoniously developed personality, it is necessary for all teachers working in the system of continuing education to understand.

4. In the course of lessons, in the classroom and out-of-school educational work it is necessary to draw students' attention to the problems of ecology, the formation of ecological culture.

5. Formation of ecological culture in the context of interdisciplinary connection in school biology lessons creates a basis for students' attitudes to science, interest, and as a result guarantees the formation and development of a scientific worldview.

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## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ISLAMIC BANKING SYSTEM

**Abstract:** The article studies the sources of Islamic law, the principles of Islamic financial institutions (banks), as well as financial instruments that are used within the Islamic banking system.

**Key words:** Islamic law, Sharia, halal, haram, Islamic financial instruments.

**Language:** Russian

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### ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИСЛАМСКОЙ БАНКОВСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

**Аннотация:** В статье изучены источники исламского права, принципы деятельности исламских финансовых учреждений (банков), а также финансовые инструменты, которые применяются в рамках исламской банковской системы.

**Ключевые слова:** исламское право, Шарият, халяль, харам, исламские финансовые инструменты.

#### Введение

##### Актуальность

Последние 40 лет на международной арене международных финансовых услуг значимое место стали занимать исламские банки, которые как показала практика оказались наименее подвержены финансовым кризисам. По итогам финансового кризиса 2008 года стало известно, что важнейшие принципы исламских учреждений, такие как принцип распределения прибыли, запрет на процент или этическое кредитование, дали возможность данным институтам быть устойчивым перед кризисом.

Тема развития исламского банкинга на сегодняшний день становится актуальной в Республике Узбекистан по нескольким причинам:

- исламское финансирование, в качестве дополнительных иностранных инвестиций;
- внедрение новых банковских продуктов на основе международного опыта (согласно Постановлению Президента Республики, Узбекистан за №3620 от 23.03.2018г. «О дополнительных мерах по повышению доступности банковских услуг»);
- усиление активности финансового рынка за счет новых вливаний свободных средств от населения, которые держат свои сбережения вне банковских счетов<sup>1</sup>.

**Целью исследования** является изучение и структурированное представление теоретических основ исламской банковской системы.

<sup>1</sup> Источник: э-статья «Проект по внедрению исламского банкинга запущен в Узбекистане», 05.06.2018г., Экономика <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2018/06/05/bank/>



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Для достижения данной цели поставлены следующие задачи:

- изучение источников мусульманского права;
- изучение и выявление основополагающих принципов исламских банков;
- выявление основных инструментов, используемых исламскими финансовыми учреждениями.

**Методологический подход.** Исследование проводилось с использованием методов научного познания. Теоретико-методологическую основу исследования составляют труды исследователей исламского права, исламского банкинга. Ее информационно-эмпирической базой послужили материалы монографий, статей современных экономистов; результаты научных и научно-практических конференций.

Информационную базу исследования составляют: материалы Исламского банка развития; Института исламского банкинга и страхования, Международного исламского финансового рынка; информационных агентств.

### Основные положения и результаты

Институт банковского дела и страхования (Институт исламского банкинга и страхования, 1995) определяет исламскую банковскую систему как систему, в которой операции и деятельность соответствуют исламскому законодательству или Шариату<sup>2</sup>. Институт утверждает, что, хотя исламские банки имеют ту же цель, что и обычные банки, они действуют, согласно моральным и этическим ценностям, которые способствуют равенству и развитию экономики.

Большинство авторов современных учебных пособий по теории права и сравнительному правоведению, относят к системе источников мусульманского права: Коран; Сунну, Иджму и Кияс (Абдуллаев М. И., 2003).

Коран рассматривается как духовная книга и нравственно-юридический кодекс, включающий вопросы религиозно-нравственного, гражданского, уголовного и государственного права. Сунна (сборник хадисов) – источник второй по силе, правила хадисов применяются в случае, когда по какому-либо вопросу нет правила в Коране. Иджма – общее решение авторитетных юристов Ислама, составленное для применения и толкования Корана и Сунны. Кияс – решение по аналогии (Абдуллаев М. И., 2003).

Исламское право в процессе своей эволюции формировалось в Иджтихадах (нормах, выводимых при помощи рассуждения) Пророка, а также в Иджтихадах его сподвижников, Сахаба (Мавед, 2013). Появлялись правовые школы – мазхабы, принципы которых разнятся по представлениям о системе источников права и практике их использования (Болгова). Рассмотрим трактовку Ханафитского мазхаба, который выделяет следующие источники:

1. Коран.
2. Сунна. Используется с оговорками.
3. Иджма (консенсус) - истина безопасна для сообщества верующих (Кеннет, 1964, стр. 145).
4. Индивидуальные мнения сподвижников Пророка.
5. Кийяс или аналогия, в случае, когда решение по ситуации не охвачено в Коране или сунне, сравнение может быть сделано с ситуациями, которые Коран или сунна действительно обеспечили.
6. Истихсан означает «юридическое предпочтение» и указывает на исключения и толкования, которые юрист может делать (Эспосито, 2003, стр. 152).
7. Урф (местный обычай). Урф устанавливается и практикуется людьми из того, что они говорят и делают или не делают.

Исламское право подразделяет все действия верующих на 6 основных категорий, 5 из которых относятся к категории халяль<sup>3</sup>, а одно – к харам (Международный ислам (Islam Global), 2017):

1. Фард объединяет те деяния, совершение которых является прямой обязанностью мусульман. Примерами могут служить совершение пятикратного намаза, выплата закята, совершение хаджа.

2. Ваджиб действия, необходимые для совершения. За них верующего ожидает награда, а за невыполнение засчитывается грех (но не такой большой, как за оставление фарда). Например, в ханафитском мазхабе сюда относится витр-намаз, в то время как остальные суннитские правовые школы причисляют данную молитву к категории суннат.

3. Суннат. За их совершение верующие получают награду, но оставление не является греховным, а лишь порицаемым в некоторых случаях.

4. Мубах нейтральные, то есть за совершение человек не получает награду, а за оставление ему не записывается грех. В их числе: приём пищи, прогулки по улице, сон и другие.

<sup>2</sup> Буквально слово «Шариат» переводится как «путь, ведущий к весне» (Рамадан, 2004, стр. 31)

<sup>3</sup> Слово Халяль является производным от глагола Halla «быть или стать законным, то что допустимо, разрешено, не

запрещено». По словам (Баальбаки, 1993, стр. 460), слово Харам означает «табу, нерушимое, священное, святое, нечестное, грех, проступок, обида».

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5. Макрух нежелательные, но в то же время они не запрещены. За их совершение верующему не записывается грех, но он заслуживает порицания. Примером может служить расходование большого количества воды во время омовения.

6. Харам, что запрещено делать исламским вероучением. Совершение таких действий влечёт для человека наказание как за большой грех, а за их оставление записывается награда. Примерами могут служить прелюбодеяние, расточительство, употребление спиртного.

Основополагающими принципами функционирования исламских банков являются запрет рыбы, гарара и мейсира.

Риба (согл.шариату) –это заранее определенная ставка процента от инвестиций или прирост, выраженный в иных величинах, не связанный с отдачей и не предполагающий затрат труда, является запрещенной (Беккин Р.И., 2011).

Гарар подразумевает наличие излишней неопределенности или неясности условий контракта, возникающей вследствие недостатка информации и контроля. Гараром можно считать продажу сомнительного товара, неизвестных товаров или по несоответствующей цене; товаров без точного описания или предварительной проверки; неэквивалентный бартерный обмен товаров и др. (Беккин, 2010).

К Мейсиру (араб.«азартная игра», запрещенный исламом) относится незаработанный случайный доход, иными словами движение денежных средств с целью их расширенного воспроизводства без создания реального продукта (Сюкияйнен, 2008).

Базовые инструменты, используемые большинством исламских банков и

регламентированные международными стандартами (Байдаулет, 2014, стр. 37):

1) Договора партнерства (долевое финансирование):

- мудараба, мушарака;

2) Торговые соглашения (долговое финансирование). Различия между данными инструментами характеризуются сроками реализации активов:

- мурабаха, иджара, истисна, салам.

3) Дополнительными инструментами являются:

- кард аль хасан (беспроцентный займ), агентские выплаты (вакала, джуала), сукук.

Таким образом, реализация теоретических установок шариата нашла свое применение в форме исламского банкинга. Исходя из вышеуказанных положений и принципов, мы можем заключить, что исламский банкинг – это банковская система, принципы и деятельность которой основаны на законах исламского права (Шариата). Согласно исследователям, в области истории права основными источниками мусульманского права следует считать Коран, Сунну, Иджму и Кияс. За период эволюции исламского права появлялись правовые школы – мазхабы. Все действия мусульман подразделяются на две категории Хальяль и Харам.

Банковские учреждения в исламской системе при проведении своих операций опираются на следующие принципы: риба, гарар и мейсир. В виду отсутствия процедуры взимания процентов и традиционного кредитования, исламские банки используют такие инструменты как долговое и долевое финансирование.

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## INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NATIVE UZBEK LANGUAGE SYNTAX ANALYSIS)

**Abstract:** This article provides information on the results of the experiment on the appropriate application of advanced technology methods tested in practice, the application of methods, techniques and technologies based on the principle of simplicity to complexity, which are acceptable in the study of syntax, which is part of grammar.

**Key words:** syntax, word, phrase, formation, equestrian compound, verb compound, connection methods, dominant and subordinate relation, educational technologies (Elpigich, Venn diagram) educational games (whose sun shines more, Daisy, Find Error).

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The study of syntax in mother tongue education is widely used in both general education and higher education. The importance of sentence structure and content depends on it.

This section, which begins with the topic of vocabulary, requires the study of the difference between words and phrases, their importance, their place in speech with new approaches using various advanced technologies. Initially, a phrase is formed from the given words: to attend a meeting; come to school; factory work. Pupils took part in a competition, coming from school, working in a factory. In these phrases, they show the preposition and the preposition and say how the preposition is connected to the preposition (using adverbs.) Verbal examples of such phrases are given (vacation, summer, study).

While giving a number of similar assignments, the topic is introduced and the assignments begin to become more complex.

For example, at the beginning of a topic, finding and writing words belonging to different word groups is given as an individual task, and in the second task, a pair is given a task to write a pair of words that expand the meaning of these words, but something

indicates the exact name of the item. In this analysis, the topic is studied from simple to complex.

In addition, the study of the topic using educational technologies tested in practice makes it much easier to understand and explain. For example: the correct and logical placement of the compounds formed in pairs on the Venn diagram makes the subject easier to master.

The use of "fan technology" also increases the fun of the lesson.

The class is divided into small groups and given the task to apply the small elements of "Fan technology":

In explaining the connection between the two dominant and subordinate words in a phrase, the following can be given as an example: there are two phases on the scales. One kilogram of stone in one phase and one kilogram of honey in the second phase. The question arises as to which one is heavier. So both sides have equal power. My mother and I, the school and the students, explain that connections in the form of soup and bread are equally strong and that they do not require one another.

In subordinate clauses, the connection of one word to another by subordinate clauses, the formation of a relation between the ruler and the subordinate, they are linked semantically and grammatically, and

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the connecting means are auxiliary words in the contract, possessive and connecting functions.

In explaining the topic, practical work is done to differentiate the meaning of word combinations, to distinguish to which word group the dominant word belongs.

The use of educational games in the classroom is also quite effective. In the "Game of Chamomile" the key word is given and the game of its continuation is played.

In the "daisy method" by substituting the word khokim for a subordinate word, the formation of phrases by substituting both words when necessary increases the ingenuity and agility of the reader.

"Find the mistake" and "yes-no" games help make the lesson unusually interesting.

Didactic game lessons are also important in the study of the topic, and the student's learning process is carried out through play activities. Such lessons are called didactic game lessons. During the play activity, the student's interest in work increases and helps to acquire a culture of communicative communication.

Traditional and non-traditional methods and techniques of teaching are not always useful in every lesson. They choose either one type or small elements depending on the content purpose of the topic study, the simplicity or complexity of the topic. The age of the student must be taken into account. Some educational technologies are not suitable for the age of the student and make it difficult to understand the subject, low efficiency. Fun games for younger children, it is advisable to use one- or two-stage technologies that do not require much time. Given the importance of the 5 sensory organs in the formation of human knowledge, the following amount of information assimilated and processed with the participation of various sensory organs is remembered 2 weeks later:

- 20% when heard
- 10% when reading
- 30% of views
- 50% seen and heard
- 80% of the time

Knowledge spoken and done -90%

Based on the above, and given what has been tested in experiments, it can be said that the appropriate and targeted use of advanced types of technology is a factor in achieving the goal.

When working in small groups, the content of the topic is covered in detail. Small groups are given tasks based on the principle of complexity. This makes the tasks easier to understand and faster to complete. For example, it is effective to use tasks during the lesson, such as composing sentences by connecting the given words, determining the boundaries of the sentences, substituting the sentences.

When studying the topic of parts of speech, the groups are given a basic word, on the basis of which tasks such as restoring other parts of speech, composing texts based on restored ones, marking parts of speech are very interesting and easy to perform. discarded.

These include the task of separating phrases from a sentence and understanding the difference between phrases and syntagms.

Grouping syntactic events (in which words are grouped first, then sentences). Conclusions are drawn by comparing words, phrases, and sentences:

It is explained that a word serves to express an object, a sign, an action in general. For example, when we say a child, we mean a child in general, not a specific child; The fact that the sign of the movement is not clear when we say walking, but the fact that we are walking in general, ensures that the tasks are performed in advanced technologies and are understood independently. General conclusions are drawn at the end of the lesson, through the "end of the day", "what I learned from the lesson", "B / B / B technology" and surveys.

In conclusion, if we introduce a new approach to education, new ideas, advanced technology, keeping in mind that we are in a new stage of renewal, change, development, the young people we bring up will be mature, intelligent, quick to solve problems, ready for any speech situation and situation. This is the purpose of education.

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## THE TEACHER'S SKILL IN THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE LESSON

**Abstract:** The article refers that when teaching medical students a foreign language, teachers should take into account that the main focus of their students is on medicine and that all the educational materials should be chosen from real situations from a medical point of view. The article also describes the need for a teacher to be highly skilled in using the necessary teaching methods to organize a lesson successfully.

**Key words:** medical students, real situation, communication, conversation, pragmatics, sociolinguistics.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Today, knowledge of English is a necessity for almost every self-respecting person, and the medical field is no exception.

Currently, the need for English-speaking medical personnel has become commonplace at international online conferences with the participation of foreign doctors, telecasts (in mutual exchange of experience, as in the case of a pandemic coronavirus disease), various discussions and frequent exchange of experience in mutual medical institutions. If a healthcare professional does not know the language, then how can they participate in them? Also, foreign patients can go to the hospital for help, so it can be difficult to make a diagnosis without knowing the patient's language.

Almost all of the information on the Internet, in addition to many medical manuals and literature, is written in Russian or English. Knowledge of English gives the student ample opportunity to further improve their knowledge of medicine or to improve their skills abroad or to work in foreign clinics. Currently, learning English by medical personnel has become a vital necessity. Therefore, when teaching a language to medical students, foreign language teachers should choose all the teaching materials from a medical point of view, taking into account that the main area of student learning is the field of medicine. It is now well

known that among foreign languages, English plays an important role in the world, especially in medicine and science.

In the field of medicine, in particular, the opportunities for students to join the English-speaking world are much wider today. Therefore, it is important to take into account all the requirements for their language skills, as well as increase their self-confidence and reduce misunderstanding during a conversation. With this in mind, teachers who teach English to medical students should not only teach, memorizing vocabulary, translation of texts but they must often use various video materials of real situations (communication between the doctor and the patient, the doctor's behavior in emergency situations, the process of various examinations), and it can be also used role-playing games in the audience. For example, role-playing games such as "At the pharmacy"<sup>3</sup>, "At the doctor", "At the polyclinic"<sup>3</sup> or "Doctor and a foreign patient" can be organized during the lesson. For example,

**Doctor:** *How are you feeling after the surgery?*

**Patient:** *I feel terrible, my entire body is aching but I can't stop shivering. My vision is blurry, my mouth is dry and I feel so weak and dizzy when I get out of bed.*

**Doctor:** *That is to be expected after a serious operation.*

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**Patient:** *I know, but I'm so hot I feel like I'm burning up and my body feels itchy. Do you think I have a fever?...<sup>4</sup>*

or

**Patient's mother:** *Good morning, doctor.*

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Patient's mother:** *My daughter hasn't been feeling well and she has a fever, can you please have a look?*

**Doctor:** *Let's see, \_\_\_\_\_?*

**Dana:** *Dana.*

**Doctor:** *Can you please \_\_\_\_\_ and lie down on the bed Dana?*

**Patient's mother:** *She is a little scared.*

**Doctor:** *Don't worry, it's not going to hurt, \_\_\_\_\_, I promise.*

**Dana:** *Alright.*

**Doctor:** *Let me listen \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ throat.*

**Patient's mother:** *How is she?*

**Doctor:** \_\_\_\_\_ . I \_\_\_\_\_ her some antibiotics, she \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

**Patient's mother:** *How long does she need to take them?...<sup>4</sup>*

These types of teaching methods enable medical students to imagine themselves as physicians in a real situation, and this helps them to speak English, as well as develop qualities such as respect for their future medical careers. Given similar requirements, there are many methods and techniques for teaching a foreign language to students, but it is not possible to teach a language using only one of them. In general, there is currently no single correct method in language learning.

Obviously, not all teachers and students can demonstrate the superiority of one method over another for comparative study of a foreign language. The easiest way to convey to students what is important for teaching the language is to use all teaching methods effectively, and this requires great skill from teachers. We cannot effectively teach without knowing the students' knowledge.

First, foreign language teachers must develop effective ways to better learn the language. For this, students must be able to pronounce words correctly and read freely, that is, develop automatism among students. Automatism is the result of training, repetition, and practice. This ability allows students to enrich the habit of responding automatically. Spiritual learning is understood as a learning method, and new knowledge will be associated with previous knowledge. Waiting for an award will teach students to understand the meaning of a word in context. This is a powerful factor in managing behavior.

Intrinsic motivation – it is motivational ability, which occurs within a student, and not from any external factors. One of the factors which helps the students lay the foundation for an understanding of the

language, is a self-confidence, which is a factor of "I can do it." We cannot effectively teach a language without knowing the level of students' knowledge of a foreign language. When teaching a language to medical students, each teacher should carry out a lesson taking into account the fact that the main attention of students is paid to the field of medicine.

In the field of medicine, especially in future doctors, there is a great opportunity to work with original materials related to real-life situations that anyone in the world can face. These features allow English teachers to use all aspects of the language to increase the effectiveness of teaching, that is, linguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmatic and strategic. The lesson process should cover all of these competencies. Each part of the lesson requires grammar and vocabulary. When language learners switch to phrases and start using them in different situations, first of all, their first meaning prevails at the first stage of the translation of any word.

Language serves to analyze the initial impression of a word. After that, they can move on to the next steps, such as the pragmatic meaning of the word, that is, the next goal is to give students the opportunity to speak. To enrich the goal, students must have knowledge of linguistic forms, meanings and functions. Communication is a process; it's not enough to know the form of the language. In the process of teaching the language should be used the maximum possible real situations. Therefore, teachers should focus on the process of communication, and not just on the assimilation of linguistic forms.

Students must work at the level of spoken language. They should talk about the features and consistency of the language that links sentences. Students should be given the opportunity to express their opinions. True, they can make a number of mistakes during speech, but mistakes must be made and should be considered as a natural result of the development of communication skills.

If the exercise is focused on fluency, the teacher should not correct the students; he simply notes a mistake and then can return again. One of the main tasks of a teacher is to create situations that facilitate this communication. Interaction between students helps to develop relationships at the level of cooperation. In a conversation, the interlocutor chooses not only what to say, but also how to say it. The grammar and vocabulary that students learn are selected based on the situation and the role of interlocutors.

During the lesson, students should also be given the opportunity to listen to the spoken language, as it is used based on real events. Finally, in order to maximize the time allotted for the lesson, students often work in pairs or in small groups in order to achieve the lesson's goal more quickly. The teacher should make maximum use of the time allotted for dialogue with each student. Students are encouraged

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to use the language creatively and independently, completing assignments and solving problems. Student assignments include working with real exercises and texts. Such tasks include: visiting a doctor, talking with a doctor and a patient, calling a doctor, solving problems, writing a prescription and explaining it to the patient, organizing events, etc. For example, when students work in pairs on the topic of "Respiratory system"<sup>5</sup>, the following task can be given:

### 1. Make a real situation between a doctor and a patient using following words:

*Treat, a sore throat, feel pain, recommend, three time a day, sneezing, breathe poorly, gargle, ....*<sup>1</sup>.

### 2. Discuss the following questions:

1. *How do you treat a cold?*

2. *Do you have any special method?*

3. *What other methods of treating the common cold have you heard about in the media or from friends and family?*<sup>3</sup>

Or tasks such as informing students about the latest medical advances, such as discussing with students the latest news about coronavirus disease, which is currently a global problem for all of humanity, will greatly accelerate language learning. Finally, the assessment should be based primarily on

the correct implementation of tasks, and not on the accuracy of language forms. In general, the effective use of teaching methods and techniques has a positive effect on the field of teaching foreign languages. For example, as a teacher in a lesson, I can encourage my students to find answers, and not just give them answer. Firstly, I divide my class into two or three groups and show the image of the human body without saying anything, and ask them to find the name of the topic, write and pronounce the medical terms associated with this picture. They then find and define medical terms related to the human body using the "Mind Mapping" method. At the end of the work, each group will present their work. Students not only draw, but in a short time learn to work in groups, listen to each other. At the same time, writing and presenting increase student's ability to communicate his point of view among the public. This is one of the methods used in the educational process.

In general, the various methods and techniques should be used to improve learning efficiency. The need to use different methods can vary from teacher to teacher, but the methods must be applied throughout the process of teaching and learning. Good teachers always use methods that are appropriate for the learning environment.

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## THE STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN SHAHRISABZ BRANCH OF TSPU NAMED AFTER NIZAMI

**Abstract:** This article is about teaching the Russian language in Uzbekistan among students with the Uzbek language of instruction. Additionally, information is given on the opening of the Shakhrisabz branch of TSPU named after Nizami and the organization of the Russian language department. There is information about effective methods of teaching the Russian language in all areas of the branch.

**Key words:** Shakhrisabz branch of Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Russian language department, effective methods, communication, Russia, plot, reading, etc.

**Language:** Russian

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### ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ШАХРИСАБЗСКОМ ФИЛИАЛЕ ТГПУ ИМЕНИ НИЗАМИ

**Аннотация:** В этой статье идет речь о преподавании русского языка в Узбекистане среди студентов с узбекским языком обучения. Дополнительно даются сведения об открытии Шахрисабзского филиала ТГПУ имени Низами и организации отделения русского языка. Есть информация об эффективных методах преподавания русского языка во всех направлениях филиала.

**Ключевые слова:** Шахрисабзский филиал Ташкентского Государственного педагогического университета, отделение русского языка, эффективные методы, коммуникация, Россия, сюжет, чтение и т. д.

#### Введение

В Республике Узбекистан русский язык преподается во всех учебных заведениях. В сентябре 2019 года был открыт Шахрисабзский филиал Ташкентского Государственного педагогического университета имени Низами, где работает отделение русского языка, готовящее преподавателей – русистов для нашей республики. В настоящее время Шахрисабзский филиал ТГПУ имени Низами является одним из двух вузов в городе Шахрисабзе. В настоящее время он стал культурным и научным центром восточных регионов Кашкадарьинской области. В филиале еще имеются отделения дошкольного и начального образования, иностранного языка. Во всех отделениях ведутся занятия по русскому языку, который является не просто иностранным,

а языком межнационального общения в Узбекистане и СНГ. Естественно, что ведущая роль в подготовке квалифицированных специалистов русского языка принадлежит кафедре гуманитарных дисциплин, где пока работают четыре специалиста русского языка. Наш филиал стоит на пути развития. Преподавателям приходится работать в нелегких условиях: не хватает учебников, методических пособий, есть отдаленность от русскоязычной языковой среды. На первом курсе во всех отделениях, кроме отделения русского языка, студенты изучают русский язык в основном при помощи лексических тем.

Преподаватели русского языка работают в тесном контакте с преподавателями специальных кафедр ТГПУ имени Низами и Каршинского



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Государственного университета. Большую методическую помощь русистам филиала оказывают кафедры русского языка и русской литературы ТГПУ имени Низами. Они организуют методические семинары, конференции, выставки, посвященные знаменательным датам и выдающимся личностям России. Всем известно, что в процессе обучения русскому языку ведущую роль играет коммуникативный принцип. Под термином «коммуникация» понимается сообщение информации с помощью не только речевых, но и так называемых экстралингвистических средств, наиболее важными из которых являются вербальные моменты речи. При коммуникативном принципе обучения получают развитие все виды речевой деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение и письмо. Много времени уделяется аудированию. Большое место отводится работе над текстами произведений русских писателей и поэтов, так как конечная цель – овладение для студентов отделения русского языка специальности, учителя русского языка и литературы в национальной школе.

Важную роль в работе по усвоению языка играют технические средства обучения. В филиале имеются 2 компьютерных кабинета, где создан лингафонный курс по обучению русскому языку с использованием аудиовизуальных средств обучения. Он предназначен для формирования навыков и умений речевой деятельности на материалах ауди-текстов. Основная цель лингафонного курса – научить студентов отделения русского языка слушать лекции по специальным дисциплинам и реализовывать полученную информацию в учебно-научном и учебно-профессиональном общении. Текстовая часть лингафонного курса представляет собой системный комплекс, учитывающий языковой материал и языковые трудности, доступность и степень новизны информации.

Наши студенты очень интересуются жизнью Российской Федерации. Этому способствуют занятия по лексическим темам, содержание которых охватывают все сферы Российской действительности. На занятиях преподаватели знакомят их с Российской Федерацией, с жизнью их молодежи, с выдающимися людьми. В компьютерных кабинетах постоянно демонстрируются и обсуждаются художественные и документальные фильмы на русском языке. Перед демонстрацией фильма преподаватель проводит подготовительную работу со студентами: снимает лексико – грамматические трудности, дает краткую характеристику героям и исторической обстановке. Большое впечатление на студентов произвели фильмы «Рудольфио», снятый по рассказу В. Распутина на киностудии «Ленфильм»

в далеком 1969 году, «Деньги для Марии», снятый по повести В. Распутина в 1985 году, «Челкаш» снятый по рассказу М. Горького в 1954 году и другие. Во время обсуждения они сравнивали характеры главных героев, определяли основные идеи фильмов и выделяли главную проблематику, структуру сюжета, виды конфликтов и пр. Затем были сделаны выводы о том, что в прошлом жизнь была более сложной и приносила много страданий и все народы мира должны жить дружно.

Много времени в филиале отводится внеаудиторным мероприятиям: вечерам поэзии, конкурсам, встречам и т.д. Например: была организована встреча профессорами – преподавателями филологами Белгородского федерального университета Российской Федерации, где была получена очень полезная информация о Российской системе образования, Белгородском университете, достопримечательностях города, экстренном изучении русского языка и т.д.

Подготовка и проведение таких мероприятий тесно связаны с занятиями русского языка. На них отрабатывается новая лексика, рождаются планы конференций, диспутов. Таким образом, внеаудиторная работа не загружает студентов дополнительными сложными заданиями, а способствует пробуждению интереса к мероприятию, проявлению инициативы и самостоятельности. Такая работа развивает речь студентов, обогащает их словарный запас и знания о России. К примеру, интересно проходил конкурс «Знаете ли вы Россию?» среди студентов отделений начального и дошкольного образования. Студентам были предложены следующие вопросы:

1. Назовите столицу России?
2. Что вы знаете о Москве?
3. Расскажите о музеях России.
4. Какие национальности живут в России?
5. Почему русский язык является одним из мировых языков?
6. Расскажите о государственных символах России.
7. Что вы знаете об обычаях и традициях русского народа?
8. Какие города России вы знаете?
9. Каких русских писателей и поэтов вы знаете?
10. Почему именно русский язык является языком межнационального общения в постсоветском пространстве?
11. Какие песни на русском языке вы знаете?

В конце конкурса студенты спели свои любимые песни на русском языке. Победители были поощрены книгами и сувенирами.

Как показывает опыт работы со студентами с узбекским языком обучения, в преподавании

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русского языка важны как аудиторные, так и внеаудиторные виды работ. Постоянная связь аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы позволяет преподавателю сэкономить время на подбор и организацию материала для подобных

мероприятий и открывает путь к оптимизации процесса обучения. Одни должны быть продолжением других. Но главное место все-таки отводится мастерству преподавателей-русистов и языковой среде.

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## CLUSTERING OF AGRO SERVICE

**Abstract:** This article highlights the significance and theoretical foundations of cluster relations in agro service. The indicators were formulated according to the observations of the author and the analysis of foreign literature on this topic.

**Key words:** agroservice, cluster, economic cluster, consulting, service.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Nowadays, one of the important tasks of the economy of Uzbekistan is to meet the growing demand of the population for food products, to achieve high efficiency based on the rapid development of the agricultural sector and the application of digital technologies in the agricultural sector.

The analysis shows that in recent years, the rapid development of agricultural products on the basis of existing needs, especially with a focus on quality and consumer satisfaction as a pure environmentally friendly product, requires a special approach. All this opens up new opportunities for the application of new technologies, increasing the competitiveness of the industry and exports as a result of new approaches to production. This requires the development of the agricultural sector as a single system.

It should be noted that in order to provide the agrarian sector with advanced equipment and technology, special attention is paid to the cooperation of service enterprises with a common purpose. In this

regard, as the President of Uzbekistan, Mirziyayev Sh. M. noted in his address to the Oliy Majlis (the Parliament of Uzbekistan) on the 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2020:

“We continue our research and development to increase farmers’ and ranchers’ interest in agriculture. We are adopting advanced technologies and cluster systems in the industry”<sup>1</sup>,

which in turn allow the agricultural sector to develop rapidly and a wide range of opportunities would be created to improve agricultural productivity through the establishment of agro service enterprises through clustering the industry.

### Relevance of the research topic.

One of the main factors in the development of the economy is the efficient use of modern forms of production organization in the branches of the economy. This affects the high performance of the service product in the first place.

The study shows that the rapid development of the agricultural sector in the country requires, first and

<sup>1</sup> Address to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoyev Sh. To the Oliy Majlis.//People’s World (Халк сўзи) newspaper N19, January 25, 2020.

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foremost, a focus on agricultural services and the use of modern techniques and technologies.

World experience shows that the further development of the agricultural sector is directly linked to the development of agro-services based on clustering. It is known that the introduction of cluster methods in the industry will allow agribusiness enterprises to operate in completely new conditions and several times increase their economic efficiency, ensuring compatibility. The convenience of clustering is determined by the fact that the main producers, growers and service providers working in agriculture operate as a single mechanism.

The word “cluster”, previously used in the chemical sciences, means a combination of several homogeneous elements that can be considered as an independent unit with certain properties. The term “cluster” was first defined by the American economist M.E.Porter (2000) as “a group of firms, service providers and suppliers in specific geographically interconnected industries that operate in different fields (e.g. universities, agencies, standardization and trade unions) towards a common goal and are at the same time competitive” [1]. According to him, the role of the cluster in the socio-economic life of the country is very large.

In general, the term “cluster” in economics can be defined as follows:

An *economic cluster* is an achievement of the economy based on a set of interrelated economic elements of production and services that are territorially close to each other in a particular direction.

Using economic clusters to organize the activities of service providers and producers, to know the exact service provider for farms and dekhkan farms, to reduce the cost of products through the organization of cheap services, to achieve quick and easy access to the necessary information through modern techniques and technologies will be possible.

Thus, an economic cluster is a set of interconnected organizations (companies, corporations, universities, banks, etc), product components and specialized service providers, infrastructure facilities, companies and other organizations that provide competitiveness in a given region to achieve the ultimate economic results. As a result of clustering of sectors and industries of the economy, participants will have the opportunity to complete and cooperate, to form the unique competencies of the region, to form the concentration of enterprises and organizations in a particular region.

### Research problem.

Due to the need for rapid development of the agricultural sector, the introduction of elements of digital technologies in the industry, especially for the intensive production of quality products by agricultural enterprises (farmers, dekhkan farms and

horticulture) requires a comprehensive focus on agribusiness. The solution to this problem is based on the clustering of agro-service.

It should be noted that the implementation of agro-services is currently provided to farms and dekhkan farms, car and tractor parking (CTP) services, water consumers’ association(WCA) services, fuel and oil sales (FOS) services, seed services, mini-banking services, agricultural sales services, agrochemical and mineral fertilizer services, information and consulting services and the activities of similar enterprises should be organized in a clustered manner, in a transparent and simplified manner.[2]

At the same time, there is a lack of scientific potential of personnel employed in the agricultural sector to provide high quality agricultural services, their lack of timely information on new techniques and technologies. Therefore, the activities of agricultural, agro-service enterprises and research institutions should be closely linked. As a result of the close organization of the activities of scientific and educational institutions in the agro-service cluster, issues such as quality service, cultivation of quality products, storage of products, increase in quantity, preparation for export will be addressed.

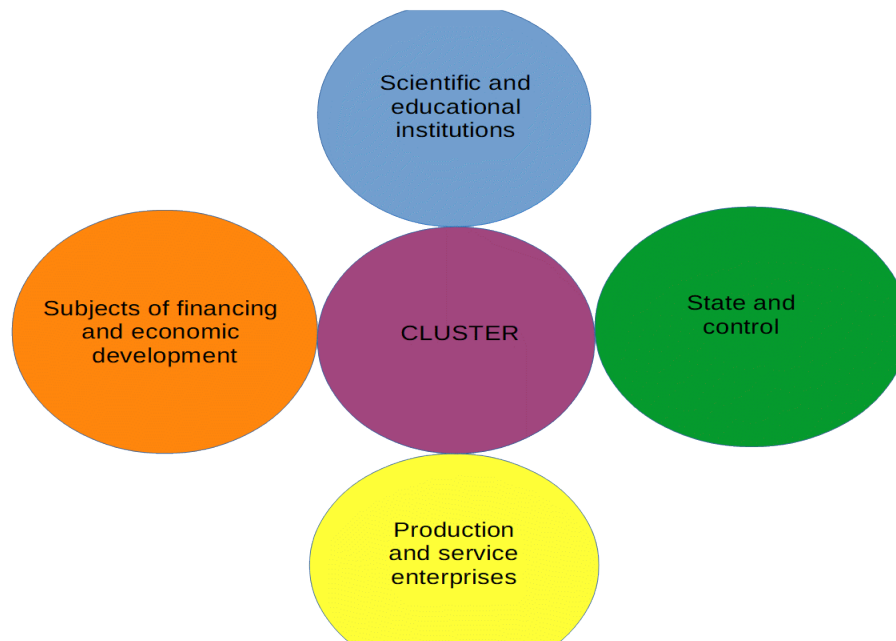
### The purpose of the study.

The rapid development of the agricultural sector is based on the substantiation of the role of clusters in agricultural services and the development of scientific proposals to improve the quality of services in the sector and the achievement of high economic efficiency through the introduction of digital technologies in agriculture.

Scientific essence. One of the ways to attract modern methods to the industry is to use the cluster as a result of supporting the activities of agricultural production and service enterprises in one of the leading sectors of the country and directing them towards a single goal. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev paid special attention to the development of the agrarian sector in the cluster method. “If our parliament passed a new law on cooperation and clusters, which is the legal basis for these reforms, it would be in line with our grand plans and intentions”, they pointed out. This will serve as a key guideline for the industry’s future activities in the near future.[4]

As a result of scientific research, the activities of enterprises providing services in the agricultural sector will be studied, and in the field of discounted quality and modern ways of providing services will be revealed. The organization of all complex process in the agricultural sector on a cluster basis will depend on the following elements of the clustering methodology. The proposed cluster organization methodology is illustrated in Figure 1 below [3].

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**Figure 1. Clustering methodology**

**Methodology.**

Based on a set of specific methods of cognition, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, scientific analysis, systematic approach, logical methods of analysis and methods of scientific study of the result were used.

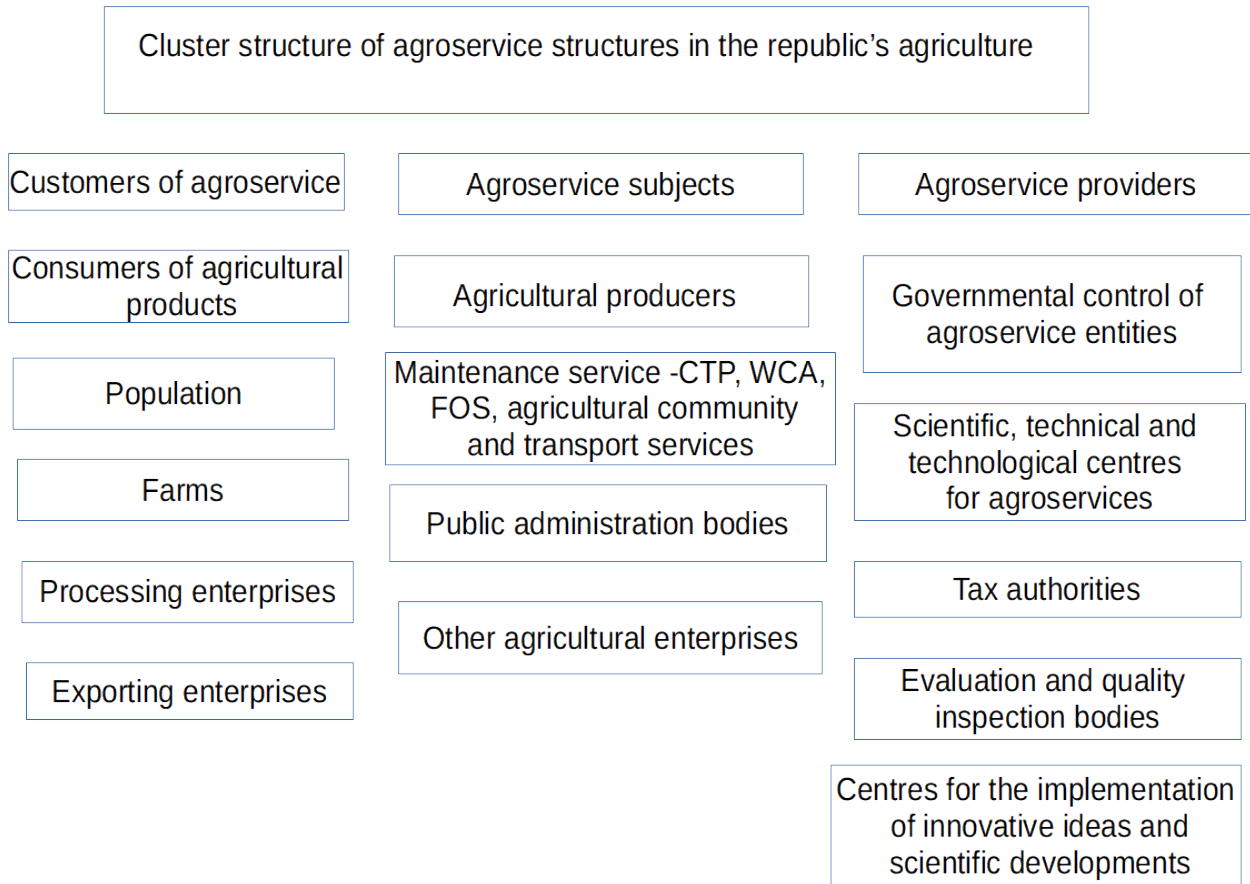
Main results. Today, from the technical and technological point of view, agro-service enterprises provide fast and timely services to farmers and dekhkan farms in agriculture. Among such enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan are car and tractor parks, banks, seed-growing enterprises, suppliers of agricultural machinery, storage enterprises, processing enterprises, trade enterprises and others. In order to improve their activities and introduce them as a single mechanism, it is necessary to use cluster

methods in different regions of the country, taking into account the opportunities.

Therefore, the formation of a market of agro-services in agriculture, especially in its agricultural sector, is one of the urgent tasks facing the agricultural sector of the Republic today. Through the establishment of clusters in agro-service, the competitiveness of goods will increase, that is, along with the organization of harmonious work of producers with service providers, will further improve the quality of products and reduce their cost. In this regard, we consider it expedient to introduce an agro-service cluster in agriculture, which includes, in particular, the main types of agro-services provided to the agricultural sector (Fig.2).[5]



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**Figure 2. Clusture structure of agro-service structures in the republic's agriculture**

It is known that one of the peculiarities of the agricultural sector is that the workers engaged in farms spend a lot of time caring for the crop and they get to know about new techniques and technologies later after some time past. Therefore it is essential to establish dealer companies of the world's prominent agro-industrial enterprises in the Republic. The inclusion of these dealer companies in the agro-service cluster gives a positive economic result. Such dealership companies allow farmers to quickly become aware of what is going on in the infrastructure sector that serves them through the advertising movement of dealers.

**Conclusions and suggestions.**

By organizing the activities of agro-service enterprises on the basis of a new approach, it will be possible to reduce the cost of agricultural products and grow their products as competitive products on world markets.

Establishment of clusters in the agro-service opens up new opportunities for farmers in the country to use the elements of digital technology. That is, it saves the time spent by farmers and ranchers in finding the services they need in the growing process and allows farmers to clearly define the tasks of organizations and enterprises that provide services

such as when, how, on what technology to harvest, store and sell products.

It is well known that business leaders spend most of their time on total production gathering information. The use of digital technology elements in the proposed agro-service clusters will eliminate this problem and achieve the desired result. In particular, as a result of the activities of information dissemination or consulting centres, agro-service enterprises, farmers will be able to have timely questions or information of interest to them.

Based on international experience, the fact that the agro-services work in agriculture on a cluster basis ensures that enterprises working in this field work as a single mechanism. In addition, enterprises will be able to know in advance the exact service provider and customer, manufacturers will be able to spend time researching the use of these services and will be able to produce low-cost, high-quality products, having constant and precise service providers. At the same time, all enterprises focus on the needs and desires of consumers to produce a product as a single organism. This will further improve the quality of services and products provided by enterprises in the agricultural services cluster network.

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Consulting services are of particular importance in the proposed agro-service cluster. Consulting services study agricultural enterprises in our country, offer them necessary and acceptable low-cost and high-quality services, when and where to sell their products using digital elements. They also provide high-quality consultancy services, offering infrastructure enterprises to the farmers and dekhkan households that are their clients.

Based on the above, the agribusiness cluster has the following objectives for the further development of the agrarian sector:

1. To provide opportunities for cooperation with enterprises in the agricultural sector, public authorities and various public enterprises and organizations;

2. To provide opportunities to engage research institutes, universities and other scientific ideas in the agricultural sector;

3. To make possible to solve any problems related to the agricultural sector in a certain area.

3. To make possible to work systematically in the agricultural sector, production, science and education;

4. To make possible to systematically maintain the productive, economic and social efficiency of the agricultural sector;

5. To make possible to utilize innovative technologies and elements of the digital economy in several sectors of the agricultural sector.

## AUTHORS PROFILE



**Prof. Mirzaev Kulmamat Janzakovich** was born in 1961. He did bachelor degree in agricultural economics in Tashkent Institute of National Economy. In 1982 he started to work as a junior researcher at the All-Union Karakul Research Institute of Samarkand. In 1989 he completed his postgraduate studies at the All-Union Agricultural Research Institute in Moscow and was employed in the All-Union Karakul Research Institute of Samarkand, and later in Agricultural Economics and Management of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute. In 1996 he started to work as associate professor in the Samarkand Agricultural Institute. In 1998 he was promoted to the head of the department of Agricultural Economics and Management of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute. Between 2004 and 2005 he practiced in Training and Retraining Centre of Samarkand Agricultural Institute. After that

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**Rahimov Zafar** was born in 1990. In 2004 he finished his bachelor degree in economics at the Samarkand Agricultural Institute and enrolled in the master course in Economics of Samarkand Cooperative Institute. From 2017 up to date he has been working as a teacher in the Department of Industrial Economics of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service. Currently he is doing the research on *Improving organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of service infrastructures in rural areas (in the region of Samarkand)*. He has published 20 articles. The following are his international publications:

*Ways to improve the quality of trade services in the context of innovative development of the economy* (Scientific Electronic Journal "Economics and Innovative Technologies", January 1-February, 2019); Supporting the abundance of population by the development of service //Proceedings of the XI International Conference on "Institutional Development of Socio-Economic and Financial Systems: National Economy on a Global Level", May 16, 2019. 16-17 pp. 325-327; The use of the cluster approach to agro service development in Uzbekistan //Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service and Tambov State University Problems of Service Development in an Innovative and Digital Economy, Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference, pp. 49-52, 2020.

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## ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS AT THE CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY

**Abstract:** *The article proposes a fuzzy-interval approach for solving the problems of forming an optimal portfolio of investment projects. Although to solve the problem of forming an optimal portfolio of an investment portfolio, a large number of models have been developed that differ from each other in the type of objective functions, the properties of variables used by mathematical methods, and taking into account the uncertainty, where the linear mathematical programming apparatus is used under the conditions of certainty of the initial information.*

**Key words:** *economic, math, project.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

As it is known, investment process plays an important role in economy of any country. Investment substantially defines economic growth of the state, employment of the population and makes a base essential element on which economic development of a society is based. Therefore the problem connected with effective realization of investment, deserves a close attention.

Investment activity represents one of most prominent aspects of functioning of any commercial organization. The reasons causing necessity of investments, updating of available material base, escalating of volumes of output, development of new kinds of activity are. Value of the analysis for planning and realization of investment activity is very important. Thus the preliminary analysis which is spent at a stage of working out of investment projects has special importance and promotes acceptance of reasonable and well-founded administrative decisions.

Rather often the enterprise comes up against a situation when there is a number of an alternative (mutually exclusive) investment project. Naturally, there is a necessity for comparison of these projects and a choice of most attractive of them by any criteria.

In investment activity essential value has risk factor. Investment is always connected with an immobilization of financial resources of the enterprise and usually carried out in the conditions of the uncertainty which degree can vary considerably.

### Results of research.

Research shows that, extensive practice of carrying out of real look-ahead calculations of investment projects (IP) testifies to necessity of the all-round account of various kinds of uncertainty at an estimation, planning and management of investment projects. The validity is that that influence of factors of uncertainty on IP leads to occurrence of the unforeseen situations leading to unexpected losses, losses, even in those projects which are originally recognized by economically expedient for the enterprise as not considered in IP negative scenarios of succession of events, let and A little expected, nevertheless, can occur and break realization of the investment project [1,2]. The account of uncertainty of the information and its efficiency directly depend on a choice of the mathematical apparatus defined by the mathematical theory. The stage of a substantiation and choice of the mathematical apparatus providing comprehensible formalization of uncertainty and the

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adequate decision of problems, arising at management of real investments, is the extremely important. Unreasonable and as, a consequence, not the correct choice of mathematical apparatus, basically, leads to inadequacy of the created mathematical models, reception of incorrect results in the course of their application and, accordingly, there is a mistrust to the received results, and conclusions to their basis are ignored.

Above carried out analysis of methods of a quantitative estimation of efficiency IP in the conditions of uncertainty allows to draw a conclusion that existing methods, or eliminate uncertainty from model IP that is wrongful as uncertainty is the integral characteristic of any forecast, or are incapable to describe formally, and to consider all possible variety of kinds of uncertainty. The overwhelming majority of methods formalize uncertainty only as distributions of the probabilities constructed on the basis of subjective expert estimations that in very considerable quantity of cases are obviously idealized. Thus, in the given methods uncertainty, irrespective of its nature, is identified with accident and consequently they do not allow considering all possible variety of kinds of uncertainties influencing on IP [2]. As it was already marked, use of the likelihood approach in the investment analysis is at a loss the reasons connected with absence of the statistical information or the small (insufficient) size of sample on some of parameters IP that is caused by uniqueness of everyone IP. Besides, accuracy of an estimation of probabilities (objective and subjective) depends on set of factors, beginning from quality of the statistical information and finishing quality of expert estimations, therefore and quality of a resultant of an estimation of efficiency and risk IP too strongly depends on them that has served mistrust growth to look-ahead estimations received on their basis and decisions. In this connection among top-managers, bankers, financiers there was an opinion that the overwhelming majority of look-ahead calculations too идеализированы and are far from practice. Many prefer to work on the basis of experience and intuition. It is caused, including following principal causes [3]:

- Specificity of subject domain of research as it is on a joint of modern applied mathematics, economy and psychology;

Relative novelty and insufficient sophistication mathematical methods of analysis IP in the conditions of uncertainty;

- Low awareness of top-managers of the enterprises and experts in the field of the finance about new mathematical approaches of formalization and simultaneous processing of the diverse information (determined, interval, linguistic, statistical) and about possibilities of construction on the basis of these approaches of specialized techniques.

Extensive experience of researchers convincingly testifies that the likelihood approach

cannot be recognized by the reliable and adequate tool of the decision poorly structured problems to which management problems real investments belong also [4]. Basically, any attempt of use of statistical methods for the decision of such problems is not that other as the reduction to well structured (well formalized) problems, at this reduction essentially deforms initial statement of a problem. Restrictions and lacks of application of "classical" formal methods at the decision of poorly structured problems are a consequence formulated by the founder of the theory of indistinct sets L.A. Zade [5] «of an incompatibility principle»: "The more close we approach to the decision of problems of the real world, the more obviously that at increase in complexity of system our ability to do the exact and confident conclusions about its behavior decrease to a certain threshold behind which accuracy and confidence become almost mutually exclusive concepts»[6].

Therefore some researchers develop methods of an estimation of efficiency and risk of investment projects on the basis of the device of the theory of indistinct sets (TIS) [6]. In the given methods instead of probability distribution the distribution of possibility described by function of an accessory of indistinct number is applied.

The methods which are based on the theory of indistinct sets, concern methods of an estimation and decision-making in the conditions of uncertainty. Their use assumes formalization of initial parameters and target indicators of efficiency IP in the form of a vector of interval values (an indistinct interval), hit in which each interval, and is characterized by some degree of uncertainty. Carrying out arithmetic, etc. operations with such indistinct intervals by rules of indistinct mathematics, experts and persons of accepted decisions receive результирующий an indistinct interval for a target indicator. On the basis of the initial information, experience, and intuition experts often can to characterize quantitatively confidently enough borders (intervals) of possible (admissible) values of parameters and area of their most possible (preferable) values.

Also to the methods, indistinct sets based on the theory, it is possible, as a special case, to carry for a long time and widely known interval method [4]. The given method corresponds to situations when borders of values of the analyzed parameter in which limits it can change are precisely enough known only, but thus there is no quantitative or qualitative information on possibilities or probabilities of realization of its various values in the set interval. According to the given method, entrance variables IP are set in the form of the intervals which functions of an accessory, are classical characteristic functions of set, therefore further probably direct application of rules of indistinct mathematics for reception результирующего an indicator of efficiency IP in an interval kind. In an interval method for level (degree)



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of risk it is offered to accept the size of the maximum damage having on unit of uncertainty, i.e.:

$$P = \frac{q_N - q_{\min}}{q_{\max} - q_{\min}} \quad (1)$$

$$P = \frac{q_{\max} - q_N}{q_{\max} - q_{\min}} \quad (2)$$

Where  $q_n$  - demanded value of parameter;  
 $q_{\min}$  - minimum value of parameter;  
 $q_{\max}$  - maximum value of parameter;

P - level (degree) of risk, or the relation of distance from the demanded size to its minimum (maximum) value to an interval between its maximum and minimum values.

The concrete variant of expression (1) - (2) depends on used criterion of efficiency. For example, for an estimation of risk IP criterion the Pure resulted cost, pure current cost, the pure discounted income, Net present value, accepted in the international practice for the analysis of investment projects reduction - NPV) is the sum of the discounted values of a stream of the payments led to today is necessary to use expression (1), by criterion Direct Participation Program (DPP-program of direct participation) - (2). Such way of definition of risk will completely be coordinated with geometrical definition of probability,

$$\mu_{\tilde{Y}}(y^*) = \sup_{\substack{f(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) = y^* \\ x_i^* \in \text{supp}(\tilde{X}_i), i=1, n}} \left\{ \min \left\{ \mu_{\tilde{X}_1}(x_1^*), \mu_{\tilde{X}_2}(x_2^*), \dots, \mu_{\tilde{X}_n}(x_n^*) \right\} \right\}$$

Where  $\mu_{\tilde{X}_i}(x_i^*)$  - possibility of that the indistinct size  $\tilde{X}_i$  will accept value;

$x_i^*$ ;  $f(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) = y^*$  - functional dependence of target parameter IP on input parameters.

The basic advantages of the is indistinct-interval approach to an estimation of efficiency and risk of investment projects in comparison with the methods set forth above [4] are more low listed:

1. The Given approach allows to formalize in the uniform form and to use all accessible non-uniform information (determined, interval, statistical, linguistic) that raises reliability and quality of accepted strategic decisions;

2. Unlike an interval method, the is indistinct-interval method to similarly method of Monte-Carlo, forms a full spectrum of possible scenarios of development IP, and not just the bottom and top borders, thus, the investment decision is accepted not on the basis of two estimations of efficiency IP, and on all set of estimations.

3. The is indistinct-interval method allows to receive expected efficiency IP both in the form of dot value, and in the form of set of interval values with the distribution of possibilities characterized by function

however at the assumption that all events in a piece are equal probable. It is obvious that it is impossible to name the given assumption reflecting  $[q_{\min}; q_{\max}]$  reality. In the presence of the additional information on values of parameter in an interval when, for example, it is known that value and is more possible, than b, mathematical formalization неопределенностей can be adequately realized by means of the indistinct-interval approach. At use of mathematical apparatus theories of fuzzy sets it is necessary for experts to formalize the representations about possible values of the estimated parameter IP in terms of the task of characteristic function (accessory function) sets of values which it can accept. Thus from experts it is required to specify set of those values which, in their opinion, the estimated size cannot accept (for them characteristic function it is equal 0), and then, rank set of possible values on possibility degree (an accessory to the given indistinct set). After formalization of input parameters of the investment project is made, it is possible to calculate distribution of possibility  $\mu_{\tilde{Y}}(y)$  of target parameter (an indicator of efficiency I) on « $\alpha$ -equation to a generalization principle» or «to a principle of generalization Back» [6]:

of an accessory of corresponding indistinct number that allows to estimate an integrated measure of possibility of reception of negative results from IP, i.e. degree of risk IP.

4. The is indistinct-interval method does not demand absolutely exact task of functions of an accessory as unlike likelihood methods, the result received on the basis of an is indistinct-interval method, is characterized by low sensitivity (high robustness (stability)) to change of a kind of functions of an accessory of initial indistinct numbers that in actual practice poor quality of the initial information does application of the given method more attractive;

5. Calculation of estimations of indicators IP on the basis of an is indistinct-interval method appears effective in situations when the initial information, is based on small statistical samples, i.e. in cases when likelihood estimations cannot be received that always takes place at a tentative estimation of long-term investments and is frequent enough - at the subsequent perspective analysis spent in the absence of sufficient information base;

6. Realization of an is indistinct-interval method on the basis of interval arithmetic's, gives ample opportunities for application of the given method in the investment analysis that is caused

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actually by absence of competitive approaches to creation reliable (in sense assurance) and transportability (on inclusion) tool means for the decision of numerical problems.

7. It is characterized by simplicity of revealing of expert knowledge.

Also is indistinct-interval approach has advantages in the decision of problems of formation of an optimum portfolio of investment projects. A considerable quantity of models of formation of the optimum portfolio IP is developed for the decision of a problem of formation of optimum portfolio IP, criterion functions different from each other by a kind, the properties of variables used by mathematical methods, the uncertainty account. As a rule, for the decision of the given problem the device of linear mathematical programming (LMP) in the conditions of definiteness of the initial information is used: the problem is formulated usually as a maximization problem (or minimization) the set function on the set of admissible alternatives which is described by system of equalities or inequalities [6]. For example,

$f(x) \rightarrow \max$ , using the limitation (under restrictions)  $\varphi_i(x) \leq 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$ ,  $x \in X$

Where  $X$  - a given set of alternatives  
 $f: X \rightarrow R^1$  и  $\varphi: X \rightarrow R^1$  - predefined functions.

As parameters of criterion function  $f(x)$  for a problem of formation of optimum portfolio IP various integrated indicators of efficiency IP, however, despite certain advantages and lacks of each of the indicators are used, many researchers tend to that use NPV as criterion function parameters [5] is represented to the most preferable [6] first of all NPV possesses property of additively that gives the chance to estimate profitableness of all portfolio IP as the sum of profitableness's separate IP, forming the given portfolio. Various variants of statement of a problem of formation of optimum portfolio IP are possible. More often, the economic sense of criterion function  $f(x)$  consists in maximizations of economic benefit of investment activity, and sense  $\varphi_i(x) \leq 0$  of the restrictions imposed on set of admissible decisions of a problem, reflects limitation of money resources taking into account possibility of various budgetary restrictions for each of time pieces of action of the project.

As strategic decisions, including connected with formation of an optimum portfolio of investment projects, is directed on long-term prospect and, hence, by the nature is interfaced to considerable uncertainty, and also has a considerable subjective component; therefore application of indistinct mathematical programming to the decision of a problem of formation of optimum portfolio IP possesses many advantages [6-10].

As an example it is possible to consider a situation in which the set of admissible alternatives (investment projects) represents set of every possible ways of distribution of resources which LMP is going to enclose for the purpose of formation of an optimum investment portfolio. It is obvious that, in this case, is inexpedient to enter in advance a clear boundary for set of admissible alternatives (for example, accurate restrictions on the size of the investment budget of the enterprise into the period) as can happen so that distributions of resources (investment projects), slightly lying behind this border (i.e. out of restrictions), will give the effect "outweighing" smaller desirability (for example, on the size of investment expenses) these distributions for LMP. Thus, the indistinct description appears more adequate to a reality, than in a sense any way accepted accurate description of a problem.

## Conclusions.

Thus, the comparative analysis of traditional methods of an estimation of efficiency of the long-term investments, existing methods of formation of optimum portfolio IP and an is indistinct-interval method has shown that theories of fuzzy sets is one of the most effective mathematical theories directed on formalization and processing of the uncertain information and in many respects integrating known approaches and methods of theories of fuzzy sets once again confirms true widely known to researchers: the applied formal device by the potential possibilities and accuracy should be adequate to semantics, and correspond to accuracy of the used initial data. Therefore methods of the mathematical analysis are effectively applied at the exact initial data. The mathematical statistics and probability theory use the experimental data possessing strictly certain accuracy and reliability. The theory of indistinct sets allows processing the diverse information, characteristic for real problems of the investment analysis.

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## DIGITALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** In article questions of development of digital economy in agrarian sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered. Technologies of "clever" agriculture: «the Internet of things» (Internet of Things - IoT) - interaction and information interchange system between various devices and cars which allows to automate managerial processes and control by means of various «clever devices» and considerably to lower participation in them the person. Scopes of technology IoT in agriculture this exact agriculture; "clever" farms;" clever hothouses"; management of raw materials; storage of agricultural production; management of agricultural transport; «Big data» and others. Exact agriculture is an application of "clever" devices in management of efficiency of crops taking into account changes in inhabitancy of plants, and also more an earth effective utilization. Thus there is an optimization of operational expenses and productivity increase on the average on 15-20 % at the expense of reduction of volumes of used seeds, agrochemicals, fertilizers and water which are applied strictly« on requirement». Exact agriculture provides also parallel driving of agricultural machinery by means of the GPS-navigation, excluding double processing or expression of plants in the field, and also the differentiated crops and entering of chemicals. "Clever" hothouses allow to spend more effectively fertilizers, chemicals, water, and also to optimize the quantity of the personnel necessary for care by cultures, and to lower the losses arising because of the human factor.

**Key words:** digitalization, clever devices, big data, clever hothouses, a farm, digital technology, IT technology.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Thanking digitalization of efficiency of agriculture in the EU countries and the North America develops high rates. In the Republic of Uzbekistan the great attention recently is given to development of digital agriculture from the state, caused by necessity to provide the given branch by modern technologies, to pass to digital technology. The companies develop cooperation in questions of increase of management

efficiency chains of deliveries; transformations of client experience for the purpose of increase in presence of finished goods of the company in trade channels; constructions of the effective integrated processes in meat - and a bird processing, cultivation of agricultures; forming of system of development of the personnel and motivation of employees. Now in the Republic of Uzbekistan operate more than 67800 farms. Their activity is regulated by the Republic of

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Uzbekistan. Law «About a farm» and the Decree of the President «About measures on the further perfection of the organization of activity and farming development in Uzbekistan». In the country it is created over 17.5 thousand farms and more than 250 thousand new workplaces. The greatest quantity of farms is formed in the Tashkent, Dzhizak, Namangan, Samarkand, Kashkadaria, Fergana, Andizhan areas and Republic of Karakalpakstan. Dizitalization of branch economy, including agriculture consulting and data processing assumes the active investment policy regarding IT technologies. In it the sense the big role for development of agricultural the Republic of Uzbekistan promotes the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № UP-5853 from October, 23rd, 2019, «About the statement of strategy of development of agriculture of Republic of Uzbekistan on 2020 – 2030 years»

**Research methods:** At a writing of article we had been used methods of the analysis and synthesis of materials on agro-business development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Discussion:** By 2020 year it is provided to finish volumes of output of grain grains of cultures to 8.5 million tons with growth on 16.4 %, to increase potato volume of output by 35 %, other vegetables - on 30 %, fruits and grapes on 21.5 %, meat on 26.2 %, milk - on 47.3 %, eggs on 74.5 %, fishes in 2.5 times. Thus volumes of export of these kinds of the foodstuffs considerably will increase.

By estimations of the World Bank, reduction of the areas of a clap and wheat in the Republic of Uzbekistan, for example, to 50 % of areas under crops, will lead to increase in gross output of agriculture at 51 %, employment in agriculture the economy of water on 11 % will grow on 16 %, and. In 2018 year cost of export of agro food production of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including a cotton fiber has made only \$1.3mln.; \$330 on hectare of arable lands. For comparison, for the same period Vietnam exported agricultural products for the sum \$40 billion Export gain of this country equaled \$6100 on each hectare of an arable land. Economic reforms and the measures undertaken by the government under the introduction into the World Trade Organization (WTO) will help to the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase export of the agricultural goods, in particular, fruit-and-vegetable production, in большее number of the states of the world. Now more than 60 % of fruit-and-vegetable productions are made small dehkans household by economy and personal plots.

However their participation in the chains of creation of production with the additional cost focused for export of foods, while remains low. Integration of the above-named manufacturers into these chains by means of government programs on stimulation of cooperation and cooperation of agricultural co-operatives with agro business and exporters would promote development of production potentialities and

increase of profitability of business of small farmers and owners of personal plots. The clever agriculture, considerably raises productivity of agricultural crops and efficiency of animal industries, reduces costs and production cost price. Dynamical development of this sector in the world represents a serious call to agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan which, despite a favorable environment, still does not possess sufficient competitiveness in manufacture and sale of production. And this call is serious enough for national economy as in the Republic of Uzbekistan half of population of the Republic of Uzbekistan lives in countryside, more than 1/4 parts of able-bodied population are occupied in agriculture which makes almost half of gross national product. Technologies of clever" agriculture": «the Internet of things» (Internet of Things - IoT) - interaction and information interchange system between various devices and cars which allows to automate managerial processes and control by means of various «clever devices» and considerably to lower participation in them the person. Scopes of technology IoT in agriculture is an exact agriculture; "clever farms"; "clever hothouses"; management of raw materials; storage of agricultural production; management of agricultural transport; «Big data» and others. Exact agriculture is an application «lever devices» in management of efficiency of crops taking into account changes in inhabitancy of plants, and also more an earth effective utilization. Thus there is an optimization of operational expenses and productivity increase on the average on 15-20% at the expense of reduction of volumes of used seeds, agrochemicals, fertilizers and water which are applied strictly «on requirement». Exact agriculture provides also parallel driving of agricultural machinery by means of the GPS-navigation, excluding double processing or expression of plants in the field, and also the differentiated crops and entering of chemicals.« Clever »hothouses allow to spend more effectively fertilizers, chemicals, water, and also to optimize the quantity of the personnel necessary for care by cultures, and to lower the losses arising because of the human factor. By estimates of experts in spite of the fact that the world market «clever hothouses» does not exceed 3 % from total of hothouse constructions, their quantity annually grows on 9%. «Clever hothouses» allow operating all process of watering and microclimate regulation. Besides, realization of monitoring of productivity and quality of work of all systems that presumes to raise a crop gain on 20-40 %, and with improvement of quality of a made product and reduction of costs is possible. The wide circulation is received by projects on creation in short terms of a network of mini farms near to big cities for delivery« to the day »fresh and natural vegetative food, for example, greens. Following purposes are thus reached: the big crop from smaller territory is reaped and manual skills are replaced with a robotics. It is supposed that for a year



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from such farm the area of 0.4 hectares it is possible to collect the same quantity of a crop, as from 12 hectares of a classical farm in the open air. Thus the earth on a mini farm can be replaced on hydroponics.

«Clever farms» allow raising productivity of pets and quality of production, and also to lower costs. According to scientists, the animal industries based on traditional ways, in a today's kind a little effectively as under grazing cattle there is one third of earths of a planet, thus animals in the course of growth eat the most part of grown up grain. Application of the automated systems fattening, milking and monitoring of health of animals, according to experts, allows raising milk yield on 30-40 % and it is more rational to use available forage reserve. Besides, there are technological decisions for increase of efficiency of veterinary service which allow conducting the individual veterinary account, a uniform database of animals, and the account of owners of animals. For example, on the basis of the chip «the electronic passport» animal is created, the information in the course of reading supports a database in the software in an actual condition, than and constant and reliable veterinary control is provided. "Clever storehouses" for vegetables and fruit allow carrying out monitoring of a condition of production at storage by means of specially set algorithms in a mode of real time (temperature mode of storehouses, humidity level, the maintenance of carbonic gas) that helps to make correct decisions. At infringement of conditions the system corrects a situation and notifies on changes of the owner of a warehouse. The created technological decisions for processing and agricultural products storage, automation of these processes allows to reduce expenses for the personnel and to improve storage conditions of the collected crop. Risk factors represent everything that can negatively be reflected in profit. In plant growing, and animal industries it is a lot of risks: what will be weather; whether there will be an invasion of a locust; what illnesses can be dangerous to animals in a future season; whether there is enough qualification of workers, it is necessary to understand absolutely accurately, it is connected with what risks also what there will be a price of each such risk. Landowners need to know, how many they will lose, if fears come true, it is necessary, it is necessary to analyze all factors which influence productivity and a market situation, and also separately to consider the operational risks, including the human factor. For example, it is possible to sow braver from the point of view of productivity culture. For the profitableness analysis as a whole on the enterprise it is necessary of monitoring of volume of realization of production, its structure, the cost price and level of small -realization prices. Therefore online systems connect practically to everything that is on a farm. Also it is possible to give an example the analysis of the data with drones. The data drones allows providing inventory of farmland, monitoring of technics, a condition of crops

and fields under steam, and also support and control of agro technical actions.

Digital technologies help drivers with mode of one window to choose approaching it both on an arrangement, and at the price the order and гарантированно to receive payment during the shortest time. Not all landowners have mastered Skype and to introduce digital technologies, it is necessary huge forces and resources to allocate on training and an advantage and necessity explanation.

One of the major directions of digital transformation is adjustment of automatic data exchange between car and office systems. In this segment company John Deere in partnership with the Russian company TSPS has let out decision AGDI (AgData Integrator), carrying out automatic data exchange between technics John Deere and office system on base 1C in a bilateral format. The system allows not only supervising technical characteristics of work of the car, but also carries out functions of the Agrarian dispatcher with the realized functionality of work under instructions. In spite of the fact that the given decision was developed as a part of digital ecosystem John Deere, it allows carrying out integration of technics of different manufacturers into one system, and also gives the chance uses of the various cartographical data. The unique example of such decision is platform Agri router which structure includes such brands, as AGCO, Amazone, Grimme, Horsch, Krone, Kuhn, Lemken, Pöttinger, Rauch, Same Deutz-Fahridrugie. The platform is developed in cooperation with company DKE Data and allows carrying out data exchange between cars and software of different manufacturers. The given decision adapts under technics of each manufacturer. For example, since 2017 year all self-propelled combines GRIMME, and since 2019 year also potato harvest combines EVO 280 and EVO 290 are delivered in a serial complete set with the telemetering device which transfers the given cars and co-ordinates GPS to a client portal and connects them to platform Agro router. Thus the user can set itself the data and GPS which will be transferred to different appendices of type Farm Management Information System (FMIS). Leading manufacturers of agricultural machinery offer digital decisions not only for the clients, but also for dealers that helps to deduce work of service services on new level. In this direction company CLAAS has developed unique system CLAAS Remote Service which provides to dealers possibility of remote service support of the clients. By means of system the dealer can remotely define a cause of defect of the car and, depending on character of malfunction, or prompt by phone to the machine operator as it can be eliminated, or if detail replacement is required, beforehand to take it with itself at departure to the client. Besides the dealer can beforehand co-ordinate time of carrying out of maintenance service of cars to avoid their stop during

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intensive field works. System CLAAS Remote Service c is included 2018 year into standard equipment of combines LEXION, tractors XERION, and also some models of combines TUCANO and JAGUAR and tractors AXION of 900th series.

The known fact that depends on service and maintenance service level timeliness and quality of work in the field, therefore world manufacturers apply the advanced technologies to optimize service and to raise its quality. We will consider foreign experience of digitalization in foreign countries: at the USA the first place in the world on level of efficiency of agriculture in which it is occupied only about 2 % of labor of the country. In agriculture of the USA the set of the innovative decisions allowing farmers to make of more production with smaller expenses is used. For example, application of genetically modified seeds and direct crops reduces expenses of farmers on use of cars, fuel and pesticides. In the USA the average level of penetration of technologies of exact agriculture, according to Service of economic researches (USDA) the Ministries of Agro culture is estimated in 30-50 %. Thus in large-scale enterprises level of use of technologies twice above, than in small, and in active agricultural areas reaches 60-80 %. Poll spent among the American farmers has shown that the computer with high-speed access to the Internet and the analysis of soil tests is applied by 98 %; productivity cards, monitors of productivity and navigating GPS-systems - about 80 %; technologies of the differentiated application of fertilizers (chemicals) and ordering cards - more than 60 %; satellite pictures and the analysis of a vegetative index of plants - no more than 30 % of respondents. Thus in agriculture the basic technologies of exact agriculture, including soil and productivity mapping, «auto pilot» technicians and an individualization of norms of entering of everything that the earth, from seeds to pesticides "asks" are widely used. Each of these technologies renders the economic benefit. By estimations of the farmers who are growing up corn, productivity mapping allows them to save to \$62 on each hectare, and tractors with the autopilot and GPS save to \$37.5 on hectare. By estimations of the American experts, each dollar enclosed in the USA in export of agricultural products and foodstuff, creates in home market of \$1.27 more, each export \$1 million supports 8 thousand workplaces in home market, and as a whole the agriculture of the USA participates in formation to 8.6 % of gross national product of the country. In the Netherlands in agriculture «digital technologies», including application of exact agriculture and robots at various stages of agricultural works, and also «the Internet of things» are widely applied, helping to operate various processes. Thus in agriculture of the Netherlands only 2 % of the occupied population of the country work. In the Netherlands the small area of ground grounds is the basic restrictive factor. For this reason the most part of farms represents small firms

and family business. Despite it, they are capable to compete and even to surpass large transnational corporations in sphere of sales of fruit-and-vegetable production and seeds. In many farms the practice based on high technologies and management is introduced, allowing to raise their productivity and to be resource-saving.

The Netherlands is the world leader on introduction of innovative technologies in agriculture and animal industries. The Dutch farmers since 2000 year managed to refuse almost completely application of pesticides, and since 2009 year to reduce use of antibiotics in poultry farming and animal industries to 60 %. Besides, the Netherlands is the world leader on deducing of new grades and export of seeds of various agricultural crops. Now the Netherlands takes the second place on export of foodstuff, conceding leadership of the USA which the areas in the sizes in 270 times exceed the Netherlands, on the area which makes 42.5 sq. km, the area of glass hothouses makes an order of 6 thousand hectares. The Netherlands I have experience in strengthening of a chain of creation of the added cost in agriculture, support of export of local farmers and the agro enterprises, and also in introduction of scientific researches in sector of a fruit-and-vegetable economy the Netherlands experience in the given sphere can be useful and to the Republic of Uzbekistan. In Israel less than 20 % of the earths are suitable for agriculture conducting, but thus farmers provide requirements of the population for foodstuff on 95 %. Considering an acute shortage of irrigation water in Israel, the technology of a drop irrigation of crops is developed. Thus the government of Israel in every possible way supports agrarian sector of the country, subsidizing farmers to 40 % from cost of purchase and introduction of new technologies. The main components of the "clever" farmer approach - the software, irrigation systems, and the innovative harvest technics which manages more cheaply thanks to subsidizing system. At the expense of the similar approach, and also close cooperation of the state, private and scientific sectors in agriculture Israel manages to keep high indicators of introduction of new technologies in agrarian sphere. The phenomenon of the Israeli agriculture consists that the low natural potential is compensated by high intensity and efficiency of introduction of new technologies. Traditional approaches under the authority of agriculture practically are not used; high level of innovation helps to achieve the maximum efficiency of branch at the minimum resource expenses. In the Republic of Korea state regulation is directed on all assistance to introduction of innovations and modern technologies to all spheres of economy and ability to live. The Republic of Korea agriculture also represents hi-tech branch. Experience of innovative development of agriculture of the Republic of Korea is unique and can be used in a solution of a problem of maintenance of food safety of developing countries

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and formations of innovative agrarian system. In 2018 year the Republic of Korea Ministry of Agriculture declared that is going to invest in development of "clever" farms on all country and to increase their total area to 7 thousand hectares about current 4.01 hectares. In the Republic of Korea in agricultural productions various special thermo regulating, ventilating devices, devices for an economic and exact drop irrigation, highly concentrated liquid fertilizers, including made by a method extraction from seaweed are widely used. Hothouses which cope the computer where automatics completely itself regulates all parameters for favorable growth and development of plants are used and if necessary introduces corresponding corrective amendments. Thus experts of a hothouse economy can supervise process from the mobile phone. Experience of attraction of insects is interesting to pest control on a basis lures them in special traps also. On Taiwan for last 5-10 years the state has allocated to \$100 mln for working out and introduction of innovations, including on creation of the research centers, working out of the software and mobile appendices, the big educational program for farmers. To clean from the market it is as much as possible intermediaries and to raise profitableness of farmers, processors and trading networks, the state has ordered working out of Internet portals on which farmers can conduct the pages and will advance thus itself in the market. To a portal have access as private buyers from the cities, interested in acquisition of fresh organic production first-hand, and wholesale buyers, переработчики. In Argentina at the state level the system of monitoring of a condition of crops, control over a condition of soils, data gathering and their analysis takes root. On a regular basis the satellite data is bought, the analytical data from meteorological stations, the enterprises, the research centers, laboratories which on-line take place on the general Internet portal which also works as service for landowners for data acquisition on the fields gathers. India is focused on increase of formation of farmer's mobile appendices Agro Value Added Services which provide farmers with the information on weather, the price for production, in particular, take root, the best technologies for cultivation of cultures etc. In each region the agrarian innovative and research centers are created. In Japan, according to the Ministry of

Agriculture, the quantity of farmers in the country was reduced to 56 % to 1.82 million people, their middle age has grown with 59 till 67 years for the same period as children of countrymen prefer to work in cities, where payment above. For the decision of the given problem the Ministry of Agriculture of Japan in 2014 has accepted a policy of the "clever" agriculture directed on development of a robotics and information technology for increase of productivity of farms. For example, company Kubota has developed independent tractors in cost about 11 million yens and drone spraying pesticides, for automation of some field works, and company Seven-Eleven has opened the first automated farm on salad manufacture. It is predicted that the market of "clever" agriculture in Japan will grow on 14 % to 14.7 billion yens and almost will double the next five years to 33.5 billion yens. In Russia, according to experts, labor productivity in agrarian sector lags behind today productivity, for example, Germany, three times, and productivity below productivity to Germany and the USA in 2.5-3 times. In this connection in Russia in agriculture increase of productivity of agricultural manufacture and decrease in its losses are considered as the main aspects of use of digital technologies. According to the experts, in Russia the inefficiency of agrarian manufacture, including a lack of the information at farmers for acceptance of correct decisions, leads losses to 40 % of a crop, 40 more % are lost at processing, storage and transportation. Thus not all losses are connected with an environment, 25-30 % of result in agricultural manufacture depend on the person. By estimations FAO the United Nations, annual losses of grain from manufacture total amount in Russia make 25 %, while in the USA - only 1 %, the undeveloped countries - 30 %, and in the world as a whole - 10 %. In Russia consider that digitalization of agriculture can lead to reduction of loss of grain also.

**Conclusion:** Dynamical development digitalization of economy, in particular in agrarian sector in the developed countries represents a serious call to agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan which, despite a favorable environment, still does not possess sufficient competitiveness in manufacture and sale of production.

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## THE IDEA OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL LITERARY HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN THINKERS

**Abstract:** The article outlines the idea of religious tolerance in the philosophical literary heritage of thinkers of Central Asia.

**Key words:** religious tolerance, social justice, community, solidarity, cultural and spiritual life, mutual assistance.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

A number of researchers note that Central Asian thinkers invested some aspects of the current understanding of “tolerance” in the traditional concept of “bagrykenglik” by that facilitating the possibility of its modern use. This was clearly exposed in one of the primary sources of our socio-philosophical thought “Avesta”, to be more precise, in its religious and philosophical component. It already gives some evidence about the desire of our ancestors to perceive “tolerance” and “generosity” not only from passive positions, but from the point of view of their active implementation, by this representing one of the aspects of the modern interpretation of tolerance. This ideology is clearly seen in Zoroastrianism, which found its expression in the Avesta: “I glorify a good thought, a good word, a good deed”. [1] This statement affirms the need to follow the attitudes and values of goodness not only mentally and verbally, but also to strive in practice and implement them in reality.

The history of the social and philosophical thought of Central Asia goes back to the Middle Ages and is indicative to the successful ideological struggle against religious fanaticism and hostility through international agreement and harmony, solidarity, religious tolerance and mutual trust, the desire for economic and cultural cooperation with peoples of

different confessions. The contribution of theoretical, philosophical, spiritual and moral ideas arisen at that time was enormously huge to achieve certain results in the fields of politics, economics and law. In the history of the socio-philosophical thought of the peoples of Central Asia, the approach to the socio-cultural and moral essence of religion had a rich tradition already at the beginning of the Middle Ages which was based on the view of the socio-economic and cultural-spiritual conditions of the time and the application of its values in real life. The main merit of religion in it, first of all, was to educate people in the spirit of high morality, an exhortation for mutual consent and cooperation, and as a result, all this led to stability, peace and prosperity and harmony among people. The thinkers of Central Asia, put forward the ideas of religious tolerance, as well as agreements between representatives of different confessions blaming religious fanaticism and religious profit motives, which were the driving forces leading to increased feelings, distrust and hostility between peoples and countries. Such a tradition of approaching religion in the Middle Ages was strengthened by an attempt to put those ideas into practice in social, cultural and spiritual life of people.

One of the great thinkers and early Islamic philosophers who consistently developed the idea of establishing peace and harmony between peoples,



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living in cooperation and solidarity, and tried to theoretically and philosophically substantiate that idea, was our compatriot al-Farabi Abu Nasr. He was a supporter of eudaimonism (happiness and welfare), the ideology of human perfection. He used to claim that the essence of human is to be truly blessed with happiness. Continuing his thought, al-Farabi Abu Nasr emphasizes that a person should, first of all, know what happiness is, to turn it into an idea of achievement, to know the ways and means leading to it. In his many works, in particular in his treatises *The Opinions of the People of the Virtuous City*, also known as *The Perfect State, Directing Attention to the Way of Happiness* or *Tanbih* which provides a classification of moral traits such as dignity, happiness and perfection, al-Farabi presented historical and social reasons for the origin of the human community. And he also shows the main reason that people cannot live without each other's help, only cooperation and mutual assistance can be the cause of the emergence of the human community, stability and development of the society. Abu Nasr al-Farabi writes about all this in the following way: "Human, by his/her nature, consists in such a way that s/he needs a lot for his/her existence and to achieve the highest level of perfection. S/he alone cannot achieve all this; for his/her achievement s/he needs a human society. Each member of the community provides him/her with the things that s/he needs and each member of the society is in this position in relation to each other. That's why people achieve the perfection to which they strive through the connection with each other". [2] This means that people through mutual cooperation, consent and mutual assistance satisfy not only their material but also spiritual need, as a result of which each person as well as the whole team of people achieve spiritual perfection. Secondly, the reason people exist collectively, their integration into a human collective community should not be explained by their belonging to any particular race, nation and religion, perhaps it should be explained due to mutual assistance, the need for commonwealth and harmony. Of course, these views of the philosopher are twofold: on the one hand, they represent the main essence of society and an idea that has spiritual and moral significance, showing the place, duty and responsibilities of each member, on the other hand it is an exhortation of people for community and harmony.

Another important spiritual, moral, ideological and political significance of al-Farabi Abu Nasr's ideas about society is that he divides the human community from the point of view of its essence, purpose, and aspiration into a virtuous community. He also claims that their distinguishing fact is not their belonging to any nation and religion, but the relations of these members to mutual cooperation and consent. For example, the philosopher writes about this in the following way: "A virtuous city consists of a group of

people who rely on themselves, healthy by nature, each of them, perceive concepts that can lead them to happiness, and together they go this way through the community. In a virtuous city, the means for mutual interconnection of people and the subject uniting them is a "common view" of "common things", the above-mentioned views themselves have turned into a "common activity", that is, in relation to a single thing, knowledge and action have become a common feature of the city. The people of the city turn into a single being. For the population of the city there is no sense in time and housing, because it is a single whole, since in this situation every "person" in the city devotes his/her whole being to "humanity", in the issue, the chain of dignity will stretch from beginning to eternity. The population of the city will turn into a single whole, like a precious stone, and there will be a system of stages from management to maintenance service". [3] According to al-Farabi Abu Nasr, the importance is that the population of such a community can consist of people belonging to different races, nations, religions, customs and traditions. Because "the population of such a city gather in one place not only on the basis of common kinship, shared housing, the same race and customs. There is nothing in the virtuous city of the above-mentioned factors, or their existence does not mark the advantage or privilege of the city". [4] Moreover, al-Farabi noted the enormous importance that tolerance gains in mastering "the ethical virtues that all other peoples or cities have, or which exist in one nation, in city districts, or even in parts of each district". [5] It assumes that there is an active predisposition of people to each other, that is, tolerance, which lays the foundation for all "ethical virtues". The great philosopher noted the vital role of the formation of appropriate habits in spiritual and moral education. What factor can cause the population's strength of a virtuous city? What is the common factor which unites these people under the name of a single whole "virtuous city"? What factors distinguish the population of the "virtuous city" from other communities or cultural groups? Answering these questions, the philosopher wrote as follows: "Any racial kinship, hereditary, common leadership, agreement, customs and cultural community sharing the same language, life in one territory, victory over other tribes and other factors can cause unification under the name of one nation, but all this is a sign of ignorance and malevolence. A significant difference between a virtuous city and other cities is that it contains divine enlightenment and its chains of spiritual conviction, as well as respect for human morality and dignity". [6]

Al-Farabi's philosophy is a theoretical basis for proving that hatred, war and strife in no race, nation or religion have a historical, social, cultural and spiritual root. The true dignity of any society is not its economic and military power, but the achievement of

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knowledge, human morality and dignity by the citizens of this society.

Al-Farabi Abu Nasr compares the virtuous city (state) with the body of a healthy person. All parts of the body are in strong cooperation and help each other to ensure health and perfection, as well as residents of a virtuous city (state) are interconnected with each other. Each of them has a specific position and performs a specific task. [7] In his work, al-Farabi claims that achieving happiness is in their own hands, that is, the key to achieving contentment is a person's sharp mind, a broad outlook etc.; it is when the positive features such as quick-wittedness, resourcefulness prevails in him/her, and s/he does not give freedom to his/her passions and desires. The philosopher describes people from the careerist and power lover city - opposite to the noble city, as follows: "The population of such a city wants all the peoples to obey the government, and the government itself does not subordinate anyone. All their thoughts are aimed at glorifying victories and conquests". [8] The thinker criticizes people who bring injustice and damage the peace and tranquility of other peoples, and notes that these are the most harmful flaws in the way people achieve their happiness. "The cities whose religious beliefs are based on a superstitious, erroneous worldview, we call ignorant or erring cities". [9] Al-Farabi begins the 34th chapter of the work with this phrase: "The opinions of the people of a virtuous city" and argues that some creatures seek to fight against other opposing creatures in order to protect themselves and preserve their bloodline of extinction. To cause damage to the lives of people living in peace and tranquility, causeless blood shedding and arousal of various religious conflicts among peoples is a grave sin. The philosopher in his works speaks a lot about the need to establish peace and stability among peoples, living in mutual agreement and solidarity. These ideas of Abu Nasr al-Farabi on tolerance, peace and harmony have great socio-philosophical significance.

The socio-political importance of al-Farabi's thoughts is very relevant and actual today in that, where the principles of tolerance and harmony are stable, there arises comprehensively strong socio-political stability in the society. Such an occurrence opens the way to the economic and spiritual development of the society. The theoretical confirmation of this factor by the head of the state Sh. Mirziyoev requires special attention: "Today, the representatives of more than 130 nations and nationalities live as a single family in the country. United by the goal of the prosperity of our common home - Uzbekistan, they selflessly work in all spheres and industries and make worthy contributions to the establishment of a legal democratic state with developed market economy and a strong civil society". [10]

Introducing the philosophical thoughts of al-Farabi into the process of socio-political and cultural-spiritual changes that are currently taking place in our country, in particular, in the context of the revival of national and religious values, it becomes clear that the groundlessness from political point of view and the ideas to "import" Islam from outside, it is just an attempt to give it a political connotation. Therefore, the introduction of the philosopher's above-mentioned ideas into the mentality of the citizens of our republic serves to ensure socio-political stability in our multinational country, and also has great ideological and political significance in the fight against wahabbists (members of Islamic religious movement) and other inflammatory terrorist groups seeking to poison the people's consciousness with ideas of fundamentalism and extremism. In this case, it is necessary to pay great attention to the following words of President Sh.M. Mirziyoev: "Considering that today the threats of such extremely dangerous phenomena as religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, "mass culture" are constantly growing, we further understand the true meaning of these words. Indeed, upbringing in the spirit of national and universal values remains a matter for us that have never lost its relevance and significance". [11]

The aforementioned ideas of the philosopher have been of great importance for the country that has given refuge to the representatives of many nations and nationalities, as well as people of different confessions. Al-Farabi's immortal philosophical ideas, above all, are an ideological appeal mobilizing political stability and socio-economic development; on the other hand, they can be a weapon in the fight against danger to great state chauvinism and aggressive nationalism, serving as an ideological and political source in the emergence of religious fundamentalism and terrorism.

Like Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, often known in the west as Avicenna, one of the great thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age, originally presented such social phenomena as solidarity, mutual commonwealth, harmony, freedom, which are the desire of each individual to protect himself/herself. The collective formation will become stable on the basis of mutual assistance and the principles of the community of its members. "If there is a conflict between them, then let each of them perceive justice, useful to all members of the collective society and injustice will be understood as harmful to the members of the community". [12]

Another well-known thinker of his time, Abu Raikhan al-Beruni gives historical information about the fact that in our country, located on the Great Silk Road, national and religious tolerance has been highly developed in the nature of the people. In his works he wrote about the existence of Jewish residential quarters, a Christian church, blocks of houses etc.

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where a number of diverse nationalities such as Arabs, Indians, Chinese and Slavic peoples lived altogether in Urgench (Khoresm) a thousand years ago. According to al-Beruni, people united in a community with the specific goal of living together and in safety in order to help each other to create the necessary things for life, to protect themselves from all sorts of troubles. The main reason for the emergence of the human collective community is mutual assistance, compassion and unanimity. At the same time, al-Beruni, as a humane thinker, says that such a situation and order subsequently collapsed as a result of various robberies, morale and enmity. For instance, in his work "Minerology" the philosopher writes the following: "A person's needs are so diverse that s/he alone cannot satisfy all of them. To satisfy all the needs there is no enough assistance. The needs are different, and there are a lot of them. Only with the help of a small community of several people they can be satisfied. For this reason, people have to create cities". [13] The scientist also confirms his thoughts in his work "Geodesy": "The diversity of human needs and the inadequacy to keep oneself away from them, the small number of means of self-defense, the multiplicity of enemies made people unite with family ties in the society where each member is in a mutual assistance relationship and is engaged in the work of satisfying their own and other needs". [14]

One of the main concerns that serve to uncover the ideological significance of al-Beruni's spiritual heritage and worldview on the analyzed issue is, first of all, the identification of what the scientist understood by religion. The researchers A.B. Kholidov and B.T. Erman express their opinions about this idea: "Abu Raikhan al-Beruni, on the basis of the views of that time, gives wide significance to religion and understands it as an element of spiritual life; even he considers religion to be the branches (parts) of the practical life of man". [15]

Also, if we keep in mind the thought that there were many prominent figures in Central Asia who embodied their religious views with legislative knowledge the valid conclusions of the aforementioned researchers will become obvious to a certain extent. Forasmuch, an encyclopedic scientist, al-Beruni, who always sought to find the scientific and historical basis of current events and relations in the society, perhaps, at that time he was able to make sure that all aspects and spheres of life are embodied in religion, in particular, the Islamic religion. Hostility, conflict and bloody wars that arose on the basis of religious dogmatism were sharply criticized by the scientist. He, arguing, approaches religious dogmatism and regulations from the point of view of the mind, calls for an objective assessment of the pursued aim and the spiritual essence of other religions. The philosopher as a scientist-humanist sharply criticizes the preference of one people over another and the idea of opposing each other.

It is obvious that the thinker considers the national and religious restriction to be contradictory to the human mind, incorrigible stupidity and ignorance. From the foregoing ideas it is clear that respect and tolerance towards the representatives of other nations are inherent in our people. Tolerance has its ancient traditions, as well as its theoretical and philosophical foundations visibly manifested in the works of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, al-Beruni and other thinkers of the early Middle Ages.

Such traditions that took place in the socio-economic and cultural-spiritual life of the peoples of Central Asia were continued by such thinkers and philosophers as Khoja Akhmad Yasawi, Rumi, Jami and Alisher Navoi in the follow-up stage of the Renaissance. Under the influence of the emerging socio-political and cultural-spiritual conditions, in their own way they thrived to interpret the ideas of their ancestors about the reason for the emergence of human communities for the prosperity of the society and they, first of all, glorified about the cessation of wars and extermination between countries, hostility between religions, conflicts and disputes between people. Furthermore, in their beautiful art episodes and samples, they described the desired society based on commonwealth, consent, and agreement between people without conflicts and hostility and where the social justice was a top priority.

Like previous thinkers and philosophers, Khoja Akhmad Yasawi paid great attention to religion and always urged people to be tolerant of people of a different faith. Hikmets (wise thoughts) of Yasawi not only preached Islam, but also called on Turkic-speaking peoples to spiritual unity and sovereignty.

In the works of another thinker, Rumi, although there is no hatred of evil, but only dispraise, there was no call for any activity and struggle, but a call for self-improvement. Through his religious mysticism, the poet and mystic glorifies respect for other people, the brotherhood of people, communities and races, compassion for a person in trouble and mutual assistance.

The philosophical views of the famous poet and scientist Abdurakhman Jami also exalt the ideas of justice and humanism. His well-known work "Bakharistan" is invaluable in that it includes eternal morals, everlasting wisdom calling for faith, purity, justice, love and gives generosity and spirituality to those who still honor his works.

Alisher Navoi has been famous among the Eastern peoples as a great statesman and poet. In his moral and philosophical views, he masterly expressed loads of thoughts about the essence of human and the world. In the sixteenth chapter of his work "Khairat ul-Abror" ("Wonders of good people"), Alisher Navoi, speaking of a "humane person", gives the following definition for a person: it is a person who "no matter how much suffering s/he has had, remains faithful, with patience endures various trials and

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difficulties and does not wish evil to anyone”. Besides this, in his works Navoi highlights such categories as friendship and harmony, justice and tranquility. Calling on people to enlightenment, the thinker criticizes people with malevolent intentions and as a proof brings the following lines: *A person can do any deeds, but only with the help of his/her mind a person can control his/her actions.* [16]

These poetic lines are dedicated to the fact that a person is capable of doing all kinds of things, good and evil, courageous and vile, fair and ignorant etc. If a person does any deeds with the mind, then s/he forms in himself/herself wonderful moral qualities. Alisher Navoi was for friendship, harmony, mutual respect between people of other nations which is evidenced by the following lines: “People of the whole earth, try to understand that enmity is a bad deed. Live in friendship with each other, there is no better destiny”. [17]

The thinkers and philosophers of the aforementioned times could present a series of advanced ideas on the issue of war and express the idea of justice in terms of the historical period of history and ideas. They worried not only about their people and their homeland, but also cared about the happiness and tranquility of other peoples, while remaining devoted to the ideas of humanity and concern for the people.

Thus, it can be determined that during the development of socio-philosophical thought in Central Asia, the spiritual heritage reflected the ideas of goodness, the equality of all citizens in the society, the community of races and nationalities, spiritual and universal values that form social and moral qualities in the context of tolerance .

Based on the analysis of these studies and on the basis of their specific historical and philosophical material, in this case the current status and possibilities of using traditions in which the number of problems have been developed related to religious tolerance in the socio-philosophical heritage.

Other authors have repeatedly addressed the study of certain aspects of the traditions of determining tolerance in the history of social and philosophical thought, in particular, in their reports at scientific conferences they raised the issues of general

problems of tolerance, its place and status in the modern world, including our country. All this is quite enough to assert with full confidence that the socio-philosophical heritage of our people, along with the involvement of traditions of understanding tolerance from the history of other peoples of the world, is one of the effective factors in the socio-moral development of the Uzbek people in the context of tolerance. Sh.S. Agzamkhodzhaeva writes about the great educational opportunities of tolerance in its ethical embodiment: “In the system of advanced philosophical, ethical views of Central Asian thinkers, a person is considered as the highest creation, and the value of the world and everything in it is determined by the measure of humanity. Human, his dignity, happiness, humanism, nobility, tolerance - all this was put at the forefront issues in the works of thinkers of Central Asia”. [18]

The true essence of the Islamic religion is that religion discredits ignorance, protects against various dogmatic ideas, and restrains adherence to religious differences. In the scientific heritage, philosophical teachings of our great thinkers, the great attention has been paid to the creation of the concepts of tolerance and patience in the Eastern style, when it comes to relations in social life, relations between the state and religion. The main essentiality of their concepts about the principles of tolerance and interethnic good neighborliness has been interpreted in direct connection with the spiritual, psychological state of a person. At the same time, in their scientific heritage there are various comments on the works of thinkers of the ancient period. Also in their writings one can find numerous theories, stories and legends that promote friendly cooperation, love and kindness, religious tolerance, harmony between representatives of different nations and nationalities. Exploring these aspects, our great ancestors systematized their conceptual ideas, which have not lost their ideological value at the present time.

Thus, the main idea of our thinkers and philosophers is that they tried to show the magnificent dignity of the individual and his/her liberation. They did not oppose one people to another, because all people were equal before the law of the society.

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## ACTIVE PROCESSES OF MODERN WORD PRODUCTION

**Abstract:** In the article the problem of the emergence and use of new words has always been of interest to linguists, especially in our era, the era of economic crisis, the hallmark of which was the liberation of the language, the weakening of the "internal censor" and, as a result, the abundance of all kinds of neologisms.

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### Introduction

Being in constant motion, the language is constantly developing, improving, having its present, past and future. Enrichment of the dictionary is one of the most important factors in the development of a language, evidence of its dynamic nature. Language vocabulary is in a state of continuous change in accordance with language laws. With the development of society, new objects and phenomena appear, they are imprinted in new words and new meanings.

The problem of the emergence and use of new words has always been of interest to linguists, especially in our era, the era of economic crisis, the hallmark of which was the liberation of the language, the weakening of the "internal censor" and, as a result, the abundance of all kinds of neologisms.

One of the main questions of neology is the question of factors contributing to their appearance of new words. In this regard, they speak of the extralinguistic conditionality of lexical changes, that is, a significant role in the development of vocabulary is assigned to the influence of external factors.

Extralinguistic conditions for the development of language include, first of all, socio-political factors. New realities bring their names to the language. This process can be expressed by the formula: "new phenomena - new words." The events of the second half of the 90s, according to E. A. Zemskaya, in their

impact on the language and society "are like a revolution." There are several reasons for this.[1]

### Methodology

First, the composition of mass communication participants is expanding sharply: new sections of the population are joining the role of speakers, the role of writing in newspapers and magazines.

Secondly, censorship is sharply weakening, even collapsing. People speak and write freely, "internal censor" is weakened.

Thirdly, the personal principle in speech increases. Faceless and mediocre speech is replaced by personal speech, acquires a specific addressee.

Fourth, the dialogue of communication is increasing. Two equal interlocutors participate in the interview. This is an equal talk.

And finally, situations and genres of communication are changing. The tight framework of official public communication is loosening. The dry official announcer of radio and television is replaced by a presenter who ponders, jokes, expresses his opinion.

Thus, in public communication, the degree of unpreparedness increases and officialness is weakened.[2]

Despite the fact that the influence of external factors plays a significant role in the development of the vocabulary of the language, far from always lexical changes are directly dependent on

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extralinguistic reasons. The replenishment of the dictionary is governed by factors not only of the external, but also of the internal order. As B. A. Serebrennikov notes, the very functioning of the language as a tool of communication "is capable of generating impulses of such changes that are not in themselves dependent on the people" [3].

### Internal incentives for language development.

Internal transformations are less noticeable. The neoplasms caused by them do not denote new objects and concepts, they are used to name existing realities that were previously designated either descriptively or by a separate word already known in the language. Because of this, they are less noticeable; the expression of novelty in them is not so pronounced; in some cases, their detection is associated with known difficulties. Apparently, this circumstance, as well as the complexity and insufficient development of the general problem of the internal laws of language development explain the fact that intrasystem neoplasms, as a rule, remain outside the field of view of researchers.

Intra-systemic neoplasms are diverse both in nature and in the nature of their functions. Autonomous processes occurring within the lexical subsystem of the language are mediated by external stimuli. The latter activates the linguistic mechanism, which seeks to give the well-known concept a designation that is convenient for a given state of the linguistic system, corresponding to one or another tendency in modern development. Thus, external stimuli seem to "shape" intralinguistic factors.

Let us consider what specific needs of improving the notation system contribute to the appearance of neoplasms.

1. a significant part of the lexical innovations that arose to rename already known concepts is the result of the action of the generative function of the language system, which makes possible the appearance of certain members of the word-formation link that never exists in the language in its entirety. Prior to their appearance, such innovations existed as if potentially, by virtue of which certain realities were indicated for some period of time descriptively. So in the 70s, due to the generative function of the linguistic system, the vocabulary of the Russian language was replenished with a number of derived words from previously known words.

For example: lack of spirituality 'lack of a spiritual, moral, intellectual principle';

veteran 'old honored worker in any field';

transpersonal 'above individual interests'

We'd also: extra-home, insulate, weaning, planetarity, cite, babe, fraternization, unhappiness, winged, etc.

Thus, certain lexical units, having gained independence in due time, become the basis of new word-formation series.

2. One of the powerful intralinguistic incentives that provide the emergence of new vocabulary elements is also a trend called "language economy" (O. Epersen) or "the law of economy of language efforts" (A. Martine).

The effect of this pattern is manifested in the fact that in the process of using the language, the speakers select the most rational language means for communication. This corresponds to the cultural desire of modern society to increase the information content of the text due to its reduction, as well as certain pragmatic aspirations - to save the area of printed materials and the time of oral communications. The indicated internal incentive finds its expression in the replacement of phrases, which, as a rule, have the character of a stable language nomination, single-word names, as more economical in form.

The most striking illustration of this process is the intensive replenishment of the dictionary of the modern Russian literary language with new words that allow you to express a particular concept in the form of a single sign corresponding to a synonymous descriptive structure:

television channel = television genre;

television series = television series;

firstlander = first resident;

air show = air show;

TV show = television show;

brigade officer = police facilitation team;

people's deputy = people's deputy;

bookshelf = bookstore selling books, etc.

these words are compact in form, and at the same time their semantics are easily perceived, the internal form is transparent, which determines their advantage over phrases.

Another phenomenon of the word-formation order, which serves as a source of a significant number of intrasystemic neoplasms, is abbreviation, which is also associated with the rationalization of the language. Despite certain shortcomings, abbreviated words are really economical, because they significantly reduce the "area" of verbal signs.

Over the past thirty years, the study of Russian word formation has intensified significantly. A large number of monographs devoted to the problems of derivatology have appeared. Beginning in the 70s, the works of Zemskoy E.A. ("Modern Russian Language. Word Formation" [4]), Shansky N. M. ("Essays on Russian Word Formation" [5]), Yantsenetskaya M. N. ("Semantic questions of the theory of word formation" [6]), Ermakova O. P. ("Lexical meanings of derivative words in Russian" [7]) and others. In 1985, the "Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language" by A. N. Tikhonov and his team of authors appeared [8], later - monographs by E. A. Zemsky "Word-formation as an activity" [9] and I. S. Ulukhanov "Units of the word-formation system of

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the Russian language and their lexical implementation” [10].

The first classification of the methods of Russian word formation was presented by V.V. Vinogradov in the works of the early 50s. He identified the following morphological word formation methods:

1) phonetic and morphological, non-suffix method, 2) suffix, 3) prefix, 4) mixed, suffix - prefix, as well as the following methods - syntactic: morphological-syntactic, lexical-syntactic, lexical-semantic [11]. With the beginning of active replenishment of research in the field of word formation, a traditional classification of word formation methods in the Russian language is taking shape. It is presented, first of all, in the “Russian Grammar” of 1980 and in the article by A. N. Tikhonov “Basic concepts of Russian word formation”.

So, according to the traditional classification of word-formation methods, the following methods apply in modern Russian:

Ways to form words that have one motivating basis.

### 1). Suffix.

The formant includes a derivational suffix, as well as (in nominal words) a system of derivational affixes of a motivated word. The suffix can be material or null.

### 2). Prefix The formant is the prefix.

### 3). Postfixation

The formant is the postfix. The prefix and postfix are attached to the whole word, and not to the base, like a suffix. With prefixation and postfixation, the part-membership does not change.

### 4). The prefix - suffix method.

Prefixation in combination with the suffixation of material - pronounced and zero.

### 5). Prefix - postfix method.

### 6). Suffixely - postfixal way.

### 7). Prefixing combined with suffix and postfix.

The last four methods are mixed, as it includes several formats.

Ways to form words with more than one motivating basis.

### pure addition.

The reference (last) component is equal to the whole word, and the component (s) preceding it is a clean foundation.

### Addition of producing bases.

Mixed addition - suffix - a complex way, or addition in combination with suffix.

## Fusion.

This method differs from addition in that the words formed in this way, in all word forms in morphemic composition, are completely identical to the phrase on the basis of which they are formed.

Abbreviation is the addition of truncated stems or truncated and complete stems. These methods are traditionally distinguished by most derivatologists. In

addition to the main ones, some researchers give additional, less frequent methods of Russian word formation. So, WG-80 additionally presents the following:

prefixal - complex, prefixal - suffixial - complex, fusion in combination with suffixation, and also a type of abbreviation is mentioned - truncation of the producing base according to the abbreviation principle (term E. A. Zemsky).

So, all the mentioned word-formation methods are presented in the established traditional classification. It should be noted one feature of Russian word-formation, noticed by A. N. Tikhonov and N. D. Arutyunova. As you know, motivating and motivational words make up word-building pairs, chains. N. D. Arutyunova notes that “a real word-formation chain does not necessarily include all the intermediate links. Between any two components of a series, direct semantic and then derivational relations are easily established. Word formation can be carried out with the passage of any number of mediating elements” [12,142]. A. N. Tikhonov calls such word formation “intermittent” [13, p. 146].

Often during the formation of nouns and adjectives the verb step is passed:

compartment - docked,

diphthong - diphthongization. The mechanism of intermittent formation is governed by the law of analogy. The existence of certain types of word formation in a language makes it possible to create the necessary words based on their model. In modern Russian, the types of cross-word derivation are diverse and numerous. When studying language material, we will pay attention to such cases. For a graphic representation of the missing link in the word-formation chain, we will take it in brackets, for example:

diphthong ® (diphthong) ® diphthongized.

All of the noted methods are characteristic of normal word formation. Legs and language change, new words are born, often created according to their own laws, and not according to generally accepted ones. That's what Er says about it. Khanpira: “If we assume that word formation (as a process) occurs only in speech, that words are created only in speech, then all word formation should be divided into potential and occasional” [14, p. 157]

Recently, researchers often turn to the study of occasional word formation and the creation of occasionalisms. A. Zemskaya thus described the main trends of occasional word formation in the language of the late 20th century:

In modern word production, the same features are found that are characteristic of the modern Russian language as a whole: the growth of personality, the high role of evaluative and quantitative values, the active movement of related vocabulary into the central spheres of communication. Freedom from restrictions, the flourishing of individual word formation.

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Particularly active as the basic foundations of word formation of keywords. Socially oriented sub-substantive production of nouns. Anthropocentric character of modern word formation. High activity of noun prefixation. Abbreviation is involved in the fund of expressive speech. Active production of substantive relative adjectives. Verbs are in third place after word frequency nouns). [15].

In grammar courses and textbooks on word formation, methods typical of normal vocabulary are now highlighted. In rg-80, 15 usual word-formation methods and 2 occasional ones are described. Such a number of word-formation methods (hereinafter referred to as CO) could not fully cover the lexical layer, including occasionalisms. Therefore, a significant step in the development of Russian derivatology was the work of I. S. Ulukhanov, who compiled a very detailed, harmonious and logically verified classification of CO methods. He considers 79 conventional and occasional CO methods [16]

A complete description of the system of CO methods should be considered a description of not only the types of word-formation structures of the word existing in the usual vocabulary, but also the identification of all the word-formation abilities of the

Russian language, which are theoretically predictable but not implemented in the usual vocabulary, but may or may already be implemented casually and are potential source of replenishment of the usual vocabulary. Pure and mixed methods of JI are divided into methods presented in normal vocabulary (most of them are presented in occasional ones), and methods presented only in occasional vocabulary.

In the Russian language, there are 7 pure methods of CO.

Pure normal methods: 1) suffixation, 2) prefixation, 3) postfixation, 4) substantivation, 5) addition, 6) union, 7) non-morphemic truncation (or truncation according to the abbreviation principle).

Pure occasional methods.

### Conclusion

Thus, word formation is a dynamic aspect of the language, its lexical composition. The vocabulary of the language is constantly updated and, above all, due to the processes of word formation. In different periods of the history of the Russian language, certain trends drove word production. The study of these trends is of great interest, since they are a generalization of various word-formation processes.

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## THE ROLE OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND VALUES IN FORMATION OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

**Abstract:** National heritage and values as main elements of the structure of national self-awareness in formation of national idea possessing by significant place were elucidated in the article of B.B.Saparov “The role of national heritage and values in formation of self-consciousness” on the base of scientific sources. The influence and place of such elements of national heritage structure as traditions, customs, ceremonies, rituals and values on national self-awareness were also lightened in the article on the base of life examples.

**Key words:** national heritage, value, tradition, custom, ceremony, ritual, nation, national holiday, Navruz, national self-awareness.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In the system of national idea main elements-national heritage and values occupy significant place in the structure of formation of national self-consciousness. Foundation on national heritage and values has always been the basis of national self-awareness in formation of national idea. National heritage and values express democratic nature and essence of the structure of self-consciousness formation. That's why found on national heritage and values in national self-awareness formation were the main factors in the system of national idea. Hence, by means of objective evaluation of national heritage and values significance in the system of national idea, definition of its essence and perspectives, we can make scientific philosophic conclusions.

There are various interpretations of conception national heritage in literature, which is an important

element of the national self-consciousness realization. In the explanatory dictionary of the main spiritual notions the following definition is given “National heritage-is a conception, determining a complex of all physical, material and spiritual values, created by the intellect, acuteness abilities and labor of ancestors of a certain nation at the stage when historical development turned into past”[1].

National heritage of every nation includes material, spiritual and other kinds of heritage, created by this nation. Some of them possess by international character, others are attract attention of a certain nation. National heritage is a fruit of mentality, genius, world outlook, creative abilities of a nation. Without them all kind of existence can't rise to a level of national heritage and will disappear during historical period, because national heritage in the system of national conception serves as an important basis and



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source of experience in creation of nation's future and development.

The structure of national heritage consists of the following: 1) national traditions, customs, ceremonies, values 2) ideology 3) various rituals 4) inventions having world significance 5) intellectuals of the nation and literary works, created by them 6) state system 7) national cultural values, historical relics and others. Each of them formed by nation representatives during centuries and kept as heritage for the next generation. It is thought, that all characteristics of national heritage structure taking up an important place in the system of national ideology will help to form and develop national self-awareness. Taking into consideration the great significance of national customs, traditions, rituals, ceremonies and values in the structure of national heritage in formation and demonstration of national self-consciousness, we'll express our opinion about their essence.

In society development formation of various nationalities and nations are connected with specific traditions and customs. That is, customs and traditions being specific peculiarity, characterizing this nation, serve as an important factor in realizing of national self-consciousness.

**“Customs and traditions** are events of a spiritual life; nationally accepted as traditions, historically established rules, ceremonies and customs, principles”[2] **habits** are criteria of often repeated in everyday life similar actions. Traditions, customs and holidays are essential parts of spiritual culture, reflecting in social character of nation and serving as one of significant factors unifying them.” Customs and traditions are soaked into people lives, they are actions repeating in a certain period, rules of decent conduct, skills, accepted by many people. For example, such habits as greeting of elders by youngsters, keeping yards in order, showing the greatest respect for guests, visiting elders, ill, unable people, those who got into difficulties on the eve of a holiday, helping the neighbors, taking part in hashar (collective, free assistance) are considered as good, specific to Uzbek people customs”[3].

Customs and traditions are formed under the influence of history of every nation and nationality, their way of life and other factors, and also they are considered as one of peculiarities, defining their specific character. For instance, matchmaking requires great attention and respect. People say: “Prophets paid honor to son-in-law” and that's why they show him great respect. Ceremonies together with national traditions, language and spirit make an important edge of national spirituality and culture.

Customs and traditions soaked into people life, serving to its formation and development, were reflected in social and cultural life, constantly repeating actions, rules of decent conduct, skills accepted by many people. National traditions and

customs, possessing by Uzbek historical features are manifested in traditional and modern forms. Propagation of any customs, traditions, ceremonies “mustn't be carried out on the account of neglect of other people, nation and nationality's traditions and customs, it must serve for promotion of friendship, neighborhood and harmony”[4].

On the whole, if values during human history, gradually forming demonstrate significance of existence, society, events, incidents, human life, material and spiritual values, then customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies express human and national conformity.

Man in valuing of a certain event, process or emotion, basing on scientific knowledge, world outlook, interests, daily awareness, social experience and respectful attitude, can find its self-expression in customs, traditions and ceremonies. Values are manifested in expression of a certain nation in its past, historical cultural experience, lessons, happy events, customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies as a way of life, making the basis of spiritual and moral life of people.

Information of Abu Rayhon Beruniy about nationalities of Central Asia, particularly nations and tribes lived in the territory of present Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages, about Khoresms, Sogdians and people, speaking in Turkish, has great significance in researching of Uzbek people past, its traditions, customs and ceremonies. Beruniy in his works also mentioned about several groups of Turkic nations: Maverannahr Turks (Karahanids), Northern Turks (Oguzs, Kimaks, Kirgizs and others), Eastern Turks and Turks, living in the territories of Chu river valley, Khutan, Tibet, Afghanistan. Materials about life of karluks, pechenegs (bijanak) and other tribes are found in his works. Beruniy in his book “Monuments of ancient nations”[5] left us invaluable historical and cultural wealth about famous calendar data, Khaits and traditions of ancient Khorasms, Sogdians, Persians, Romans, Jews, Syrians, Christians, Indians and others.

It is known that in Persia, Sogdiana and Khoresm in B.C. “Zoroaster” calendar was widely used. Beruniy in his works showed the existence of holidays and famous days of these nations in every season and month of the year. For example, “farvardin moh” was the beginning of summer, “tir moh” – the beginning of autumn, “mehr moh” – the beginning of winter, “diniy moh” – the beginning of spring[6].

From the earliest times faith in water was great among people of Central Asia. Our ancestors considered that water was a holy base, a source of life, for this reason they worshiped it, together with it they preserved mountains, lakes, rivers, springs and brooks. That is why our ancestors deeply honored water as their mothers. These thoughts are proved by the following example:

“Welcome to Water, land and grass:

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At last salute to Water once more. We sing the praises to flowing down, foregathering and flowing fluently free and with good inducements.

- Oh, water! You are equal to goodness. Sweeping off all contradictions make everything pure and deserve happiness in both worlds. We appreciate you.

- Oh, abundant Water!

- We call you for help; You are as mothers; you are as milking cows look after us and better and more tasty than any other food. We call you, powerful, as high as a sky, mighty goodness, support us and give power in our troubles. Oh, everlasting mothers!"[7]

Even nowadays, it is considered like a sin and offence to pollute water, to spit and throw rubbish into it. Therefore, ditches, canals and drains are cleaned in khashar (collective free assistance), it has economical effect, we are to appreciate water as one of sacred values retained for us as national spiritual property from our great ancestors.

We had spring festivals, devoted to flowers, the most beautiful gift of nature, and they took special place among spring rituals and holidays of our country. Especially such festivals as "Snowdrop procession" in Zerafshan valley, "Tulip festival" in Ferghana valley, "Nightingale song" in Bukhara, "Virgo festival", "Festival of red flowers" in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya were organized and were very popular in the above-mentioned regions[8]. It is necessary to note, that ancient holidays, having many good peculiarities, came to the present as structural part of national heritage, enriched by new meaning.

Among holidays which were in the ancient and came up to the present connected with peasants' life, their labor and harvest are such holidays as "Melon holiday", "Wheat mother", "Barnyard wedding", "Harvest holiday" celebrating by cereal farmers. They are worth particular attention. B.Sarimsoqov, scientist, folklorist stated the following: the last bunch of wheat named "Wheat mother", and after its mowing, it is bound in a special manner, taken to the house and kept till spring. In spring from its first part bread (patir) was baked and spread to peasants, going to sow seeds to the fields, and the second part is used as seed material. Grain growers, after eating bread, made from "Wheat mother" say "Let the harvest be abundant this year too, wheat mother help us, grandfather peasant be supporter for us" and bless and after such ritual the rest seeds are sown in the first place[9].

Such ceremonies as "The first snow" ("snowing", "snowman"), connecting with winter season are also widespread. Ritual, consisting of snow letter writing in the first snowy day, acquired mass character, national holiday, consisting of snowballs playing in the fields, marry-making, presents and treating was originated from the earliest times.

All these national holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs ancient, colorful, appeared on the base of natural needs, devoted to labor activity and important sides of people's life showed the appearing of joyful and merriment conditions in people. In holidays and ceremonies sorrows and mutual insults are forgotten acquaintances and friendship exist. Since the old days there were many national holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs connected with cattle-breeding, agriculture, seasons of the year, calendars, stars and flowers and they are as an important component of national heritage help to nation to realize their self-awareness.

In national holidays, traditions and customs a spirit of unity, friendly ties, belief for future were secured. They had great educational significance in spiritual moral enrichment of nation. It is necessary to study each of them proceed from social and natural conditions of that time, national morality (spirituality) of people, their beliefs and world outlook.

First, ancient holidays and ceremonies of our people were formed on the base of connection with life conditions of a certain society external environment, degree of economical development and gradually turned into tradition and acquired mass character; secondly, there was great influence of existing religions on these holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs; thirdly, because of connection between holidays, ceremonies, traditions and customs and people life, economy, way of life, religious convictions they remained in nations memory for a long time and even now they are significant factor in self-awareness formation of people.

Navruz is one of the oldest holidays of our people. In the years of independence Navruz is widely celebrated as a nationwide holiday.

The President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted in the celebration of Uzbek people's holiday, "Navruz is a holiday having great national significance. It is equally understandable and dear to all people in the world with good intentions, regardless of that in its essence humanistic ideas, nationality, language and religion are incarnated.

For that reason, Navruz during independence turned into favorite holiday for more than 130 nations and nationalities living here"[10].

We think that Navruz possesses by political, ideological and philosophical meaning, because first, it is connected with people's work activity, in their believe to values antiquity and in dreams coming true; secondly, this holiday attracts attention by people way of life, national spirit, magnificent forms of art, different competitions and serves in enrichment of people spiritual life, thirdly, in imbibing of international friendship, religious toleration, compassion, love of motherland, preservation of peace of mind; fourthly, in youth upbringing, their world outlook formation displaying in their national self-awareness.

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Another great holiday, celebrating in autumn was Mekhrjon (or Mekhrghoh, in Khorazm-Chiri-ruzh, in Sogdiana-Nim-Sarda). Mekhrjon means “Love of soul”, and also this word has the second meaning “sun”.

Beruniy described “Mekhrjon” as a holiday directed to singing the praises to work of people, lived in Central Asia, both the Sun and the Moon are two eyes of firmament and Navruz and Mekhrigon are two eyes of the epoch. Hence, if “Navruz” is celebrated in the day of vernal equinox, then “Mekhrjon” is celebrated in the day of autumnal equinox[11].

Navruz comes in early spring, and Mekhrjon was a holiday celebrated with great solemnity in autumn. If in Navruz the nature begins to awaken from its long winter sleep, then in Mekhrjon the vegetation period of plants is gradually ends (dies out).

Mekhrjon is a holiday inseparably linked with ancient agriculture cult (faith, object of worship). Muslim clergymen were always against of rituals, having relation with Zoroaster. For that reason, celebration of Mekhrjon holiday gradually weakened and then entirely stopped. Mekhrjon is a constituent part of our national heritage and in the years of independence our people gradually began to celebrate this holiday again and we rejoiced at this fact.

Preservation of national traditions, customs and ceremonies during a long period of time and their recurrence in everyday life of people at present ensures their belonging to the constituent part of national heritage. Their relatively long-term effect, their active participation in people everyday life exercise positive influence on consolidation of national unity.

By means of them nation representatives will spiritually mutually approach and also will form more and more new customs, traditions and ceremonies corresponding to reality, unusual for other nations, but specific for us. Thus, the value of customs, traditions and ceremonies will increase and they’ll turn into national heritage. In this sense, it is necessary to study interrelation and mutual influence of such conceptions as customs, traditions and ceremonies-important constituent parts of national heritage structure.

National values serving to national needs, benefits, aims, organize complex of material and spiritual food and are considered as constituent part of national heritage. In national heritage traditions, specific to a certain nation, also hold significant place, they are regarded as definite, symbolical, responsible movement, directed to formation of a certain traditions, customs, ceremonies, in the known system of national upbringing. Traditions are the most important means in formation of norms pursuing

definite target of national character. Traditions, customs, ceremonies and values are important constituent element of national heritage, main factor in national self-consciousness formation and driving force, taking into consideration the fact that they hold significant place in the system of national idea, they turned into topical theme at present.

Present and future traditions, customs ceremonies have deep meaning and significance for historical and cultural life of people. They are harmonically incarnated in philosophy of life, human world, joyfulness, troubles (sorrows). If we pay attention to cultural life, traditions, customs and ceremonies of Uzbek people we can see that each of them possess by characteristic to them form, meaning, essence content.

In sociological questioning on the theme “National self-consciousness” held in 2012 by the center on researching of “Public opinion” in the Republic of Uzbekistan to the question: To what extent do you know customs, traditions and ceremonies of your nation? Most respondents, took place in sociological questioning, that is in poll of 2006-88,1%, in 2012-93,1% confirmed that they know customs and traditions of their people, only 1,7% of respondents answered “they know them not well enough” and for the next question: “If you know customs and traditions to what extent do you keep them?” in 2006- 37,3% of respondents, in 2012- 43,5% of them answered that they are fully keep traditions and customs. Besides in 2006- 35,9% of respondents, in 2010- 49,6% of them admitted that they keep only those traditions and customs which corresponds to their spiritual needs. Out of them 5,2% answered that they want to take part in ceremonies and rituals connected with traditions and customs, but they noted that it is difficult from material (financial) point of view, 1,7% of respondents answered that they don’t keep any traditions and customs. They considered that their families also don’t feel any need in them[12].

The results of the above-mentioned sociological research materials showed the necessity of saving of national traditions, customs and ceremonies of Uzbek people, their further development and transformation into inseparable part of citizens and especially youth world view.

In conclusion, we have to take into consideration that we began to revive and study rich historical, national and cultural heritage, national traditions and values thanks to independence, but it is necessary to recognize that we need a lot of time for further research of rich national heritage, national traditions and values.

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## THE PROBLEM OF FORMATION OF PUNCTUAL SKILLS IN SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Abstract:** The article deals with the problem of formation of punctual skills in school students.

**Key words:** education, personality, speech.

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### Introduction

The main goal of training, education and development is the formation of a person's personality as an active and intellectually developed member of society, a physically and spiritually rich person, capable of independent implementation in society. The main characteristic of a personality is its speech behavior, and the main skill is the ability to communicate; This skill develops as a result of the development of communication and thinking, which forms the basis of educational activity and determines the priority position of the disciplines of the humanitarian cycle in the educational process. The wealth, diversity, evidence of speech - these are indicators of the same properties of thinking, a generalized ability to build speech statements and texts. This generalized skill among future philologists is formed primarily when studying a lexicology course.

### Methodology

Punctuation (lat. Punctum - period) - a system of graphic non-alphabetic characters (punctuation marks), which together with graphics and spelling form the main means of the written language. The main purpose of punctuation is the division and graphic organization of written (printed) text.[1]

Punctuation is closely related to such a section of the Russian language as syntax. And the syntax (Greek syntaxis - compilation) is a section of grammar that studies sentences and a combination of words in

a sentence. Based on grammar, Russian spelling and punctuation are developed. The basic unit of punctuation is the punctogram. This concept is associated with the designation by graphic means of the division of written speech into sentences, sentences on its parts, showing the relationship between members and parts of the proposal. [2]

Punctuation marks or their absence, a combination of punctuation marks are used as graphic means. A punctogram is the correct use of punctuation marks (or its absence) in accordance with the rules or traditions, a specific case of the use of the punctuation rule. A correct understanding of the definition of a punctogram creates the scientific basis for the formation of punctuation skill. With its help, students are better aware of the systematic nature of the study of punctuation, the essence of not only the rules themselves, but also the groups of rules that serve this or that syntactic structure; understand the difference of such concepts as punctuation, punctogram, punctuation rule.

Thus, for the formation of students' punctuation skills, it is necessary to build a school punctuation course in terms of its phased study and stepwise examination of each punctogram separately.

The emergence of punctuation as a section of linguistics was due to the evolving needs of written communication. Even in ancient European manuscripts, individual punctuation marks were noted, especially the dot (and combinations of points), as well as the colon, comma, and semicolon - they are



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directly used (in addition to indicating the word boundaries in texts without a space) as a punctuation mark. The beginning of the scientific study of Russian punctuation was laid by Russian grammar M.V. Lomonosov (1757). The further development of the science of Russian punctuation reveals, on the one hand, the influence of the logical theory of syntax K.F. Becker.[3]

The Russian language is characterized by 10 punctuation marks. And we are actively using all of them. At school, 10 punctuation marks are studied. Classes of punctuation marks are associated with the division of a sentence: 1) identical in the position of the middle of the sentence (;, -: ... in the function of breaking the sentence); 2) paired (double comma and double dash, brackets and quotation marks) classes of punctuation marks are associated with the division of the text; 3) single at the end position of the sentence; and 4) paired (brackets and quotation marks). The ability to belong to more than one class is distinguished by the group of universal punctuation marks (ellipsis, brackets and quotation marks). Punctuation marks are used to separate sentences from each other in the text, to separate and highlight semantic segments in a sentence.[4]

They are divided into three groups:

1. Punctuation marks: period, question and exclamation marks. They are used to: 1) separate each proposal from the subsequent one in the text, and 2) to draw up a separate proposal as completed. The choice of one of four separate characters is determined by meaning and intonation. (Are you still alive, my old woman?) S. Yesenin.

2. Punctuation marks. These include; -, . They serve in a simple sentence to indicate the boundaries between homogeneous members (,:), in a complex sentence, to separate simple sentences that are part of it. The choice of punctuation marks is determined by morphological, syntactic, semantic and intonational conditions. (Nuclei roll, bullets whistle, cold bayonets hang) A.S. Pushkin. 3) Highlight punctuation marks. They serve to indicate the boundaries of those semantic segments that complicate a simple sentence (calls, introductory words, phrases, sentences, isolated secondary members), as well as direct speech (,,) - (-) ! (:) - are used together. The selection of punctuation marks is determined by syntactic, semantic and intonational conditions.

The peculiarity of the punctuation system of the modern Russian language is the multifunctionality and polysemy of punctuation marks. So, a question mark indicates the end of a sentence and the expression of a question, primarily a logical one. But, a question mark can be expressed - surprise, bewilderment, affirmation, joy, question. It can be one of the means of design, reasoning, reflection, with the help of question marks can be expressed and other numerous semantic and expressively - stylistic shades.

The ambiguity of punctuation marks is manifested in the context, as is the ambiguity of the word. But the meaning of words is realized in the context, and punctuation marks, on the contrary, determine the meaning of the context. This is especially evident when comparing sentences with the same lexical occupancy.

-Yes. - Yes! - Yes? - Yes!?! - Yes...

In the text, the punctuation mark is involved in the system of visual and expressive means. And for the text to sound correctly, punctuation analysis must become an integral part of linguistic analysis.

Punctuation has its own principles, there are four of them.

1. The structural-syntactic principle states that punctuation is involved in the construction of sentences and text. A point is a signal of the end of a sentence, a comma separates homogeneous terms, emphasizes circulation, separates the subordinate clause from the main one. Colon, dash, quotation marks, brackets, paragraph mark, font differences and other characters perform their structural and syntactic functions.

2. The syntactic principle is leading and basic in high school, where a full course of syntax is studied. In primary school, it is represented by only a few general topics.

3. The semantic principle involves the punctuation of the writing of the writer's thought itself, its shades: the incompleteness and uncertainty of thought captures the ellipsis; dash - contrasting or abrupt transition from one event to another; quotes mark the speech of actors.

4. The intonation principle involves the assimilation of punctuation as a means of conveying the shades of voice, the basis of such training is expressive speech. The point reflects the intonation of the completeness of thought, the end of the sentence, followed by a pause. Peculiar interrogative, exclamatory intonations, as well as voice transmission of uncertainty. There are known intonations of enumerative, distinguishing, contrasting, intonation of incompleteness or, conversely, completeness of thought.

Until recently, unilateral views on the basis of Russian punctuation prevailed: some scholars recognized punctuation as intonational, others saw it as a semantic principle, and others as syntactic. Now, the distinguished principles of punctuation indicate different facets of the same grammatical phenomenon, forming a complex system of using punctuation marks. A.I. Gvozdev argued, "Punctuation marks denote such generalized meanings as expressions in syntactic structures (constructions) get, so the connection between punctuation and syntax is established" .[ 5] Modern punctuation rules (punctuation norm) take into account, as a rule, the structure of a single sentence.

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The use of punctuation marks in a letter for the division of communicative units into segments that have logical and objective meaning is governed by certain factors (provisions), called the principles of punctuation. Russian punctuation is based on three principles: semantic (or logical), syntactic (or grammatical) intonation. Semantic (or logical) (F.I. Buslaev) - punctuation has a dual purpose: 1) contribute to clarity in the presentation of thoughts, separating one sentence from another or one part of it from another, and 2) express feelings of the speaker's world and his attitude to listening ".

Syntactic (or grammatical) (I.K. Grot) - using punctuation marks" a greater or lesser connection is established between sentences, and partly between sentence members ", conditions are created to facilitate the reader's understanding of written speech. And the intonation principle ( L.V. Shcherba) - punctuation marks indicate phrasal intonation.

Punctuation tasks: determine the place for the punctuation mark (s) and select the required punctuation mark. Neither intonation nor semantic principles can reliably determine the place of the punctuation mark (s). This task is confidently solved by the syntactic (grammatical) principle.

A punctuation norm is the use or non-use in writing of a character or punctuation marks in a sentence and text, legalized by a special rule. The punctuation-semantic segment in different positions can be distinguished by different punctuation marks, normatively fixed in the corresponding rule. Punctuation marks. To highlight semantic segments in oral speech, intonation (rhythm-melodic) is used, and in writing, special graphic means called punctuation marks are used, which are divided into sentence (comma, parentheses, etc.) and text (paragraph indent, line under the page text to separate it from a footnote, etc.). Some punctuation marks (period, question mark, exclamation mark, ellipsis) play a dual role: they are used both in the sentence (in the completion function) and in the text (in the separation function). Conditions for setting and selecting the punctuation mark (s). The choice of a place for a sign and the choice of a necessary sign are determined by grammatical, semantic and intonational (rhythm-melodic) features of the semantic segment, which are called the conditions of the punctuation rule.

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Principles of work with the punctuation rule: 1) explanation of terms and names; 2) the allocation of the norms and conditions of its operation in the wording of the rule; 3) the motivation of certain provisions of the rule; 4) selection and compilation of examples; 5) matching rules.

(1) When starting work with the new rule, it is necessary to check whether the student understands the meaning of the term (give an exercise)

Types of punctuation exercises: cheating (complicated and uncomplicated), dictation (complete, selective, creative, graphic (insert the necessary punctuation marks), punctuation exercises with compound sentences, texts (exposition, composition), a letter from memory (learned dictation - from the learned text), work on punctuation errors.

Thus, from the foregoing, we can conclude that punctuation is an important section of linguistics, the main purpose of which is to indicate the semantic meaning of the division of speech. Punctuation identifies the basic principles, as well as various functions of punctuation marks, which are very important to understand and learn.

Punctuation skill is an intellectual and cognitive action consisting in the setting or non-stop of punctuation marks in communicative units - in the sentence and text<sup>3</sup>. It reflects the cogitative activity of the writer related to the search and implementation of the means of linguistic expression, therefore, the formation of punctuation skills of students must be closely associated with work on the development of speech. Punctuation skills include both grammatical and syntactic and speech operations. In accordance with this, it consists of the following intellectual operations that determine the sequence of application of the punctuation rule:

- in the sentence - the anticipation of the semantic segment necessary for the expression of additional meaning, and in the text - the anticipation of a new thought and its connection with the previous thought;

- awareness of the structure of the created structure, the nature and place in it of the semantic segment;

- determining in this design the place of the punctuation mark (s) and selecting the desired punctuation mark;

- statement of a punctuation mark (s).

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The listed operations are based on different types of knowledge. Anticipation of the semantic segment is connected with the topic and purpose of the message (knowledge about the world), as well as with the structure of the text (knowledge of the theory of text formation). Awareness of the structure structure is based on syntax knowledge. The determination of the place of a sign and its selection are based on both knowledge of syntax and knowledge of punctuation theory. This variety of fundamentals - extralinguistic, verbal, syntactic-grammatical and punctuation - significantly complicates the formation of punctuation skills. In this regard, the role of work on the enrichment of knowledge on the theory of text, syntax and punctuation in the process of forming punctuation skills is increasing. Depending on the mental operations and the final result, the following types of punctuation skills are distinguished:

- see the semantic segments in the finished communicative units, as well as anticipate them in the communicative units created by the writing ones;
- punctually correctly fill out sentences and text in accordance with the studied punctuation rules;
- be able to justify the place and choice of the punctuation mark (s);
- find punctuation errors and correct them.

### Punctuation vigilance formation

Punctuation vigilance is, firstly, the ability to see a semantic segment in a finished sentence that requires punctuation, and secondly, to anticipate certain semantic segments necessary to express a certain additional meaning. [6]

Without a punctuation vigilance, the student will not be able to correctly put punctuation marks in sentences and in the text. In development, its essential role is played by the work on the identifying signs of "points" in the application of punctuation rules, in other words, places in a sentence for setting or not setting punctuation marks. For the formation of punctuation vigilance, special exercises have been developed both for work when writing off and for writing dictations.

Finding identification signs of semantic segments that require punctuation. When performing this exercise with ready-made material, students are encouraged to find certain language phenomena that signal the presence in the sentence of a semantic segment expressing the indicated value. In a weak class, it is useful to find out whether the sentence, for example, has participles, unions, etc., whether they are included in semantic segments that need to be marked with punctuation marks.[7]

Finding meaningful segments that require punctuation. This exercise requires a semantic analysis of the sentence and the allocation of additional information in it. Students pronounce a semantic segment, indicating its boundaries and determining the meaning expressed by it. Determining the grammatical nature of the semantic segment. The

semantic segments highlighted by punctuation marks are verbal, collocative and suggestive. In the process of grammatical and semantic analysis, relying on identifying signs, student's name what form the semantic segment highlighted by punctuation marks is. When performing the exercise, the schoolchildren either orally call the segments or underline them with accepted conventional signs.[8]

Punctuation marks highlight semantic segments in the process of applying punctuation rules. Previous punctuation exercises prepare students to develop their ability to put punctuation marks in the writing process, both when recording someone else's words and when creating their own sentences - sentences and texts. The results of the formation of this skill are ensured by the correct selection of didactic material and necessary exercises. In the didactic material on which punctuation skills are developed, all variants of the studied punctuation norm should be presented. When choosing exercises, one should take into account whether someone else's material is used or whether the student creates his own.

In the process of forming punctuation skills in schoolchildren on different material available in the textbook or attracted by the teacher, various types of cheating and dictation are used. Cheating as a form of punctuation exercise. This exercise consists in rewriting students from a textbook or from other didactic material — in the form of separate sentences or text — while performing punctuation exercises. When cheating, learning relies on visual memory. Cheating exists in two varieties: in uncomplicated and in complicated form.[9]

Uncomplicated cheating consists in rewriting the didactic material in its natural form, i.e. not having any syntactic or punctuation changes. The educational punctuation essence of this exercise consists in detecting semantic segments and substantiating the choice of punctuation marks. When cheating, students are given the following punctuation exercises:

- find (indicate, name, read, emphasize) the semantic segment and determine what semantic meaning it expresses;
- list the conditions for choosing a place for the punctuation mark (s) and the punctuation mark itself;
- Explain statement or not statement punctuation.

Complicated cheating is the rewriting by students of didactic material containing syntactic or punctuation changes. The didactic material for this exercise contains the following types of complications: omission of punctuation marks (all or part) and redesign (insertion of any semantic segments or change in the structure of sentences) In both cases, students have to solve punctuation problems: find a place (s) for the punctuation mark (s) and choose the necessary punctuation mark from the possible ones.

Based on the experience of well-known teachers, we can offer a number of recommendations to the teacher on increasing punctuation skills among

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schoolchildren: offer additional tasks that contribute to a deeper understanding of punctuation rules; use the methods of developmental education; to carry out work on the development of self-education and the desire for an independent search for new knowledge; take into account wishes and interests when selecting tasks; use various material in the Russian language lessons, which would contribute not only to the formation of punctuation skills, but also to the development of students' horizons;

Therefore, we can conclude: if in the pedagogical activity a variety of punctuation exercises are systematically applied, then you can: 1) increase the level of mastering punctuation rules and the level of performance in the Russian language; 2) to form a system of scientific worldviews among students; 3) to develop and improve the oral and written language of schoolchildren; 4) children learn basic literary norms of the language; to form basic, solid spelling skills and the ability to meaningfully use the language, i.e. grammatically correct, stylistically accurate, meaningful.

To build the most effective punctuation teaching methodology, it is very important to know the typical and most stable punctuation errors that students of different classes make in different types of work performed both in the classroom and at home. Studying errors helps to clarify the causes of their occurrence, which creates the opportunity to build a rational teaching methodology. [10]

Punctual errors made by students are divided into 4 groups: lack of punctuation marks; extra characters; the use of the wrong sign, which is required in this case; the sign is not placed where it is required. So, the second chapter was devoted to the consideration of the problems of forming punctuation skills of middle school students in the practice of modern high school, the possibilities of modern programs and textbooks in Russian for organizing work on punctuation in high school were revealed, but also formulated guidelines for working on the problem of the formation of punctuation skills of middle school students.

### Conclusion

Thus, the goal of the work can be considered achieved. The theoretical foundations of the methodology for teaching punctuation of middle school students were indicated. The linguistic foundations of a punctuation teaching technique in high school have also been identified. We can conclude that punctuation as a special section of linguistics, the basis of which are the principles of Russian punctuation. Also, the problems of the formation of punctuation skills of students in the practice of a modern high school and the possibilities of modern programs and textbooks in the Russian language for organizing work on punctuation in high school were disclosed.

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAMMAR OF THE WORD

**Abstract:** *The article discusses the grammatical system of the modern Russian language, it is necessary to make deeper use of the grammatical heritage and to draw more widely on the fresh facts of the living language.*

**Key words:** *grammatical, language, linguistics.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

Indeed, the compilation of the grammar of any language is fraught with the greatest difficulties - theoretical and practical. The scope and objectives of the grammar are not delineated with sufficient clarity. The methods of grammar research among different linguists are very heterogeneous. So, in the grammar of the modern Russian language, there are more disagreements and contradictions than in any other science. Why is that? Two general reasons can be pointed out. One is purely practical. The grammatical structure of the Russian language is poorly understood. The coverage of many grammatical questions is based on random material. The most important aspects of the grammatical structure of the Russian language, for example, the relative use of verb tenses, types of Russian verb, category of voice, preposition values, conjunction functions, types of syntagms, methods of combining and disseminating them, modal types of sentences, methods of concatenating sentences, problems of composition and submission in the sentence structure remain insufficiently examined. In fact, the linguistic material on which Russian grammars of various directions are based is poor and monotonous. Many bright ideas, discovered by the previous grammar or again put forward by general linguistics, do not find application in modern grammar teachings. Therefore, when constructing the grammatical system of the modern Russian language, it is necessary to make deeper use of the grammatical heritage and to draw more widely on the fresh facts of the living language. Another

reason for the wanderings of modern grammar is the lack of strong theoretical foundations, the absence of a definition or an accurate description of the basic grammatical concepts, especially the concepts of words and sentences.[1]

### Methodology

Grammar is usually understood as a system of linguistic norms and categories that determine the techniques and types of structure of words, phrases, syntagms and sentences, and the very department of linguistics that studies this system. In grammar as a doctrine of the structure of the language, three parts are most often outlined: 1) the doctrine of the word and its forms, of the ways of forming words and their forms; 2) the doctrine of the phrase, its forms and its types; 3) the doctrine of the sentence and its types, about the components (components) of sentences, about techniques for concatenating sentences, about a complex syntactic whole (phrase). The doctrine of the grammatical structure of words, of the forms of words, of the formation of words and forms of words is usually called morphology and is separated from the syntax as a doctrine of the phrase and sentence.

"Morphology represents, so to speak, an inventory of individual categories of words and their forms, and the syntax shows all these words and forms in their movement and life - as part of speech," - prof. V.A. Bogoroditsky [2].

There are serious objections to such a division of grammar, since the boundaries between morphology and syntax are very unstable and vague. Some



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grammatical phenomena related to morphology easily find their place in syntax and lexicology. Syntax cannot do without the doctrine of the word as an integral part of a sentence. "Any change in the word given the proposal is understandable only against its general background and cannot be considered separately from it" [3].

Another part of morphology that studies and sets forth methods of word formation can enter lexicology, i.e. the doctrine of the dictionary, of the patterns of change in the lexical system of the language. Thus, the position of morphology as a science of the structure and formation of words and word forms is fragile. F. de Saussure wrote: "Separating morphology from syntax, they refer to the fact that the object of this latter is the functions inherent in linguistic units, while morphology considers only their form ... But this difference is deceptive ... forms and functions form a whole, and it is difficult, not to say impossible, to separate them. From a linguistic point of view, morphology does not have its own real and independent object of study: it cannot constitute a discipline different from the syntax" [4].

The idea that morphology should be reduced to syntax has become a commonplace in some areas of linguistics. So, for example, S.D. Katznelson states: "The illusion of independence and autonomy of the word form led to the separation of morphology from syntax. Surrendering to illusion, science has long considered the word as the starting point of grammatical analysis. Meanwhile, the word form is only a special case of collocation, manifested here only in a more complex and distorted form. The form of the word is therefore subject to reduction to the forms of collocation, just as morphology as a whole is subject to reduction to the syntax" [5].

On the same ground, there is a contrast between the syntax of lexicology. From this point of view, the relationship between syntax and lexicology is being revised. Some linguists tend to consider syntax and lexicology as parts of grammar.

I.I. Meshchaninov writes: "The doctrine of the word, allocated in a special section (lexicology), cannot be taken from the grammatical essay. It is impossible to separate the doctrine of the formal side of a word with its significant parts (morphemes) from the doctrine of the meaning of the word itself ... The removal of lexicology from the grammar essay is harmful to the historical understanding of language categories."

Therefore, I.I. Meshchaninov proposes to divide grammar (minus phonetics) into vocabulary (the doctrine of the word separately and phrases of the lexical order) and syntax (the doctrine of the word in the sentence and the sentence as a whole) [6]. The mere idea of a close connection between grammar and vocabulary is not new.

Shcherba thus drew a boundary line between a descriptive grammar and a dictionary: "In descriptive"

grammar "only more or less living ways of forming word forms and their combinations should be studied; the rest is a matter of a dictionary, which should contain, among other things, a list of morphemes" [7]. However, this scheme is too straightforward. It does not touch upon the general question of the interbreeding and interaction of grammar and vocabulary, but only outlines the autonomous areas of both.

This problem is covered more broadly in de Saussure's Course in General Linguistics. De Saussure pointed out the interpenetration of grammatical and lexical forms and meanings in a living system of language. "Is it logical to exclude lexicology from grammar? At first glance, it might seem that the words, as they are given in the dictionary, seem to defy grammar study, which usually focuses on the relationship between words. But many of these relationships can be expressed with the same success in words, as well as grammatical means."

In terms of function, the lexical fact can merge with the grammatical fact. Thus, the distinction between species (perfect and imperfect) in the Russian language is expressed grammatically in the case of ask - ask and lexicologically in the case of say - speak (cf. : take - take; catch - catch). "The many relationships denoted in some languages by cases or prepositions (or derivative adjectives) are expressed in other languages with complex words (French *royaume des cieux*, Church-Slavic kingdom of heaven, German *Himmelsreich*), or derivatives (French *moulin a vent*, Russian windmill, Polish *wiatr-ak*), or, finally, in simple words (French *bois de chauffage* and Russian firewood, French *bois de construction* and Russian forest).

"Every word that is not a simple and indecomposable unit does not differ significantly from a member of a phrase, that is, a syntactic fact: the routine of its lower-order units obeys the same basic principles as the formation of phrases." "The interpenetration of morphology, syntax and lexicology is explained essentially by the same nature of all synchronous facts." However, vocabulary does not cover the whole grammar.

Vocabulary and grammar "are, as it were, two poles between which the entire language system develops, two countercurrents along which the movement of the language is directed: on the one hand. The tendency to use a lexicological tool - an unmotivated sign, on the other hand, the preference for a grammatical tool - the rule constructions" [8].

Even more decisively the dependence of grammar on the dictionary was claimed by G. Schuhardt and N.Ya. Marr wrote: "Morphology ... includes not only the so-called grammatical categories, but also a dictionary ... The laws of semantics most closely affect the essence of morphology, because it would not be enough to say that morphology only reflects the state of social

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organization, - the very state of formation of this organization and its social ideas is deposited in morphology "[9]. G. Schuardt spoke in the same vein, stating that the essence of grammar is the doctrine of meanings and that the dictionary is only an alphabetical index to the grammar [10].

Nevertheless, the undivided inclusion of lexicology in grammar seems insufficiently motivated. Lexicology, as a doctrine on the composition and system of the dictionary, on the laws of historical changes in vocabulary systems and their internal relationships with the conditions of life, production, with forms of material culture and social worldviews, has its own material, its own method and its own object of study. "The dictionary embodies the tendency in language and thinking to consciously embrace individual objects, properties, phenomena, processes; the grammar grows on the basis of those

general connections that unite objects, phenomena, etc. ... That's why such specific meanings as a house or tree, etc., by their very nature cannot be represented in grammar, but, on the other hand, general categories like being or essence are reflected in the word historically later than in grammar, at the stage when scientific thought reveals these categories as separate concrete moments of the universal connection of things and phenomena in nature "[11].

### Conclusion

However, in the real history of the language, grammatical and lexical forms and meanings are organically connected, constantly affect each other. Therefore, the study of the grammatical structure of a language without taking into account its lexical side, without taking into account the interaction of lexical and grammatical meanings, is impossible.

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## CONVERTING ISLAM BY POPULATON OF CENTRAL ASIA : ANALYSES AND OUTCOMES

**Abstract:** The article presents historical analytical data about the Islamic religion, its origin and spread on earth. The penetration of Islam into Central Asia and the acceptance of Islam by the population, in particular, concerned the Islamic cultural development of the following centuries. The necessary opinions and hypotheses about the Eastern Renaissance and its significance, which arose under the influence of the Islamic religion were summarized.

**Key words:** Islam, Central Asia, arabians, theology, islamic scholars, hadith, islamic jurisprudence, islamic sciences, sufism, religious education system, Temurids, islamic civilization.

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### Introduction

It is known that Central Asia is a region where different cultures and civilizations collide due to its geographical and geopolitical location. The historical roots of the peoples of Central Asia, which occupy a large part of the Asian continent from the Caspian Sea and the Aral-Irtysh watershed to present-day Pakistan and India, go back a long way. Written information about these peoples can be found in Greek sources and in ancient Iranian and ancient Turkish writings of the VI-IV centuries BC. In later Latin sources, the region is also mentioned as the center of various religions and peoples.

Located in the heart of the Eurasian continent, the region has become a link between East and West, a constant link between different peoples and nations, as well as religious systems and beliefs. As a result of such ethnic and religious diversity, a situation has arisen in which, despite the disappearance of many religions (Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Monism), it is still preserved in the traditions of the peoples living in the region. This religious situation demonstrates the inter-religious tolerance of the peoples of Central Asia. In this regard, the study of the history of religions in the region is

crucial for a full understanding of the culture and history of modern Central Asian states, as well as their religious and national origins based on their diversity and simultaneous unity.

The penetration and spread of Islam in Central Asia is directly related to the Arab conquests and centuries of Arab domination. Although the Arab invasions of Central Asia began in 643-644, only the Arab commander Qutayba ibn Muslim al-Bahili (704-715) succeeded in conquering the country after a long struggle[1].

As a result of the emergence of a new political force in the region, Central Asia is divided into two parts:

1) Movarounnakh (between the two rivers).

2) Arodi at-Turk (lands of the Turks, that are the lands of rulers who did not submit to the Arabs).

The process of Islamization in these two regions began differently yesterday. The following two factors had a direct influence on the Islamization of Movarounnakh.

The first factor is that before the revolt of Abu Muslim (747-755), the rulers of pre-Islamic times (Ikhshid, Bukhara-Khudat, etc.) maintained their position in Central Asia[1. P-29].

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In particular, they performed the functions of managing the local population and collecting taxes from them for the Arabs. The rulers of the Ummah were limited to taking tribute from the local dynasties without directly interfering in the internal affairs of the country. Sometimes this tribute was accepted as a jizya (tax collected from members of other religions) collected from the locals. This led to confusion over the collection of ordinary taxes or jizya from the population who later converted to Islam.

The second factor is related to the fact that during the Umayyad period (661-750) the Arabs prevented the adoption of Islam by the local population[1.P-37].

Because the Arabs had many privileges in the first period. According to the rules of this period, a person who converted to Islam would become an "Arab," that is, he would have the same privileges as the Arabs in society. In this case, the ideas of the Murji religious-political movement within Islam, which fought for the equality of Arab and non-Arab Muslims, and the inability to receive jizya from local Muslims, were able to spread in Movarounnakh. Because the rights of non-Arab Muslims in the country were violated by the Arabs. The active movement of the Murjis dates back to the 20s and 40s of the 7th century. The revolt of Murji al-Harith ibn Surayj (734-746) was strongly supported by the people of Mavarounnakh[2].

The views of the Murjis, which began to take shape in the seventh century, about the separation of faith and practice, created favorable conditions for the local population to convert to Islam without difficulty, and at the same time to achieve equality in the emerging Islamic society. Later, they managed to preserve their social status and national-cultural values, even though they did not fully understand the Arabic language, difficult religious practices, and a completely foreign environment. As a result of the victory of the movement of Abu Muslim (749) and the achievement of equality of non-Arab Muslims with the Arabs, the ideas of Murjiyya began to move from the political and social sphere to the field of theology.

According to the teachings of the Murjis, a person's acceptance of the religion in the language (confession with tongue and affirmation by heart) is enough to recognize him as a Muslim[2. P-39].

The full performance of religious acts is a secondary matter. Later, on the basis of the ideas of the Murjis, three major teachings in theology were formed: Najjariya, Karromiya and Moturidiya. The environment of Samarkand scholars played an important role in the formation of the Moturidiya kalam school. During this period, the political center of Movarounnahr was the city of Bukhara, which was formed under the influence of the Arabs, while the ancient capital of Sogdiana still played a significant role in cultural and economic life. It was no coincidence that a new doctrine emerged in the

Samarkand cultural environment, which has preserved more of the national values, including the old traditions in the field of theology. U. Rudolf's research shows that the emergence of the doctrine of Moturidia took place in several stages. The first stage is associated with the names of the Murji-Hanafite theologians Abu Muqatil as-Samarkandi (823) and Ahmad ibn Nasr al-Ataki (IX century).

In the second stage, al-Juzjaniya (Abu Bakr al-Juzjani, Abu Mansur al-Moturidi, al-Hakim as-Samarkandi), al-Iyadiya (Abu Bakr al-Iyadi, Abu Ahmad al-Iyadi, Abu Salama as-Samarkandi) schools were established in Samarkand. representatives were active. Together with the schools of Abu Hafis al-Bukhari and Nusayr ibn Yahya al-Balhi, which operated in this land, they were called "Ahl as-sunna wa-l-jama'a." Later, in the third stage, the teachings of these schools began to interact, and in the 11th century, with the efforts of Abu al-Mu'in an-Nasafi (d. 1115) and Abu al-Yusr al-Pazdavi (d. 1100), the history of theology was introduced. Entered in the name of the doctrine of Moturidia[3].

This doctrine later spread from Samarkand to the entire Islamic world and became one of the two schools of theology, along with the Ash'ariya of the Ahl as-Sunnah.

Recent research testifies to the prevalence of rationalism in the early periods of Islam in the Movarounnahr region. Along with the sciences of nature (Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan al-Beruni) and philosophy (Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Ibn Sina), rationalist religious sciences also flourished in the country. The Mu'tazilites, the Ismailis, the first Sufis (al-Hakim at-Termizi) left a deep mark on the history of cultural life. In response, the teachings of traditionalists (traditionalists, Ahl al-Hadith) began to arrive from the central regions of the Islamic world. Purification of Islamic teachings from the innovations (bid'ah) that emerged in the following period became the main motto of this movement. This critical spirit brought the muhaddithin considerable success in the political sphere as well. Unprecedented work has been done to collect and organize the hadiths and to gather only the reliable ones in collections. Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, Imam ad-Darimi, Abd ibn Humayd al-Kashshi, Kulayb ibn al-Haysam al-Shashi wrote their names in the annals of Islamic history with their collections of hadith. As a result, the socio-political position of the muhaddithin has grown exponentially in Movarounnahr, including the capital Bukhara.

This, in turn, has exacerbated tensions between the Hanafis, who have hitherto held a strong position in the central cities, and a new group, the Ahl al-Hadith[4].

The direct connection between the religious views of the Murjis and the Hanafis has been proven in several studies. Indeed, Abu Hanifa's (699-767) idea that non-Arab Muslims had equal rights, and his



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efforts to combat discrimination in society, paved the way for the spread of his theology, first in the field of theology and then in the Mawarounnahr area [4. , Page 105]. Now, under pressure from serious opposition, the Hanafis were forced to develop their own teachings. The royal works of Abu Abdullah al-Bukhari (d. 878), as-Subazmuni (d. 952), and az-Zandavisati (early eleventh century) served this purpose.

The Hanafi jurists were in close contact with the various strata of the people of the city and reflected their interests in their religious and social activities. Until now, in Islamic studies, the rise to power of the Samanids (874-999) was considered to have spontaneously strengthened the position of the Hanafis. However, newly discovered sources show that the Samanids of Khorasan origin used the Ahl al-Hadith and the Shafi'i to limit and narrow the sphere of influence of the local population and their leading representatives, the Hanafis (including Ismail Samanid, 892-907)[4. P-77].

The fierce competition between them led to the emergence of classics in the field of science. Shams al-'Aimma al-Halwa'i, Shams al-'Aimma al-Sarahsi, Abu Zayd al-Dabusi, Fakhr al-Islam al-Pazdavi, al-Sadr al-Shahid, Abu Hafis al-Nasafi, az-Zamahshari, Alo ad-din as-Samarkandi, al-Mutarrizi, Burhan ad-din al-Bukhari, Fakhr ad-din Qadihan, Burhan ad-din al-Marghinani's fiqh methodology, practical issues of fiqh, hadith, aqeed, it is enough to cite the names of hundreds of works created in philology, commentary and other fields. Through these works, the rich cultural traditions, religious experience and legal ideas of Central Asia have been incorporated into Islamic civilization. This laid the foundation for a complete, self-sufficient, perfect regional form of Islam. It achieved harmony and proportionality in the relationship between all-Islamic and local elements.

It is well known that Islamic culture was mostly urban civilization, which was mainly centralized in cities. In the outlying regions of Central Asia, especially in the regions under Turkish rule (Arodi at-Turk), the process of Islamization took place freely. As a result, the customs of the people, national values, cultural traditions, and even the practices of other denominations have entered into a process of long-term interaction and influence with Islamic ideas in such conditions of tolerance. The position of charismatic sheikhs in the political life of the 13th century, who are representatives of such a mixed tradition, is growing[5].

They attracted the attention of not only the nomadic population but also the urban population. Artisans, artisans, and merchants began to concentrate their group interests in the activities of these sheikhs. This accelerated the process of formation of Sufi sects. The teachings of the classical period of the history of mysticism were useful in the development of the theoretical teachings of the new sect. In this field, for

example, the services of Hoja Muhammad Porso for the teachings of Naqshbandi were incomparable. Dhikr is the basis of Sufi practice. Murshid-murid (teacher-student) relations play an important role in the organization of the life of the sect. It was this connection that served as the basis for the formation of an organization that would jointly protect mutual interests within society. The unification of the leaders of the small Sufi communities under the leadership of the sect led them to become a powerful economic, social, and even political force in society. Among them are Saif ad-din Bokhari, Sayyids of Termez, Sayyid Baraka, Khoja Ahror, Mahdum-i Azam, Mir-i Arab, Lutfullah Chusti, Juybor, who played an important role in the life of the region. These sheikhs, who relied on the support of their organizations during the years of political disunity, had a high influence on the political life of the country[6].

The khans, the ruling circles used various methods to limit the powerful political position of the pirs. The policy of pitting the sheikhs of Naqshbandi, Kubravia, Yassaviya, Ishqiya, Qadiriya sects against each other, "raising the status of Sharia"[7], helped. The clergy soon joined the ranks of the clerics and held official religious positions in the community. Among them was Mudarris. However, the connection, interrelationship, and balance between traditional madrasa education and Sufi upbringing remain among the issues to be explored in the future.

In the Muslim world, the unorganized form of religious education is the main one in which the teacher-disciple binomial plays an important role. Craftsmanship (sponsorship) was a decisive factor in the formation of the school-madrasa system. The sponsorship of the state or the wealthy of the city would pass on the function of a specific social order to the graduates of this system. Sheikh al-Islam, who oversaw the organization of the educational process, which was originally a social task, soon attracted the attention of the state. As a result, the establishment of a religious education system has become one of the strategic factors in the life of society. Whoever was able to control and manage this front, he began to determine the direction of development of society[8].

The content of the religious education system in Central Asia can be divided into two periods:

- 1) The period before the Mongol invasion.
- 2) The period after the Mongol invasion [9]

The list of textbooks of these two periods differs significantly depending on the purpose of education, the level of teaching in it. During the reign of Timurid Shahrukh (1405-1447) the cornerstone of the new religious education system of the second period was laid. This system remained unchanged until the early twentieth century, with some minor details[9. P-189].

It was founded by the textbooks created by the scholars of Movarounnahr and Khurasan. Textbooks on the mixture of Moturidiya-Ash'ariya, Hanafi



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jurisprudence, Ahl al-Hadith collections, Arabic philology, and logic were in the forefront here.

The influx of European culture into Central Asia in the mid-nineteenth century led to the beginning of reforms in various spheres of public life, including religion. Proponents of Usul-i Jadid believed that a radical change in the system of religious education could be a decisive factor in reforming society. The followers of the ancient method took the position of tradition. Jadids, who have gone from reforming religious education to the communist level, have endorsed the practice of creating a secular education system by completely destroying the religious education system[10].

This was in line with the policy of secularism (complete cleansing of all aspects of life from the influence of religion) at that time. As a result, the reform movement became a policy of persecution of religion and religious leaders. Spirituality and enlightenment were lost as a result of three "cleansings" during the years of repression ("cleansing" - 1927, 1936-37, 1949)[10. P-117].

One of the main negative consequences of this behavior is that the theoretical part of religious culture has been suppressed, and religious life has been limited to the lower level of religion - popular Islam. As a result, spiritual impoverishment deepens and national culture begins to develop one-sidedly. Religious life was limited to family rituals (funerals, deities), medicine, fortune-telling, and pilgrimage[11].

Illegal (secret, illegal) private religious education in families and cells is on the rise. Naturally, activity in these areas soon reached an uncontrollable level. Some religious activists took the position of political opposition. Small-scale commodity production (land, trade, small and medium business) is the basis of capitalist development. The ideology of this economic environment often feeds on the Islam of the people. The rise of these social strata gave rise to new religious ideologues. Inaccurate, one-sided knowledge, theoretically weak religious leaders stood between two paths[12].

In conclusion, the infiltration and spread of Islam in Central Asia is directly related to the Arab conquests and centuries of Arab domination.

Islamic culture developed in specific societies taken separately and as a result took on certain regional forms. Pure Islam consists only of regional forms. At the heart of regional Islam is national culture, ideology and interests. In the course of centuries of development, in Central Asia, too, Islam has become closely linked with national culture. As a result, a full, self-sufficient, all-round rich form of Islam emerged within the Central Asian civilization. It has regional national features as well as pan-Islamic elements. Highly trained local scholars have preserved this treasure trove of theoretical and practical knowledge for centuries and adapted it to the changing times. This environment of scholars is an important part of regional Islam. Over the last two centuries, the chronic weakening of this environment has led to the influx of foreign scholars from other parts of the Islamic world, representing national interests. The conditions of national revival and development require the formation of a normal state in religious life.

Also, the works of Imam al-Termizi have a great educational and moral value, because they call people to goodness, kindness, generosity, justice, honesty, mutual understanding, respect for women and fathers. They strongly condemn deception, lies, hypocrisy, arrogance, enmity, betrayal, violence, and other negative traits.

Moreover, there could be no question of the re-emergence of mystical sects in the Soviet era, especially in full-fledged activity. It is true that in order to master the rules of dhikr, individual sheikhs who tried in one way or another to preserve the traditions of previous rituals and to give the most general notions about mysticism have survived.

During the period of independence in Uzbekistan, a number of state decisions recognized the mystical sects and their universal values as part of the spiritual heritage of the people. This led to the translation and publication of mystical sources and research.

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## TRANSLATION PROCEDURES DESCRIBING PERSONALITIES USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF “O’TKAN KUNLAR” (“DAYS GONE BY”) BY A.KODIRI

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the translation features, translation procedures in interpreting personalities used in “O’tkan kunlar”, which is masterpiece of Uzbek literature by A.Kodiri. It also deals with translation techniques separately with the help of extracts from the novel and evaluates them.

**Key words:** translation, translation procedures, modulation, transposition, borrowings.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Translation is considered as the most important form of interethnic communication. For a more complete description of the translation, the term includes the process of transforming a work in a particular language into the second language; it should be highlighted that the meaning of speech in this process cannot be changed at all. Thus, it is essential to use lexical translation techniques or procedures by literary, understandable, and eloquent words to avoid unauthentic strange phrases. According to Peter Newmark, translation procedures are methods applied by translators when they formulate an equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT). Vinay and Darbelnet suggested that there were seven main processes, or procedures, at work during any given translation: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, compensation[1]. In particular, we can observe the techniques abovementioned in the English translation of the "O'tkan kunlar" ("Days gone by") by Abdulla Kodiri in the interpretation of the lexical units describing personalities, in order to preserve the original spirit of the work and convey it to the reader without losing effect. Below, we focus on and analyze the techniques used by the interpreter in translating words depicting personality.

One of the most common ways of interpreting words in the translation is to use borrowings. It should be mentioned that borrowing is the idea of taking the word from the source language (SL) and maintaining it in the target language (TL). It is considered the simplest of the procedures and tends to be employed in two situations: either when discussing a new technical process for which no term exists within the TL, or when maintaining a word from the SL for stylistic effect, in which the translator uses the foreign term to add flavour to the target text (TT)[2]. In “Days gone by” the translators used the same method to describe properly human nature, taking into account the linguistic and cultural features of the word. For instance:

...- *sotqi bek ketsin, Aziz bachcha deng...- dedi Homid va Akram xojiga qarab kuldi. Yaqindag'ina Musulmon cho'loqning bazmi shu Aziz bachcha bilan qizir edi.*

In the passage above, the writer uses the word "bachcha" for Azizbek, the governor of Tashkent. Let's look at the definition of the word. According to the dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "bachcha" is used in the following meanings:

1. Child
2. A handsome boy who is under the care or control of someone
3. light (promiscuous) man

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In the same work, the writer used the word in its meanings, which were under control, light natured without their own individuality. When we look at the work, the writer has used it so skillfully that only one word reveals Azizbek's character and personality. Here is the English translation:

*Let venal bek disappear, call him Aziz bachcha...- Homid exclaimed suddenly and laughed, looking at Akram Khoji. Just then, lame Musliman's party entertained the guests with this Aziz bachcha (bachcha is not a serious light man).*

As it turns out, the translator used the "borrowing" technique to preserve the stylistic effect expressed by the writer and convey it effectively to the reader. For the reader, the word "bachcha" is given as a separate explanation in the footnote. It is worth noting that the translator could have used the word "light man" instead of "bachcha", but it would weaken translation and the work would lose its original complexion. Furthermore, the following extract is also one example of "borrowing" technique:

*- Qovoq devona deganimiz o'rta yosh, siyrak soqol, qotma ... kishi edi.*

In translation:

*The man whom we called Devona was thin, middle-aged with rare beard.*

Abovementioned word "devona" is originally used to mean crazy, stupid, and that's exactly what the character is called. In the translation, the word "devona" is used as a nickname the character. However, elsewhere in the text, the word devona is expressed by the word "wacky". It is noteworthy that not only words that express national character, but also historical lexis and non-translated terms are conveyed using "borrowing" technique.

The following way to translate the lexemes is called transposition that is widely used in the lexicon of human character in the novel. Vinay and Darbelnet referred to transposition as changing word class without changing meaning. This refers to when translators (often without thinking) change the word type, such as from nouns to verbs. Vinay and Darbelnet considered transposition to be either obligatory or optional, and referred to the ST as the base expression and the TT as the transposed expression[3]. It is worth noting the following extract from the novel and its reflection in the translation using transposition.

*... Xotinig'a zulm qiladig'an hayvonsifat kishilardan bo'lib ketishi menimcha ehtimoldan juda uzoqdir...*

*I think this is very far from the truth that otabek acting like a beast that tortured his wife all the time...*

The word "hayvonsifat" in the originality is a unit of human character meaning "ill-bred". However, stylistic effect of two words is not the same. If we pay attention to the translation, it is expressed by the phrase "acting like beast". In fact, the writer has made good use of the transposition, trying to convey the meaning to the reader through English authentic

vocabulary. Another example to show importance of transposition is stated below. When Kutidor (father of "Kumush", the central character) have known about a fake letter that Homid wrote on behalf of Otabek, he uses the following words to describe his character:

*Qutidor qiziningmaqsadig'a tushunib, ikki turli go'lni darrav payqab oldi:*

*- Vijdonsiz, iblis, imonsiz, kofir, - deb go'ydi*

In translation:

*Qutidor understood what his daughter was speaking about at once when he saw two different handwritings.*

*That scoundrel! - he said*

It is difficult to find exactly the equivalent of what the writer actually meant. This is because bilingual cultures, religions, and worldviews are different, and this creates a linguo-cultural problem in translation. Imonsiz, kofir are considered religious words meaning "infidel". Although these words are religion-related, they are used in the context to exaggerate their very negative character. In translation, the word "scoundrel" is used to convey the meaning. It is well-known that avoiding the use of strange phrases in translation instead of translating literary, understandable authentic words, which are familiar to native speakers, should be used. Therefore, the interpreter sought the concepts in TL, which are expressed by the writer to convey to the English reader in an understandable way. Theoretical analysis shows that in the same passage, translator used a transposition — a substitute for lexical units — that is to say, devils, unbelievers, and infidels refer to the category of adjectives. However, "scoundrel" is enough stylistically. According to the explanations in the linguistic dictionary, "scoundrel" is a deranged person referring to the noun phrase. It is worth noting that the translator used transposition extensively.

Another procedure used in the work is modulation, in which refers to rendering the TT from a different point of view to that of the ST. Vinay and Darbelnet consider this procedure to be necessary when the results of the former procedures would produce an awkward-sounding translation, despite it being grammatically, syntactically, and lexically correct. Modulation is a way for the translator to find a degree of naturalness in their TT without sacrificing any meaning or accuracy originating from the ST[4]. In other words, some words are expressed by antonym or other grammatical structures to convey the idea expressed by the writer in the original language. For example:

*Basharti Musulmonqul chin inson bo'lsa, insondan vaxshiy tug'ilganini hech kim eshitkan chiqmas.*

In translation:

*It is hard to believe that Musulmonqul is such a subhuman and also a mother gave birth to him.*

The writer uses the word "chin" to refer to a human being, and according to the dictionary, this

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word is used to describe the character of the person who is honest. In the translation, the word "subhuman" is used instead of the lexicon, which means the opposite of the term "honest." However, the differences in grammatical structure have helped to preserve the original meaning[5]. Let's look at another extract:

*...Biz hozir andishaning bandasi, men emas onang biravni ishontirib qo'ygan: bizning oiladan lafzsizlik chiqishi menga ma'qul ko'rilmaydur.*

*The only thing that keeps us doing is that your mother convinced them and promised to hold a wedding party; there was no mendacity in our family...*

In the passage above, modulation is applied not only to one word, but to the whole sentence. That is to say, word structures and word equivalents are partly compatible, but the translator has expressed the idea and understanding, as it was done by the writer, although he slightly altered the structure[6]. The following passage is also a striking example of modulation:

*...o'zga xujralarda yengil tabiatlik, serchaqchaq kishilar bo'lg'anida bu xujraning egasi boshqacha yaratilishda: og'ir tabiatlik, ulug' gavdalik, ko'rkam...*

*...while there were light-minded, tiresome, not serious people in those rooms, here was a smart man looking totally different: quiet, strong and tall in his stature...*

The phrase "boshqacha yaratilishda", which represents the original character, has been refined in slightly structured way: "Here was a smart man looking absolutely different"

As it is seen from the examples, modulation is really used when two language features are incompatible:

*Biz sani marg'ilon andisiga bunchalik mukkadani ketishingni o'ylamag'an edik, adabsiz. O'zinga qolsa shu marg'ilonliqni xoting'a hisoblab ketaber ekansanda, uyatsiz!*

In translation:

*We didn't imagine that you would bind up yourself with that Margilonian, ill-bred... you consider that margilon girl as a wife, shame on you!*

In the first sentence, the translator has chosen the equivalent for "adabsiz". It is actually the same with ill-bred, which means not really well-educated and immoral. The word "uyatsiz" (shameless) in the following sentence was translated by modulation and expressed in a clear and appropriate combination of "shame on you!". To the English reader, and the translation was adequate. Therefore, the modulation method is used to avoid inconsistencies in translation when the original and the translation language features do not match. Another form of lexical translation used in the work is equivalence, which express something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. The

process is creative, but not always easy. During the analysis of the work it became clear that the translator used this method more and more in the translation of lexical units representing human character. Of course, this requires not only a thorough knowledge of the language but also a the culture, way of life and experience of the translator[7]. The translation of "O'tkan kunlar" also focuses on this. The following passage also illustrates the application of the equivalence technique.

*Albatta, biz o'sha buzuqilarning jazolarini berarmiz. Men hozir borib bekka arz qilay, shu kechadan qoldirmay qo'lg'a olamiz muttahlarni, - dedi qo'rboshi*

In the passage, negative words of human character are used, such as the "buzuqi" and "muttaham". In fact, linguistically, these words refer to the category of adjectives, but they have been used to represent individuals in this personality above. According to the classification given in glossary of the word "buzuqi" means misleading, provocative, destructive, subversive. The word "muattaham" means accused, fraudulent[8]. The translation is as follows:

*We will punish the debauchers, of course. I will go and say to Bek, we don't put this task till tomorrow and catch the swindlers – said the qorboshi.*

In the translation, the word "buzuqi" is expressed with "debaucher". However, according to dictionaries, the word "debaucher" is used to mean really bad, but it is used in the sense that it is bad, alcoholic. But in the context, the writer used the term "buzuqi" to mean the traitors, the destroyers, seductive people, and the author did not portray them ill-behaved in terms of manner. Therefore, it would be better if units such as "perpetrator" or "troublemaker" should have been used as equivalent. In the next sentence, the meaning of the word "muttaham" is given exactly in English[9].

One of the transformations used by the translator is omission. In some cases it is necessary to drop some units for the natural output of translation to retain meaning in the context. For example, the letter to the khan from the Osh governor is purely symbolic because the letter contains a lot of historical and, in fact, many explanatory words. As a result of the analysis, it would have been inconceivable for the English reader to translate word-for-word.

*"Davlatimiz ustuni padari arus shahanshoi Musulmonqul bahodir huzurlariga nomai humoyun barobari O'sh madorisotida tahsilga bo'ling'an faqir qirg'iz tullobig'iga marhamat buyurg'anlar hadoya tullobning darajai ilmlarini imtiyozan taqsim qilindilar. Ashshadu faqir va ehtiyojda avqotu talx mururiga majbur va masbur o'lg'an qirg'iz mullalari padari arus shahanshoxining altofi shoxonalaridan riqqatka kelib obiyda qildilar...."*

*This blessed letter to Courageous Musulmonqul, who is the pillar of our country, who is*



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*the father-in-law of our khan. With great satisfaction, we inform you that Kirgiz student who you made a favour educated in Osh madrasa, whom you did a favor, was supported with a job, according to his knowledge and education. And Kirgiz mullas who were very poor and had not enough time to settle their problems were impressed by the humaneness of the khan and couldn't keep their tears.*

It is important to mention that letter in TT is totally difficult for Uzbek readers as it was written in Old Uzbek. Thus, the content of these phrases in the translation has been re-created by the interpreter. The

translation contains the main content of the letter. Characteristic units have also been added or omitted in some places by the interpreter in terms of content[10].

To sum up, the foregoing examples and the full analysis of the work reveal that the translator used a variety of procedures to achieve authentic translation and retain original content. In accordance with the requirements of modern translation, the translator has sought to achieve and re-create the unity of form and content as a work of art, preserving its national and individual identity.

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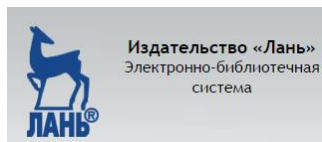
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