

**SOI: 1.1/TAS**

**DOI: 10.15863/TAS**

**Scopus ASJC: 1000**

**ISSN 2308-4944 (print)**

**ISSN 2409-0085 (online)**

**№ 06 (98) 2021**

**Teoretičeskaâ i prikladnaâ nauka**

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**Theoretical & Applied Science**



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**Philadelphia, USA**

**Teoretičkaâ i prikladnaâ  
nauka**

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**Theoretical & Applied  
Science**

**06 (98)**

**2021**

# International Scientific Journal

## Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Published since 2013 year. Issued Monthly.

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

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**International Scientific Journal**  
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ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 06 (98), 782.  
Philadelphia, USA



**Impact Factor ICV = 6.630**

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

**The percentage of rejected articles:**



ISSN 2308-4944





## Impact Factor:

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

**Abstract:** Person-centered education, by its very nature, involves the full development of all participants in the educational process. This means that when designing education, of course, the approach should be based not on the personality of a particular learner, but primarily on the learning objectives related to future professional activities.

**Key words:** person-centered learning technologies, methodology, teaching technologies, learning process.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Sherov, D. M. (2021). Scientific and theoretical basis of individual educational technologies. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 601-603.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-72> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.72>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3304.

### Introduction

Teaching technology as a pedagogical strategy will have the means to activate and accelerate the activities of students and teachers. Such technologies include:

1. Pedagogy of cooperation
2. Pedagogical technology based on keeping the person in the autumn in the pedagogical process (Sh.Amonashvili's technology);
3. Technology of acceleration of teaching of educational material on the basis of schemes and models (VF Shatalov technology);
4. The technology built on the basis of effective management and organization of the educational process (technology of S.N. Lisenkova, technology of planning the educational system of N.P. Guzik);
5. Technology of individualization of teachers (Inge Unt, AS Graniskaya, VD Shadrikov technology)

### References and methodology

Collaborative pedagogy Collaborative pedagogy began to develop in the 1980s and brought many innovative processes to life. At the heart of this technology is the experience of well-known Russian and foreign educators.

Sh.A.Amonashvili's human-personal technology. In his experimental school, he developed and put into practice a collaborative pedagogy, a

personal approach, and an excellent pedagogy of teaching language and mathematics. The main goals of Sh.A.Amonashvili are as follows

1. Preventing the formation, development and upbringing of a noble person by showing the child's personal qualities;
2. To glorify the heart and soul of the child;
3. Development and formation of cognitive abilities in the child;
4. Create conditions for broad and in-depth knowledge and skills;
5. The ideal upbringing is self-education. Sh.A. Amonashvili used the following methods and techniques to implement his technology: it is humane; it is a personal approach; it is an additional opportunity for family pedagogy; it's a learning activity. o communication skills; In the technology of Sh.A.Amonashvili the assessment of children's activity is of special importance. The use of ratings is very limited. Emphasis is placed on qualitative evaluation rather than quantitative evaluation, i.e. description, results package, self-evaluation.

3. The technology of accelerating the teaching of educational material on the basis of schemes and models (VF Shatalov technology) - showed the great untapped potential of the traditional classroom method of teaching.

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V.F. Shatalov's goal is to: build knowledge, skills and abilities; it is to educate all children with any individual characteristics; it speeds up teaching. Principles: it is repetition, mandatory step-by-step control, high level of difficulty, learning in large blocks, dynamic pattern of activity, the basis of behavior, the application of the basis of the goal; it is a person-centered approach; it is humanity; he did not teach by force; it is the non-conflict of learning situations, awareness of each student's achievements, correction, reading, opening up prospects for success; o Linking Teaching and Education. V.F. The peculiarity of the Shatalov method: it introduces a large amount of materials; those materials are placed in blocks; it is illustrated in the form of a syllabus. As can be seen from the table, the basic abstract forms a visual scheme. VF Shatalov understands the approximate basis of the child's actions, the method of external organization of internal thinking activities. The base signal is an interconnected symbol (sign, word, scheme, picture, etc.) that replaces some meaningful substance. A basic syllabus is a system of basic signals in the form of a short conditional syllabus, consisting of visual constructions that can be used instead of a system of facts, concepts, ideas as a whole part of the interconnected methods of teaching materials.

VF Shatalov's merits are that he has developed a system of educational activities that ensures adequate and active participation of everyone in the lessons.

VF Shatalov's methodology consists of 5 stages, which include a number of methods and methodological solutions: 1. Study of the theory in the classroom: a simple explanation on the board (with chalk, visual aids, TV); painted poster - basic abstract re-explanation of; a brief description of the poster; individual work of students on their abstracts, extensive reinforcement of blocks of abstracts. 2. Independent work at home: basic abstract textbook parental assistance. Teach students: remember what the teacher explained using the syllabus, read the material from the book; compare what you read with the synopsis; narrate textbook materials with the help of abstracts (coding-decoding); remember the abstract as a basis for narration; rework the abstract and compare it to the sample. 3. The first repetition is a comprehensive control of the syllabus: all students process the abstract in their memory, the teacher checks them in advance; asks "slowly" and through a tape recorder at the same time; after the written work, the oral questioning begins. 4. Oral presentation of the basic synopsis is the most important stage of external speech (oral) activity in the process of learning, it occurs in the process of various questions and answers. 5. The second iteration-generalization and systematization (regulation): mutual control lessons; publish a list of pre-test questions; preparation; use of all types of controls (on the board, slowly, in writing, etc.); mutual inquiry and mutual assistance; playful

elements (team competition, finding a rebus, etc.). Monitoring, evaluation. VF Shatalov solved the main problem of step-by-step control of knowledge, skills and abilities of students. Linking constant external control with self-monitoring and self-assessment, step-by-step monitoring of each, demanding to the extent possible, the possibility of constant correction, transparency of results, two assessments absence, lack of fear of low prices. Forms of control: written work on the basic syllabus, independent work, loud questioning, tape recorder, pair control, group control, home control, self-assessment. Each assessment received by the student is placed in a specially opened mirror. It acts as a list that serves the reader, and the grades have the value of a positively encrypted description. The publication of such a description will be of great educational value. The most important aspect of this description is that the student can change any grade to a relatively high grade at any time. This is the essence of the principle of open opportunity. Every rating, "says V.F. Shatalov should, first of all, serve as a means of motivating the student. Both assessments cause negative feelings and conflict with the teacher and the science. Shatalov eliminates such conflicting situations. To the trailer of methodical methods (pedagogical micro-elements): repetition, relay control, landing method, chain method, "immersion" in tasks, finding errors in the book, problem-solving on leaflets, problem-solving on a competitive basis, 4 Solve in, experimental lessons, brainstorm, bottom-up, encouragement, open-mindedness lesson, sixth grade, creative synopsis, acceleration, de-escalation techniques (music, lighting, breaks, etc.), etc. The system of educational activities developed by VF Shatalov was experimented with in schoolchildren, but its methodology went beyond the teaching of mathematics and became widespread not only in the teaching of natural sciences, but also in the humanities: language, history.

### Discussion

The use of modern teaching technologies allows to unify the teaching process and achieve high efficiency. Let us now briefly consider why person-centered technologies are becoming more relevant today, why these technologies have become the present and future of education, and their significance.

In this technology of teaching, the attitude of pedagogy to the student is authoritarian, that is, in the process of learning it is manifested as a single subject, and students act only as an object. In other words, in authoritarian teaching technology, the initiative and independence of the student is almost lost, teaching is carried out compulsorily. In the classroom system of teaching, which is still the most common in the world, the main unit of instruction is the lesson, which is devoted to a single subject of the same subject and is led by a teacher.

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### The result

Focusing on the shortcomings of traditional teaching technology, at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (August 29, 1997) the First President Islam Karimov "From what class do children begin to think independently? Is independent thinking taught at school? and answered them as follows: "I am sure it will not be taught. If a student protests to a teacher, tomorrow he will be in a situation that no one envies. The teacher dominates the school process. He only asks the child to understand what he is explaining. The principle is ready: "I said what I said." This means that in traditional educational technology, there is a pedagogy of forced obedience, that is, violence in the teacher-student relationship. " It is obvious that, as noted by the first President, in this pedagogy based on violence, the teacher is the only subject, students are the object of the pedagogical process, teaching is carried out in an explanatory-visual way. Due to the mass teaching, the initiative and independence of students will disappear by itself. Therefore, technology mainly forms knowledge and skills in students, not to develop their personality. It is obvious that traditional teaching technology, by its nature, does not fully meet the requirements of our society to educational institutions. In contrast, in person-centered technologies, the national model of student education is essentially placed at the center of the pedagogical process, creating favorable conditions

for its development and realization of its natural potential. In the five components of the national model of education - the individual, the state and society, continuing education, science, production, the main component of the "person" is in the first place. In other words, the entire education system, including teaching, must be student-centered.

The communicative basis of person-centered learning technologies is a human-personal approach to the student in the pedagogical process. The essence of the new relationship is to abandon the pedagogy of violence, which is currently ineffective and inhumane, because in the process of education violence is impossible, punishment discriminates, oppresses, slows down its development.

It is very important to teach young people in the reformed educational institutions freely, without coercion, to demonstrate the essence of an individual approach to their personality.

### Conclusion

It is obvious that the main goal of the national training program, ie the training of highly qualified personnel at the level of developed democracies in our country, the system of higher and secondary special training, the development of their unique and non-standard thinking skills, it is not possible to develop skills of persistence and perseverance on the basis of traditional teaching technology.

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## ABOUT THE NAME OF THE CITY OF MARGILAN

**Abstract:** This article provides information about the origin of the name of the city of Margilan, its ancient gates.

**Key words:** astionim, ethnonym, toponymy, Fergana valley, natural sciences, geography, history, ethnography.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Akhmedova, M. U. (2021). About the name of the city of Margilan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 604-607.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-73> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.73>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### Introduction

Margilan city of Fergana region. It is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia with a history of more than 2000 years. As the saying goes, "It is better to go back to Mazi" [1], we also decided to study the past information about the Fergana pearl - Margilan. By studying its history, we learn and understand our history, our identity.

### Main part

The city of Margilan has a long history, dating back to the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD on the basis of the culture of irrigated agriculture in the Margilansay basin and urban-type settlements such as Simtepa [7]. It is unknown when it was built. In the 10th and 12th centuries, Margilan was known as a major trade center. [6]

In the works of Arab tourists: Abu Bakr al-Maqqadi, Istakhri, Ibn Hawqal in the sources of the city of Margilan in the X century sources to the Lower Nasi of the Fergana Valley are mentioned in the list of city names such as Zenderamsh, Nejreng, Ushtikan, Andukan. At the same time, Ibn Hawqal describes the nature of these areas, adding that they consist of pastures and meadows, and that there are no mountains between them. In the Boburnoma, Margilan is recognized as the "seven bribe settlements" of the Fergana Valley [3] (p. 10). The city was part of the Timurid and Shaybanid states at different times, and later of the Kokand Khanate. Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat's "History of Fergana" also mentions the name of Margilan as one of the five

largest administrative-territorial divisions of the Fergana province at the beginning of the last century.

There are different views on the origin of astionim. One of them is Ishaq Khan Ibrat's "History of Fergana":

In "Ajayib ul-buldon" it is said that Fergana consists of "every room". quite a bit. In order to please the king, instead of bread and salt, they cooked the chickens in their bisotas and handed them over to Alexander. At that moment, Alexander asked what it was. At that moment, the complainants replied in Persian that they said murgh-u non, that is, bread with chicken. 'mother is the name of the general climate' (p. 279).

Although this passage is based on folk etymology and does not provide a definitive scientific solution to the ethnonym of astionim, the origins of agriculture and animal husbandry in this country, as well as the language of its inhabitants, have been expressed since ancient times [4].

In particular, the information about King Alexander and "Murginon" seems to be reflected not only in legends, but also in historical sources. Although Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur referred to Margilan as "Marginon", his contemporary poet Muhammad Salih mentions Margilan as "Murginon" in his Shaybaniynoma:

Murg'inon shahriga yetti andin  
Xasm ko'nglini eritti andin  
Murg'inon, O'shga erdi soni  
Mahkam aylab erdi Tanbal oni.

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It is possible that Muhammad Salih called Margilan Murginon because of the existence of the tomb of Alexander the Great.

Given the fact that since the Middle Ages it has been traditional to restore the holy shrines of the Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an in every major city in the land of Turan, it is not surprising that a shrine to a historical figure like Alexander the Great was built in Margilan. Such shrines in the Fergana Valley have been reported in written sources since the 10th century.

In Eastern classical literature, Alexander the Great is portrayed as a brave, loyal, honest, loyal, honest, enterprising man who helped the weak, protected the good from the attacks of the evil, and was thoughtful, humble, and generous.

King Alexander is an Islamized image of Alexander the Great. Therefore, when talking about the tomb of King Alexander in Margilan, we should not forget about the religious and local views of the locals about this shrine. According to their beliefs, King Alexander was a beloved servant of God, one of the rulers. Therefore, it was not possible to cross the tomb on horseback. Otherwise, it is said, "Mozorbuva, Your Majesty has disrespected Alexander." Interestingly, because of such misconduct, people have suffered accidents on the spot, such as flying off a horse, stumbling and falling. According to reports, a ditch flowed in front of the tomb of King Alexander, and turned out at the exit. The water of this place is considered to be a cure for various diseases. The women took water from the canal as a "return".

If the tomb has not survived to this day, people passing by King Alexander's Mosque will recite the Koran in honor of King Alexander. Therefore, the idea of the tomb of King Alexander still exists among the people of Margilan, and these views have been preserved through various legends and myths over time.

This legend about the origin of the name of Margilan is not only the first and the last, but also other legends about him among the local people. In 1938, during the study of the architectural monuments of Margilan, the scientist AK Pisarchik wrote the following story about the origin of the name Margilan. According to the narration, when Hazrat Ofoqhoja was passing through these lands to Kashgar, an old woman met him and brought him chicken and bread as food. Since then, the city has been called Murginon.

Studies show that there was a belief among the locals that Ofoqhoja lived in the early days of Islam. Take, for example, one of the legends about the appearance of springs in the village of Avval, Fergana region. According to the legend, in the time of the Mongols, when Hazrat Ofoqhoja came with his murids to present-day Margilan to convert the population to Islam, people were suffering from drought. Hazrat Ofoqhoja came to the village of Avval in search of water to save them from thirst. It turns out

that the springs can't open their eyes. Then he struck the ground with his staff and said, "Come out, beast." The water of these springs was a stream and flowed towards Margilan. Seeing this miracle, the people immediately converted to Islam. "When we heard this story, it seemed like a meltdown for us to write it down. However, given the high level of respect for Ofoqhoja among the people of Fergana, including Margilan, from the past, this story itself is very interesting," said Nodirbek Abdulkhayrov. As a proof of our opinion, we can quote the words of Muhammad Aziz Margilani: "I will be the fire of the fireplace that classifies this book, I am a child of Margilan. When my father and seven grandfathers were originally from Margilan, they all came to Hazrat Ofaqi as murids and fans."

N.G. Mallitsky connects the origin of the name Margilan with the arrival of Hazrat Ali in Fergana. Of course, these two narrations are far from the truth, and if Ofaqhoja lived in the eighteenth century, then Ali ibn Abu Talib (600-661), cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad (peace be upon him), one of the four, (may God bless him and grant him peace. ) did not come to Fergana.

There is no historical evidence that Ali once came to Central Asia. On the contrary, it is historically clear that the conquest of these territories by the Arabs and the conversion of the local population to Islam took place after Ali's death. However, in any part of Central Asia, you will definitely be shown the "Footsteps of Hazrat Ali", and in the narrations associated with him, he is a brave man on the path of truth and justice, as the king of the brave. ... For this reason, it is possible that the origin of the name Margilan was connected with Hazrat Ali due to similar views of the population.

Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for asthma. Toponymist S. Karayev connects this astion with the meanings of death - "meadow", "greenery". According to J. Latipov, who conducted research on the toponymy of the city of Margilan and its environs, the astion of Margilan is related to the ethnonym "margi". The suffix -i is also used in other names. For example, although -mountain (garch - mountain), desert - like a man in the desert [7].

Z. Dusimov, H. Egamov, based on the views of the scientist, also stated that the astionim occurs in written sources in the form of Margilan, Marginot, as well as the suffixes -on and -ot in it are plural. therefore, the toponym means marg, meaning "meadow dweller or herdsman." [6]

In A. Muhammadjanov's researches the component of astionim consists of two morphemes (marg '(murg' // mardj) - on // lon or marg '(margi) - kon // jon, in ancient times Margijon "Or" Margikon "and means" Yayloksay ", which means" water flowing through the greenery ".

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It should be noted that the morpheme of death in the toponym is important as a toponymic lexeme, which is actively used in the names of historical places, and the names of geographical objects formed by this unit are widely used in the toponymy of Uzbekistan. For example, there are a number of names related to the toponymic system of our country, such as Margzor, Martepa, Magzon, Margikozi, Maymarg, Mardon, Margan, Margi Sharqiy, which are based on the lexeme Marg. According to many experts, this lexeme belongs to the Sogdian language, and in the "Dictionary of Navoi's works" it means death, a plant that eats animals, in the "Muntahab ul-lug'at" margin - a place where grazing animals walk, interpreted in the sense of pasture. According to the Russian scientist E. Murzayev, the unit of death is a geographical term. applied to the nose. The scientist also points out that Morguzar in Namangan region, the toponyms of Margilan we are studying and the component of Murgab hydronym are formed by this term.

In his dictionary "Kashkadarya village" T. Nafasov analyzes the lexemal oasis toponyms of death and gives several interpretations of the unit, which are specific to different languages: in Tajik, death - grass, grass 'lang; meadow, pasture, meadow. In the Avesto, maraga is grass, in Sogdian, marg is grass, in Manichaean texts, marg is grass, and in Afghan, marg is grass. In the system of place names of Tajikistan marg - marr // mar - meadow, pasture, place rich in grass. There are also special words that make the lexeme "death" a part of a set of village names (many of which have now lost their independent lexical status and become an integral part of the village name, the meaning of which cannot be read, a new name is not made, it is mentioned as a group of old names) and it cites place names such as Magzon, Pomuq, Konimex, Margilan, Marmin, Margzor [7]

Located on the Great Silk Road, the people of Margilan have been engaged in satin weaving since ancient times, and thus its name became world famous. Margilan silk fabrics were bought in large quantities by merchants from Egypt, Iran, Greece and Kashgar.

According to local sources, the city had 12 gates. Let's take a look at some of them.

1st gate. Fergana Gate. That is, starting from the village of Satkak, in the southeast of the Fergana Valley, at the foot of the Alay Mountains, 10-12 km north of the city of Fergana.

2nd gate. The Fergana-Kokand highway starts in the Akhunbabayev district.

3rd gate. The third gate of the city borders with Akhunboboyev, Fergana and Tashlak districts around Margilan. This gate is described in detail in The Last Days. As you read it, the main road connecting Tashkent with Margilan has never disappeared, but still shines in your eyes.

4- gate. This gate of Margilan starts from the crowded places. This place is called Oram. Guests from Namangan, Shahrihan, Andijan and Osh rested in this place and headed to the city. Even today, Fergana-Namangan cars run on the same routes in Margilan, which means that the Oram region still serves as a gateway to the city.

5- gate. This gate was the host of visitors from Andijan, Marhamat and Kuva [8]

"Khudoyorkhan, who came through the gates of Margilan in the Eshanguzar district, where he worked during the Kokand khanate, received the locals in the shade of a baqaterak, which provides shade for 50-70 people. The neighborhood is called Teraktagi," said a local resident. As you can see, Margilan is a city with a great history. No matter how much we explore the history of this city, we will discover new aspects. As we live in a new era, we feel a sense of patriotism through the study and teaching of the past.

### Conclusion

Every place in our country is distinguished by its culture and beauty. The diversity of their history speaks of the long history of our people, our nation. As the saying goes, "There is no future for a nation that does not know its history." 'la gets. And for that, you have to keep reading and studying. As long as our people exist, it is in our hands to preserve their eternity. This is our childhood duty. Let's start the effort to do it now!

*The scientific research was carried out under the guidance of Sohiba Zokirova, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor of the Fergana State University.*

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<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## SPELLING RULES FOR STUDENTS, THE METHOD OF GAMES IN TEACHING SPELLING, WORKING WITH STUDENTS IN AN INNOVATIVE WAY

**Abstract:** This article aims to use innovative methods in educating the younger generation, to educate students in a way that affects their minds as they wish.

**Key words:** spelling rules, innovative method, game method, spelling.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Sodiqova, M. (2021). Spelling rules for students, the method of games in teaching spelling, working with students in an innovative way. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 608-611.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-74> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.74>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3304.

### Introduction

Today's students are growing up to be more demanding and intelligent, because today the attention is paid to the educational process, every young generation is no longer satisfied with the simple things, but needs to spend each day meaningfully and richly in news. is doing. Different methods are used to impart spelling knowledge to students, but the knowledge that is introduced to the student in their own language, the nature that surrounds them, the animation of inanimate objects, their introduction into

the language and spoken in the child's language, the child It has been stored in the mind for a long time and is quite effective.

### Main part

Today, the method of games is very effective in teaching spelling and opens the ground for students to learn the native language. Here are some of these games.

### Help the mother chicken



Picture 1.

Hello my dear children, it is time to test your knowledge again. As you know, our main goal is to

strengthen your knowledge of your native language and increase your respect for our language.



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The children have dropped the vowel letters of the words that the mother hen has collected for you today, the vowel letters “I”, “U”, “O” and “A” are hidden in the grains, find them and put the appropriate words for each of them, the vowel letters. we will test how well you apply it in words.

Dear children, our current game calls you to be careful, you can put the missing vowels in the words, in this game you will realize that there is a difference in the pronunciation and spelling of some words.

I or U      O or A      Answer: *Uvimoq*,  
*uyushiq, uzil, uyqu, uzluksiz, urinmoq,*  
*Uv\_moq      B\_hor      uzuq, unutmog,*  
*uyum, uquv, bahor, barakat, avvalo,*  
*Uy\_shiq      Barak\_t      okean, qovoq,*  
*koordinata, advokat, adyol, agronom,*  
*Uz\_l      Avv\_lo      akademik.*  
*Uyq\_      \_kean*  
*Uzl\_ksiz      Q\_voq*  
*Ur\_nmoq      K\_rdinata*  
*Uz\_q      Adv\_kat*  
*Un\_tmoq      Ady\_l*

*Uy\_m      Agr\_nom*  
*Uq\_v      Ak\_demik*

**Xato or Hato**

Dear children, in today's game with you we will test your knowledge of soft "h" and hard "x", we will make a wonderful table with you and distinguish and fill in the letters. As the words alternate between the soft "h" and the hard "x", you can correct them and write them in the table.

Please correct any typos.

*Xaykal, hiqildoq, xurmat, homiy, xujayra,*  
*xoshiya, hokimiyat, hoxlamoq, xodisa, hisob.*  
*Jo'horl, xusnihat, hovuz,xabash, xukm, hudud,*  
*xissa, hasharot, xavas, xandalak*  
*hamla, xamohang, harorat, xassos, xujra,*  
*ho'plam, hushhol, hosiyat, xizmat, hiroj, exson,*  
*xalqaro, haloskor, xiyobon, hoqon, xotima, hotira,*  
*xuruj, halifa, xayriya, hitob, hurmo,*  
*xushdil, hushnud, xo'tik, hususiy, husumat,*  
*xudbin hossa,hontaxta,xonatlas, hurram, hayriya,*  
*xatar, hasta, xaloyiq.*

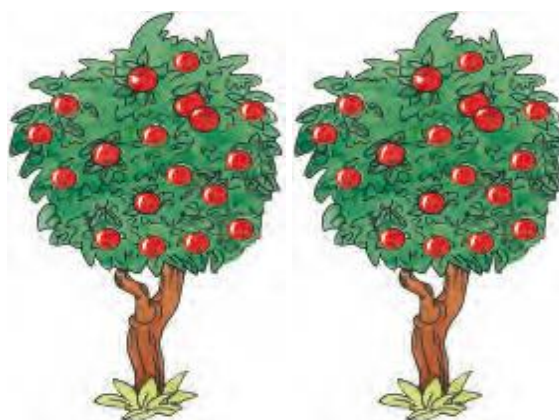
**Table 1.**

Letter “H”	Letter “X”
haykal, hiqildoq, hurmat, homiy, hujayra, hoshiya, hokimiyat, xohlamoq, havas, handalak, hamla, hamohang, harorat, hassos, hodisa, hisob, hovuz, habash, hukm, hudud, hissa, hasharot, hamla, hujra, ho'plam, ehson.	jo'xori, xusnixat, xushhol, xosiyat, xizmat, xiroj, xalqaro, xaloskor, xiyobon, xoqon, xotima, xotira, xuruj, xalifa, xayriya, xitob, xurmo, xushdil, xushnud, xo'tik, xurram, xayriya, xatar, xasta, xaloyiq.

**DOUBLED VOWELS AND CONSONANTS**

Dear children, each of you has a close friend, right, because friends are always together, they always help each other. Look, even if the letters are friends, how can you say, of course, that there are words with

vowels or consonants that always go hand in hand. Today you need to find just such friends. We have two trees, you have to find a double or a series of consonants under the first tree, and a double or a series of vowels under the second tree. Here we go!!!



**Picture 2.**

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	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

Metall	Material
Samarqand	Biologiya
Baland	Teatr
Poyezd	Okean
Do'st	Shoir
Artist	Radio
G'isht	Oila
Kongress	Tabiat
Baxt	Milliard
Stol	Matbuot

**Table 2. BORDER SOLDIER**

Words that cross the border	Words that do not cross the border
Olov, bog', yurt, obod, ona	Pax-ta, va-tan, so-at, ki-tob, qa-lam, o'r-mon
Ip, son, ilm, vaqt, asal, taxt	Ba-liq, sanch-qi, in-son, to'q-son, trol-ley-bus, il-moq
Matn, ota, ukam, uy, gul	De-ngiz, trans-port, us-toz, o'quv-chi, dav-lat, ta-bi-at, pi-yo-la
Rasm, o'rik, omad, un, umid	Daf-tar, ma-te-ma-ti-ka, bu-vi, o'r-gim-chak, bo-la-jon, zi-na, ko'y-lak

This game, which is now fun even for children entering school, is a creative idea in teaching the rules of articulation, every child dreams of a profession from an early age, and in time he will learn a profession. It may change, it may not be a kid who doesn't dream of being a patriot, we take the first step towards our dreams during this game. The responsibility for the children is that they have to put the words in their place on the border, the words that cannot be moved cannot cross the border and move to the red area, from the line -write words that can be connected to the line according to the rules of linking and move them to the green area, children feel confident and smart during the game they show that they are border guards by placing the words correctly and have the "Bracelet Border Guard" badge.

When working with children, it is important to coordinate their dreams and goals with the lesson, to help them develop self-confidence and independent thinking. When the topic is covered with games, the student's attention is focused on the lesson, teamwork,

competitiveness gradually increases, children like to be given responsibilities as adults, because young children show themselves more they want to be encouraged, and incentive cards are very effective in games.

### Conclusion

Every field is moving from complexity to simplicity. Today, explaining every knowledge and skill to students using simple, straightforward, innovative methods is effective enough and does not allow the child to ask vague questions. It is the duty of each of us to inculcate our native language in the minds of the younger generation. As our ancestor Navoi said: "Gradually, the grain grows and becomes a river". Teachers and parents have a great role to play in nurturing the students' desire to learn without getting bored. No matter what field they belong to, it is necessary to bring them up in the spirit of respect for their mother tongue.

*The scientific research was carried out under the guidance of Sohiba Zokirova, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor of the Fergana State University.*

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



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## THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF TOPONYMY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Abstract:** The article discusses the importance of familiarizing primary school students with toponymy. The article provides information on the origin of some place names located in the Fergana Valley.

**Key words:** toponymy, toponymy, Fergana valley, natural sciences, geography, history, ethnography.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Akhmedova, M. U. (2021). The importance of knowledge of toponymy for primary school students. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 612-615.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-75> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.75>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

After gaining independence, our country began a period of radical changes and innovations in the field of toponymy, along with other areas of science. Because during the years of independence, a lot of attention was paid to national revival and the study of our cultural heritage. A significant part of this noble work is associated with the restoration and study of many historical names in our country. During the study of textbooks for primary school students, published by the state, in the 2nd grade textbook "Mother tongue" on the topic "Capital letters in the names of cities, villages, streets, rivers", in the 4th grade textbook "Natural Science" Travel around the world. " We use them to list the names of different parts of the country. Now think about it, what are place names? Why study them?

First we must find the answers to the questions What are toponymy, toponyms? . Onomastics (Greek: onomastike – the art of naming) is a branch of linguistics that studies the names of any well-known names, the history of their origin and change, as well as the collection of all well-known names.

### Main part

Onomastics consists of the following sections according to the categories of objects with well-known names: anthroponymy - well-known names of people; toponymy - well-known names of

geographical objects; theonymy - the names of gods, goddesses, religious myths and beings according to various religious beliefs; zoonomics - (conditional) nicknames given to animals; cosmonymics - the names of spatial regions, galaxies, constellations, etc., which are common in scientific circles and among the people; Astronomy is the study of the names of certain celestial bodies (planets and stars).

Therefore, if we look more broadly at toponymy itself, it (Greek topos - place and onuma - name, name) - place names (geographical names), the laws of their origin or creation, development and change, Department of historical and etymological sources and grammatical features, their structure, areas of distribution and causes of naming. A set of place names in a particular area is called a toponym, and a separate place name is called a toponym. Toponyms, in terms of their origin and some internal features, are related to the daily material and spiritual condition of society, economic life, dreams and aspirations, and to some extent differ from other groups of words. At the same time, toponyms retain more ancient phonetic, lexical and morphological elements specific to our national language. Natural geographical conditions of the place (relief), ethnic composition of the population, occupations and occupations of people, excavations. riches, historical figures and events are the main sources of the formation of toponyms. Toponyms are also divided into several types:

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hydronyms (names of water basins), oikononyms (names of cities, villages)...

Toponymy develops in close connection with geography, history, ethnography. Toponymy is an important source for the study of language history (historical lexicology, dialectology, etymology, etc.) because some toponyms (especially hydronyms) remain unchanged in archaism and dialectics.

For example, Mangit is a village in Buvayda, Dangara districts of Fergana region. Mangit is a word belonging to the Turkic, Mongol, Tungus-Manchu languages, ie the Altai Babylonians of their past. The Mongolian form is myangad. In the Mongolian-Russian dictionary, the word is interpreted as a Mongol tribe. Myangat means "thousandth". A. Ishayev divides the ethnonym mangit into the following components: ming+at. It means thousands. So, the origin of place names is closely connected with the life of this people.

The Grade 2 textbook has a rule on capital letters in the names of cities, villages, streets, and rivers: "The names of cities, villages, streets, and rivers are capitalized." The teacher helped the children to increase their love for the motherland and respect for the past by explaining to them that the name of their place of birth, the history, customs and way of life of the people are hidden behind its origin. and the above rule will be logically explained.

Let's take a look at the toponyms in Namangan, Andijan and Fergana regions, which are included in the textbook "Natural Science" included in the curriculum of 4th grade students who are completing primary education. The textbook provides information about the geographical significance and uniqueness of these areas. And I think the teacher will make the lesson more interesting by giving the students interesting information about the toponyms there. Let's make a brief summary of this lesson.

Plan:

1. Namangan region.
2. Andijan region.
3. Fergana region.

The surface of Namangan region is mostly flat, with the northern part surrounded by the Chatkal and Qurama mountain ranges. The surface of the region is 350-800 m above sea level.

The area of Namangan region is 7,440 square meters. km, population - more than 2 million 795 thousand people. The center is the city of Namangan. There are also Chust, Kosonsoy and other cities. The largest river in the region is the Syrdarya. It is formed by the confluence of the Naryn and Karadarya rivers.

Small mountain rivers flowing from the Chatkal Mountains flow into the Naryn and Syrdarya rivers. The Chartak, Eskiye reservoirs, Akhunboboyev, Northern Fergana and Katta Namangan canals have been dug in the region.

There are gold, silver, oil, natural gas, marble, granite and limestone deposits in Namangan region.

The past life must be interesting for every child. Therefore, it is the teacher's job to inform them. We can learn about the formation of Namangan region from ancient times through the history of its towns and villages. Take Kosonsoy district, for example. In historical books, Kasan is mentioned in Chinese sources as Kesay // Gessay, one of the ancient cities in the Fergana Valley. The city was founded in the IV-III centuries BC. It was the capital of the Kushan Empire in the 1st century BC. Conclusions on the history of the city and all the archeological excavations carried out in its territory show that the Kasan oykonim is a product of linguistic development of the Kushan ethnonym. In the middle of the word there is a change of sound sh - s, u / a - o: kushan> kusan> koson> Kason. Oykonim was first used in Koson and later in Kosonsoy (according to which various exhibitions are given through a video projector). This means that the Namangan region began to take shape in BC.

The surface of Andijan region is mainly flat, the western part of which is 400-500 meters above sea level. The eastern part is connected to the Fergana and Alay mountain ranges. Andijan is the easternmost region of the country.

The area of Andijan region is 4,300 square meters. km, population more than 3 million 110 thousand people. The regional center is the city of Andijan. There are also Asaka, Shahrihan, Pakhta-Abad and other cities.

The screen shows the current state of Andijan, Asaka. The teacher talks about the origins of Asaka.

Asaka astionium is not found in medieval sources. Originally found in works on the history of the Kokand Khanate. Although there are differing opinions as to the origin of the name of the place, the etymology of astionim can be considered as the ethnonym assaka - "horsemen", "riders" and the name Asaka - "land of horsemen". It is no exaggeration to say that the name has retained its logical meaning to this day. Because today Asaka is the city where "iron horses" are created. It is home to the largest automotive company in Central Asia. The company produces world-class cars such as Nexia, Lacetti, Malibu, Spark, Tracker and Cobalt.

The Big Fergana Canal, South Fergana, Big Andijan, Andijan, Shahrihansay and other canals have been dug in Andijan region. Andijan reservoir was built in Karadarya. The region has oil, natural gas, limestone and other mineral deposits.

Andijan region has 5 parks and many alleys. During the years of independence, Babur Park and Cholpon Park were built in Andijan.

Before getting acquainted with the Fergana region, it is necessary to give information about its name. The first information about the ancient state of Fergana is given in Chinese sources, which date back to the II century BC. In Chinese sources, Fergana is called "Dayuan" ("Davan"). As for the origin of the



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ISRA (India) = 6.317  
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name of Fergana region, according to the analysis of researchers, the toponym Parkon // Parkana // Pargana is a compound name and consists of par + kon / kana / gona units. In the ancient Sogdian language, the par topolexeme means "height in the form of a wall or a circle" (the unit "par" means "circle, circle, twisted, encircled") in Persian-Tajik pargar (compass, parma), may also be related to the words propeller), par in another interpretation - in the sense of "high, high", "surrounded by a wall", -kon / -kana, -gona unit which, in general, represented the meaning of place. Opinions on the etymology of the Fergana toponym can be traced back to Chinese written sources and Sogdian documents, with the name being used in ancient Chinese chronicles as Dayuan, in Sogdian documents as Parkona (Pargana, Fragana), and in Arabic sources as Fergana. The par unit in Khoronim means "surrounded by heights" or "surrounded by mountains", -kon / -kana, and the singular part means "place, place, place, valley", and Fergana - It is correct to interpret it as "a place between mountain ranges" or "a valley surrounded by mountains".

In fact, the surface of the Fergana region is mostly flat. There are hills in the eastern part. The southern part is the foothills of the Alay and Turkestan mountain ranges.

Area - 6 760 square meters. km, population - more than 3 million 733 thousand people. The center is the city of Fergana. There are also Kokand, Margilan and other cities. The Syrdarya River flows along the border with Namangan region. The Isfara, Sokh, Shohimardon, and Isfayramsay rivers flow from the Alay ridge.

There are oil, natural gas, limestone and gypsum deposits in Fergana region.

We also got acquainted with the regions. Now let's talk about the Fergana Valley. The mountains surrounding the Fergana Valley, which includes Namangan, Andijan, and Fergana provinces, provide some protection from the cold and humid weather. Therefore, the climate of the valley is warmer and drier. The average winter temperature is -2°C.

Summers are hot and dry. The temperature rises to +42°C.

After the presentation, the children will be shown a map of the Fergana Valley through a video projector and some of the names of the regions. Take, for example, the village of Naiman. Naiman - Mingbulak, Naryn, Pop of Namangan region; Shahrihan, Andijan, Bulakbashi of Andijan region; Names of villages in Kuva and Qoshtepa districts of Fergana region. The Naimans are an ancient Turkic and Mongol tribe. The Naimans, who are part of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Nogai, Bashkir, Buryat, and Altai peoples, are a large tribe, a tribal association. Some scholars trace their origins to the Mongols and some to the Turks. Most scholars say it is a tribal association of Turkic and Mongol tribes. N. Aristov takes a different approach to the etymology of the word nayman. According to the scientist, the ethnonym was formed on the basis of the river Naima

About 20 places in the Fergana Valley are named after the Naiman tribe. As we can see, all the valleys are brothers and sisters. As a proof of this we can cite the names of these places and the closeness of the way of life of the valleys. It is our duty to preserve these bonds of intimacy and pass them on to the next generation. I think that teaching children from different disciplines will be easier for them to master. Because children get bored of the same thing quickly and may not pay attention to the lesson, it is advisable for the educator to enrich the lesson process with different examples depending on the scope of the topic.

### Conclusion

In short, the study of toponyms is important for us not only to understand our history, but also our present. In addition, while toponyms remain stable without changing archaisms and dialectics, we need to study and learn them as a clear example of our mother tongue's past. It is no coincidence that President Islam Karimov said: "There is no future for a nation that has forgotten its past."

*The scientific research was carried out under the guidance of Sohiba Zokirova, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD), Associate Professor of the Fergana State University.*

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## REPRESENTATIVE OF NATIONAL SPORTS TITLES OF CONCEPTS

**Abstract:** The sources have enough information about dozens of age-related types of Uzbek folk games, depending on the region. It is known that only some active folk games in physical culture have risen to the level of national sports, and in this paper, we will briefly dwell on the analysis of some concepts, lexical units representing folk games, which form the basis of national sports. The article discusses folk games, their historical roots, the sphere of use of these concepts, as well as equestrian sports, representing the Uzbek national sport, instead of the lexical units associated with the national struggle.

**Key words:** linguoculturology, folk culture, national sports games, national values, Uzbek wrestling, toponym.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Shokirova, M. (2021). Representative of national sports titles of concepts. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 616-618.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-76> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.76>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

In world linguistics, it is necessary to determine the place of branch units in the general lexical system, approach them from the onomasiological point of view, study the concepts of modern sport as a semantic field, conduct a typological classification of this lexical layer and study their national characteristics. To date, considerable work has been done to study the lexical units of the Uzbek language in various fields of terminology. In today's complex world of rapid globalization, there is a great need not only to take the floor, but also to promote national sports, bring them to the world stage, and develop standards for using Uzbek terms in them. At the same time, the study of sports terminology and linguistic features of industry vocabulary in the Uzbek language is of great theoretical and practical importance today.

### Linguistic units related to national struggle

In Uzbekistan, wrestling (Bukhara kurash) and belt wrestling (Fergana kurash) are very well developed.

According to M.Tastanov, ancient paintings depicting methods of struggle, including the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as methods of capturing the enemy, were found during archeological

excavations in the territory of modern Uzbekistan (Tastanov, 2017, p. 33).

The wrestling competition was held as part of a victory, family celebration, or seasonal celebration. In the works of our great ancestors Ibn Sino and Alisher Navoi, the competitions of strong wrestlers and the description of some technical methods are recorded. This, of course, indicates that the national struggle has a long history.

We can classify lexemes related to the sport of kurash – (wrestling) in the Uzbek language as follows:

1. "Person" semantic units: *kurashchi*, wrestler, attacker, protector, referee, judge, referee board, carpet referee, referee, side referee, stopwatch referee, winner, World winner (youth), World champion, race doctor;

2. We have divided the semantic units "Situation" into several thematic groups:

- "Preparatory stage" situation: technical / tactical / physical / mental / theoretical / intellectual / integral training of the wrestler, training;

- "Competition stage" situation: competition, tournament, championship, championship;

- "Tactical method" situation: intelligence, concealment of intent, threat, deception, double deception, summons, reversal, restraint, repeated attack, unbalancing;

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- "Technical method" condition:

"Lifting" methods: protection, counter method, inversion, twisting, running in a circle, lifting from the chest, overturning, combination, lifting with a hammer, bandage;

Methods of "giving pain": giving pain, a sign of surrender;

Methods of "suffocation": suffocation, a sign of surrender;

Methods of "transfer": transfer, pulling from the hand, diving under the arm, wrapping his arm around his neck and sitting forward;

Methods of "knocking down": knocking down, knocking down, knocking down;

Methods of "throwing": throwing, wrapping around the neck / shoulders, lifting from the waist / carrying forward / carrying from behind / hanging / blocking / bending / lifting from the chest;

"Wrestling position" position: standing position, right / left standing position, frontal / high / low standing position, ground, bridge, dangerous position, descent (two shovels touching the ground);

"Hold" position: hold, press, hold, hold on to a nominal / non-nominal / front / distant hand, hold the neck under the arm / armpits, hold in the shape of a lever, keychain, etc .;

3. "Buyum" semantic units: jacket, belt, short, whistle Sambovka (sambo shoes), short (sports shorts), kimono (karate clothes), jacket (sambo clothes). Uzbek wrestling did not require special clothing. But it was required to be a belt. That is why the names of clothes such as *belts*, *yaktaks*, *pants*, *unics*, *kimanos* have been specially adapted from the vernacular. These clothes are made of baked yarn. Silk fabric cannot be used (Azizov, 1998, p. 91). In recent years, as a result of the standardization of sports games, the size of clothing for each sport has also been controlled. In particular, in Uzbek wrestling, wrestlers wear blue or green jackets and red belts. Shoes are not provided. This, of course, is also reflected in the semantic structure of clothing names.

4. "Place" semantic units: square, carpet, podium, etc .;

5. "Baho" semantic units: vazaari (sambo), chala, yonbosh, halal, girrom, ippon, xantey, bal (Tastanov, 2017, p. 54).

Some of them can be seen in the following passage:

"The wolf wrestler has become a circle. He addressed the circle:

"People!" He said. - Let's be honest in the round and watch the wind! I will judge right and wrong! I said what I said, I said what I said! My word to the wolf in the circle: I will not allow partisanship, bigotry, nepotism!" (Togay Murad, "Stars burn forever")

We are witnessing two cases:

1. There are a lot of linguistic units that express the situation in the sport of wrestling. The reason for this is that wrestling is an individual sport, the fate of the game is decided by the use of situations.

2. Many of the terms of the sport of wrestling have a complex structure. Searching for or creating their standard appearances from dialectal and sectoral lexicons is an important task. After all, the brevity and meaning of the terms are important in their globalization.

Terms related to the Uzbek national wrestling, such as *chala*, *yonbosh*, *halal*, *girrom*, are now used in Uzbek at world sports competitions.

### Conclusion

The lexical units representing sports names make up a large part of the vocabulary. As a result of the internal classification of the units within the paradigm, a specific character belonging to each lexeme is identified. Therefore, the correct definition of the scale of the lexical level of sports, the correct use of language in the clash of cultures is a requirement of the times.

Linguocultural analysis of semantic lexemes "Sport" allows to assess the interaction of languages between languages, to create separate programs in the language teaching system.

The majority of sports-related units are assimilations. Therefore, it is expedient to study the lexemes of each language in relation to folk culture, way of thinking, history.

Sports lexemes clearly reflect the culture, mentality and attitude of the nation to reality. Due to this, their linguocultural study is quite effective.

### Acknowledgement

We must thank to doctor of Technical sciences, professor Ravshan Maksudov, doctor of Uzbek philology, professor Abdugaffor Kosimov, and docent, professor of Deutsch language M.Kahparova having encouraged us to do this research paper. And special thanks to Fergana State university for having given an opportunity to do scientific researches on language and linguistics domain.

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IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## GENRE FEATURES OF MODERN KARAKALPAK CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE

**Abstract:** Karakalpak children's folklore is a part of the Karakalpak folklore, as a national artistic word as a whole, and develops in its traditional way, replenishing and enriching in accordance with the era. The article deals with the peculiarity of the genres of children's folklore. The author does not intend to give an exhaustive description of the issue of researching children's folklore. The purpose of the work is to show, on the basis of field materials, the degree of preservation of children's folklore, as well as the influence of the modern way of life on its genres. Studying the children's folklore of the Karakalpaks, we discovered the main features, that is, age gradations.

**Key words:** genre, children's folklore, songs, games, lullabies, tradition.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Kalenderova, A. M. (2021). Genre features of modern Karakalpak children's folklore. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 619-623.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-77> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.77>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### ЖАНРОВЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ДЕТСКОГО ФОЛЬКЛОРА КАРАКАЛПАКОВ

**Аннотация:** Каракалпакский детский фольклор является частью каракалпакского фольклора, как национальное художественное слово в целом, и развивается традиционным образом, пополняясь и обогащаясь в соответствии с эпохой. В статье раскрывается своеобразие жанров детского фольклора. Автор не намерен давать исчерпывающее описание проблемы исследования детского фольклора. Цель работы - показать на полевых материалах степень сохранности детского фольклора, а также влияние современного образа жизни на его жанры. Изучая детский фольклор каракалпакцев, мы обнаружили основные черты, то есть возрастные градации.

**Ключевые слова:** жанр, детский фольклор, песни, игры, колыбельные, традиция.

#### Введение

Фольклор, как один из древнейших жанров литературы появился не на пустом месте, он формировался на основе духовного опыта народа, исторических условий, социальной, экономической и культурной жизни. Формирование и развитие жанров фольклора имеет свои особенности. Отлична и выполняемая ими роль. Являясь творением коллективным, фольклор отличается от других жанров этим своим качеством, которое распространялось на его исполнителей и носителей. Черты своеобразия

ему придавала устная передача, отличавшая его от письменной литературы.

Фольклор явление не статичное, а живой организм, он впитывает в себя изменения происходящие в ту или иную эпоху, обогащается и обновляется, при переходе из одной эпохи в другую, утрачивает устаревшее, приобретает новые смыслы соответственно той эпохе, в которую складывается. Несмотря на это фольклорные жанры, в отличие от жанров литературы, отличаются своей устойчивостью. Хотя он развивается и изменяется, качества

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присущие ему, исторические темы продолжают сохраняться.

Среди множества фольклорных жанров особое место занимает детский фольклор. Детский фольклор-это сложившаяся в веках народная поэзия. Нераздельно соединенная с практической педагогикой [1, 88]. На современном этапе детский фольклор являясь частью каракалпакского фольклора, национального художественного слова в целом, развивается своим традиционным путем, пополняясь и обогащаясь в соответствии с эпохой.

Детский фольклор давно привлекает внимание исследователей. Однако, его изучение, в сравнение с другими жанрами фольклора, в каракалпакстанском литературоведении началось относительно поздно. В русской фольклористике теоретические аспекты детского фольклора начали разрабатываться еще в XIX веке. С этого же времени велась работа по классификации его жанров. Так, русские фольклористы А.П.Аникин, Ю.Г.Круглов, О.И.Капица разработали следующую классификационную схему детского фольклора 1) фольклор, созданный взрослыми для детей, 2) собственно детский фольклор, 3) фольклор для взрослых, переработанный впоследствии в детский [1, 36-78].

В первую группу вошли колыбельные песни, пестушки, потешки, прибаутки. По мере взросления ребенка, песни, которые исполняли ему стали называться небыллицы - перевертыши (выдуманная история, выдуманные слова, перемежающиеся с действительностью, целью которых является позабавить ребенка).

Во третью группу вошли созданные взрослыми для детей произведения, которые с течением времени превратились в детский фольклор. Сюда вошли заклички (небольшие стихотворные строки, в некоторых случаях исполняемые коллективно). К примеру, у каракалпаков существует игра, направленная на остановку дождя.

Детский фольклор, а также вопросы, связанные с ним активно разрабатываются узбекскими фольклористами [7, 21-27]. Исследователь Х.К.Рузметов в работе «Фольклор хорезмских детей» характеризует детский фольклор Хорезмского региона. Можно заметить, что многие черты его созвучны детскому фольклору каракалпаков. Им дана 4-х частная классификация детского фольклора:

1. Ласкательные песни: 1) колыбельные: а) баюкающие, б) заговоры-благодати (или же благодарность) *айтым-алгыслар*, в) шуточные 2х или 3х строчные стишки *бақ-бақалар*; 2) любовно-ласкательные стишки *сүйиў косықлары*: а) любовно-похвальные стишки *еркелетиўлер*; б) отвлекательно-успокоительны заговоры

*алдарқатыўлар*; 3) засмешливые заговоры с участием движение рук *қизилмачоқлар*.

2. Детские сатирические песни: а) прикосновения; б) насмешки.

Детские песни религиозного характера «Ярамазан».

4. Песни, связанные с детскими играми: 1. Песни, связанные с подвижными играми: а) приглашения; б) ограничения; в) считалки; г) распространяющиеся песни. 2. Игра слов: а) молчанки *гулдур-гуллар*; в) скороговорки [4, 7-8].

Казахские фольклористы предлагают свою классификацию детского фольклора. Их классификация близка к предложенной русским исследователем В. П. Аникиным. Она состоит из следующих групп: 1) ласкательная поэзия, 2) песни для подростков, 3) игровой фольклор, 4) детский прозаический фольклор, передаваемый простыми словами. В ласкательную поэзию входит фольклор взрослых для детей. В подростковые песни входит фольклор, созданный самими детьми.

Существует большое разнообразие мнений относительно детского фольклора. К примеру, такие ученые, как В.П. Аникин, Э.В. Померанцева, М.Н. Мельников рассматривают детский фольклор с позиции – фольклор, созданный взрослыми для детей. Г.С. Виноградов [5, 12-14] же придерживается противоположного мнения. Он выделяет фольклор созданный подростками. В детском фольклоре каждый отдельно взятый жанр отличается от другого по выполняемой им роли. Эта особенность подчеркнута В.П. Аникиным и Н. П. Андреевым [2,3, 7-12].

Детский фольклор нельзя рассматривать только как творчество детей. К примеру, сказки и традиционные песни были переработаны из фольклора взрослых.

В данной статье автор не ставит целью дать исчерпывающую характеристику вопроса исследования детского фольклора. Цель работы показать на основе полевых материалов степень сохранности детского фольклора, а также влияние современного образа жизни на его жанры.

На современном этапе культура детства претерпела значительные изменения. Главная причина перемен в том, что изменился образ жизни людей, что непосредственным образом оказывает влияние на изменение детского фольклора. Кругозор детей формируют телевидение, СМИ, городской быт.

Развитие в мире компьютерно-информационных технологий, интернета, сотовой связи, научно-технический прогресс в целом вошел в жизнь не только взрослых, но и детей. Это повлекло изменение содержания детского фольклора, оказало на него значительное воздействие. На сегодняшний день, дети с 7-8

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

летнего возраста начинают пользоваться интернетом, сотовой связью, компьютером. Таким образом, современный детский фольклор компьютеризирован, смешан с информацией с интернета.

Несмотря на это каракалпакский детский фольклор не сильно отделился от своего традиционного пути развития, традиционных жанров. При этом он активно модернизируется, впитывая в себя новшества современного периода. Можно утверждать, что жанры современного каракалпакского детского фольклора активно включают в себя новации, причем не только связанные с изменением образа жизни, но и заимствованные у других фольклорных произведений и при этом продолжают сохранять старые традиции. Так, в приведенном примере видно, как он пополняется новыми сюжетами:

Пышығым, пышығым,  
Орныңнан турағой.  
Үйқынды ашағой,  
Московский көйлегинди киеғой

Кошечка, моя кошечка,  
Встань с места,  
Просыпайся,  
Одень своей московское платье [12, ПМА. 2005г. №3].

Если мы будем рассматривать детский фольклор в зависимости от условий проживания, разделяя его на городской и сельский, то сохраннее он в сельской местности. Существуют различия в детском фольклоре городского и сельского населения. Если в городском детском фольклоре ощущается жестокость, безжалостность, в сельском детском фольклоре заметны любовь к природе, забота, жалость, милосердие. Чем ближе дети к природе, тем больше сохраняется в детском фольклоре прежних традиций. Так, у каракалпакских детей остаются популярными песни-обращения к дождю:

Жаўын-жаўын ойна,  
Жаў, тамшылап койма,  
Тек балаларды суўлама.  
Жаўын жаўын жаў қаттырақ,  
Шөплер қалын болады,  
Жаўын жаўын жаў қаттырақ,  
Атызлар суўға толады.  
Жаўын-жаўын, жаўмай тур,  
Үйиме барып алғанша,  
Жаўын-жаўын, тоқтап тур,  
Ата-анама барғанша

Дождик, дождик лей,  
Лей не прекращайся,  
И не только на детей.  
Дождик, дождик, лей сильней,  
Пусть трава будет обильной,

Дождик, дождик, лей сильней,  
Поля наполни водой.  
Дождик, дождик, не лей,  
Пока до дома добегу,  
Дождик, дождик, подожди,  
Пока к родителям прибегу [12, ПМА.2008 г. №5].

Современный детский фольклор отличается своим многообразием, жанровым богатством. Занимаясь изучением детского фольклора каракалпаков нами обнаружены следующие основные особенности:

Каждое произведение детского фольклора связано с возрастными особенностями ребенка. К примеру, «бесик жыры» - колыбельная может исполняться с рождения до 2-3 летнего возраста. После того, как ребенка перестают укладывать в колыбель, эти песни не исполняются. Когда же ребенок начинает понимать окружающий мир и явления, происходящие в нем, участвовать в играх, активно используется игровой фольклор.

В этот период ребенок пытается как можно больше узнать об окружающем мире, явлениях, старается разгадать их секрет, стремится потрогать руками каждую вещь, поять ее. В этом процессе ему оказывают помощь родители. Благодаря чему появляется совместный устный и игровой фольклор.

После того, как ребенок становится сознательным у него появляется собственный фольклор. Дети, подражая взрослым повторяют произнесенное ими, пытаются придумать что-то свое. Этот период длится с 7-8 – летнего возраста до юности. Сюда входят сказки, придуманные самими детьми, песни, стихотворения из дневников, школьные анекдоты и др.

Фольклор, способствующий развитию ума, сознания, мышления. Это соревнования на сообразительность, разгадывание загадок, разнообразные игры наподобие КВН и др.

Каракалпакские фольклористы Н.Даукараев, К. Айымбетов, К. Максетов, А.Тажмуратов в своих трудах отметили недостаточную изученность детского фольклора. Детский фольклор рассматривался лишь в обобщающих работах, посвященных исследованию литературы в целом.

Н. Давкараев рассматривал каракалпакский фольклор разделив на две группы: эпические жанры и лирические жанры, внутри которых детский фольклор обозначен как «детские песни». Хотя исследователь загадки, скороговорки *жаньлтпаи*, пословицы и поговорки рассматривает как один из жанров фольклора, его соотносимость с детским фольклором осталась вне поля зрения. Одним из наиболее распространенных народных песен лирического характера являются «простые песни» «*жайдары косыклар*» песни, исполняемые юношами,

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молодыми мужчинами. Эти песни имеют исполняются коллективно. Второй тип песен, исполняемые во время народных игр. Третий тип – песни исполняемые в виде вопроса-ответа. Они имеют драматический характер. Таким образом, ученый выделил три вида детских песен. Говоря «детские песни» Н.Давкараев подразумевал поэтическую составляющую детского фольклора. Выделенный Н. Давкараевым первый тип – песни, коллективно исполняемые детьми, юношами – это одна из главных особенностей фольклорных произведений. Второй тип – песни, исполняемые во время народных игр, а также третий – особенностью которого является его драматический характер, несмотря на то, что они все присутствуют в детском фольклоре их жанровые особенности еще полностью не раскрыты.

Исследователь детской литературы И.Курбанбаев в труде «Очерки по истории каракалпакской детской литературы» [8-10, 10-16], хотя не ставил целью изучение детского фольклора, останавливался на некоторых вопросах, представляющих интерес для нас. Он отмечает, что корни детской литературы лежат в фольклоре и предлагает изучать детский фольклор как отдельное направление. Однако, при обозначении детского фольклора он используется предложенное Н.Давкараевым словосочетание «*балалар қосықлары*» - детские песни, прозаические же произведения детского фольклора оставляет вне поля зрения. Детские песни им классифицированы следующим образом:

1. Колыбельные.
  2. Песни, воспитывающие сообразительность и находчивость.
  3. Детские игровые песни.
  4. Песни, призывающие к труду [6, 136-143].
- Эту классификацию исследователь приводит в разделе, посвященном фольклорным произведениям, направленным на эстетическое воспитание.

Жанры современного каракалпакского детского фольклора не вбирая в себя детский фольклор предыдущей эпохи в том же виде, изменяясь развивается. Дело в том, что с изменением эпохи, социальная и культурная жизнь тоже изменилась.

Таким образом, жанры каракалпакского детского фольклора, его виды являются одними из богатых. Исследователи занимавшиеся изучением каракалпакского фольклора Н. Давкараев, К. Айымбетов, К. Максетов, А. Тажимуратов, И. Курбанбаев и учитывая их работы, считаем целесообразным изучать детский фольклор по следующей классификационной схеме:

В современном детском фольклоре сильна роль телевидения. Появились песни, в которых

присутствуют персонажи мультфильмов. Так, в каракалпакском детском фольклоре появились такие герои, как Микки Маус, Том и Джерри и др.

Келиңлер, ойын баслаймыз,  
Том и Джерри ойнаймыз  
Услап алып Джеррийды,  
Гезеклесип ойнаймыз.  
Кимге келсе гезеги,  
Том даўамлайды билемиз,  
Джерри жеңип ойнайды,  
Шаршағанша коймайды

Приходите играть,  
В Тома и Джерри будем играть  
Поймаем Джерри  
Будем по очереди будем водить.  
Когда черёд придет водить,  
Том продолжит, знаем мы,  
Джерри всех переиграет,  
Пока не устанем [12, ПМА. 2015г. №12].

Новые образы проникают и в традиционные жанры и тесты игрового фольклора. Так, в эпоху интернет игр появились такие стишки:

Биз ГТА ойнаймыз  
Ойынды интернеттен табамыз  
Бул ойынды ким билмейди  
Интернетке ким кирмейди  
Қахарман балалар боламыз  
Найза силтеп ойнаймыз  
Очкомызды топлаймыз  
Интернет билмеген баланы,  
Биз ойынға қоспаймыз

Мы играем в ГТА,  
В интернете есть она  
Кто не знает эту игру?  
Кто не заходит в интернет?  
Мы дети - герои,  
Метаем пики в игре  
Набираем очки,  
Тех же, кто не знает интернет,  
Мы в игру не приглашаем [12, ПМА. 2017 г. №3].

Герои мультфильма войдя в эстетический мир ребенка оказывают влияние на мысли ребенка. Однако, на современном этапе нельзя говорить о том, что в современном детском фольклоре не продолжают сохраняться традиции жанра. В современном детском фольклоре продолжают развиваться такие его жанры, как колыбельные, календарный детский фольклор, фольклор, посвященный охране окружающей природы.

Сбор и исследование современного каракалпакского детского фольклора только начинается. Все это время он оставался вне поля зрения исследователей фольклористов.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
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## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

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

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## FEATURES OF CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONDUCTED REFORMS

**Abstract:** *The author examines the features of constitutional transformations in the context of the reforms being carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic. A brief historical analysis of the emergence and development of constitutional foundations is carried out. The author pays special attention to the need to improve the national legislation as a whole. The author's vision of the problems of introducing and deepening democratic principles, as well as the implementation of the principles of international law is substantiated. The existing controversial theoretical problems are described in detail and mechanisms for their resolution in the near future are proposed. Along with this, the author makes proposals for the effective implementation of the constitutional foundations, depending on certain aspects, such as: preconditions for constitutional reform; principles of constitutional reform; main directions of constitutional reform; tasks of constitutional reform.*

**Key words:** *constitutional changes; constitutional reform; protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens; legal system; legal principles; international law; constitutional review; judicial and legal reform.*

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdramanov, A. T. (2021). Features of constitutional transformations in the conditions of the conducted reforms. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 624-628.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-78> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.78](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.78)

**Scopus ASCC:** 3308.

### Introduction

On the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as other individual CIS states, the dynamics of constitutional transformations indicates that since the early 1990s, throughout the post-Soviet space, the community has been actively discussing ways of constitutional reform.

It should be noted that the issues of improving national legislation in general are also being discussed. So, L.Ch. Sydykova rightly connects the need to reform individual institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic with a change in socio-economic relations, the entry of the republic into international cooperation [1, p. 7].

As you know, the level of development of constitutional foundations is an indicator of the state of democracy in society and one of the signs of real protection of human rights. Thus, analyzing the prospects for the development of constitutional foundations on the territory of Kyrgyzstan, one should pay special attention to the following aspects:

preconditions for constitutional reform; principles of constitutional reform; main directions of constitutional reform; tasks of constitutional reform.

Moreover, these aspects can be further combined within the framework of an independent approach to the institutional reform of the constitutional foundations in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Considering certain constitutional provisions in the Kyrgyz Republic for its compliance with international standards in the field of effective protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, it should be noted that today it exists in isolation from international standards in this area.

So, in modern international law, a set of measures has been developed in the form of organizational and legal guarantees for the advocate's human rights activities in order to provide legal assistance to the population, i.e. international standards of advocacy, which are aimed at ensuring

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one of the fundamental human rights - the right to defense.

Each legal system has its basic legal principles that reflect the essential features of this system. In international law, industry principles inherent in it are formed and operate, reflecting the substantive specifics of this branch of law in the form of generally recognized principles of international law. The special significance of these principles for the formation of institutions of international law designed to protect human rights, to influence the development of national legislation in the direction of its humanization, to help strengthen the guarantees of the individual in its clash with public authorities and officials, in countering arbitrariness. The objective basis of the special legal force of the generally recognized principles of international law is predetermined by the needs of establishing stable and civilized international communication, which correspond to certain historical conditions and reflect the legal consciousness of all progressive mankind [2, p. fifteen].

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (part 3 of article 40) guarantees the right of everyone to receive qualified legal assistance (and in certain cases free legal assistance).

In the context of the above, the most important role in the development of the constitutional foundations in the context of ongoing reforms is assigned to the effective implementation of constitutional review and constitutional supervision.

Thus, in the 21st century, the necessity of the existence of constitutional control in a democratic, rule-of-law state based on the principle of separation of powers is not questioned. The institution of constitutional control throughout the history of its existence and spread in the world has acquired various forms and methods of implementation.

Constitutional control in the Kyrgyz Republic is the activity of authorized public authorities to control and, if necessary, confirm the compliance or inconsistency with the constitution (and in some countries and international acts) laws, other regulatory and other general acts, as well as actions (inaction) of public authorities, organizations or public associations.

Consideration of the issue of determining constitutional control should begin with a brief analysis of the relationship between the concepts of "constitutional control" and "constitutional review". Some Russian scholars consider these concepts to be identical, others share them, and still others classify constitutional oversight as one of the types of constitutional control, but we will pay attention only to some of them, reflecting the main approaches. For example, Professor Yu.L. Shulzhenko does not identify the concepts of "constitutional control" and "constitutional supervision". In his opinion, their difference is due to the measures that can be applied

by the supervisory and control authorities when violations are detected. Supervisory authorities have no right to cancel an illegal act. The controlling body, in most cases, is endowed with an effective means of influence and, above all, the right to repeal illegal acts. This is what distinguishes control from supervision [3, p. 7].

A.V. Zimin believes that constitutional oversight, as a way to ensure constitutional legality, is manifested exclusively in the field of protection

Unlike the bodies of constitutional supervision, whose conclusions on unconstitutionality require approval by the Parliament and are of a preliminary nature, the bodies of constitutional control make a final decision on the violation committed and take measures to eliminate the discrepancy.

Thus, S. E. Nesmeyanova supports the point of view of a number of authors who believe that constitutional control and constitutional supervision are different concepts. V. E. Chirkin points out that "in a broad doctrinal interpretation, the term "constitutional control" at different stages of its development includes three elements: observation (in this case, a change in the situation), supervision (verification and evaluation) and, most importantly, making a decision on the compliance or non-compliance of a legal act with the constitution (the final element of control)" [6, p.623].

Thus, this position assumes that constitutional supervision is one of the constituent elements of constitutional control.

M. L. Lomovtseva agrees with the position that the difference in views on the understanding of constitutional judicial control is not least due to the different usage of words in the legislation of different countries and even of the same country. The researcher draws attention to the fact that, for example, in the United States there is no difference between the concepts of "constitutional control" and "constitutional supervision", and the American term "judicial review" is translated in the meanings of judicial control, judicial supervision, judicial review, while in the literature you can also find the term "constitutional control", which denotes constitutional control (supervision) in the United States [7, p.11-12].

Professor V. V. Maklakov believes that the concept of constitutional supervision, which is found in the domestic literature, as an institution that monitors the compliance of acts with the Basic Law, but does not have the right to speak about its compliance or non-compliance and, consequently, the right to invalidate these acts, should hardly be considered justified. This approach, according to V. V. Maklakov, leads to the fact that an unlimited number of participants, starting with ordinary citizens and ending with respectable institutions, can consider themselves as such supervisory bodies. All of them, therefore, have the right to apply to any state

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authorities, including the bodies of constitutional control.

At the same time, the scientist draws the attention of specialists to the semantic difference between the terms "control" and "supervision" existing in the Russian language. Following the logic of the dictionaries of the Russian language [8, p. 94, 344], "control" means checking something, and "supervision" implies continuous observation of something. "The very procedure of checking the acts of state bodies and individuals is the study of a specific act, and not an abstract observation of it.

The word "control" implies the concreteness of verification and is most suitable for the institution under consideration" [9, p. 123].

Professor B. A. Strashun notes that most often control is understood as a system of relations between public authorities, in which the controlling body can cancel the acts of the controlled body. "Supervision in this sense is a system of relations in which the supervisory authority can only draw the attention of the supervisory authority to its error and, at most, can suspend the validity of its act, but the supervisory authority itself must cancel or correct the act. In another understanding, control is an inspection of the activities of a controlled body, carried out by the controlling body either selectively on its own initiative or by some signal, and supervision is constant monitoring of the activities of the supervised body" [10, p.119-120].

If we turn, for example, to the scientific works of specialists in constitutional law in the countries of Eastern Europe that exist today on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, we can also notice the use of different terminology (constitutional control, constitutional control (supervision), constitutional supervision), and, as a rule, there is no strict distinction between the terms "control" and "supervision" [11, pp. 173-174].

In our opinion, when describing the institution under consideration, it is more appropriate to use both terms simultaneously or use the collective term "constitutional control (supervision)", especially if we take into account the experience, for example, of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. The fact is that the institution under study, from the moment of its appearance in the socialist period of development of these states (even formally, without actual implementation) to the present time, has characteristics characteristic of both control and supervisory activities.

The term "constitutional control (supervision)", especially if we take into account the experience, for example, of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. The fact is that the institution under study, from the moment of its appearance in the socialist period of development of these states (even formally, without actual implementation) to the present time, has characteristics characteristic of both control and

supervisory activities. First, the constitutional courts in the States of the region under consideration check the constitutionality and legality of acts at the request of authorized entities, having the right to annul or mark the effect of unconstitutional acts, which is characteristic of control activities. Secondly, the constitutional courts of a number of countries of the former Yugoslavia previously had and now have the right to initiate constitutional proceedings on their own initiative, as well as the authority to monitor the constitutionality and legality, informing the Parliament about detected cases of unconstitutionality and illegality in the State, with proposals on possible ways to eliminate them, including indicating the body that did not adopt any act that it was obliged to adopt. The latter is, in fact, an abstract observation with the ability to indicate an alleged violation. Adhering to the stated position, at the same time, we agree that further in this study, in order to simplify the presentation of the text, we will mainly use the term "constitutional control".

Many Russian scientists have not yet developed a unified approach to the definition of constitutional control.

For example, Yu. B. Berezin defines constitutional control as the activity of a competent state body to verify and establish the compliance of acts of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities with the constitution, domestic legislation and international acts and to make binding and final decisions on this basis [12, p. 9].

In our opinion, this definition significantly restricts the actual state of affairs, unreasonably excluding other acts of general effect from the sphere of constitutional control, as well as establishing the inconsistency of acts with the constitution. In addition, it should be noted that the constitutional control bodies are not always entrusted with the function of assessing the compliance of internal acts with international ones.

Professor Yu. L. Shulzhenko defines constitutional control as the activity of competent state bodies for checking, identifying, ascertaining and eliminating inconsistencies of normative acts with the constitution, laws, during which these bodies are authorized to cancel the detected inconsistencies [13, p.7]. This definition, in our opinion, restricts constitutional control to checking exclusively normative legal acts, without taking into account the assessment of other acts (for example, collective agreements), as well as the constitutionality of the actions of individual officials. In addition, we note that the constitutional control bodies are not always authorized to cancel unconstitutional norms, but to deprive them of their legal force-always.

A. V. Zimin suggests considering constitutional control not only as an activity to check for compliance with the constitution of legal norms, but also as a complex system of measures aimed at the real

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establishment, maintenance, consolidation and restoration of the constitutional order, that is, actual relations. The researcher defines constitutional control as the activity of authorized state authorities (officials) to establish, maintain, strengthen and restore the constitutional order, which is expressed in checking for compliance with the constitution of legal acts or actions of special subjects of state power (state bodies and officials with a special constitutional and legal status), and, if necessary, in suppressing constitutional violations and bringing perpetrators to constitutional responsibility [14, p.13].

The above definition is both broad and narrow, since, on the one hand, it does not allow to clearly identify the distinctive features of constitutional control, and on the other hand, it narrows the range of objects of constitutional control, leaving outside it the verification of the constitutionality of acts and actions of persons who do not belong to "state bodies and officials with a special constitutional and legal status", for example, members and (or) supporters of a political party.

It seems that the specific formulations of the concept of constitutional control and the existing differences in the positions of researchers are largely predetermined by the prevailing socio-political and historical conditions in which they are given, the peculiarities of the regulatory legal regulation of the status or competence of the constitutional control bodies existing in the country of residence of an individual specialist or in those countries that he is engaged in research.

The difference in the definitions of constitutional control is justified, in addition, by the variety of objects of constitutional control: in some states they are exclusively laws and by – laws, in others – also international treaties, other acts having a general effect, in others-also the actions of officials and members of public associations. The competence of the constitutional control bodies in different states may include an assessment of the compliance of acts exclusively with the norms of the constitution or international acts, as well as an assessment of the compliance of subordinate acts with the laws of the country. According to the form, the constitutional control can be either preliminary, carried out before the entry into force of the act, or subsequent, carried out after the entry into force of the act. Recognition of an act as unconstitutional may entail various legal consequences (advisory and ruling control; recognition of an act as invalid from the moment of its publication – ex tunc control, from the date of entry

into force of a court decision or another date determined by the court – ex nunc control), which also affects the concept of constitutional control given by individual scientists.

The constitutions and legislation of the countries of the former Yugoslavia include among the general acts not only laws, by-laws adopted by national state authorities, bodies of territorial units, local self-government, but also acts of organizations endowed with public functions, public associations, including political parties. In addition, we emphasize that the verification of by-laws for their compliance with laws, that is, acts of higher legal force, carried out by the constitutional courts of the countries of Eastern Europe located on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in our opinion, is also, in fact, a process of assessing the constitutionality of the relevant acts. After all, the mandatory compliance of by-laws and other general acts not only with the constitution, but also with laws adopted by parliament, is also one of the constitutional principles.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the judicial and legal reform should provide a real mechanism for implementing the constitutional principles of the organization and activity of the court, its true independence and the exercise of its powers.

Only under such conditions can the court really exercise this power in a state governed by the rule of law, ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. The dynamics of constitutional transformations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as others. The experience of individual CIS states shows that since the beginning of the 1990s, the community has been actively discussing ways of constitutional reform throughout the post-Soviet space.

Constitutional control is the activity of authorized state authorities to monitor and, if necessary, confirm compliance or non-compliance with the constitution (and in some countries with international acts) of laws, other normative and other general acts, as well as actions (inaction) of public authorities, organizations or public associations. The level of development of the constitutional foundations is a key indicator of the state of democracy in society and one of the signs of real protection of human rights. In this connection, the development of the constitutional foundations in the Kyrgyz Republic depends on the following aspects: prerequisites for constitutional reform; principles of constitutional reform; main directions of constitutional reform; tasks of constitutional reform.

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SOI: [1.1/TAS](http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

**International Scientific Journal**  
**Theoretical & Applied Science**

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 24.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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**OBSERVANCE OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS WITH SEPARATE PARENTS**

**Abstract:** *The issues of strengthening the family and supporting traditional family values have been set by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic on a par with issues of national security and economic development. It is obvious that the main task of the physical, mental, spiritual and moral education of the child is assigned to the family, since the child in his development relies on the principles, moral foundations and spiritual foundations of his parents.*

*In accordance with the norms of international and Kyrgyz family law, the right of a child to live and be raised in a family is his fundamental, basic right, and the priority of family education of children is one of the basic principles of family law.*

**Key words:** family, divorce, parents, children, law, separately, communication.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Akmatova, A. T., & Satybaeva, N. (2021). Observance of children's rights with separate parents. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 629-632.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-79> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.79>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3308.

**Introduction**

However, along with this, it should be noted that the number of divorces of marriages remains steadily high in the Kyrgyz Republic. So, « in 2019, about 11 thousand divorces were registered in the Republic, or 1.7 divorces per 1000 population. About a third of divorces occur among married couples who have been married for less than 5 years. As a result of divorces, 13.3 thousand children were left without one of their

parents. Most often, spouses made out for divorce in Bishkek - 2.1 divorces per 1000 population, in Issyk-Kul and Chui oblasts - 2.0 divorces per 1000 population. Residents of Osh oblast (1.3 divorces per 1000 population) and Jalal-Abad oblasts were least likely to divorce (1.4 divorces per 1000 population» [1].

**Table 1. Number of marriages and divorces in the Kyrgyz Republic.**

Years	Total		Per 1000 population	There are 1000 marriages divorces	
	marriages	divorces	marriages	divorces	
<b>2015</b>	52,043	8 588	8,7	1.4	<b>165</b>

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<b>2016</b>	47837	9 102	7.9	1.5	<b>190</b>
<b>2017</b>	43350	9 588	7.0	1.5	<b>221</b>
<b>2018</b>	49579	10 434	7.8	1.7	<b>210</b>
<b>2019</b>	49 431	10992	7,7	1.7	<b>222</b>

However, not all marital unions created are strong. Every fifth marriage breaks up: in rural areas, there were 154 divorces per 1000 marriages, while in urban areas there are more than 2 times more [2].

Of course, in the event of a divorce of the parents, the habitual life of the children is disturbed, which cannot but affect their physical and mental state [3]. The main task of parents is to avoid the negative consequences of divorce for their children, to make every effort to reduce their mental and physical suffering.

Often, in practice, the rights of children are grossly violated by one of the parents, or by both parents, relatives of the child.

In this regard, the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic also provided for the necessary conditions for the development and upbringing of a child in the event of a parental divorce [4]; the responsibility for compliance lies with the parents.

For both parents, there is a statutory obligation not to interfere with each other in exercising parental rights and to strictly comply with the court's decision.

Thus, the parent with whom the child lives is obliged to comply with the procedure for communication established by the court and, in accordance with it, is obliged to transfer the child to the parent who lives separately, and he is obliged to return the child to his place of permanent residence in accordance with the same procedure. Otherwise, the parent's action may be qualified as an abuse of the right.

Parents who have a common child, living separately, often cannot resolve the situation associated with the child's communication with each of the parents. In this regard, they have a dispute about the procedure for exercising parental rights, which results in an appeal to the court, the initial reason for which is the parents' inability and / or unwillingness to agree on issues related to the upbringing of a common child [5].

The study and analysis of judicial practice have shown that parents, when formulating claims, include conditions that detail the procedure for communication between a parent living separately with a child. Among others, the most common conditions are for spending school holidays with children, holidays and weekends, birthdays of parents and other close relatives, determining the order of communication during a child's illness, the possibility

of going abroad, etc. It is quite obvious that it is impossible to foresee all possible options for the behavior of parents, and the more detailed the decision, the more grounds for its violation.

When the court establishes the procedure for communicating with the child of a separately living parent, the question of the place of communication between the parent and the child and the need for the presence, for example, of the parent with whom the child lives, or close relatives on the part of this parent, is controversial. Quite often, a parent living separately opposes that the territory of communication is limited to the place of residence of the child, and even more so that meetings with the child take place in the presence of strangers or another parent. Compliance with these conditions, as a rule, is insisted by the parent with whom the child lives, explaining this by the fear of the negative impact of the separate parent on the child. Only in rare cases does the court determine that communication between the child and the parent should be carried out at the child's place of residence [6].

The law does not establish a list of the rights and obligations of parents in case of separation. On the one hand, in accordance with item 70 of the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, parents have equal rights and have equal responsibilities in relation to their children.

On the other hand, a parent living separately from a child has the right to communicate with him, to participate in his upbringing and to resolve issues of the child's education (item 71 of the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic), i.e. his parental rights are limited to a specific list. Thus, when studying the issue of parental rights in case of separation of parents, the question of the extent of parental rights is important.

Can the order of communication between parents and a child be equal for each parent, namely 50/50, i.e. for six months the child lives with one parent, and six months with another, or a week with one parent, and a week with another, half a week with one parent and half with the other? The participants in the process are trying to find out this question in court [7].

It is reasonable to assume that the equality of the rights of parents does not exclude the establishment of such an order, however, guided by the interests of the child, the peculiarities of his psyche, such an order cannot be recognized as corresponding to the interests of the latter.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
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GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 9.035	IBI (India)	= 4.260
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Courts, as a rule, do not establish such a communication regulation when making a court decision, however, when approving a settlement agreement, they do not find obstacles to its approval.

Item 71 of the Investigative Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes that a parent living separately has the rights (but not obligations) to communicate with the child, to participate in his upbringing and to resolve issues of his education. At the same time, according to item 70 of the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic parents have equal rights and bear equal responsibilities in relation to their children. Thus, a separate parent not only has rights, but also responsibilities in relation to the minor [8].

When considering a statement of claim to determine the procedure for communication between a parent and a minor child, the requirements for determining the child's place of residence and collecting alimony are often investigated.

Interestingly, when making a decision, the courts do not take into account the fact of non-payment of alimony when determining the procedure for communicating with a child as a circumstance indicating a failure to fulfill the parent's obligation to support children.

Systematic failure to comply with the order of communication with a child can be committed exclusively in the form of intent, while the parent is clearly aware that such behavior is causing harm to his child. Of course, we are not talking about situations when a parent, for a good reason (illness, business trip, etc.), cannot fulfill the procedure for exercising parental rights determined by the court [9].

Taking into account the above, it seems possible to draw some conclusions about the need to improve family legislation on issues related to the procedure for exercising parental rights by a parent living separately [10]:

1) a claim on the procedure for the exercise of parental rights by a parent who lives separately must be considered either simultaneously or after the court has determined the place of residence of the minor for a proper understanding of which of the parents is separately living;

2) the determination of the child's place of residence with one of the parents should mean that from that moment the scope of parental rights changes. Determination of the child's place of residence with one of the parents means that the legal status of the parent with whom the child lives is different (not equal) to the status of the parent who lives separately, and taking this into account, the procedure for the participation of each parent in the upbringing of the child is established [11];

3) in case of non-payment by a parent living separately, alimony without a valid reason for a long time (from six months or more), i.e. in case of improper performance of the parental obligation to support the child, the court has the right to deprive the parent living separately from the child for a certain period of the right to communicate with him;

4) the guardianship and trusteeship authorities, in the process of considering by courts cases on the procedure for exercising parental rights by a parent living separately (and determining the child's place of residence with one of the parents), submit to the court, upon request, an act on living conditions;

5) it is necessary to establish a mandatory forensic psychological and pedagogical examination only in relation to children under 10 years of age, with the obligation to reimburse expenses by both parents in equal parts. With regard to minor children who have reached the age of 10, the court has the right to oblige parents to submit a psychological and pedagogical study and hear the child's opinion in court.

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 30.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE - AS A DRIVING FORCE

**Abstract:** In this article, the philosophy of life, one of the most pressing issues of today, is worth exchanging thousands of scientific works and books on the "Philosophy of Life" for the movement of a single ant, right? Because man has always sought to know who he is, his place in life, his identity. Human dedicated to the problem of different hypotheses, theories, concepts, scientific light.

**Key words:** Philosophy, life, man, Zimmel, Bergson, natural-biological.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Yuldasheva, D. (2021). Philosophy of life - as a driving force. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 633-635.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-80> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.80>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1211.

### Introduction

Modern philosophy has a special place in the history of the development of human thought. The last and present of the twentieth century, which is called the present period, covers a short period in comparison with the whole cultural history of mankind. However, it was during this period that philosophy, which was a reflection of all spheres of social life, made great strides.

One of the achievements in the field of philosophy is the attempt to analyze the essence of man from different points of view. This period is the philosophy of man, one-sided, narrow rather than holistic from the analysis, and no room at the rather holistic approaches are on the rise. Man also reported that holistic approach to all aspects of his being and study.

The history of philosophical teachings, especially modern Western philosophy, plays an important role in understanding the essence, nature, qualities, and aspirations of man. In his works, IA Karimov stressed the need for in-depth study of the history of philosophical teachings in understanding the world and man: "Of course, we understand that philosophy is a complex science related to time and space. We find the truth because it is the opposite expressed, let's discuss. Let the students, our educated youth, draw the necessary conclusions .

Here, for example, Freud's theoretical vision, pragmatism and existentialist ideas, philosophy

Berdiyev and others fetus. I do not mean that all problems have been solved in Western philosophy as well. We may disagree with the views of Western philosophers on many issues , especially the deification of the views of individualism, selfishness. But we need to take them into account, recognize what is right and deny what is wrong. " [1].

The "Philosophy of Life" plays an important role in revealing the existence, existence and essence of man. This is the philosophy of a man dealing with the problems of many philosophical doctrines serve as a theoretical source (example: existentialism , Personalize, etc.).

The need, interest, and urgency (urgency) of a deeper understanding of the essence of human life motivate us to study.

According to the divine books, Allah created this mortal world from His reflection, and created a wonderful creature, Adam, as the ruler of the 18,000 worlds inhabiting it. Everything in this mortal world reminds Adam of Allah and gives him material and spiritual support in the way of attaining Him.

Let's just take an ant, it works tirelessly all season long and even bothers to carry things 4 or 5 times bigger than itself to its nest. You mean, like, saltines and their ilk, eh? - No, not at all, scientists say, "the main food of ants is soil, only a part of which consists of grains, and during the whole season it collects 10-15 times more food than it consumes." [2]



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The ant's material help to humanity is to replant the wasted grains so that they can germinate again, thereby alleviating the sins that people have gained from waste. The basis of the moral philosophy of life, people always delete the reminders.

Let's remember an episode in Daniel Deffo's "Robinson Crusoe", which is a favorite of all of us. The sand on the floor of enthusiasm for the future will be the eyes of the ant and us t the right to remove a handful of sand, ants got out of the sand, if you try to more forward.

Then Robinson Crusoe throws more sand on the ant than ever before, and this time the ant breaks through the sand and rushes forward. After this situation is repeated for the third time, Robinson Crusoe slowly raises his head. This time the fire of life was shining in his eyes. The ant had told him that the philosophy of life was only to move forward.

Thousands of scientific papers and books on the "philosophy of life" are worth exchanging for the movement of a single ant, right? Because man has always sought to know who he is, his place in life, his identity. Various hypotheses, theories, concepts have been created on the human problem. But over time, there have been more and more unexplored problems and puzzles in the so-called human being.

The philosophy of life became an independent and important direction at the end of the XIX century. This is due to the fact that as a universal body of the "Philosophy of Thought" he could not explain the whole worldview . He was to be replaced by a philosophy full of life experiences.

"The philosophy of life, XX century mechanical landscape of the world created as a response to the natural-scientific thinking. The philosophy of life replaces the mechanism with "vitality", that is, with an "organism" that sees reality as an individual's free "activity, that activity is similar to the will, so that rational scientific knowledge cannot be understood."

This philosophy goes against the rationalist understanding and interpretation of life and shows that the essence of human life is manifested in intuition, instincts, inner experiences.

This philosophy understands life as a primary reality, a whole organic process. The concept of life is interpreted in different ways. According to such approaches to the concept of life, the philosophy of life is divided into the following groups:

- 1) natural-biological (Nietzsche, Klages);
- 2) cosmological, pantheistic (A.Bergson);
- 3) historical-cultural (Diltey, O. Shengler).

Although these groups have different interpretations of the concept of life, they are inextricably linked to each other in revealing the essence of life and form a single doctrine. The main concept of the philosophy of life is life. This concept is very diffuse , clear and understandable terms . That kind of philosophy looks distinctive character . [3]

The ignorance of the philosophy of life is that, according to scientists , the mind is by its very nature disconnected from life, a science based on observational-mechanical knowledge can only determine the relation of things to things, but cannot know things themselves.

Rational knowledge has been declared by the Philosophy of Life to serve practical needs. Scientific knowledge is contrasted with the non-intellectual, intuitive, symbolic, on its basis, irrational life reality. The philosophy of life focuses on intuitive unconscious foundations, myths and legends in the creative process. In many cases, philosophy itself approaches myths (e.g., Nietzsche's doctrine of the supreme man). Representatives of the philosophy of life often use metaphorical, aphoristic methods of narration.

In doing so, they insist on the principle that the phenomenon of life, the process, cannot be fully expressed through traditional philosophical categories. "For the philosophy of life, the problem of creativity is one of the central issues, because it has an internal conflict, in which rational and intuitive knowledge contradict each other. "Individual creativity describes the process of creation as the result of biological adaptation, emphasizing the importance of human self-expression." [4]. Another key aspect of the philosophy of life is the question of time, which is seen as the essence of creation, formation, and development. Time as an organic concept is contrasted with mechanical (cinematographic) scientific time.

The anatomy of philosophy and science is reflected in the philosophy of life in the methods of "descriptive" and "explanatory" psychology, historical and natural-scientific knowledge. In the philosophy of life, history is seen as a unique and inimitable "cultural organism" that undergoes processes similar to biological periodicity from birth to death.

Thus, the social imagination and rules of the philosophy of life, the features of the political views of the representatives of the philosophy of life are comprehensive, which promotes the romantic utopia of the "man of the future". The philosophy of life had a strong influence on many social trends in the first half of the twentieth century, became widespread, and served as a theoretical source. His principles were later adopted by personalism and existentialism .

Representatives of the "philosophy of life" also think about the greatest and most immortal theme of life - the role of man on earth, and express their ideas in their works.

Hence, the question of the meaning of man and his life has always been at the center of philosophical attention. Whereas in the past man has been one of the problems of philosophy, today it has become a central problem. In the era of globalization, the issues of human spiritual perfection and spirituality have come

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to the forefront. This is due to the existence of man as a biological species, a social and psychological phenomenon, survival. Man can live and imagine his future through knowing his nature, self-awareness.

At this point, the views of Nietzsche, Dil'tey, Zimmel, Bergson, the main representatives of the "Philosophy of Life", can still be the basis for many scientific studies.

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## INNOVATIVE MODERN TECHNICAL TOOLS IN THE TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE LESSON

**Abstract:** At a time when it is developing rapidly, great attention is paid to education and the use of new information technologies is becoming popular. Technologies such as the wide use of the internet in teaching English language, teaching students to work independently, making fast communication, increasing the intensity of the learning process, developing skills for effective performance of reading and dialogue speech have been highlighted.

**Key words:** Internet, communication, computer, multimedia, computer technology, English language.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abdunazarova, I. M. (2021). Innovative modern technical tools in the teaching English language lesson. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 636-639.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-81> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.81>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3304.

### Introduction

The issue of using new information technologies in teaching English is becoming more and more relevant. The use of new information technologies in teaching foreign languages means not only the practical application of modern technical means and technologies, but also the use of new forms and methods of teaching a foreign language and the approach to the learning process in General. One of the main tasks of the teacher is to activate the activity of each student, creating a situation for their creative activity. It is obvious that the use of computers and multimedia tools helps not only to implement a person-oriented approach to learning, but also to ensure individualization and differentiation, taking into account the level of knowledge of students.

A lot depends on the teacher, on their desire to use information technology in a foreign language lesson. To the question: will the computer replace the teacher, you can safely answer: no, it will never replace, but it will be replaced by a teacher who owns information technology. In this article, on the one hand, we are talking about the undoubted advantages of using information computer technologies (ICTs) in English lessons, and, on the other hand, we analyze the problems that arise when using them in practice. To achieve a new quality of education that is truly adequate to the present, today's English teacher must

not only master ICT, but also realize how much the approach to the ratio of the functions of the learning process is changing: traditionally, the guiding and controlling functions are gradually replaced by the orienting and systematizing ones. Thus, it is only under these conditions that purposeful joint activity of the teacher and students in the information and educational environment can be fully implemented. If in traditional training the main task was to transfer a certain amount of knowledge to the student, the formation of a number of skills, the purpose of training in IOS is to teach the student to set and solve cognitive problems, and for this purpose to find, process, use and create information, navigate in the information space. The main characteristics of the IOS are:

1) Openness, which is provided by the interaction of the environment with the information and educational space and allows you to organize variable training that meets the challenges of developing the student's personality.

2) the Internal unity of the learning process – the learning goals, the teacher's activities, the students' activities and the planned result. The unity of the learning process arises as a result of conscious actions of participants in the pedagogical process and is formed taking into account the content of educational

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material, optimal methods that contribute to the achievement of learning and development goals.

3) the versatility of the learning process. The environment can be both a source of knowledge and at the same time contribute to the organization of various forms of independent work of students. IOS allows you to implement the didactic capabilities of innovative technologies, effectively organize individual and collective work of students.

Today it is quite clear that it is training in the information and educational environment that significantly increases the effectiveness of education in general and foreign language learning in particular. However, one of the problems is the paradoxical situation when, as a result of a huge gap between generations in the level of computer literacy, the teacher for the first time began to feel inferior to the students. The information space that schoolchildren and students who possess modern computer technologies actively master opens up huge opportunities for students to acquire knowledge and skills that are often, unfortunately, inaccessible even to a teacher who has worked for many years in school or at a University. It should be noted that the market of electronic educational products (EOP) offers a large range of CDs with various types of electronic resources that claim to be ideal language courses. However, it is well known that a lot of electronic educational resources carry deliberately false knowledge, distort the essence of the studied phenomena, and are especially dangerous in that they teach young people to indiscriminately use unverified data when working independently. Here, it is extremely important to control the teacher who has the appropriate training and is able to teach students to carefully select information. It is quite natural that the teacher experiences significant psychological discomfort, realizing that young people are much better oriented in the new information environment.

Moreover, it is very difficult to keep the attention of students born in the age of informatization exclusively by traditional educational methods. In the context of changing educational content, ICTs offer huge opportunities to increase student motivation and build strong language skills. Computer training programs have many advantages over traditional training methods. They allow you to train different types of speech activity and combine them in different combinations, help to understand language phenomena, form linguistic abilities, create communicative situations, automate language and speech actions, and also provide the implementation of an individual approach and the intensification of independent work of students. The computer allows the student to use all three channels of perception: auditory, visual and kinesthetic, which allows to increase the volume and strength of mastering of a studied material, greatly increases the status of students in the learning process, enhance cognitive

activity of students and maintains interest in the subject, and expands the field for independent activities of students, allows you to create a situation for each student, allows you to use the Internet as a means of immersion in the virtual space. However, when it comes to the use of ICT in educational institutions, the following problems arise. First, there is a very small number of schools and universities that are equipped with sufficient technical means. Secondly, English teachers need qualified assistance in mastering both computer and special e-learning programs. As for equipping schools and universities with modern equipment, this issue should be resolved at the level of the administration of specific educational institutions. To solve the second problem, secondary school and higher education teachers are offered courses at the faculties of advanced training (FPC) to enrich their professional baggage by studying a variety of multimedia programs.

Participants of the first group quickly begin to actively study the multimedia course, independently master the structure of the program. Participants in the second group need to explain in detail and clearly show how the programs work. Gradually, they begin to navigate the course structures and also move to independent work on the development of the program. As for those who do not know about ICT, we have to briefly explain the basic rules of working on a PC and immediately "introduce" students to different stages of the modules to demonstrate the advantages of electronic learning tools. Evaluating multimedia programs, secondary school teachers and University teachers note that e-learning tools are of great help to English language teachers in developing such a complex skill as listening to foreign language speech. A variety of audio materials combined with video applications create a unique opportunity to develop the ability to understand spoken English.

Finally, lexical and grammatical exercises are presented in an attractive form for young people. The disadvantage of exercises in grammar and vocabulary can be considered their superficiality, the lack of careful study of certain language phenomena. But the modern English language teacher allows him to make the right choice and find a balanced solution, skillfully combining the best traditional teaching methods and the possibilities of innovative technologies. The most important result of training at the FPC is that in their future activities, English language teachers will easily be able to analyze any electronic training program and decide how useful a particular course will be for developing listening or speaking skills, expanding the vocabulary or working out grammatical phenomena, what its effectiveness compared to traditional methods and what is preferable in each case. Another example of successful involvement of students in the learning process is the use of an interactive whiteboard.

An electronic touch board with the appropriate software successfully replaces a lot of additional



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equipment – a DVD player, an audio recorder, a TV – and is able to turn any foreign language classroom into a dynamic learning environment. To date, the most universal technical means of learning are electronic interactive whiteboards smart board. Electronic interactive whiteboards are an effective way to introduce electronic content of educational material and multimedia materials into the learning process. The lesson material is clearly outlined on the screen of the interactive whiteboard and aims each student to be active and productive. Pre-prepared thematic texts in English, training and testing exercises, colorful pictures of various types, material from English-language multimedia disks, audio and video materials serve to introduce or activate the lesson material, repeat or consolidate lexical units and grammatical structure of the language, control and self-control of knowledge. The interactive whiteboard allows you to work without using a keyboard, mouse, or computer monitor.

All the necessary actions can be performed directly on the screen using a special marker or even a finger. The teacher does not distract from the lesson to perform the necessary manipulations at the computer. This has a positive effect on the quality of presentation of educational material. Thus, using an interactive whiteboard, you can organize the student's permanent work in electronic form. This significantly saves time, stimulates the development of mental and creative activity, and involves all students in the class. Unfortunately, we have to return to the problem of equipping educational institutions with modern technical means. It should be recognized that the lack or insufficient number of interactive whiteboards (one board for the entire school) in most schools and universities cannot contribute to the introduction of ICT. Consequently, school children and students continue to learn English using textbooks that do not provide for the use of information technology at all. It is also completely inexplicable that every year many schools buy large quantities of English textbooks, which in no way reflect the modern requirements for teaching foreign languages. There is an absurd situation when teachers master multimedia programs at courses, and when they return to their school, they often find themselves in a foreign language classroom, which may not even have an electrical outlet for an ordinary player.

Moreover, the teacher is faced with the fact that it is necessary to purchase certain textbooks, the content and quality of which is not related to the purpose of improving the language skills of students. I would like to emphasize that it is not only the huge gap between loud slogans about modernizing education and the real state of things that is alarming. An even greater concern is the general decline in the level of knowledge among schoolchildren who freely use all the modern achievements of information technology available to them. It can be stated with full

responsibility that not only the knowledge, but even the level of development of students has sharply decreased due to the use of ICT. It turned out that equipping schools with the latest technology and constantly conducting lessons in computer classes led to obvious negative consequences. This is manifested in the fact that students are not able to correctly formalize their thoughts both orally and in writing.

Young people have lost the ability to clearly express themselves in their native language, most often their speech is a set of fragmentary, logically unrelated, ugly speech formations. Having learned to use electronic resources and "download" ready-made texts for term papers, students forgot how to study and analyze materials, lost all interest in independent creativity. As for the English language, of course, the availability and abundance of authentic materials can only please teachers. But English teachers have faced the fact that students prefer rather dubious quality films and programs in English. When the preparatory courses at the language University come tenth and eleventh grade students (assuming that future teachers and linguists), it turns out that they have no idea about the spelling of days of week and numerals, they are not available for such concepts as different functions of the article system of English tenses. Today's school graduates have an extremely limited vocabulary, they are characterized by a lack of any desire to delve into a serious study of the English language, based on the fact that they have "downloaded" any electronic dictionaries, and they will always be able to find the necessary word. The decrease in the overall level of language competence of school graduates can also be explained to some extent by the fact that the orientation of communication methods adopted in most schools for the practical purposes of mastering a foreign language actually leads to a significant deterioration in literacy in the use of the language. It is impossible to deny that the communicative orientation in language learning is key, but it is necessary to achieve the effectiveness of this approach not by facilitating the mechanical reproduction of speech models, but by a more labor-intensive way of conscious adjustment of thinking to the realities of the language being studied.

Thus, we have to state that the abundance of various modern devices, as well as the ill-considered use of computer technology in English lessons has resulted in the lack of children and teenagers' habits to learn vocabulary, develop language intuition, delve into the essence of grammatical phenomena, listen to the recommendations of the teacher. There is no doubt that schools and universities should be equipped with the most modern technical means of education, the undeniable advantages of which were discussed in detail in the article. English teachers who are proficient in ICT can combine traditional methods and electronic tools in their lessons as appropriate. We should not strive to turn our classes into a series of



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spectacular presentations and endless flashing of bright images on the screens of monitors. Technologies should not in any way obscure what they were created for – purposeful and fruitful communication between teacher and student under the competent guidance of the teacher. Today, the task of an English teacher is, on the one hand, to instill in students the skills to acquire thorough knowledge, and, on the other hand, to teach young people to meaningfully master the necessary information. So,

the reasonable use of almost limitless possibilities of modern technical means in English lessons should contribute to the formation of language competencies, the development of creative thinking and, most importantly, the desire for continuous improvement. Basic terms (generated automatically): English, foreign language, interactive whiteboard, teacher, program, training, ICT, learning process, learning material, listener.

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

International Scientific Journal  
**Theoretical & Applied Science**

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## FERULA PLANT: HABITAT, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

**Abstract:** The article describes the chemical and biological properties, complex substances of the ferule composition and the area of its distribution. And also special attention is paid to such aspects as the use of ferula in medicine, especially in folk medicine.

**Key words:** pharmaceutical industry, ferula, gum tar, oligosaccharides, curcumol, tangeritin, traditional medicine, medicinal plant.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Ergashova, S. I. (2021). Ferula plant: habitat, properties and application in traditional medicine. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 640-642.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-82> **Doi:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.82>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2700.

### БИОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ФЕРУЛЫ И ЕЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ В МЕДИЦИНЕ

**Аннотация:** В статье описываются химические и биологические свойства, сложные вещества состава ферулы и ареал ее распространения. А также особое внимание обращается таким аспектам, как использование ферулы в медицине, особенно в народной медицине.

**Ключевые слова:** фармацевтическая промышленность, ферула, камедосмола, олигосахариды, куркумол, тангеритин, народная медицина, лекарственное растение.

#### Введение

Как известно, в результате бурного развития науки в прошлом столетии интенсивно развивалась химия, путем синтеза которой было получено множество новых, быстродействующих и сильнодействующих лекарственных веществ. Но оказалось, что их регулярное употребление неизбежно пагубно влияет на организм человека и приводит к нарушению его жизненно важных функций [3:5].

Исходя из этого, выращивание и переработка лекарственных растений, их широкое использование в фармацевтической промышленности является одним из важнейших направлений. Возникает необходимость в проведении реформ в области охраны лекарственных растений, рационального использования природных ресурсов, организации плантаций по выращиванию лекарственных растений и их переработке. Поэтому применение

продуктов растительного мира в медицинской практике является одним из актуальных вопросов сегодняшнего дня.

#### Методы

Виды ферулы широко распространены на Кавказе, в Средней Азии, Восточной Сибири, на Ближнем Востоке, в Иране, Афганистане, Пакистане, Китае и Индии. Ферула растет на песчаных пустынях, холмах, горных и предгорных равнинах и плодородных почвах Ташкентской, Сурхандарьинской, Кашкадарьинской, Самаркандской, Джизакской, Навоийской, Бухарской областей Узбекистана, а также на территории Республики Каракалпакстан.

Сведения о применении ферулы в Месопотамской медицине нашли свое выражение в египетских папирусах [8:149]. В Индийской народной медицине феруловая смола использовалась как обезболивающее,

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антисептическое, укрепляющее средство. При протирании кожи человека ее соком в жидком состоянии она обладает свойством подтягивать кожу. Она также использовалась в качестве наружной смазки при болях в суставах [6:512]. В иранской медицине ферула камедсмола используется как успокаивающее средство, против судорог, опухолей [9:577]. В народной медицине камедь применяли при некоторых нервных заболеваниях, как противорвотное средство, для заживления ран. Также его использовали для лечения сахарного диабета, отита, бронхиальной астмы, гастрита и других заболеваний [5:212].

Виды ферулы содержат сок корней, который затвердевает на воздухе, то есть камедь (9,3-65,1%), смолы (12-48%) и эфирные масла (5,8-20%), которые используются для лечения различных заболеваний. В древности из феруловой смолы выделяли феруловую кислоту, асарезен, асимафозтидиол и др. Из его состава также удалось выделить кофейную кислоту. Эфирные масла состоят в основном из органических сульфидов и имеют неприятный пепельный запах. В его плодах содержится большое количество жиров и белков. Темная масса, выделяющаяся при срезании с их корней и листьев, упоминается местными жителями под названиями кинна, сапаген, асафетида, гальбанум, сумбул, аммоникум и другими, которые также упоминаются в трудах Ибн Сины и Абу Райхана Беруни.

### Результаты и обсуждения

Для получения смолы в основном используют 10 видов ферулы. Мазь из оливкового масла со смолой ферулы снимает отечность под глазами. При втирании смеси феруловой смолы с маслом корня гиацинта исчезают боли в костях, при приеме внутрь разогревает желудок и открывает аппетит. Его смесь с медом лечит начальную стадию катаракты при втирании. Также растворенный в воде рекомендуется пить при ангине, кашле, воспалении языка. Его употребление улучшает мочеиспускание, нормализует диарею.

Разделение камедсмола начинается ранней весной и продолжается до осени, поэтому сбор камедсмола делится на весенний и летний периоды. Весенний период-подготовительный

период, в течение которого определяются места скопления и запасы ферулы, камедсмола из отдельных частей растений.

Пикротоксин, также известный как коккулин (cocculin), представляет собой ядовитую кристаллическую смесь растения. Установлено, что специфический горький вкус растения обусловлен именно этим веществом. Название "Пикротоксин" представляет собой сочетание греческих слов пикрос (горький) и токсикон (яд). На протяжении многих лет это вещество используется в качестве противоядия от интоксикации центральной нервной системы депрессантами, особенно для предотвращения отравления барбитуратами [13]. Пикротоксин в основном активирует центральную нервную и дыхательную системы. Несмотря на то, что пикротоксин токсичен для млекопитающих в очень высоких дозах, его иногда используют и как средство, усиливающее физиологические процессы у лошадей.

### Заключение

Вещество Тангеритин, также выделяемое из растительного сырья, известно, как О-полиметоксилированный флавоноид, который мы обнаружили в кожуре мандаринов, апельсинов и других подобных цитрусовых. В литературе описано, как тангеритин действует как механизм укрепления клеточной стенки и защиты растений от патогенов. Он также используется в качестве маркерного соединения для определения загрязнения соков цитрусовых. Вместе с тем, имеются данные о том, что вещество тангеритин снижает уровень холестерина в организме и оказывает защитное действие против болезни Паркинсона [14]. Тем не менее, есть свидетельства того, что тангеритин обладает огромным потенциалом в качестве противоракового средства. В исследованиях *in vitro* тангеритин вызывает апоптоз в лейкозных клетках и относительно не нарушается в нормальных клетках [15]. В экспериментах с двумя клеточными линиями рака молочной железы человека и линиями рака толстой кишки тангеритин блокировал развитие клеточного цикла в фазе G1 роста всех трех клеточных линий, не вызывая апоптоза в линиях опухолевых клеток. Как только тангеритин удаляется из опухолевых клеток, он нормализует развитие клеточного цикла.

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etishtirish, kajta ishlash va mavzhud resurslardan okilona fojdanish chora

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service  
base doctorate

## PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT PROCESSES IN THE SERVICE SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** The article says that the service sector is gaining great importance, which is currently an important, integral component of the branches and sectors of the modern economy. The effectiveness of this industry largely determines the level of socio-economic development of the country. Thus, special attention is paid to the development of market relations of the organizational and legal structures of the service sector, which are the results of entrepreneurial activity, the level of their competitive capabilities. As a result, the service sector will be able to coordinate the processes of economic entities through balanced strategic and tactical decisions, thereby ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the structural units under consideration.

**Key words:** service sector, efficiency, innovation, investment, economic entities, economy, division of labor.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Ergashev, I. I. (2021). Prospects for improving the efficiency of innovation and investment processes in the service sector in Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 643-646.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-83> **Doi:** [crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.83](https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.83)

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### ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИННОВАЦИОННО-ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В СФЕРЕ УСЛУГ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

**Аннотация:** в статье говорится о том, что большое значение приобретает сфера услуг, которая в настоящее время является важной, неотъемлемой составляющей отраслей и секторов современной экономики. Эффективность этой отрасли во многом определяет уровень социально-экономического развития страны. Таким образом, особое внимание уделяется развитию рыночного отношения организационно-правовые структуры сферы услуг, являющиеся результатами предпринимательской деятельности, уровень их конкурентоспособной возможности. В результате сфера услуг сможет координировать процессы хозяйствующих субъектов посредством взвешенных стратегических и тактических решений, тем самым обеспечивая долгосрочное устойчивое развитие рассматриваемых структурных единиц.

**Ключевые слова:** сфере услуг, эффективность, инновации, инвестиции, хозяйствующие субъекты, экономика, разделения труда.

#### Введение

УДК 338.46

С помощью перспективных индикаторов развития и эффективности инновационно-инвестиционных процессов на предприятиях сферы услуг страны определяются конкретные направления занятости, модернизации сервисного процесса, создания новых рабочих мест, программ

и мероприятий. Поэтому определяемые показатели перспективы должны обладать такими характеристиками, как точность, расчетливость, обоснованность и многофакторность.

Формирование и развитие рыночных отношений в экономике страны напрямую влияет на развитие сферы услуг, ее структурно-количественные и качественные показатели, обеспечивая углубление разделения труда.



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Исходя из того, что процесс повышения эффективности инвестиционной политики хозяйствующих субъектов в сфере услуг имеет опережающую направленность, необходимо создавать благоприятные условия для решения стратегических задач и развивать организационно-правовые структуры национальной экономики.

### Методы

На современном этапе социально-экономической системы в стране хозяйствующие субъекты с рациональной стратегией будут иметь конкурентное преимущество и в будущем смогут эффективно использовать имеющиеся материальные, трудовые, финансовые и информационные ресурсы. В данном случае под стратегией понимается выбранное направление или метод деятельности для достижения значимых результатов долгосрочного характера [3:46]. При этом исходным этапом в процессе разработки желаемой стратегии является определение и обоснование целевых ориентиров, которые будут достигнуты в процессе реализации данной стратегии.

Отметим, что в настоящее время в условиях функционирования сфер и отраслей национальной экономики предъявляются определенные требования к комплексу целевых ориентиров, которые будут достигнуты в ходе реализации эффективной инвестиционной политики. На наш взгляд, это:

✓ во-первых, цели инвестиционной деятельности должны соответствовать целям деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, что позволяет обеспечить системность управленческих воздействий в процессах текущей деятельности и перспективного развития организационно-правовой структуры. Инвестиционная деятельность, какой бы значительной она ни была, является лишь средством достижения общих целей развития предприятий и организаций на перспективу и повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия сферы услуг;

✓ во-вторых, цели инвестиционной деятельности должны быть реалистичными, то есть достижимыми, и это позволит эффективно использовать инвестиционный потенциал в решении стратегических задач хозяйствующим субъектом. Поэтому в процессе разработки системы целевых ориентиров прежде всего необходимо оценить, насколько имеющиеся материальные, трудовые, финансовые и информационные ресурсы соответствуют поставленным целям [1:127];

✓ в-третьих, цели должны иметь меру, т. е. иметь количественные критерии или иметь возможность сопоставления с определенной базой

[2:74]. При этом процесс достижения долгосрочных целей должен основываться на последовательном выполнении ряда этапов. Это позволяет определить степень достижения целевого ориентира, изучить причины отклонения полученных результатов от поставленных целей, разработать и реализовать меры по их корректировке, отвечающие требованиям организационно-правового развития сферы услуг;

✓ в-четвертых, в процессе разработки целевых ориентиров также важно определить структурное подразделение хозяйствующего субъекта, ответственное за достижение поставленных целей, что повышает уровень обоснованности управленческих воздействий. При этом предусматривается информирование работников о существующей на предприятии системе целевых ориентиров для практического выполнения данного требования. В то же время в силу особой значимости трудовых ресурсов на предприятиях сферы услуг, то есть наличия непосредственных взаимодействий между работниками хозяйствующего субъекта и потребителями, целесообразным является участие работников данной организационно-правовой структуры в процессе определения комплекса целевых ориентаций, носящих как краткосрочный, так и долгосрочный характер.

### Результаты и обсуждения

Конкретизация отдельных частей инвестиционной политики становится возможной после разработки комплекса целей хозяйствующего субъекта сферы услуг. Исходя из принципа перспективной направленности, в процессе формирования инвестиционной политики важным является решение двух основных задач: определение источников инвестиционных ресурсов и распределение имеющихся средств исходя из приоритетных направлений развития организационно-правовой структуры.

На наш взгляд, конкретные направления решения первой задачи в данном случае определяются следующими факторами:

- организационно-правовая форма предприятия сферы услуг;
- масштаб деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта сферы услуг, стоимостное выражение объема реализации;
- общая стоимость и состав основных производственных фондов предприятия и уровень затрат на модернизацию оборудования;
- отраслевые особенности функционирования хозяйствующего субъекта сферы услуг, особенности развития конкретного рынка услуг;

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– территориальные (региональные) особенности функционирования организационно-правовой структуры сферы услуг.

Известно, что сфера услуг, в зависимости от выбранной хозяйствующими субъектами организационно-правовой формы, приобретает различные возможности по привлечению финансовых ресурсов, необходимых для успешного осуществления инвестиционной деятельности на фондовом рынке. Кроме того, значительно возрастут возможности организационно-правовой структуры сферы услуг по привлечению дополнительных финансовых ресурсов, необходимых для осуществления инвестиционной деятельности, интегрированной в определенную организационную систему, в рамках которой будет реализовываться единая инвестиционная политика, что позволит эффективно использовать имеющиеся средства.

Масштабы деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта выражаются в объеме финансовых ресурсов, которые могут быть получены с использованием инфраструктуры финансово-кредитного рынка нашей страны. Следует отметить, что относительно крупные хозяйствующие субъекты, осуществляющие деятельность в сфере услуг, обладают необходимым потенциалом, позволяющим им эффективно осуществлять процесс текущей деятельности и перспективного развития.

В то же время в сфере услуг функционирует большое количество малых предприятий и предпринимателей без образования юридического лица, которые в результате недостаточного развития соответствующей инфраструктуры, жесткости получения кредитов и наличия административных барьеров не могут воспользоваться кредитами коммерческих банков.

Стоит отметить, амортизационные отчисления могут быть использованы в качестве одного из источников финансирования инвестиционной деятельности при наличии у хозяйствующих субъектов сферы услуг основных производственных фондов со значительной стоимостью. Также необходимо учитывать это условие, при котором объекты основных средств должны быть рассчитаны на использование в течение относительно непродолжительного периода времени, в противном случае затраты на содержание (эксплуатацию) этого оборудования возрастут.

Отраслевые особенности функционирования хозяйствующих субъектов сферы услуг определяют условия, в которых они осуществляют процесс текущей деятельности и перспективного развития. В частности, ряд предприятий и организаций структуры сферы услуг (например, образования, культуры, физической культуры, спорта, транспорта и др.) имеют определенные

возможности по привлечению дополнительных финансовых средств, необходимых для успешной реализации инвестиционной политики в перспективе, за счет средств государственного и территориального бюджетов, что выражается в особой социальной значимости данных хозяйствующих субъектов. Бюджетные средства могут предоставляться как на условиях платности, срочности и возвратности (т. е. в форме кредита), так и на условиях безотзывности (в виде субсидий, субвенций, финансирования государственных организаций непосредственно из бюджета), что создает благоприятные условия для увеличения масштабов инвестиционной деятельности организационно-правовых структур сферы услуг.

На наш взгляд, основные направления инвестирования финансовых ресурсов хозяйствующего субъекта сферы услуг во многом зависят от отраслевых особенностей функционирования, которые определяют комплекс целевых ориентиров организационно-правовой структуры рассматриваемой отрасли национальной экономики. Кроме того, исходя из отраслевой специфики деятельности предприятий и организаций сферы услуг, обосновывается необходимость приоритетного развития конкретных подсистем деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта.

Согласно принципу синергетики, ресурсы, используемые хозяйствующим субъектом в процессе разработки и реализации официальной инвестиционной политики, должны совпадать по своим количественным и качественным показателям [4], что позволяет эффективно решать задачи социально-экономического развития предприятий и организаций сферы услуг.

### Заключение

В частности, согласно такому подходу увеличение инвестиций в основные производственные фонды будет наблюдаться, соответственно, при увеличении затрат, необходимых для повышения эффективности использования персонала организации, и, как следствие, в стратегической перспективе будут созданы благоприятные условия для устойчивого развития организационно-правовой структуры сферы услуг. Вместе с тем, повышение эффективности официальной реализации инвестиционных проектов, использования инвестиционных ресурсов хозяйствующими субъектами сферы услуг невозможно без повышения эффективности финансового менеджмента и внедрения современных технических средств обработки данных.

Отметим, что отсутствие положительной синергии [5] в процессе использования ресурсов организации приводит к росту неоправданных расходов обслуживающего предприятия и

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организации, что снижает уровень их конкурентоспособности и отрицательно сказывается на результатах финансово-хозяйственной деятельности. В результате этого организационно-правовые структуры сферы услуг не могут в полной мере использовать происходящие в стране позитивные изменения, в частности, систематический рост денежных доходов населения приводит к росту спроса на платные услуги. Таким образом, в процессе

реализации инвестиционных проектов в сфере услуг важным является определение потребности в инвестиционных ресурсах с учетом комплексных мер по повышению эффективности деятельности персонала организации и ее информационных подразделений, исходя из существующих направлений стратегического перспективного развития хозяйствующего субъекта.

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

### International Scientific Journal **Theoretical & Applied Science**

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## IMPORTANCE OF GEORGIA ZONING BY VERTICAL CLIMATIC ZONES FOR ROAD PAVEMENT OPTIMUM DESIGN

**Abstract:** The work describes the effect of temperature on asphaltic concrete pavement, how the asphalt concrete properties change at high temperatures and what is an effect of low (negative) temperature on the pavement; specific study result is given as an example and taking all the above mentioned into account the work emphasizes the problem that in some countries the territories still are not divided into climatic zones that is so important for the road industry.

**Key words:** climatic zoning, Benkelman beam apparatus, asphalt-concrete mixture, elasticity modulus, organic binder.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Kechakmadze, M. G., Shishinashvili, M. T., & Chubinidze, G. A. (2021). Importance of Georgia zoning by vertical climatic zones for road pavement optimum design. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 647-649.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-84> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.84>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2200.

### Introduction

The road pavement quality is a main determining factor of transport and operating conditions of modern automobile roads. It has a significant impact on such characteristics as driving speed, safety, ecological status etc.

Georgia is still guided by the acting standards accepted by the former Soviet Union prior to 1984, according to which the enormous territory of the former USSR was divided into V road climatic zones, and Georgia was included in IV climatic zone (Fig. 2). This zoning didn't take into account specific and climatic conditions due to mountainous relief of our country, which distinctively differ from the characteristics of the former IV climatic zone.

Hundred kilometers of roads constructed in Georgia, which have been designed according to acting standards of that time, prematurely came out of action and no more satisfy the modern operational characteristics that was mainly caused by the fact that the specific character of relief and climatic conditions at the territory of Georgia and their sharp change according to vertical tonality were not taken into account during designing.

Organic binding material (bitumen) and asphalt-concrete mixtures (both dense and porous) prepared on its basis are very sensitive toward temperature and their physical characteristics necessary for road pavement constructive layers designing, vary in a broad range taking into account the temperature



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regimes peculiar for one or another region. Even the fact, which side of the slope is occupied by the automobile road is of great importance for countries with mountainous relief.

Observations and long-term experience showed that road pavement is of very complicated nature and in order to become acquainted with its real nature we have to have the knowledge of many sciences, such as: construction mechanics, soil mechanics, organic chemistry, automatics – the newest field of engineering etc., so the problematic questions raised by us may be easily solved in the near future. The leading engineers of our country have sufficient experience of application of different local materials for designing and construction of road pavements, taking different climatic and operating conditions into account.

The relief of Georgia is very rugged and is characterized by a wide different of marks at relatively small distances. Lowlands, terraces, mountain passes follow each other, and gorges, deep ravines, mountain and lowland rivers are of frequent occurrence here.

Subtropical climate and high humidity are peculiar for Black Sea coast and entire Western Georgia, while the Eastern Georgia is distinguished by less humidity and continental climate. Climatic conditions sharply change at different altitudes above the sea level.

Below is represented a study carried out under field conditions, which clearly showed us how

important is the temperature for road pavement and what is a dependence of pavement surface temperature on its elasticity modulus.

For the road pavements tested by the paired (dual) car tires, the total elasticity modulus is calculated according to formula (1)

$$E_y = (1 - \mu^2) \rho / 0,4 \pi l D \quad (1)$$

where:

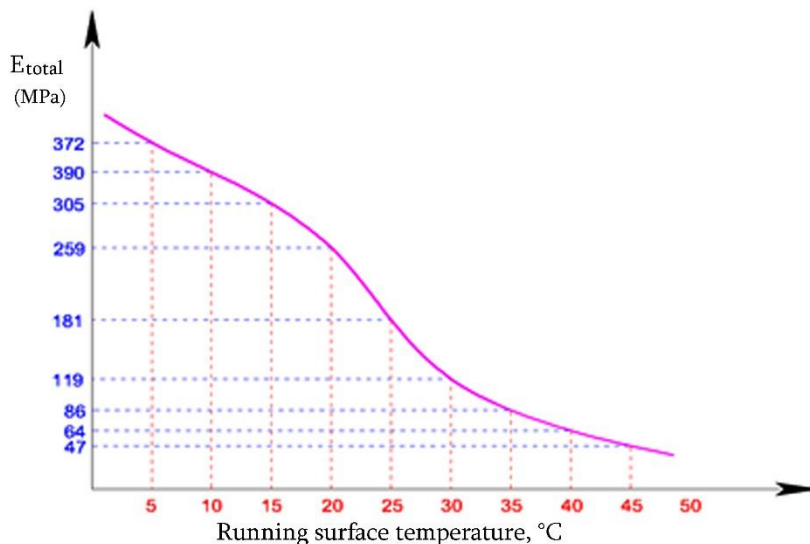
$\rho$  – total wheel load;

$l$  – elastic deflection of construction between wheel tires;

$D$  – diameter of conventional round-shape elastic stamp, which transfers the load to the surface,  $D = 0,33$  m.

The necessary elasticity modulus at the specific road section was satisfied within permissible error, when pavement surface temperature was equal to 7°C, while at temperatures higher than 28°C the total elasticity modulus was sharply dropped those points at the necessity of determination of running surface design temperature and calculation of pavement bearing capacity according to the elasticity modulus corresponding to design temperature.

The mentioned research was carried out using Benkelman beam apparatus owned by Sakgasmetsniereba LLC, at the territory of Mtskheta, at 492 m altitude above sea level, in different seasons. Results of the mentioned tests are shown in diagram №1.



**Diagram №1**

It should be also mentioned the circumstance that at low temperature bitumen changes its properties, becomes brittle and easily getting cracked that in its turn has a negative effect on asphalt concrete pavement quality and substantially shortens the operating life.

As the practice shows, it is necessary to divide the territory of Georgia into vertical climatic zones

and the proper bitumen grade has to be selected for corresponding zone that enables us to develop the individual road pavement structure for one or another zone to secure the longer operation of the mentioned pavement. Taking all the above mentioned into account will allow us to spare finances, at the same time the road will be safer and technically sound that is so necessary for comfortable and rapid movement.



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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## METHODOLOGY AND SEMANTICS OF MORPHEMES REPRESENTING THE SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT SPECIFIC TO THE NOUN

**Abstract:** The article describes the methodological and semantic features of the forms that represent the subjective assessment of the nouns, their peculiarities, similarities and differences of these forms in the same paradigm.

**Key words:** modality, morpheme, affixoid, subjective evaluation, objective modality.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Ahmadjonov, I. (2021). Methodology and semantics of morphemes representing the subjective assessment specific to the noun. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 650-653.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-85> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.85>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

"Modality (Latin: modalis - measure, method) is a functional-semantic category that represents different forms of thought's relation to reality, as well as different forms of subjective classification of what is being said." [1,584] "In linguistics, modality usually refers to objective and subjective modality." [2,32] The term modality refers to events that have a very wide range.

### Main part

The meaning of modality is observed at different levels of the language system. Objective modality is mainly applied to syntactic units. Subjective modality is applied to units belonging to different language levels. This concept is also reflected in morphemic units. "Modal form-forming affixes add meanings to lexical meanings such as subject, sign, quantity, action-state, which represent the basis, such as the relation to the objective being or the subjective relation of the speaker." [3,76]

The concept of modality is also present in a group of morphemes in the noun category. In some sources, these morphemes, which express modal meaning, are referred to as subjective evaluative forms. [4,80]

Subjective evaluation in the category of nouns is divided into 2 groups according to the meaning of the expressive forms: 1) forms of pampering; 2) miniature forms. [5,49] This classification is derived in general. These forms can give rise to various semantics, express many methodological meanings, in addition to pampering in the sentence.

The affixes such as -jan, -xon, -bek, -cha, -choq, -chak, -loq, -kay, -toy, -gina, -bonu, -ali, -sh, -y and affixoids combine.

When these forms are combined in terms of subjective evaluation expression, they differ in some respects. Morphemes such as -xon, -bek, -kay, -toy, -ali, -bonu, -poshsha, -oy, -boy, -niso, -zor, -sho are added only to lexemes that express the meaning of a person.

The morphemes -jan, -choq, -loq, -toy, -gina, -cha can be added to lexemes denoting a person, as well as to lexemes denoting semantics such as thing, sign.

For example:

- *Kapalakjon, beri kel,*

- *Buncha parvoz etasan.*

- *Meni quvma, erkinjon,*

- *Gulni bosib ketasan. (Olim Mahkam)*

In this example, the affix -jan is added to the person-expressing lexeme (Erkinjon) and the subject-expressing lexeme (butterfly). The morpheme -jan

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differs from other morphemes representing subjective assessment in that it has a semantically and methodologically free, unstable content. We see that this morpheme is added to the name of boys when expressing the meaning of pampering. When the affix -jan is added to human names, it can mean not only pampering, but in some places respect in accordance with the content of the text. In some areas or in an artistic style, the morpheme jan can be added to lexemes that represent the female semantics.

For example:

*Nodirajon, Shoirajon,  
Tanam qimir etmaydi.  
Osmon to 'la xavolar  
Faqat menga yetmaydi.*

In these cases, too, the affix -jan is used in the sense of caressing. Given that forms representing subjective evaluation are added to words in terms of gender category, we see that the -jan affix is a gender-selective form in this respect.

In some cases, the affixoid -jan can be added to words denoting space, place, and express methodological meanings such as respect for that place, love.

For example: *Muhabbatga ko 'p  
ishonmang, muhabbatga,  
Turkman qiz ham yor bo 'Imadi Muhammadga  
Opajonlar orzu-havas tilasangiz,  
Qo 'qonjonga qiz usating, Qo 'qonjonga.*

The morpheme -jan can be added to personal nouns and express different meanings. The meaning of caressing-kissing, sometimes the meaning of licking-caressing can occur. In the "Exam" scene in the film "Meeting", these two situations arise in the conversation between teacher and student.

For example: *- Suvda juda xususiyat  
ko 'p, domlajon. Suv bu - obihayot.* In this example, the meanings of caressing are reflected.

*-Iye, domlajon, yaxlitgina beshni parchalab  
nima qilasiz, yirikkina qilib o 'zini qo 'ya kolmayisizmi,  
domlajon.* In this example, the meaning of begging is more important than caressing.

The -jon morpheme can be used in the sense of begging. Lexemes that have the meaning of the person being asked will play an important role in the clear emergence of such a meaning.

For example:

*Qavs bog 'lariga tun tushayotir,  
Dilni bir xavotir ezdi ko 'p yomon.  
Agar u tush bo 'lsa  
Ming yildan beri  
Kimga asrayapsan meni, Xudojon.  
(Sitara Sayfullayeva)*

*-jan morpheme has the ability to be added to  
subject semantic lexemes. In this case, through this  
morpheme, different methodological meanings  
emerge in accordance with the content of the text.*

For example:

*Jon quyoshjon,*

*Yon quyoshjon,*

*Otdi oppoq*

*Tong quyoshjon. (Odil Abdurahmon)*

In the above passage, the affix -jan reflects such meanings as caressing, falling in love.

The morpheme -jan is hardened and absorbed in some nouns, and meanings such as affection and respect do not appear. For example, the names Otajon and Qorajon can be a clear proof of these ideas.

This affix can also be used by the speaker in the sense of pitching, sarcasm, cuticle. The nouns used without these suffixes, which express affection, reveal similar meanings used for a purpose, depending on the context of the speech.

-khan morpheme is considered as an affixoid in Uzbek language. According to Z.Marufov, this morpheme is actually derived from the word *qaon, khoqan*. [6,45] S. Usmanov explains the *khan* morpheme as an affixoid meaning honor. [7,126]

The etymology of the word *khan* means the title of the ruler of the Turkic and Mongol peoples. [1,856] It is used in the Uzbek language today in the sense of independent, that is, independent of no one. For example, *O 'ziga xon, ko 'lankasi maydon. O 'ziga xon, o 'ziga bek.*

As a morpheme, the *khan* affix is mainly added to nouns denoting women, giving rise to meanings such as respect and affection. For example:

The -khan affix has hardened in the name of some girls and has become integral today. In such forms, the meaning of respect and affection is lost. For example: Names like *Oyxon, enaxon* are examples of these.

This morpheme is added to masculine nouns in some regions or places that represent genealogy. For example, *Muhammadkhan, Azamkhan, Saidkhan.*

The *khan* morpheme, which is added to the words father and mother, in addition to the meaning of respect and affection, means such things as old age, old age. For example, *I sincerely congratulate you, dear fathers and mothers, dear sisters, young people, all our people on the New Year. (From the President's speech)*

*The meanings of the morphemes -jan and -khan  
when added to the words father and mother differ. In  
these lexemes, the morpheme jan has a higher  
meaning of respect, love and affection. The khan  
morpheme differs from this morpheme in that it is used  
in relation to the elderly. For example,*

*Yo 'lingga intizor bo 'ldim, otajon,  
Baloga muftalo bo 'ldim, otajon,  
Dushmanga xor-u zor bo 'ldim, otajon,  
Bir ko 'yrmoqqa humor bo 'ldim, otajon.  
("Ravshanxon" poem)*

Another difference between these morphemes in the above lexemes is that the suffix *jan* is applied to one's father or mother, and the *khan* morpheme is applied to other persons.

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When the affix *-khan* is added to some personal names, such as *aka*, *uka*, *opa*, the meanings of pinging and sarcasm become clear. For example:

“Akaxonlar Iltimos qilishuvdi, Yo‘q deya olmadim, Dedi aybdor bolaning holatida.

- Kim u akaxonlaring?

Bo‘tqa Asadbek hurmat qiladigan ikki odamning nomini aytishga aytib, "Ishqilib tekshirib kolmasinda", deb cho‘chidi ". (From the novel "Shaytanat")

It is in these lexemes that one can understand the methodological difference between the morphemes *-jan* and *-khan*. The *akajon* lexeme has the meaning of respect, the *akajon* lexeme has the color of negativity.

*-bek* morpheme is an affixoid. This lexeme was used in some Turkic peoples during the khanate period in the sense of an honorary title given to statesmen, governors of cities or regions, and their children, as well as a person who deserved such a title. [8,213] In modern Uzbek, freedom is used in one's own hands, in the sense of an independent person. For example, *a khan to himself, a bek to himself*.

*Bek* lexeme as a morpheme can express different meanings by joining words in which the person's semaphore exists. We can see that this morpheme preceded the morphemes described above. For example, “*Alisherbek naziri yo‘q kishi erdi. Turkiy til bilan to she‘r ayubturlar, hech kim oncha ko‘p va xo‘p aytg‘on emas* ”. (from “Boburnoma”)

Historical works have added the *Bek* morpheme to women's names, indicating that the person belongs to a certain class. For example, the mausoleum of Turabekxonim.

Today, this morpheme is added to the names of younger boys, and mainly means pampering, respect when added to the names of older people. For example, *Nodirbek, Sanjarbek*.

**- The morpheme boy.** "The word 'boy' in the past signifies belonging to the owners from the social strata of the people, and the glorification associated with it." [9,210] The Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary states that the word means *rich, wealthy*. [8,312] As a morpheme, it joins the names of people and means to caress, to love. Examples: *Oktamboi, Rashidboy*. The rich form in these words does not mean that a person is materially rich. So when this word comes as a morpheme, it loses its lexical meaning and expresses a personal relationship.

Individuals may use the word *-boy* morpheme *-voy* in speech or in words belonging to a certain group. For example: *Dalavoy, Dadavoy*.

In addition to human names, this morpheme can also be used to refer to personal names, such as love, caress. For example: *ukavoy, singilvoy* etc.

The *-boy* affix is found in related horses. It clarifies a number of methodological meanings, such as the speaker's personal attitude, love, and affection. For example, *Chol laylakni qo‘yib yuboribdi. Ertasiga ertalab turib, Laylakvoyning sovg‘asini olib kelish uchun yo‘lga tushibdi*. In some fairy tales, this

form is added to the names of animals to keep young children interested. For example, *quyonvoy, bo‘rivoy, tulkiyoy* etc.

This affix can be rounded up in some nouns and become integral. For example: *Tursunboy, Kozivoy*, etc.

*-toy* morpheme as a lexeme means "a child of a horse from one to two years". [8,245] For example, a place where a horse does not ride is trampled. As an affix, it is added to lexemes that represent masculine. It means to caress, to love. For example, *Salimtoy, Madamintoy*. However, this morpheme cannot be added to all nouns. The rest of the love differs from the morphemes that mean pampering in its territoriality. It can occur in cognate nouns and lexemes specific to certain adjectives. Examples are *jiyantoy, ukatoy, kenjatoy*.

*-ali* affixoid. This morpheme, which is specific to some Uzbek names, means respect. For example, *Maqsudali, Tursunali*. However, some nouns may be part of a compositional noun, rather than a form of subjective evaluation. For example, words like *Alisher, Sherali, Muhammadali*.

*-sher* affixoid in lexeme form "represents a short, yellow-haired beast of the cat family." [8,541] the word is also used figuratively to mean brave, courageous, and fearless. As a morpheme, the meaning of courage is added to the lexemes that describe a young man. This is the meaning of caressing and loving. Names like *Valisher and Nizomsher* are good examples. It differs from the affixes in its paradigm in that it is applied to young people in terms of age.

The affix *-bonu* means "a girl of the lineage of kings, sultans, and nobles." [10,] As a morpheme, a woman means to fall in love with lexemes denoting girls. For example, names like *Madinabonu, Khadijabonu, Husnidabonu*.

The morpheme *-niso* in Arabic means woman. [10,] In Uzbek, nouns mean respect, affection, and love. For example, *Zulfiniso, Hayriniso, Zebiniso*.

The *-oy* morpheme represents the celestial body in the lexeme mode. In the case of a morpheme, it joins the female name and reveals stylistic meanings such as respect, love, affection, and affection. For example, *Gulshanoy, Kumushoy, Gozaloy*.

In modern Uzbek, there is a sequence of forms of subjective assessment. In this case, it means a lot of respect or a high level of personal relationships. In some places, it can mean something like pitching, sarcasm. For example, *Ravshanbekjon*.

The more vivid appearance of the stylistic meanings in these morphemes can be seen by the addition of possessive affixes after these forms. For example, my niece, nephew and so on.

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### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is common for ethnic Uzbeks to express their personal attitudes by adding various morphemes to nouns or lexemes that refer to respect for a person, and this is often the case.

Although the morphemes that represent this modal meaning are combined in the same paradigm, the meanings differ significantly from each other in terms of subtleties and usage. How or for what purpose these morphemes are used is done for the purpose of the speaker.

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IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## THE PHENOMENA OF DEIXIS AND ANAPHORA

**Abstract:** The following article is devoted to differentiation problems of the phenomena of deixis and anaphora. The article also contains some comments about the shifters listed as traditional types of deixis. Three main views of linguists on the differentiation of deixis and anaphora phenomena are given in the conclusion.

**Key words:** deixis, anaphora, shifter, repetition, demonstration, application.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Hakimov, M., & Yakubova, N. (2021). The phenomena of deixis and anaphora. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 654-657.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-86> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.86>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

There are a number of works which are done on pragmalinguistics, especially the events that deixis and close to it is anaphora. The term "anaphoric word" is used in connection with the term "anaphora" in scientific literature or dictionaries in the field of linguistics. Dictionaries say, "... a word that refers to a person or thing that has been mentioned before, to what has been said before. It is defined in the following way: *This is the same pronoun: I met Azam in Tashkent, he told me*" [1]. Here the example given for the definition and proof of the term "anaphoric word" is able to fully explain the essence of the phenomenon. Moreover, this example also includes deixis concepts. The same pronoun in the example serves as a substitute for the word Azamjon in the first sentence. For this reason, on the other hand, it seems that the deixis-specific characters are more interpreted in the definition than the anaphoric aspect. The phenomenon is interpreted not as a deictic character concept, but as an explanation of the anaphoric word term - the sign of repetition. However, the Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms gives almost no definition of events related to the term deixis.

### Main part

The main reason for this is that pragmalinguistics and research on the deixis system of language in this field have only just begun to take shape in Uzbek linguistics in the 90s of the last century [2]. In particular, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics, the concept of deixis is fully and completely described in the work of Professor Sh. Safarov, published in 2008, entitled "Pragmalinguistics". In this work, special attention is paid to the differences between these two events. For example, "... deictic phrases give information about the referent," anaphoric rhymes repeat this reality. But it is also necessary to find the difference between these two phenomena: there is a discourse deixis when a pronoun or other phrase refers to a certain part of the text, but when the pronoun and another linguistic sign in the text are associated with the same referent, the anaphora phenomenon occurs. [3; 179]

"Deixis and anaphora are distinguished on the basis of the features of the reference, hint, their representation in relation to the situation of speech or linguistic context" [4; 45]. When referring to some special lingvotherminological dictionaries in this regard, both deixis and anaphora are described and

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interpreted as completely different phenomena. "Anaphora (<gr. Anaphora - to bring up) is a stylistic figure, consisting of the repetition of exactly one element at the beginning of parallel parts of speech (ant.). Epiphora"[1]. A similar definition of anaphora is given in the Linguocyclopedic Dictionary. In particular, the anaphora is a similar sound with a rhythmic or syntactic structure, a stylistic figure based on the repetition of words at the beginning of a poem or prose, and is the most convenient way to express emotion, enhancing expressiveness in the text. Anaphoras are also used in publicistic speech, [5; 32]. Professor A. Mamajonov also thinks about anaphoras in his book "Stylistics of Compound sentences". Anaphoras are interpreted as a form of repetition, analyzed as a stylistic figure. In this work, anaphoras are divided into groups of lexical-morphological and syntactic anaphoras used in compound sentences and superphrase syntactic units, lexical-morphological and syntactic repetitions at the beginning of a text or verse are called anaphora, repetitions within a poetic line are called infora and syntactic repetitions repeated at the end of a poetic line are called epiphoras, one of their stylistic methods [6; 16-25].

Here "anaphora" is interpreted as a stylistic figure, with special emphasis on the poetic possibilities of the phenomenon. In our view, this definition also follows the term anaphora and a one-sided approach to the phenomenon, highlighting the repetitive stylistic function of anaphoras, ignoring the deictic feature of pragmatism or anaphoric deixis. Such a one-sided description of the phenomenon of anaphora is observed in most works, which is a tradition depending on the nature of research of this period, for example, in literary works the word is repeated at the beginning of poetic lines as a poetic figure, in stylistic research as a stylistic figure, in textual linguistics as a means of coherence, in studies related to pragmatolinguistics, it is preferable to interpret anaphora as elements of the deictic system, and each science interprets this phenomenon in terms of its own nature. Research materials are also selected accordingly. At this point, the description of shifters, which are the traditional types of deixis associated with the performance of two or more functions of linguistic means, comes to mind. In our opinion, the descriptions of events in any science should take into account all the features of the unit or means belonging to this system, in this sense, the phenomenon of anaphora in the dictionary of O.S. Akhmanova is defined in the following way: "... anaphora is a concept of deixis, a figure of speech that is repeated at the beginning of a word in all elements of speech"[7; 47] and distinguished the phonetic, lexical and syntactic types of anaphora, which is preferred in comparison with other definitions.

In the scientific literature, anaphoric phenomena are recorded as related directions of the deixis system, and the following ideas are expressed about the deictic

features of these phenomena, in particular, words in a text or speech consist of interactions between word combinations, and the reference of one of the linguistic elements of a contextual expression to another is called an anaphoric relation. An anaphoric relationship occurs when there is no direct syntactic relationship between parts of the text. *You're scared to fly right now. Your wings are injured.* In this example, the first part is antecedent and the second part is anaphora [8; 32]. The same idea is given in other dictionaries: In the sentences "*Now give me half and take the rest*" the first part of the anaphoric relationship is antecedent, and the second part is anaphora [9; 32]. This work emphasizes that the anaphora without an antecedent in the expression, though syntactically complete, is not complete in it. Sh.Safarov defines the term "antecedent" on a deictic basis: "... we are accustomed to discussing the relationship between the pronoun and its antecedent (the element that replaces the pronoun) in the context of semantics. Chomsky sees such a relationship as a 'syntactic' phenomenon. the relationship between is formed in the process of thinking, in the mind, and then finds a linguistic expression"[10; 195] defines the logical basis and deictic essence of speech communication. The presence of an antecedent in one part of the sentence structure and the anaphora phenomenon in the other provide consistency of thought. In the deictic system of language, the essence of the deixis and anaphoric phenomena is manifested through their consistent interpretation. In K.L. Büller's concept, the anaphoric relation contradicts the cataphoric phenomenon, and proved by the following example: "One thing is certain: I have to go".

In any type of deixis, "demonstration, gesture, differs in two ways: in one demonstration, the reference is made in the linguistic context, and in the other, the process is applied to the state of speech. According to these features, deixis and anaphora phenomena are mutually exclusive. In his book Theory of Language, K. Buller is one of the first to try to distinguish these two phenomena and to limit the differences between them. The deixis phenomenon is a category applied to a nonlinear entity reflected in the content of a text, an expression, and is realized through the units of the display area. In the anaphora phenomenon, there is the concept of contextual display space, which serves to provide a semantic connection to the discourse, linguistic units perform functions such as pointing and pointing through their repetition, only these functions are performed through a contextual display area that provides a semantic connection to the discourse."[11; 45] In this case, the anaphora is related to the internal structure of the text, and it is called anaphoric deixis. The phenomenon of anaphora occurs in the structure of the text and consists of the interaction of linguistic expressions such as words and phrases. An idea in one expression points to another. As noted in the scientific literature,

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*I, you*, special words like here, now, can serve as both anaphora and deictic elements. These two phenomena are combined into a paradigmatic series with common features such as showing, pointing, linking text components, and ensuring text integrity, entirety. However, it should be noted that any word can appear as a repetition in the text, while a pronoun belonging to the deixis system and the semantic space in some words are not recognized as a sign of repetition. In linguistics, the deixis phenomenon is manifested in both paradigmatic and syntagmatic planes. In fact, in the existing scientific literature, opinions are expressed in relation to this phenomenon, taking into account the speech situation and contextual features, so the units belonging to the system of deictic elements are understood as a phenomenon of discursive nature. Deictic elements, like other lexical units of language, are distinguished by their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features. The generalization of such elements, which belong to the paradigmatic series, on the basis of similar features and their differentiation with special features, shows the peculiarities of deixis language and speech. Works on the general and different aspects of the concepts related to deixis and anaphora phenomena E.B. Saveleva [12; 181-188], is noted in the works of O.A. Artemova. Deixis and anaphoras, manifested by the cognitive and communicative functions of language, serve to ensure the integrity of the text on the basis of its modal and referential features. Deixis and anaphoras, manifested by the cognitive and communicative functions of language, serve to ensure the integrity of the text on the basis of its modal and referential features.

Proponents of the first view of deixis and anaphoras argue that anaphora was formed in the deixis system based on the display function for repetition. [14; 184] One of the proponents of this view is E.V. Paducheva. If we assume that the theory of the shifter served as the basis for the deixis, the above idea is logically correct. The essence of such a view stems from K. Bühler's concept that deictic elements are realized on the basis of differentiation from nominative signs.

Proponents of the second view, on the other hand, do not have to distinguish between deixis and anaphora, they perform the same function by nature, in this respect they feel to have an identifying property. The only difference between these phenomena is the subjectivity of the deixis and the objectivity of the anaphora, some of such linguistic units are traditionally associated with deictic

elements, the main difference of which is observed in contextual application.

Proponents of the third view, on the other hand, interpret deixis and anaphora as unrelated phenomena. According to them, deixis serve to show elements of speech act, while anaphoras serve to show contextual elements. Most researchers in this field focus on the order of aspectual analysis of linguistic materials in distinguishing deixis and anaphora. Accordingly, in the process of verbal communication, the deictic space of the speaker is regularly filled with pragmatic elements such as *me, you, now and here*. In the anaphoric process, the speaker draws the listener's attention to the elements previously mentioned and implied in the text, the main emphasis being made through repetition. E.M. Wolf points out that a peculiar common feature of deixis and anaphora is the presence of display functions in both, the specific features of these phenomena being made more apparent on the basis of reference theory. This is evident in the display of objects and their localization. In the deixis event, the deictic element and its display referent are implied. In the case of anaphora, however, the anaphoric representation between a predetermined antecedent that does not depend on the parts of speech in the text is taken into account. In this process, the source-referent, referent-source relationship is considered. A.A. Kibrik points out that the anaphora refers to the information being updated in the text, while the dexterity does not refer to the relevance of the information.

### Conclusion

It should be noted that so far the features and differences in deixis and anaphora have not been strictly limited. The explicit context in the anaphora process corresponds to the unexplained or imaginary context in the deictic expression. Moreover, a single linguistic unit can simultaneously perform the function of a deictic function and an anaphora. The essence of the definitions given to them above in the special dictionary and literature devoted to the problems of anaphora, anaphoric word, and anaphoric relation corresponds to deixis units. The study of the commonalities and differences between deixis and anaphora phenomena, their delineation, and scientific substantiation contribute to the perfection of deictic theory. This is the basis for the emergence of a paradigmatic series of events that are related and close to the structure of the deixis field, which is part of the pragmatic system.

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## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## DEVELOPING LOGICAL THINKING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Abstract:** This article discusses the development of logical thinking in preschool children through logical and mathematical games. There is also information about the importance, tasks and methods of development of this field.

**Key words:** preschool education, logical thinking, developmental games, skills, abilities.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Matmusayeva, M. A., & Rustamova, N. A. (2021). Developing logical thinking in preschool children. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 658-660.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-87> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.87>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3304.

### Introduction

Why does a child need it? Logic? The truth is that at a certain age a certain "layer" is formed in which the mental functions of the body are formed. Therefore, the skills and abilities acquired by the child will serve as a foundation for the development of adult abilities. It will be very difficult for a child who has not mastered it to think logically in the next lessons. As a result, the child's health may deteriorate. Interest in learning new things weakens, or disappears altogether.

### Main part

The development of comprehensive preschool children can be carried out on the basis of play activities, in the process of which the child's imagination is formed, the experience of communication with peers is gained.

There is a process of learning technology for preschool children through the use of games and it is done in an engaging way.

And as a practicing teacher, I understand that the development of scientific trends is necessary to "move away" from standard programs that provide the best innovative ideas.

The child strives for strong activity, but the development of curiosity, understanding and intellect itself, so I built my work with children on a playful basis technology.

"Without play, full mental existence exists and cannot exist ... Play is a huge bright window into the flow of ideas and concepts that give life to a child's spiritual world. The game is a spark that ignites a spark of curiosity and curiosity." V. A. Sukhomlinskiy

When I started working with older kids, I noticed that they were often skeptical of their answers, unable to concentrate. This made me anxious and I created a picture of the knowledge that would help me identify the children who needed my help.

I have set myself a goal: To develop the thinking of preschool children through advocacy games ... These tasks allow:

- The developing child has a cognitive interest, desire and need to learn new things;

Increased interest in intellectual activity, desire to play games with mathematical content, perseverance, dedication, mutual support;

- development of the child's speech, constructive skills;



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- development of spatial thinking and the ability to creatively imagine, compare, analyze and contrast.

When I started working with older kids, I noticed that they were often skeptical of their answers, unable to concentrate. This made me anxious and I created a picture of the knowledge that would help me identify the children who needed my help.

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Increased interest in intellectual activity, desire to play games with mathematical content, perseverance, dedication, mutual support;

- development of the child's speech, constructive skills;

- development of spatial thinking and the ability to creatively imagine, compare, analyze and contrast.

Practical methods - manipulation with games, independent work in the corner of nature, in experimental activities, in the preparation of mini-projects, helped to more fully consolidate the acquired knowledge, develop the ability to compare, generalize and draw conclusions.

I will give an example of a play-experiment with different materials, for example, with shade, with water, with light, with paper, and so on. If the sun rises from the child in the morning, then the shadow is in the back, in the afternoon in front of the shadow, in the evening - on the side. We check all of this with the kids. Co lighting: playing with shadow theater. They took a white sheet, two children in their arms, and the other children showed the numbers behind the sheet screen, the other children knew which sign was shown. What is the essence of developing thinking? The child compares and guesses the shadow with the image of the character, reminds him of an imaginary object, and this contributes to the development of his consciousness.

Didactic games: "Fold the picture", "Continue the line", Find the differences, etc. Children use these games in everyday life. There are enough of them in the group.

Educational games: Dienes blocks, Kiusner sticks, V. Nikitin cubes, "Columbus egg" - the most important thing is to develop logical thinking because they make a person think, like imagination, teach comparison operations. generalization, analysis. Let's try folding a few shapes using simple sulfur-free matches. (Practical work).

Any game has a wide range of action Example: The same game can be played from 3 to 7 years old. This is possible because it includes 1-2 stage exercises for toddlers and multi-stage tasks for older children.

For example, "Guess what is hidden", "Pair of pictures", "Magic box" ... Multi-functionality of a single game - can solve many learning problems, the child learns carefully, learns colors, remembers the

shape, teaches fine motor skills of hands, improves speech, thinking ... Attention, memory, imagination. I invite a small group of children to guess what is hidden in this bag. (Practical work with teachers, vegetables and fruits in the bag) ... Now I suggest to know what is in the bag for the older child. (Instructions for teachers, stones, shells, buttons and other things in the bag). You can complicate the content of games such as "Find your home", "Pick up napkins for dolls", "Find the same thing" and so on.

Children do not only with the help of didactic games, but also in independent lessons children: for example, in the RPG "Family": daughters - playing with mothers, the child thinks about where the mother went and thus builds more logical chain: what he does, then what he does. What happens when he comes home and so on. This training is very important to develop the child's thinking ... In such games the child strengthens the acquired knowledge, develops the mind, there is an infinite opportunity to invent and create, which means that his mental activity is developing. Preschool play age becomes more difficult in adulthood. If the child has some knowledge of the driver's job, then he or she will not only drive the steering wheel, but he or she will work at the sales base, repair shop, taxi driver, etc. that bring the materials. "The Fishermen" doesn't just sit on the shore and fish with the fish, as in the younger group, but he engages in a conspiracy in which he can play the role of a fishing brigade master, along with the other children they they can weave nets, fish together, feed fish. ... Why? For a good hunt? To enlarge the fish? Drivers can also work here, they take the fish to the market, the factory, and so on. The child's knowledge, his imagination, the ability to think, remember, compare simply help to develop the plot of the game ...

Children do not only with the help of didactic games, but also in independent lessons children: for example, in the RPG "Family": daughters - playing with mothers, the child thinks about where the mother went and thus builds more logical chain: what he does, then what he does. What happens when he comes home and so on. This training is very important to develop the child's thinking ... In such games the child strengthens the acquired knowledge, develops the mind, there is an infinite opportunity to invent and create, which means that his mental activity is developing. Preschool play age becomes more difficult in adulthood. If the child has some knowledge of the driver's job, then he or she will not only drive the steering wheel, but he or she will work at the sales base, repair shop, taxi driver, etc. that bring the materials. "The Fishermen" doesn't just sit on the shore and fish with the fish, as in the younger group, but he engages in a conspiracy in which he can play the role of a fishing brigade master, along with the other children they can weave nets, fish together, feed fish. ... Why? For a good hunt? To enlarge the fish?

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Drivers can also work here, they take the fish to the market, the factory, and so on. The child's knowledge, his imagination, the ability to think, remember, compare simply help to develop the plot of the game ...

Success at work and the development of logical thinking can be achieved in children only through close contact with parents, because the knowledge acquired in kindergarten should be strengthened in a family setting. Parents help to prepare and improve the attributes for games in a developing environment ... My recommended topic: "Developing logical thinking through sensory education" I offered to teach them a series of didactic games to use with their children at home.

By doing work in this area in the system, I diagnosed the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities at the beginning and end of the year. Analyzing the data obtained, we can conclude that there is a positive trend in indicators development of logical thinking.

## Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that play is a key factor in the development of logical thinking in preschool children.

In pre-school and primary school age, when the child has the highest peak of cognitive activity, verbal-logical thinking enters a new stage.

Imagine your child:

sincere interest in logical and mathematical problems;

excellent cognitive skills;

he knows how to work quickly with information, easily distinguishes and remembers the essence;

think logically;

makes decisions carefully.

The peak of cognitive activity (5-10 years) is the best time to develop logic and teach your child to think!

It is important for parents to remember: ways of thinking do not form spontaneously in a child's head. The child needs to be taught in a purposeful way and it is important not to miss this moment.

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IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## METHODS OF JOINING TEXT PARTS AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

**Abstract:** This article provides information about the text and its constituent parts, the differences between the text and other syntactic units, the methods of linking parts of the text and the lexical-syntactic means involved in this connection.

**Key words:** text linguistics, semantic-syntactic communication, contact, distant, parallel, chain relations, connecting means.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Polvonova, B. M. (2021). Methods of joining text parts and means of communication. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 661-663.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-88> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.88>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

In the developing Uzbek linguistics, the field of text linguistics is a rapidly growing field, and in this regard, many major research works in the world and in Uzbek linguistics. The following words of Alijon Mamajonov, a well-known scholar of text linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, have an important basis. "A person speaks with words and texts, not with individual words, communicates with others, so the text comes first in terms of the level of communicative function. Text is a moving representation of a set of language units" [1,12]

### Main part

The text consists of sentences, and the sentence in turn consists of a phrase. A text is a complete view of speech relative to a sentence. In the text, a strong semantic and syntactic connection is established between the sentences (they can be simple or compound). "Any piece of oral and written speech is a text (macromat text). The text is formed by the semantic and grammatical connection of microtexts" [2,579]. The text is a close connection of several relatively independent sentences in terms of content and grammar.

The connection between the components of a text is similar to the connection between parts of a

sentence, as opposed to the connection between the parts that make up a sentence. The meaning-content relationship between parts of a compound sentence helps to determine their type (connected, unbound, followed sentences).

Conjunctive conjunctions: melody, conjunctions, conjunctions, order, rhymes, repetitions, and the temporal relation of the participle. out, providing their content, structural unity. The text cannot consist of random sentences. The sentences in the text should complement the general content as well as express a relatively independent opinion.

For example:

*Kecha Farg'onaga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tashrif buyurdi. Ertaga Universitetga kela olmayman. Biz a'lochi talabalarmiz.* These sentences cannot form a text because they lack common content and structural unity. In order for text to be formed, semantic and syntactic connections between components must be visible.

In the text, words make two different connections.

- 1) contact communication;
- 2) remote communication.

Contact is seen between the words, which are relatively close to each other, manifested in an organic connection:

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A. Butun dunyoni og'ir ahvolga solgan "COVID-19" infeksiyasi yurtimiz O'zbekistonni ham chetlab o'tmadi.

B. Coronavirus tufayli yuzaga kelgan itisodiy muammolar yurtdoshlarimizni qattiq sinovdan o'tkazdi.

C. Lekin bu masalalarni ijobiy hal etishda yurtboshimiz qo'llagan chora-tadbirlar va siyosiy islohotlari alohida e'tirofga loyiq.

This took into account the contact and the distant connection can be observed in the sentence. The first and second pills or the second and third pills are in contact, i.e. they are organically complementary. The first and third sentences are in a distant relationship, because the second sentence connects them and serves as a bridge. The information in the first sentence is a message about this pandemic. In the second sentence, it is said that he caused an economic crisis. The third point is that the problem is being solved and who is important in it.

Contact and remote communication are done with a much lexicographer tool.

### 1. The relation of time in the cut.

First of all, it is necessary to state the following opinion about the cut: "The central part of the sentence expressing the meaning of person-number, tense, affirmation-denial, modal is the cut. In horse cuts, special means (-man, -san, -miz, -siz, -dir) are added to form the horse as a cut" [2,579] Since the cut is the main element of the sentence, ie its core, its role in linking the text also comes to the fore. According to Professor A.Mamajonov [6,17], the formal and semantic unity of verb clauses is the most important tool in the structural construction of the text, and if one of the components of the text is changed in terms of the cut form, it undermines the semantic and structural unity of the text. The scholar points out that the sentences in the text are mainly formed by the past tense form of the verb participle. But I think we can see this form in horse cuts as well. For example:

*Tilimiz juda boy, chiroili. Bu tilda ifoda etib bo'lmadigan fikr, tuyg'u yo'q. Yozuvchining xalqqa aytadigan gapini naqadar muhim, naqadar salmoqli bo'lsa, kitobxonning qalbiga olib kiradigan obraz shu qadar kuchli bo'lishi kerak. (A.Qahhor)* In this text, simple and complex horse cuts (should be rich, beautiful, no, strong) connect the text, representing the past and the future tense.

### 2. Some lexical and grammatical elements.

Such element units that connect text include auxiliary devices (hence, similar, similar), rhymes, synonyms, iterative parts, connectors, words in the link function.

*Communication with auxiliary devices* (such units often come in the last part of the text [3,46]:

*Mana, yillar o'tib soch ham ogardi, siyraklashdi-yu, bari-bir, o'sha uzunligicha qoldi. Uchiga biror narsa taqmasa, hurpayib, bo'yni, yelkalarini tutib ketadi. Shuning uchun ham u*

*sochining uchiga o'g'ritutar sandqning kalitini osib qo'yadi (11.87).*

*Conjunctions with rhymes* (instead of words used in the first of the components that make up a large syntactic whole in such a connection, A. Mamajonov says that such words belong only to the category of nouns, rhymes are involved): *Og'li Bo'rixon oltmish yettinchi yili armyaga ketgan. Harbiy xizmati tugadi hamki, uyga qaytmadi. O'sha yoqlarda uylanib, bola-chaqali bo'lib, qolib ketdi. Ba'zi-ba'zida undan "Ya zdorov" Degan Ikki enlikkina xat kelardi. Yaqin o'n besh yildirki, addressni unutib qo'rganmi, ishqilib, shu o'rischagina xat ham kelmay qo'rgan. (11.92).*

*Linking with synonyms* (in this connection the parts of the text are represented not by the repetition of the same word, but by the synonyms of that word. In this case, synonyms show that parts of the text are related both in content and structure. Basically, unstable contextual synonyms are involved, which ensures that speech is expressed fluently, without repetition): *Adabli, sharm-hayoli, nomusli bo'l. Bu go'zal xislatlardan ajralma. Sabrli, muloyim, ochiq yuz, shirin sozli bo'l. Hech kimga qo'pol muomala qilma.*

*Connections with repetitions (redif, anaphora, epiphora):*

*Har kimki vafo qilsa, vafo topqusidir,*

*Har kimki jafu qilsa, jafu topqusidir.*

*Yaxshi kishi ko'rmagay yomonliq hargiz,*

*Har kimki yomon bo'lsa, jazo topqusidir.*

(Bobur)

*Linking with conjunction (this involves mainly the opposite binders from the equal binders and the cause binders from the follower conjunctions):* Bobodehqon yerga Baraka urug'ini ekish bilan bang. Chunki dalalarda ish qig'in. Relatively independent sentences that are part of the text are combined using the following syntactic communication methods:

1. Parallel communication method.

2. Chain connection method.

In parallel communication, syntactic-stylistic figures, such as anaphora, epiphora, and repetition, act as a connecting medium. The most characteristic feature is the presence of a set of components beginning or ending with the same grammatical forms in texts formed by the method of parallel communication.

In the poetic speech we can take the following passage from Shuhrat's ballad "Legend of Courage" [3,46]:

*Qon yig'ladi hattoki, qo'lida g'oz.*

*Qon yig'ladi el, elat, urug' va aymoq,*

*Qon yig'ladi dala-tuz, sahro, qir va bog'.*

*Qon yig'ladi beshikda tilsiz norasta,*

*Qon yig'ladi chol-kampir dillari hasta.*

*Qon yig'ladi bog'da gul, qirda checaklar,*

*Qon yig'ladi nomus deb, qiz, kelinchaklar.*



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There is also a special meaning in the nine repetitions of the poetic repetition in this poem. That is, the number nine is sacred, and for the massagers, who were the people of Tomaris, this number was of special significance (in the sense of offering sacrifices).

In chain communication, there is also a connection using repetitions, as well as rhymes and synonyms. This can be observed in prose speech as well as in poetic speech. The following passage from O. Hashimov's "Inscriptions in the frame of the notebook" [8,56] is used as a connecting tool in prose:

**Odamzod** nima uchun kaftdek hovlisiga gul ekadi? Undan kura sholg'om eksa, qozoniga tushadiku. **Odamzod** nima uchun bulbul chax-chaxini eshitganda entikib ketadi? Undan kura bulbulni sho'rvaga solib pishirsa, nafsini qondiradi-ku. **Odamzod** nima uchun osmonda charaqlab yotgan yulduzlarni ko'rib, ko'ngli zavvaga to'ladi? Yulduzlar uning xamyonidagi tillalar emas-ku! **Odamzod** nima uchun kitob o'qiyotib, suyukli qahramoni o'lib qolsa yig'laydi? Uni yozuvchi "ichidan to'qib chiqargani" ni biladi-ku! **Odamzod** nima uchun bolasining boshida alla aytadi? Go'dak alla eshitmasa uxlamaydimi? **Odamzod** nima uchun nevarasini yetaklab necha zamon avval o'tib ketgan bobosining qabrini ziyorat qiladi? Marhum ularni ko'rmaydi-ku! Gap shundaki, **Odamzod**ni hayvonotdan ajratib turadigan chegara bor. Bu chegaraning nomi Ma'naviyat deb ataladi!

In poetic discourse, we can take poetic forms in which the genre of classical poetry is associated with a single radius of ideas that have a separate independent meaning in each byte of the ghazal, or in which there is a refrain.

*Bukun, ey do'stlar, farzandi jononimni sog'indim,*

*Gado bo'lsam ne ayb, ul shohi davronimni sog'indim.*

*Musofirman, q'aribman, bekas-u ham benavodurman,*

*Vujudim dardga to'ldi, emdi darmonimni sog'indim.*

*Tilimning zikri-yu, ko'nglimni fikri, yaxshi farzandim,*

*Azizim, yolg'izim, davlatli sultonimni sog'indim [9,34]*

### Conclusion

In this ghazal of Uvaysi, the word *sog'indim* is a means of linking the chains between the verses of a poem, or rather a component that expresses the main idea of the text. In addition, the chain link can also be associated with the rhymes, synonyms, and other mixed means discussed above.

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 28.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF COMPUTER LEXICOGRAPHY

**Abstract:** This article discusses the definition of the concepts of computer lexicography, electronic dictionary. It also provides information about the composition of the dictionary entry, the prospects of computer lexicography, the advantages and types of electronic dictionaries.

**Key words:** applied linguistics, computer lexicography, automatic, computer, electronic dictionary, dictionary entry, database.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Abduvahobov, G. (2021). About the concept of computer lexicography. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 664-668.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-89> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.89>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

Computer lexicography is a branch of applied linguistics aimed at creating computer dictionaries, linguistic databases and developing programs for supporting lexicographic works.

The main tasks of traditional and computer lexicography are to determine the structure of the dictionary and zones of a dictionary entry, as well as to develop principles for compiling various types of dictionaries.

### The main part

A dictionary is traditionally defined as an organized collection of words with comments describing the features of the structure and / or functioning of these words [ 1 , 55]. An electronic (automatic, computer) dictionary is a collection of words in a special computer format intended for human use or as part of more complex computer programs (for example, machine translation systems). Accordingly, a distinction is made between automatic human end-user dictionaries and automatic dictionaries for word processing programs [ 1 , 86].

End-user automated dictionaries are most often computer versions of well-known conventional dictionaries, for example:

- Oxford English Dictionary (www.oed.com),

- Collins' automatic English explanatory dictionary (www.mycobuild.com),
- automatic version of the "New large English-Russian dictionary" ed. Yu.D. Apresyan and E.M. Mednikova (<http://eng-rus.slovaronline.com>),
- Ozhegov dictionary online (<http://slovarozhegova.ru>).

Automatic dictionaries of this type practically repeat the structure of a dictionary entry of ordinary dictionaries, however, they have functions that are inaccessible to their prototypes, for example, they sort data by fields of a dictionary entry (compare selection of all adjectives), automatically search for all vocables that have a certain semantic component in interpretation, etc. [ 1 , 86].

Automatic dictionaries for machine translation systems, automatic summarization, information retrieval, etc. the interface and the structure of the entry differ significantly from auto th vocabulary I end a human user . The peculiarities of their structure, the scope of the vocabulary material are set by the programs that interact with them. Such a dictionary can contain from one to a hundred zones of a dictionary entry. The areas of lexicographic description are extremely diverse : morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic, etc. [ 1 , 86].

The structure of a traditional vocabulary usually includes the following components:

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• an introduction explaining the principles of using the dictionary and giving information about the structure of the dictionary entry;

• vocabulary, including vocabulary units: morphemes, lexemes, word form or word combinations; each such unit with a corresponding comment is a dictionary entry;

- pointers (indexes);
- list of sources;
- abbreviations list and alphabet [ 1 , 75-76].

In electronic dictionaries, of the named components, perhaps only a dictionary is mandatory; in online dictionaries, there is often also an alphabet with hyperlinks behind each letter leading to the text of the dictionary entry. Almost every electronic dictionary offered on disk (offline dictionary) or on the Internet (online dictionary) has an automatic search function, which significantly saves the user's efforts when working with the dictionary.

The difference between electronic dictionaries and "paper" dictionaries also concerns their multimedia and hypertextuality: these properties are expressed in electronic dictionaries to a much greater extent than in printed ones. Thus, hyperlinks can be placed behind any element of a dictionary entry or an item in the program menu of the dictionary. This gives the user additional search capabilities and quick transition to the necessary dictionary information, allowing him to find synonyms and antonyms for a given word, words of the same semantic group, declension and conjugation paradigms, etc.

Hyperlinks also make it easy to link different dictionaries to each other, so that online or offline dictionaries end up as collections or portals of dictionaries. Having received the necessary information, for example, about the meaning of a word, with one click of the link, the user can go to the comments of this word in other dictionaries and learn the peculiarities of its interpretation in special branches of knowledge (terminological dictionaries) or obtain additional linguistic information about its form.

Separate electronic dictionaries also have additional capabilities, for example, the electronic multilingual dictionary ABBYY Lingvo x3 (© 2008 ABBYY) provides a learning function (ABBYY Lingvo Tutor) that allows you to memorize words selected on a specific topic and presented in pairs: Russian and foreign words, compose new dictionaries and vocabulary cards, save learning results to a file, etc.

As a result, the structure of an electronic dictionary differs significantly from the structure of a printed dictionary, although the main part of the dictionary - a vocabulary with dictionary entries - continues to form the core of the dictionary in both cases.

The structure of a dictionary entry is quite typical and usually includes the following zones of a

dictionary entry that are relevant for both traditional and computer lexicography:

- lexical entry (vocabulary, lemma);
- zone of grammatical information;
- zone of stylistic droppings;
- value zone;
- zone of phraseological units;
- zone of etymology;
- example area and example source.

True, it is possible to distinguish zones of a dictionary entry, which are mandatory for all vocabulary units, and optional zones. The obligatory zone of a dictionary entry for different types of dictionaries is only the lexical entry, all other zones depend on the type of the dictionary: for example, a meaning zone is required for an explanatory dictionary, but it is optional for an orthoepic. The phraseology zone is absent in the comments of words that are not used in stable combinations, and the presence of the example zone and its source depends on the principles underlying the creation of the dictionary.

The number of zones of a dictionary entry in a computer dictionary usually exceeds the number of zones in a dictionary entry in a "paper" dictionary, which is due to the significant resources of memory and the high speed of processing digital information by modern computers. But the volume of the offered dictionary information should correspond to the type of the dictionary: if the reader needs pronunciation, then the "extra" information about the translation of the checked word or its contextual meanings will only interfere with the user.

The classification of computer dictionaries can be carried out on the same principles as the classification of ordinary dictionaries. Linguistic, encyclopedic and intermediate (linguistic and cultural and terminological) dictionaries are traditionally distinguished. Linguistic dictionaries describe the words themselves - their meanings, features of use, structural properties, compatibility, correlation with lexical systems of other languages, etc. Encyclopedic dictionaries describe concepts, facts and realities of the surrounding world, i.e. extralinguistic information. The intermediate type of dictionaries includes information of both linguistic and extralinguistic genders [ 1 , 59-60].

There are several types of linguistic dictionaries [ 1 , 59-74]:

- explanatory, aimed at the interpretation (explanation) of the meanings of words and their use in speech, including descriptive and normative dictionaries, which, in addition, can be general and private, among the latter stand out, for example, phraseological dictionaries, dictionaries of foreign words, etc. ;

- dictionaries-thesauri differing in the location of the dictionary entry, which is subordinated

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not to the alphabetical, but to the thematic principle, for example, the thesaurus of Russian idioms includes the semantic field "LEAVE, LEAVE, Escape", which is placed in the category "MOVEMENT", the semantic field "LONG" is placed in category "TIME", etc. [ 1 , 65];

- bilingual (translation) dictionaries, for example, "English-Russian Dictionary" by V.K. Müller (1st edition appeared in 1943), "French-Russian dictionary of active type", ed. V.G. Gack and J. Triumph and others;

- associative dictionaries, the object of which is the sphere of associative relations in vocabulary; the dictionary entry of such a dictionary includes a stimulus lexeme and a list of reactions sorted by frequency and alphabet (indicating the frequency) obtained in a psycholinguistic experiment, for example: "The associative thesaurus of the modern Russian language" [39];

- historical and etymological dictionaries that provide information about the history of words, starting from a certain date over a certain period, indicating the emergence of new words and meanings, their withering away and modification, or explaining the origin of words;

- dictionaries of linguistic forms that fix the features of the form of words and in which the interpretation of meanings is absent or play an auxiliary role, for example, spelling and orthoepic, derivational and morphemic (show how words are composed of morphemes and inventory them), grammatical (information on each word, allowing build any grammatically correct form), reverse dictionaries;

- dictionaries of speech use: dictionaries of difficulties and word combinations ;

- onomastics: anthroponymic dictionaries and toponymic dictionaries;

- non-traditional, subjecting dictionary description to atypical linguistic objects, for example, "Dictionary of Russian Political Metaphors" by A.N. Baranova and Yu.N. Karaulov [ 2 ], dictionaries of poetic metaphors, epithets, author's dictionaries and dictionaries of concordances.

For example, such electronic encyclopedias as the Encyclopedia Britannica ([www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)), the Great Encyclopedia of Cyril and Methodius ([www.megabook.ru](http://www.megabook.ru)) and the Krugosvet encyclopedia ([www.krugosvet.ru](http://www.krugosvet.ru)) are known.

Examples of translated electronic dictionaries are ABBYY Lingvo ([www.lingvo.ru](http://www.lingvo.ru)), TranslateIt! ([www.translateit.ru](http://www.translateit.ru)) and Multitran ([www.multitran.ru](http://www.multitran.ru)). Electronic dictionaries - it is, in particular, Dictionary Merriam Webster ([www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com)) and dictionary of the French language «Tresor de la langue française» (<http://atilf.atilf.fr>). Formal electronic dictionaries are spelling dictionaries of Russian

(<http://slovari.yandex.ru>) and English ([www.spellcheckonline.com](http://www.spellcheckonline.com)) languages.

A large collection of dictionaries of various types on disc and on the Internet is provided by the publishing house Duden (German, [www.duden.de](http://www.duden.de)) and Larousse (French, [www.larousse.fr](http://www.larousse.fr)).

Computer dictionaries are usually created on the basis of text corpora with the use of automatic processing and retrieval of vocabulary units. For this purpose, special programs are involved - databases, computer filing cabinets, word processing programs that automatically generate dictionary entries, store dictionary information and process it. So, the creation of an electronic dictionary, according to A.N. Baranov, includes the following stages [1, 84]:

- 1) formation of a text corpus and, in parallel, creation of a vocabulary;

- 2) automatic formation of the corpus of examples;

- 3) writing dictionary entries;

- 4) input of dictionary entries into the database;

- 5) edit entries in the database e data ;

- 6) proof-text databases e data ;

- 7) generation of the dictionary text and the formation of the original layout;

- 8) printing a dictionary.

Of course, the above description of the process of creating an electronic dictionary can be adjusted depending on its type, research principles and other factors, cf. comments of the creators of the electronic historical dictionary of the Russian language [ 4 ]. But in any case, the use of computers and ready-made text corpora in computer lexicography can reduce the number of stages in the process of creating an electronic dictionary and save time on almost every one of them.

So, instead of creating a vocabulary card in computer lexicography, databases are used. Database records make it possible to automatically sort the array according to the selected parameters, select the necessary examples, combine them into groups, etc. There are practically no specialized software shells for lexicographic purposes on the market. For these purposes, modern databases such as ACCESS or PARADOX are quite suitable. Dictionary makers can use computerized concordance programs such as DIALEX to find examples. To create the original layout (layout) of dictionaries, publishing systems such as Page-Maker or WinWord are used, which allow you to assign styles to zones of dictionary entries, alphabetization, creating indexes, etc. [1, 82-85].

Perhaps the only example of a specialized computer program designed for computer lexicographic work is the "Program for the automated compilation and processing of vocabularies" (authors: MV Litus, EV Litus). This program is actively used in philological research and is presented in detail in the

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textbook by A.T. Khrolenko and A.V. Denisov [5, 52-63].

Electronic dictionaries have positive aspects not only in the process of their creation, but also in the process of use. In particular, the following advantages are highlighted in the use of electronic dictionaries [3]:

1) electronic dictionaries allow different ways to present the content of a dictionary entry (various "projections" of the dictionary), including with the help of a variety of graphic and multimedia tools that are not used in ordinary dictionaries;

2) the information displayed reflects various technologies of computational linguistics, for example, morphological and syntactic analysis, full-text search, sound recognition and synthesis, etc.;

3) it becomes possible to quickly obtain information that is contained somewhere in the depths of the dictionary and directly responds to the request formulated by the user in a form convenient for him;

4) the electronic dictionary allows you to quickly respond to changes in the language and the world, and the release of each subsequent version of it or making changes to the online version does not take much time and effort.

Despite the presence of a significant number of advantages of using electronic dictionaries, some problems remain unresolved, which are relevant for both traditional and computer lexicography.

The dictionary should reflect the concept of lexical functions, allowing systematically describe the non-free combinability of words, illustrated by the following examples of the Russian language: "the war

are", and "test - hold", "theory put forward" and "thoughts are served," etc.

The problem of describing semantics and the practical implementation of grammatical inflection and word formation has not been reflected in mass lexicographic practice. Each language has its own ways of grammatical coding of meaning, which are not systematically described in mainstream dictionaries. For example, how to convey the meaning of "show off" in English, even if you know how to convey "show off"?

In dictionaries, there is not even a system of concepts with the help of which syntactic information could be brought to the ordinary reader. The solution to this problem could be integral vocabulary descriptions based on formal models, taking into account progressive lexicographic ideas. The same models should be used to organize technologies for accessing the vocabulary content [ 3 ].

These problems can be solved with the cooperation of lexicographers-theorists and practitioners, and computer tools will undoubtedly facilitate the routine work of performing monotonous lexicographic operations.

## Conclusion

In general, we state that computer lexicography aimed at creating electronic dictionaries is a very promising and necessary direction of computational linguistics, since the products it creates - electronic dictionaries - are multifaceted, multimedia, integrate the latest technological solutions, the relevance of the material and meet the needs of the user in organizing access to the necessary information.

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 29.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## INNOVATIVE RESEARCH OF ALLUSION BACKGROUND OF GENDER PHRASEOLOGY IN AZERBAIJANI

**Abstract:** Article deals with the research of the problem of the allusive background of gender phraseology units in the Azerbaijani language. It becomes known, that gender phraseology units differ in the nature of their allusive background within the following groups: gender phraseology units with Guran allusions, gender phraseology units with an allusive background based on the epic "Book of Dede Korkut", also gender phraseology units with an allusive background based on individual literary works.

**Key words:** Azerbaijani language, gender idioms, allusion, reminiscence.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Aliyeva, K. R. (2021). Innovative research of allusion background of gender phraseology in Azerbaijani. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 669-672.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-90> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.89>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

Allusions and quotations can become a phraseology unit when they first communicate with the source from which they are used. Thus, in this case, the limited meaning of the given phraseology unit is "opened" with an alluzial background, and the passage behind it and the passage on it, the hinted "story", the piece of text helps to fully understand the semantic capacity. For this reason, some phraseology units referring to the allusive background remain incomprehensible to foreign cultural carriers as a result of ignorance of this "vertical context". Article emphasizes, that among the most important attributes of the allusive background is its "recognition" at a level that does not require further explanation.

An allusion is a deliberate hint to any work of art or historical event. According to S.P. Belokurova, allusion is, in essence, a broader concept than quotation, reminiscence [1].

Quotes, on the other hand, accurately "reproduce" any text, quoting it. However, neither the allusion nor the quotation is accompanied by an exact source. Allusions and quotations can be phraseological units only if they can be accepted in their essence, that is, as allusions and quotations. In other words, allusions and quotations can become a

phraseological unit when they communicate with the source for which they are first used. Thus, in this case, the limited meaning of the given phraseological unit is "opened" with an allusive background, and the passage behind it and the passage on it, the hinted "story", the piece of text helps to fully understand the semantic capacity. For this reason, some phraseological units referring to the allusive background remain incomprehensible to foreign cultural carriers as a result of ignorance of this "vertical context" [2-4].

Thus, according to I.P. Galperi, "allusions" - historical, literary, mythological, everyday, etc. covers reference to facts. Quotations, on the other hand, accurately "reproduce" a text, quoting it. However, neither the allusion nor the quotation is accompanied by an indication of the exact source. Allusions and quotations can be phraseology units only if they can be considered in their essence, allusions and quotations" [2, p. 176].

In other words, allusions and quotations can become a phraseology unit when they communicate with the source for which they are first used. Thus, in this case, the limited meaning of the given phraseology unit is "opened" with an allusive background, and the passage behind it and the passage

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on it, the hinted "story", the piece of text helps to fully understand the semantic capacity. For this reason, some of the phraseology units that refer to the allusive background remain incomprehensible to foreign cultural carriers as a result of ignorance of this "vertical context". It is for this reason that one of the most important attributes of the alluvial background is its "recognition" at a level that does not require further explanation [3].

### Materials and methods

It is known, that since phraseology units are directly connected with the historical past of the people, in the phraseology system of any developed language it is enough to refer to the written and oral monuments of that society, to quote works of art that have been appreciated by language speakers for centuries, at least decades has a much heavier weight. There are also a number of expressions that appear between phraseology units in connection with certain historical events and processes, changes in social life, and therefore refer to a specific "story". This, in turn, makes it necessary to pay attention to these allusive connections in the systematic study of the phraseology system.

It will be no coarse calico out of old cotton wool. This expression refers to another quote format that is stereotyped in the Azerbaijani mentality and used as a phraseological unit in its original version [6; 362], Əski düşmən dost olmaz, əski pambıq bez olmaz [5, p. 63] there are expressions such as. In the text of the immortal literary monument could read:

Əski pambıq bez olmaz,  
Qarı düşmən dost olmaz [7, p. 12].

It is known that since phraseology units are directly connected with the historical past of the people, in the phraseology system of any developed language it is enough to refer to the written and oral monuments of that society, to quote works of art that have been appreciated by speakers for at least decades. has a much heavier weight. There are also a number of expressions that occur between phraseology units in connection with certain historical events and processes, changes in social life, and therefore refer to a specific "story". This, in turn, makes it necessary to pay attention to these allusive connections in the systematic study of the phraseology system. If we take into account that gender relations cover the relations that form the basis of society, and in them contain a reference to the basic instincts (desire to love and be loved, sexual desire and choice situations, etc.).

When analyzing the allusive background of GMPs in the Azerbaijani language, it is important to pay attention to the factor of remission. It is known that reminiscence is used to create "implicit transmission, which is not found in other texts" and "memories in the reader, calculated on a certain association" [12].

The main difference between reminiscence and quotation and allusion is that the direct connection with a particular text or event does not come to the fore, and in many cases is almost imperceptible. Only in the mental thinking of the language carrier, in parallel with the scenario of behavior that exists in the form of a ready-made mold, does it allow the emergence of a slight "sending" reminiscence.

For example, it is enough to look at a few GMPs to visually confirm what is said. For example, in the phrase sample "a sharp fellow - saqqalında şeytan tükü var" [6, p. 681] there is a covert "dispatch" that is not directly related to the characteristics of the demonic image. Thus, in Islam and in all Abraham religions in general (in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam), the devil is characterized as an image that misleads people. Verse 27 of Surat al-Araf 7 of Guran states:

"O children of Adam! Let not Satan deceive you, as he stripped your parents (Adam and Eve) out of Paradise by stripping them of their garments to show them their shameful parts. He and his people see you from where you cannot see them. We have made the devils friends of those who do not believe [14].

For example, in original samples:

"Ağıl ağıldan üstün olar" atalar sözündə (patriarxallığın düşüncəmizdəki püskürtülərindən biri də "atalar sözü" ifadəsidir) qadın ağılı hesaba qatılmır, "atalar"ımıza görə qadın aqlının boyu – "gödək"; yeri – arvadın "topuğu"; məzmunu – "şeytanvari"dir, arvada qulaq asan kişi, onun dediklərinin tərsini eləməsə, gülünc günə düşəcək:

"Arvad şeytana pəpəsi tikər. Arvad şeytana pəpəsi tərs geyindirər" [27].

In this context, the phrase "saqqalında şeytan tükü var" ("there is a devil's hair on his beard") about men who mislead women emphasizes the point of direct deception, [6, p. 681] similar to the behavior of the devil, who deceives people with sweet words and sweet promises.

Although, it is not accidental that the phraseological unit refers to "the devil's hair". According to the religious and mythological ideas common to Ibrahimi, Satan is a creature with eyes, ears, hands, feet, horns, tail and a thick covering of hair [15; 126-130].

### Conclusion

Definitely, among its characteristic features are lying, slander, misleading, inciting people to evil, evil deeds, and so on. such features are noted [16]. In this sense, it is not accidental that in the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language, far from the eyes of the devil!, lead to the ears of the devil!, break the devil's leg, damn the blind devil!, a mad devil says that a blind devil says he will give trash to the devil (Şeytanın gözündən iraq! Şeytanın qulaqlarına qurğuşun! Şeytanın qıçını sındırmaq, Lənət olsun kor şeytana!, bir dəli şeytan deyir ki, kor şeytan deyir ki,

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şeytanın əlinə çöp verər) [4] and so on. Such expressions are widely used. Recalling the notion that the devil has a thick hair, the fact that the "devil's hair" is on someone's beard indicates that these people have certain "satanic" traits (for example, the ability to deceive people with sweet language and women in the context of gender relations).

On the other hand, in general, the inability of such men to establish stable and loyal relationships in gender relations, their tendency to form long-term relationships, and their tendency to have relationships with different women by resorting to deception and seduction provide a negative connotation of this performance.

In this case, it refers to the irresistible gravitational pull of the "evil", that is, the satanic traits. With her unstoppable charm and satanic hair, the "bad boy" ("pis uşaq") is one of the most popular types of men for women. As can be seen, this is a direct reference to gender relations.

It should be noted that the fact that this GMPs is ambivalent in nature, that is, it is based on a demonic component (satanic demonic term), has a positive meaning, sympathy and admiration for any person, especially the opposite sex, is a semantic phrase. could not pass unnoticed in capacity. Thus, this expression can be used to characterize the charismatic power of individuals who are not highly valued in terms of objective evaluation, as is clear from previous examples.

It is also clear from the examples that in the Azerbaijani language, having the devil's hair on the beard, along with the option of being the devil's hair on the face of the GMPs, is also the option of being the devil's hair, eliminated as if there is a devil's hair.

- Were you hit on your black eyebrows and black eyes?

- It is said that I have devil's hair [26].

Interestingly, the presence of a demonic component in this expression has led to a kind of

ambivalent nature of this phraseological unit. Thus, the phraseology in question is distinguished by both positive and negative connotations. In terms of emphasizing the ability to arouse love and sympathy, the phrase "there is a devil's hair on his beard" can be positively assessed. A man must have devil's hair. I like a thoughtful, gentle person who prepares surprises without saying anything [18].

This suggests that, as I.V.Zykova puts it, "gender is one of the basic elements of the semiosphere and phraseosphere, reflecting the archetypal" female-male "opposition", the models of realization of this opposition in society directly in the semiosphere and reflected in the phraseosphere [28, p. 50-51].

That is, what we traditionally have in our subconscious in terms of gender relations, in the treatment of women, in the assessment of women as a whole, these predictions are put into a laconic format (phraseological unit format) thanks to certain cognitive metaphors. Phraseological unity cannot and will not be formed outside the ethnopsychological features of society: what we say is nothing more than a verbal representation of what we think, at least the thoughts and visions of our ancestors.

If the previous phrase "saqqalında şeytan tükü olmaq" describes a psycho-emotional portrait of a limited number of men, the phraseological units as "Arvad şeytana papiş tikər". "Arvad şeytana papişi tərs geyindirər" generally apply to all women, and it is claimed that the weaker sex (female) is in fact not inferior to the devil in terms of cunning and deceit. As is clear from the quote, the application of inadequate evaluation stereotypes towards women in the mental consciousness of Azerbaijan is also evident here. This approach as Şəri şeytandan, kələyi arvaddan, quru böhtandan, bəylər qəzəbindən – özünü qoru [5, p. 135] also manifests itself in phraseology as Şəri-şeytandan, məkri-zənanadan, quru böhtandan, bəylər qəzəbindən özünü qoru [4, p. 161].

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 29.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## ACCORDING TO THE ISSUES OF UZBEK LITERATURE HISTORY

**Abstract:** The article gives a description of the history of Uzbek literature and its creation of a new generation of programs and textbooks. The progress of the work being done in the creation of textbooks of the new generation and the actions that must be carried out are highlighted. At the same way, the author communicates with the people around him and shares his thoughts and demands for the textbooks of the new generation to be created for the higher education system will be met.

**Key words:** Independence, classical, science, program, textbook, public, environment, ideology, analysis, period, Idea, national, status, essence, history, destiny.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Murtazoev, B. K. (2021). According to the issues of Uzbek literature history. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 673-677.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-91> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.91>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### Introduction

The science of "History of Uzbek literature" studies the stages of historical development of art literature, the literary environment specific to these stages, as well as its process. Each nation has its own history, destiny, spirituality, culture, art and literature, therefore the history of literature is called the name of the people who created this literature. Since the history of each people's literature is, first of all, an integral part of the history of this people's destiny and history, it is also an integral part of the history of international literature.

Independence years were a turning point in the study of the subject "the History of Uzbek literature", the ideology of national independence prevailed, an impartial attitude to each subject was established. In the study of classical literature, the leadership of the analysis of the work of art, the comprehension, understanding of the text of the work, the observance of the laws of beauty, has found its confirmation that it is a modern requirement. Such problems as the status, position and essence of the subject "The History of Uzbek literature" as an integral part of Motherland's history are being solved. Already in order to understand the history of literature, we must remember that it is also necessary to know the history of our people. The national program requires the

creation of a new generation of educational literature for the continuous education system. After all, to this day, all the textbooks that were created before, the utterance became obsolete. This is directly related to the subject of "The History of Uzbek literature", and the need for textbooks of the new generation in this area is growing. Absolutely, textbooks of the new generation provide for the integration of the idea of independence, the ideology of independence, modern achievements of science [ 5].

In the textbooks of the new generation, which will be created for the higher education system of our classical literature, the need to introduce certain applications into the section of X–XIII centuries and XIV–XVI centuries is felt. Indeed, it seems that it took time to study the samples of oral creativity in the form of "Oguznoma", which are among the Universal artistic monuments. In fact, it is inevitable that familiarization of students with common monuments of oral creativity of Turkish peoples will yield good results. In most cases, It is of deep importance to pay attention to the phenomena of similar traditions of interaction, development in the time of harmonious traditions, etc.. [ 9].

### Analysis of Subject Matters



## Impact Factor:

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It is desirable to include in the page of textbooks of the new generation, which is intended for students of Uzbek Philology of a similar higher education system, comments on the work of the poet Ali "Qissai Yusuf", its meaning and composition. In the previous textbooks, the work of the poet Ali is dictated in a simple way as a note, and this information did not remain in the student's memory either. As the date of writing the poetic work of the poet Ali "Qissai Yusuf" is shown in 1212 and 1233 years, both dates coincide with the first quarter of the XIII century. Hence, the "Qissai Yusuf" is a chain that intertwines the range of works of the epic poem "Qutadgu bilig" (knowledge leading to happiness, 1069) and "Hibat ul-hakayiq" (army of truth), which are rare monuments of our classical literature. In addition, it seems necessary to include in the program the translations of Nahj al-farodis (the road to Paradise) and Ispijabi "Gulistan" (1398), which are written in prose by Mahmud bin Ali as-Sarai. For Nahj al-farodis, too, two dates are indicated in the style of the time when the story is written like Yusuf, that is, there is a hint to 1358 and 1389 years [ 5]. The issue of whether it is necessary to study the "Devani" (The Court) of Kazi Ahmed Burhoniddin (born in 1345 year) in the manner of attachment to the said works is also cross-sectional. In addition, the study of the work "Funun ul-balogha" (1437) belonging to the scales of Sheikh Ahmad ibn Khudaydad and its inclusion in the program demonstrate important aspects. Already this work is invaluable in covering the history of the literary studies of Turkish-speaking peoples and the stages of development of the science of Uzbek decency.

The Uzbek people are one of the people with ancient and rich spirituality and culture, this people has added a huge share to the world science, art and literature, has grown great scientists, artists and creators, has close cultural and literary ties with other peoples. A large and integral part of the spiritual and educational culture of the Uzbek people is the History of Uzbek literature. The History of Uzbek literature embodies the art literature created by the Uzbek people from ancient times to the present day. The History of Uzbek literature includes works of art consisting of different types and varieties, because lyricism and epos are the main literary types of Uzbek literature of the past. Qasida, gazal, mustazad, tarjeband, tarkibband, muhammas, musaddas, noma (the letter) ruboi, kitaa, dastan (epic), hikayat (the parable), masnavi and others are common literary genres in Uzbek literature. The history of Uzbek literature is also the history of the formation and development of various literary genres and varieties. The literature of the past has a number of memoirs and historical works "Boburnoma", "Shajarai turk", "Shajarai tarokima", "Firdavs ul-Iqbol", "Shajarai Khorezmshahiy" and others. Because in the mentioned works, historical events are often reflected

in the artistic language medium, and artistic language voids are used very much [ 5].

Folk books such as "Tokhir and Zuhra", "Sanobar", "Buzoglon" ("Yusuf Ahmed"), "Asik Garib and Shahsanam", "Bahrom and Dilorom" are also part of the History of Uzbek literature. These works are folk books, which came into existence directly on the basis of the oral creativity of the people and are pleasing to the people. Accordingly, folk books are considered to be among the monuments of both the oral creativity of the people and the history of literature.

The Uzbek people have established close economic and cultural ties with Iran and Khorasan, India and Arabia, Chin (China) and Mochin, Greece and the Caucasus and the peoples of Russia for centuries. As a result of these relations, translation literature has emerged, after all, translation literature is an important part of the History of Uzbek classical literature. As a result of these relations, wonderful works of art of Tadjik, Azerbaijani, Iranian, Indian, Arabic, Russian and other peoples, as well as historical books were translated into Uzbek. "Khusraw and Shirin", "Haft paykar" (Nizami), "Gulistan", "Bostan" (Saadi), "Bahoristan", "Yusuf and Zulayho", "Salomon and Absol" (Jami), "Shah and gado" (Hilali), "Kalila and Dimna" (actually the Indian epic), "A Thousand and One Nights" (Arabic fairy tales), "Ravzat us-Safa" (Mirxond), "Badoyi-ul-waqoe" (Vosifi) and others from them. Translation literature serves to strengthen cultural relations between peoples, acquaint the Uzbek people with the artistic stuff of other peoples. Most of the translated works are creative re-works, which have been slightly changed and included in the news on the basis of the need for specific historical conditions, as well as the experience of Uzbek written literature and oral folk art. Qutb (XIV century) translated "Khusraw and Shirin" (Nizami), Sayfi Sarai and Ispijabi (XIV century) translated "Gulistan" (Saadi), Masud ibn Ahmad Taftozani (1322-1390) translated "Bostan" (Saadi), Hiromi (XIX century) translated "Chor darvesh", "Totinoma", "Rano and Zebo" and others are the same translated works [ 5].

### Research Methodology

The history of literature is an integral part of the history of the people, the development of art literature is inextricably linked with the general development of society. The history of Uzbek classical literature can be divided into the following main stages::

- 1) The most ancient monuments of literature.
- 2) Literature of the X–XIII centuries.
- 3) Literature of the XIV – XVI centuries.
- 4) XVI-XIX centuries literature.

Separate stages can also be divided into more internal stages, small ones. The most ancient literary monuments are the common literary monuments of the Uzbek, Tadjik, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz,

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Karakalpak and other peoples, which have been living in the territory of Central Asia since ancient times, the main ethnic layer of tribes. These monuments are also a sleeping cultural monument of all the peoples who now live in the territory of Central Asia. Literature in the Turkish language of the X–XII centuries is a harmonious literary heritage of the Turkish peoples of Central Asia and Chin-Mochin (Sintzian) [ 9].

In the past, some work on the theory of literature and the history of literature, in particular poetics, was carried out, for example, on the basis of the text of works of art, dictionary books were compiled, the text of some works of composition was compiled, works on the theory of literature on weight, rhyme and other issues were created, tazkira ,majmua (the Complex), bayaz and collections The works of Sheikh Ahmad ibn Khudaydad Tarazi "Funun ul-balogha"(1444), Alisher Navoi "Meson ul-avzon", "Majolis un-nafois", "Risolai muammo", Babur's treatise on aruz (sometimes "Risolai aruz", but the work is published under the name "Mukhtasar"), Fazli's "Majmuai shoiran" and Tabibi's "Majmuat ush-shuaro" tazkiras and others are from them. Despite the fact that such works were very few, they became a certain contribution to the development of literary thought and theory of literature of their time. At the same time, in various historical books, memoirs (memory letter-memoirs)and, in particular, in artistic works, although in part, reviews, information and messages about the theory of literature and the history of literature are given. The critical use and use of all this will greatly contribute to the study and coverage of the history of Uzbek classical literature. The works of literary studies created in Persian, Tajik and Arabic languages help to a certain extent to study and clarify the relations between the history of Uzbek classical literature and the history of classical literature of other peoples, common issues.

Every society has its own culture, art and literature, without a doubt, this culture, art and literature will be in accordance with the economic system and system of society and will serve it. At the same way, one economic-social stage leaves the heritage of the wealth of culture, art and literature to an economic-social stage to the second. The next generations will remain a natural heir to these riches, but they will not inherit everything that remained from the previous times either, they will accept the riches that will fit into the new conditions and their own interests. These riches will live, be evaluated and processed according to the essence and need of the new historical development stage. Therefore, with the concept of "heirdom", the concept of "inheritance" is not exactly the same thing, because inheritance is the stuff of the ancestors of the past, and the successor is the next generation, the owners of inheritance. There are such great monuments of culture, art and literature of the past, they are immortal monuments, they are suitable for many periods and generations. These

monuments represent and reflect universal qualities, human qualities, the most noble aspirations of personality, the age-old harmonies. But every society, the class and social castes in it, reproduces the legacy of the past and uses it creatively. What importance does the inherited monument itself have in the period of its existence and how it is assessed, it will not remain exactly the same in the subsequent period. Because it lives in a new historical environment, in the concept of a new class and social castes, continues, serves live in ensuring harmony and embodies them. Thus, a certain stage of the development of personality society becomes a thing of the past, and even when a new stage comes into being, the most rare riches of culture, art and literature that have come into being in the old age do not die together with the past, but also begin to live in the later stages.

The best monuments of the past culture, art and literature acquaint with certain historical conditions, economic and social life in these historical conditions, the situation of different classes and social castes, worldview, the life styles of peoples, customs, etc. The best examples of the culture, art and literature of the past have great socio-educational significance. These samples make a huge contribution to the improvement of the best qualities in people, strengthening such characteristics as humanism, patriotism, friendship, honesty, heroism, diligence. Consequently, the best works of art and literature of the past also maintain their value and importance as one of the important factors of upbringing.

In the textbooks of the new generation, which will be created for the higher education system of our classical literature, the need to introduce certain applications into the section of X–XIII centuries and XIV–XVI centuries is felt. Indeed, it seems that it took time to study the samples of oral creativity in the form of "Oguznoma", which are among the Universal artistic monuments. In fact, it is inevitable that familiarization of students with common monuments of oral creativity of Turkish peoples will yield good results. In most cases, It is of deep importance to pay attention to the phenomena of similar traditions of interaction, development in the time of harmonious traditions, etc.

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From the comments and comments above, we are pleased to note that the creators mentioned do not require the inclusion of a separate page in a special clock or textbook from the program to illuminate the way of life. Perhaps the poet Ali's story " Qissai Yusuf" and Mahmoud bin Ali as- Sarai "Nakhj al-faradis" works of the Rabguzi "Qisas ar - Rabguzi" (1310) of The Prophet Muhammad . it is universally acceptable to study the fundamental analysis of the stories of units and sagas. In addition, the study of the work of Ispihjabi "Gulistan" and the poem Devan of Kazi Ahmed in the Sayfi Sarai part of the textbooks of the new generation gives the intended results. In the manner of attachment to them, the circumstances associated with the Turkish-speaking creators of the Delhi Sultanate of the XIV-XVII centuries also demonstrate important aspects as a literary environment worth studying.

### Analysis and results

High responsibility lies before the textbooks of the new generation of the subject "The History of Uzbek literature", which are planned to be created in accordance with the requirements of the higher education system. After all, during the creation of new programs and textbooks, one of the serious issues should be paid attention to periodization. The question of the role of the ruling dynasties in the principles of periodization should not be neglected, and it will be better if he or she will be called in the name of his or her ruler of this period. For example, point Amir Temur (1336-1405), Shahrukh Mirza (1377-1447), Hussein Mirza (1438-1506), Bobur Mirza (1483-1530) period literature, as well as the problem Shaybanikhan (1454-1510), and Ubaydullakhan (1487-1539) period Bukhara literary environment, Amir Umarchon (1787-1822) period Kokan literary environment, Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz ( 1844-

1910) period is the right way in our opinion to learn putting in the style of the literary environment of Khorezm.

The Independence years were a turning point in the study of the subject" the History of Uzbek literature", the ideology of national independence prevailed, an impartial attitude to each subject was established. In the study of the History of Uzbek literature, the leadership in the analysis of artistic works, understanding, understanding of the text of the work, compliance with the laws of beauty, has found its confirmation that it is a modern time. Such problems as the status, position and essence of the subject" History of Uzbek literature" as an integral part of Motherland's history are being solved. In order to understand the history of Uzbek literature, we must remember that it is also necessary to know the history of our people. It is important to note that the addition of Shaibanikhan, Ubaydullakhan, Abulgazi Bakhodirkhan (1604-1664), Amir Umarchon, Khan and Feruz creativity, as well as the emergence of a positive attitude to the activities of Subhonkulikhon, one of the creators of the king and poet to the literature of the XVI-XIX centuries, serves to fill the free places of classical literature. Or the answer to the variety in the image of the same historical events-incidents in the works" Boburnoma "and" Shaibaninoma" to observe, also show significant sides. In the work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, focusing on topics related to the analysis of the pillars of the Islamic religion gives good results. In addition, Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) and tasawwuf are emphasized, which opens a wide way of understanding the true vision of the creativity of Great poet. But it should also be remembered that it is impossible to cover the creativity of Alisher Navoi within the allotted available hours. In fact, it would be much more acceptable if Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad allocated separate hours to study the creativity of Babur. Based on the amount of hours allocated to subject, we applied to the program as a decision to study the creativity of poets Sayyid Qasimi (2nd half of XV century), Sultan Masud Mirza (Orif, Shahii), Shahgarib Mirzo [ 4].

There is another side to the issue, the number of our classical poets is endless, it is not a secret that the issue of current stands on the agenda of studying the creativity of those creators and deciding whether to include it in the program or not. If these kinds of problematic issues are resolved quickly, the Coordination of programs, textbooks and manuals will be opened. Our desire to coordinate the creation of programs, textbooks and manuals on the History of Uzbek literature seems to be acceptable in many ways. If this were possible, it would be desirable to attract leading teachers and professors from all higher educational institutions of our country.

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 29.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## REVIVAL OF THE SPIRIT, PERSONALITY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE REVIEW OF POETICAL THINKING

**Abstract:** *It has been interpered literatural talent of Nodir Normatov in this article. In the article the stories «Tashkoriz», «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev», «Kuhitang Stories», «Brother Saifi», «Panji».*

**Key words:** *Poshhurd, novel, elements, selective work, detale, talent.*

**Language:** *English*

**Citation:** Xudoymurodova, H. M. (2021). Revival of the spirit, personality of the author and the review of poetical thinking. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 678-682.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-92> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.92>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### Introduction

Publishers such as M.Dost, T.Murod, H.Sultonov, E.Azam, N.Normat, who were called literary descendants of the 1970s and 1980s, brought a new tone and charm to the literature. The metaphorical attitude towards reality in the works of M. Dust and E. Azam differs from the lyrical spirit in H. Sultan's works. The works of Nodir Normatov are more unique in their style and tone. Wide range of possibilities and intensity of realism are clearly demonstrated in the work of the writer. His works are manifested in the forms of artistic conditionality of folklore, elements of magical realism. N. Normatov is based on realism, that is, documentary in the artistic reflection of reality. Nodir Normatov was born in Poshhurd village of Surkhan oasis. The writer takes his birthplace as a literary place. Her heroes are the people of the land. The memories of the writer's childhood and what he saw serve as the literary materials. Literary critics and critics were immediately commented on the works of the writer at the time of his first publication.

Even after independence, the writer has been very active. He has worked not only as a writer but also as an art historian and photographer. That is why the writer could not engage in literary work. But every single one of them was lucky. In recent years, his new stories, novel-essay «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev» and the novel «Tree of Zuleiha» have been published.

Nodir Normatov's novel-essay «The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev» was published in 2008, «Disposal» selective work in 2012 with the collection of stories and stories, and in 2013 the novel «Twins in the Mirror» came to the public. A number of reviews and studies have been made by literary critics on these works. In particular, Umarali Normatov has published an article titled «Impression of Two Stories», which is based on the analysis of the author's stories «One Day Ant ...» and «Ornamental Flowers in the Street Door». The author gives his attention to Nodir Normatov's literary world by analyzing these two stories.

Ibrahim Gafurov wrote a preface to the book «Disposal» by the writer and «Twins in the Mirror». The leitmotif of the writer's work is revealed in «Nadir's moon or Surkhon spirit». It should be admitted that the work of Nodir Normatov is not well studied in our literary studies. After the death of the writer, articles and interviews about his work published in the press «Nodir Normatov. His Life and Creativity Through the Eyes of Contemporaries» [1,386].

It contains a number of studies dedicated to the analysis of the writer's works. These studies play an important role in uncovering certain aspects of the literary and artistic world of the writer. These works serve as a key impetus for the wide-ranging study of the writer's creativity.



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The author writes: «The heroes of Nadir live in the embrace of nature and, of course, look for a miracle in it, and sincerely believe in miracles. Mysterious fish, charming blue nuts, blue rocks, three hundred and five-hundred-year-old trees, hundreds of thousands of ants and birds, and attempts to uncover the cosmos and ancient life in magical conversations with humans - these are also Nodir's natural solutions and accents» [2, 5-6].

Indeed, if you give your attentiveness to the works of Nodir Normatov, they reflect human and nature relations, the mysteries of the whole being, and the invisible wonders of the universe. In fact, the main task of literature is not to convey to the reader the process of artistic and figurative, realistic relationships and worldview and perception of the work of art. Although the «main pressure» of Nodir Normatov's work is focused on nature and its mystery, the protagonist is, in fact, a human image. Of course, there are some works in which the image of a human is not created. However, in fact in these works it is figuratively talked about of people life, destiny and feelings. Remember: Although animals at the center of the works of Nodar Dumbadze's «Bronze Pig», Turgenev's «Mumu», S.Ahmad's «Qorako'z Majnun», Chingiz Aitmatov's «Goodbye, Gulsari» and Turab Tula's «Dunan» are really humanized (thoughts, humans, laugh) crying). A person is friendly to a person, does good and shows his feelings.

### Analysis of Subject Matters

A special place in the study of Nodir Normatov's works belongs to the studies of Abdulla Ulugov. This collection includes his research «Spiritual Ointment or Intoxication» and «Do You Know Tree of Zuleiha, or Anyone Looking for Her?» The larger volume «Moral Ointment or Poisoning» analyzes the stories and stories of N.Normatov included in the «Disposal» collection. The author pays special attention to the general picture of N.Normatov's works, the artistic expression of human and nature relations, his literary style and aesthetic views. In the comments of the researcher the main aspects of his work are reflected: «Nodir Normatov recounts the events he saw, observed, and influenced, focusing on the most important details of the time and place in which events occur. Being able to find the most important aspects of drawing a landscape and a space means that the writer has a clear sense of the real nature of the characters, their characters and their experiences. This is especially true in the stories of Nodir Normatov. He expresses the reality in his works as if he were seeing them. That is why, the same image is being revived by the reader» [3.55]. These studies of A. Ulugov are of a more descriptive and analytical nature. There is a lack of deep scientific and theoretical perspectives. Undoubtedly, all of these analyzes have valid and controversial points. Because the whole existence of form and content in a fiction, as well as the lack of

uniformity in the classification of form and content components, can fully justify the «nature» of this study.

The author's story «One day an ant ...» has been the most controversial in our literary studies. The researcher Sh.Davronova also studies this story and compares it with the story of Rabghuzi's «Kissai Rabguzi» with the story of «Solomon and the Crows» [B.179-189.]. In the research of M. Kuchkarova and Sh. Davronova, N.Normatov's story «One day an ant» is studied in different angles. They have new insights and hypotheses. The story is researched in the context of world literary studies and is drawn with different conclusions. The essence of the story «One day an ant» was revealed by a modernist, innovative spirit. Because another important element of creation is imagination. After all, N.Normatov's story, «One Day An ant» is unique in its wonders, in various life situations, and in its various heroes.

The second chapter **Mystery of Autobiographical Elements in the Stories of «My Stone Stories»** focuses on the reflection of the author's autobiography in this series of stories. The stone in the stories is not just a simple, inanimate object, but it also shows that some kind of divine power is hidden in it.

A rock serves as a detail in the stories of «My Stone Stories». It does a specific mission in each story. In particular, in the story «Tashkoriz» the skipper has been a symbolic figure who, in fact, embraces all the work, dirt, pain, and darkness of its time. The writer directly demonstrates the realities of the totalitarian system, the human psyche, through his own experiences. Even in the footage related to his father, he does not retreat from the truth. As you read the story of «Tashkoriz», the person who has seen the darkest days of the period, who has faced death at war, and the father who has lost his or her spouse, feels as if they are about to throw their grief and pain away.

The story «Brother Sayfi» is also based on the writer's childhood memories. «The rock-related legends, my childhood has been around for a long time», [B.342] the story begins. Brother Sayfi, who dropped his child out of the car on the way to the wedding, was «struck» by the stone. The most important thing is that soon Saifi becomes seriously ill. He considers his illness to be a pain to the child and gives him a gift to clean up his guilt. After that, there will be a change in the nature of Saifi. The story of the rock was also the basis of the Panji story. The reality is based on childhood memories. Poetry Doniyorova writes: «In both works («**Brother Sayfi**» and **Panji**) - HH), the stone details depict human nature and virtues, intertwined with different views of the people, and portray them in fiction» [B. 31]. The stories of the writer's «Brother Sayfi» and «Panji» are more narrative rather than illustrative. It is as if the end of a piece is not complete. Is it the purpose of the writer to show the variability of the human character,

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or to impart to the spirit of the work the detail in the story? But their reality is not the result of literary fantasy, as D.Danorova said. These stories are a reflection of the events the writer himself saw and directly participated in. We know that a work of art is a system. In the system, however, integrity is understood as the relationship between communication. The essence of the elements of the system in N.Normatov's stories «Brother Saifi» and «Panji» is reflected in the whole composition. By the way, in both these stories the narrative was able to show a weak view of the biographical method.

If Shukur Kholmiraev and Erkin Agzam from Boysun and Togay Murod from Khojasoat are in our colorite literature, Nodir Normatov described his native Poshhurud's national color in his works. In almost all of his works, we are exposed to the image of Poshhurud, lives, people's thoughts and their dreams Living in Poshhurud. Wide range of possibilities and intensity of realism are clearly demonstrated in the work of the writer. His works are manifested in the forms of artistic conditionality of folklore, elements of magical realism.

The «Village prose» plays an important role in the work of N. Normatov. The writer's early stories follow a «cheerful» spirit. As Yulduz Hashimova points out, «Vasily Shukshin portrays rural life as authentic as it is in his works. This is because the author is well-versed in the lives of ordinary people, keen on with observation of his language and heart. In the lines that are written, spiritual wealth and universal values are paramount. Most of the heroes of Shukshin are ordinary laborers and peasants, each of whom has their own character, a sour tongue. Some of the characters are just as dreamy and live in their own world, while others tend to show some courage». For example, in his stories, «The Old Man, the Girl, and the Sun» [5, 175 6 ], depict the lives of the villagers.

### Research Methodology

This is especially apparent in the stories that are included in the artist's collection of «Kuhitang Stories». The main themes of the stories included in this collection are rural life, the joys, dreams and dreams of people here. N.Normatov describes the life of the people of the mountainous Kohitang villages, since the writer know them very well and lived in these places.

In the dialogue between the protagonist and the ant in the story «One day an ant ...», we are exposed to the images of human emotions, experiences, and aches of the period. The author's story «Deaf grandma» depicts the moral image of a person and the contradictions in relationships. The heroine of the story is handing out gifts to the Madiyor District Communications Office. One day, he stumbles upon a gift packing. At this point, one of the gifts is torn and a tivit scarf is seen between them. Grandma Norhol who looks after Madiyor's son, remembers what she

said when she told him she needed a scarf and if she could. In the process, he has an inner struggle. The author describes this struggle in the course of reality. Madiyor, who went on a one-day vacation with his boss, met the deaf grandma to bring grapes. During the conversation with her, grandma Norhol, learns the history of the feud between the old lady and the deaf grandma, the fact that she's been spanking the baby and selling the Tivit scarves. To whom has he entrusted his child's education?» To a robber, shaky old woman. Is it more stupid? Why did he pass his child over to this old woman without inquiry? There are so many deaf old women in the world. Why doesn't he look for them? [Б.388.]

As a result of this incident, Madiyor avoids the idea of getting a Tivit scarf - a «crime» – as a theft. The writer points out that through this story, the lust of the person begins to dirty. Madiyar refuses to steal because of grandma Norhol. The problems associated with human spirituality, its social and ethical issues, are reflected in the story of «Deaf grandma». At first glance, Aunt Norhol is described as a loser. The deaf grandma also makes a woolen scarf and pays for it. So it is thought that both women are interested in wealth. True, when the story was created from the point of view of the era, environment, and regime it was then, today's business was regarded as a form of crime. Or it was impossible to do business or to collect extra money. However, it should be noted that from the point of view of today, both cases are considered positively. In general, neither Aunt Norhol nor deaf grandma as a negative person would be impressed for today's reader. In general, the writer takes his subject from real life. It artfully reflects the person, his or her experiences based on literature - the principle of human discovery. He is interested in the fate, values, spiritual world, dreams, sorrows of man.

The story of Nodir Normatov is analyzed in the section «**Styles and visual skills in the stories, the artistic reflection of the education**». It is well known that style is one of the most important features of fiction. Each artist's artistic skills are also determined by his or her individual style. In other words, it is manifested by his «rich life experience, his attitude towards things and events, his understanding of beauty and ugliness, sympathy and antipathy, taste, and aspiration» [– Б.388].

N.Normatov, as well as his peers, worked in this genre. The stories, plot and style of the stories «Disposal», «Holder of the holy Fishes», «Punishment», «Man under the Tree», «Uncle Isma'il's scales» are not the same. However, it is not hard to see that they have a distinctive characteristic of the writer - his style and approach to reality.

In the story «Disposal», the writer uses a retrospective narration, the reverse storytelling method. Here, the reality is portrayed by Kabil militarist fictional prose and memories of his ruthless life. This technique is a way to show the hero's way of

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life and his inner suffering. Kabil militarist do not forgive even his own family, since he has been in the group of «wicked» people. Under the former regime, «invaders» were treated as real invaders. This is the mind of the people. In the years of independence, the truth about the fact that the «invaders» were, in fact, the heroes fighting for freedom. Their attitudes have also changed today.

But Kabil militarist is troubled by the attitude of his relatives «The government has forgiven, they understand my situation, but they have no compassion!» Kabil says, blaming his relatives on the way. «Well, in my case, I guess ...» [ 4.183.]

The writer builds the story of «Disposal» on the basis of internal dramaticism. It does not describe the details in detail. The hero reveals the most remarkable aspects of his life. As the events unfold, we will see the different facets of Kabil's appearance. The story «Disposal» also reveals a number of qualities, along with artistic discovery. In the book, the reason why Kabil abandons his wife, Barna, daughter of Aigul, was not well-grounded. In addition, the reasons for his cold and insincere relationship with his son Aman have not been revealed.

Nodir Normatov's story «The Man Under the Tree» is different in his style from other stories. Although the work is traditionally realistic, it combines elements of mythology and folklore. The story was led by a medium of artistic condition. Although conditionality is common in folklore, it is also used in written realistic works. «The Man Under the Tree» is a realistic novel written in an unconventional way. Although the motives and plot are based on folklore traditions, events take place in the real world. Esonboy's efforts to meet the conditions are just one tool. The work reflects people's lifestyles, experiences, thoughts and dreams. Different portrayals of people are reflected in the relationship between father and son, and the siblings. The story «The Man Under the Tree» is illustrated by the philosophy of life, the relationship between man and nature, the mysteries of the world. Why does Esonboy try to have silver nuts? The silver nut is actually a symbol. It has ever-present values, tradition, kindness, sincerity. Esonboy wants to take these silver nuts and return those values. For him, the silver nuts are a symbol of happiness. In general, the stories of Nodir Normatov do not overlap in style, expression or image. They skillfully use different means of expression.

«The third chapter of the work is titled as «**The Fiction of Nodir Normatov's Novels**». In this chapter the novels of the writer are analyzed. The book **The Nature of Images in «The Twins in the Mirror»** reveals the artistic features of the novel. The novel «The Twins in the Mirror» has its own artistic and compositional structure. The novel consists of three separate chapters, each with its own separate ones. Each chapter has a specific story, the story of the hero,

and they form the whole plot line of the novel. The novel depicts the lives of several heroes, their thoughts, their dreams, their joys, their thoughts, their perceptions and their emotions. Although the main characters are at the center of the work, the story is told not only by their activities, but by the artistic interpretation of the characters, their experiences, their memories. The writer's artistic intention is to illustrate the roots of events that seem simple but actually sad and unpleasant, with tragedy, portraying the complex, bitter destiny of man. The novel contains several knots and puzzles that are revealed throughout the course of the work. The writer does not immediately solve them. They have a detective spirit and tone. This method will keep the reader interested. The novel takes place in Surkhandarya, Tashkent and Leningrad. The main event will take place in Pana village. Pana is one of the villages of Kuhitang in Surkhan. Of course, it's a fictitious name for a symbolic, literary space. For all of Nodir Normatov's works, he selects his native and remote Kohitang mountainous villages as a literary venue. Although they have different names in their works, they represent a single space. Like his other works, «The Twin in the Mirror» reflects the diverse nature, customs and traditions of the people living here. The village of Pana has always been lazy. The novel serves as a catalyst for the development of the story of this lazy piece. In fact, the lazy one is one of the oldest traditions of the Uzbek people, and it is still alive today. Dangona - a public hashar. Basically, the hard work of people on the dump, the building of a house and the roofing are done together by the villagers. After the dump, the game was fun and a party. The banner is not limited to this. The dangles are dug in the village, the cemeteries are cleaned, the houses of the elderly are repaired. The villagers do this in harmony. Weddings, parties, and celebrations are also held in harmony. In the former Soviet system, the dangler was treated with other values and rituals.

In the novel «The Twins in the Mirror», the fate of the heroes of the work changes for a reason. Dangona's work unites the heroes and the plot. The work is at the center of lazy events until the very end. The motives of literary ethnography have revealed the essence of the work. We know that once in a person's life, two people look in a mirror: at night. This is exactly what the culinary masterpiece is associated with. Nodir Normatov shows the breadth of realism in his novel **The Double in the Mirror**. It portrays man not only as a product of social relations, but as a divine being of the universe.

The novel-essay analyzed by biographical method «**The Last Will of Ruzi Choriev**» and «**Artistic Expression of Heroic Experiences**» in it. The literature is with its original composition, style and form in the novel. The author does not merely follow the artist's biography in a dry way. The writer reflects on the artist's life from his childhood to his

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death, using memories, conversations with him, and notes in his diary. The events in the work are complementary. Sometimes the artist's memories, conversations or thoughts are given, sometimes by the writer's observation, knowledge and witness. But they do not get confused or confused. The history of the creation of the artist's works does not leave the reader indifferent. These are told through the artist's memories and conversations. Most importantly, «Ruzi Choriev's last will» will not overwhelm the reader. The novel essay presents a holistic portrait of Ruzi Choriev.

### Analysis and results

In this work, Nodir Normatov also incorporates Ruzi Choriev's return to the village in his fiction. For example, in the «Punishment», the story is about how the chief accountant and an unknown visitor came to the courtyard of the enclosure and was greeted by Mergan grandma. The man on the floor did not recognize the old woman. It doesn't look like the man of the place. He is young and has a beard. His hair is now like a girl's dream to wear a skirt. Mergan grandma greeted them. The bearded man, like a child who reads the alphabet, says, «Come on, have a look».

The Mergan grandma was frightened and retreated. The guest thought he was drunk. The chief accountant introduced the visitor. «Oh, aunt, don't be afraid. He is the son of Chori Pahsakash» [Б.183.].

It is easy to recognize the names of the father of the chief accountant of the farm Nodir Normatov and Ruzi Choriev, the son of Chori Pakhsakash. Of course, the story is a bit artistic. This shows that the writer uses real memories and memories to use them in fiction. In general, most protagonists of Nodir Normatov's works have real prototypes and realities. It is desirable to study the works of the writer from the point of view of the biographical methods.

Any artwork is a product of talent. The creative process is a mysterious and complicated process. This process is different for each artist. It is associated with a creative lab. Many creators argue that true artwork is not always born. It also depends on inspiration, creative influence and other factors. The creative process of famous artists, as well as the history of their births has always been of interest to industry professionals. An important material for a biographer is the character, character, working style, creative process, relationships with people, conversations and correspondence.

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

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 29.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF UZBEK NATIONAL MUSIC

**Abstract:** This article examines the most important aspects of the history of Uzbek national music. It provides detailed information about ancient musical traditions and types of music.

**Key words:** Music, shashmaqom, tradition, instrument, history, composer.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Tursunov, J., & Tursunov, X. (2021). A look at the history of Uzbek national music. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 683-687.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-93> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.93>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### Introduction

The fact that the name of the nation, living melodies and songs, as well as the phrase "Uzbek music", which expresses their scientific basis, is a priority concept is a sign of modern requirements and social needs. Indeed, Uzbekistan has long been a land of universal musical values: the common folk art formed over the centuries, as well as popular and classical melodies and songs of various varieties, epic lines, whole maqom complexes have lived as the current traditions of Uzbek music. and the scientific potential of note writing is still astonishing today.

Although the authors of the ancient samples of our great musical heritage are unknown, they live in the memory of the nation in the form of a stable foundation - a text. Countless melodies such as Rost, Navo, Ushshak and others, Feruz, Tanovar, Munojot have not lost their rhythm over the centuries. There is no doubt that the melody, weight and form bases of these classics are meticulously crafted. However, they were once created as a specific musical work (classification-composition) and by some mature musannif (meaning of the word composer), of course. Due to its high artistic and social significance, this heritage has been passed down from generation to generation and has become a national property and

spiritual food. That is the lifeblood of our live musical values.

So, authorship or non-writing is not a shortcoming of our musical heritage samples, but rather a way of life. Therefore, it is natural to use the adjectives classic or classical in relation to a huge and powerful part of such works. In recent times, in musical terminology, this layer of our heritage, which has become a consistent tradition, is being re-imagined.

### Analysis of Subject Matters

Giving classical music a sense of proportion is no longer an emerging concept. In the introductory part of the Great Book of Music, Farobi emphasizes the importance of enlightenment traditions in the decision of musical works among listeners. Farobi calls music and skills, which are one of the most beautiful forms of passion and art, "applied musical art." "It has become clear that some of the foundations of the art of music are derived from the traditional [descriptive] sciences, some from the natural [physics, acoustics], some from the art of handasa [geometry], some from the number [arithmetic] and some from applied music. However, what we have said is more than the basics of tradition and theoretical knowledge." [1]



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Tradition is not just a habit that is passed down from generation to generation on its own. In a living art like music, metaphysics is always a process of creation based on certain laws. The commonality of need (rules) and creativity (creativity, constant renewal) is the foundation of the living musical process that lives in freedom.

Accordingly, in order to understand Uzbek music as a whole, we need to understand in detail the system of rules underlying them and the process of their renewal (development). It is expedient to study the traces of this living process in life, the history of the past, on the basis of clear documents and facts. In our field, however, such a convincing argument and primary source is the living process itself, which has been regularly inherited for centuries, and the examples of artistic creation that have been polished and stabilized as a national value.

Hence, *mutaarif* is a continuous flow that is self-sustaining and moving forward. In it, the past and the present come together as a temporary (time-consuming) whole process. The traces of a living process can be written in the form of a text, and the stable internal laws can be expressed as concepts, terms, and holistic theories. The first example of a musical notation, which allows us to visualize the history of a musical work in a continuous process in the form of a text, was introduced to us in the form of the text of *tanbur* lines in the last quarter of the XIX century.

Under the patronage and guidance of the poet, composer and musicologist Muhammad Rahimkhan Feruz (1846–1910), who ruled for more than forty-six years (1864–1910), the *Khorezm Six and a Half* Status was written as a whole. In the 1920s, Muhammad Kamil Devoni (1887–1938), a talented poet, musician and musicologist, continued the work of his predecessors and sang seven sets of *dutar maqoms*, the oldest layer of *Khorezm* classical music. and added six half-*maqoms* (*Tanbur maqoms*) with word texts. This discovery of *Khorezm* musicologists, which has great historical and scientific significance, is one of the golden pages in the history of Uzbek music.

Forty years after the discovery of the *tanbur*, Bukhara was still home to the great musicians of his time, with the addition of the enlightened statesman, writer and scholar Abdurauf Fitrat (1886–1938). - ethnographer Victor Alexandrovich Uspensky (1879–1949) recorded the main part of the *Shashmaqom* complex (with the exception of the common layer called Fitrat "branches" and later researchers called "second group branches") in a European note in the tact system.

In connection with the introduction of national forms of *Shashmaqom* in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the middle of the XX century, the relevant notes and word texts were created in order to formalize them in accordance with state policy. A five-volume *Shashmakom* was published in Moscow by Tajik

teachers Boboqul Fayzullaev (1894–1964), Shonazar Sohibov (1903–1972), and Fazliddin Shahobov (1911–1974). In parallel, in Uzbekistan there were 1-5 books of the collection "Uzbek folk music" written by Yunus Rajabi (1896-1977) and 6 volumes "Shashmaqom" [2].

By the time of independence, serious research on the status quo in the field of modern needs was opened. Representatives of a new generation based on modern science began to appear. Among them are the young master Rustam Boltaev and musicologist Botir Rakhimov. They conducted many years of scientific and creative research on the *Khorezm tanbur* lines, and were able to translate the notes of these notes into a modern tactical system and restore their performance [3].

The rediscovery of *tanbur* lines is a proof that modern Uzbek *maqom* studies is rising to a new level. The introduction of the authoritative notes, written in the time of great masters, into a wide scientific circulation is a nationwide event. However, in addition to the practical importance of restoring the hereditary ties of living traditions, which were once almost on the verge of extinction, it also provides an opportunity to bring the scientific achievements inherited from the great musicologists of the past to the service of modern science.

### Research Methodology

There is one thing that needs special attention in this regard. The fact is that the emergence of increasingly sophisticated letter and sound recordings and the recording of heritage samples on a note does not contradict the originality of the live musical process. The emergence of music collections does not change the "verbal" nature of the national musical heritage. Nor does it deny the creative freedom in his *bis*. On the contrary, it serves as a tool to help the musician keep the treasures in his body in the memory of generations for a long time. On the other hand, the living process encourages the transmission of the essence of rare works, which are the product of creation, to future generations. At the same time, it serves as a reliable document that reflects the traces of the works of great artists in history.

The live process, that is, the sources outside the existing musical works themselves, can be conditionally divided into two categories: basic and additional. The main ones are special pamphlets on musicology. His additions range from ideas about music, folk tales and legends - written historical and literary sources, as well as ancient examples of works of fine art. Given the importance of pamphlets on its subject matter, we have found it convenient to first dwell briefly on additional sources, and then to speak in more detail about the issues of musicology directly.

Musical treatises are usually theoretical in nature, and in them the general rules are stated in abstract mathematical language. The subtle qualities

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ESJI (KZ) = 9.035  
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of creativity, especially the peculiarities of folk melodies and songs, often go beyond theoretical considerations. Therefore, additional information, although of secondary importance to the main musical treatises, provides an opportunity to gain a broader and more comprehensive impression of the musical life of a particular period, complementing the theoretical principles in the study of past history.

Scientific pamphlets contain descriptions of the range of melodies and methods, the history of varieties and forms, the words of instruments, the power of influence (ethos) of status and branches, which are given as theoretical models (modules). Their connection to the meaning of life can be found in historical and literary works, works of art and fine arts. Indeed, after reading the treatises of Abdul Qadir Maroghi or Abdurahman Jami (1414–1492) and forming a certain understanding, Alisher Navoi's (1441–1501) *Majlis-un-nafois*, Wasifi's *Badoe'-ul-vaqoe*, and Sultani's *Majlis-ul* When we read Bobur's "Boburnoma", the order and rules of scientific and theoretical imagination come to mind as if they were scenes of life events.

It is impossible to imagine the gradual development of classical music, which has reached a certain level of development, in isolation from scientific ideas about it. In ancient times, the saying "there is no more practical practice than a mature theory" was popular. Indeed, if we look at the distant and recent history, we can see that although the varieties and forms of our classical music are constantly changing and changing, the scientific foundations, measurements and regulations underlying them, in short, the priority laws, remain stable. The most consistent and effective form of expression of these laws are scientific treatises.

In this regard, the Uzbek musical culture is a treasure trove of invaluable scientific values. The world recognizes that Farobi (870–950), Khorezmi (tenth century), and Ibn Sina (980–1037) were encyclopedic scholars of the Eastern Renaissance and at the same time the founders of the science of musicology. Their scientific views in the field of music have a general universal character, of course. But much of the evidence that corresponds to the theoretical views within this commonality can be found in the examples of our living musical heritage today. It is especially important to say that the roots of our tradition, which is still developing, are nourished by the legacy of these master musicologists.

Twelve of the most perfect melodies (that is, if the total number of pure bodhisattvas zularba-quarta, zulkams-quintet, zulkull-octaves is equal to or greater than the number of stages) are divided into separate higher grades, "famous jams" the curtain came to be known as the 12 maqoms or "maqomats". From then on, it was customary to call the "science of advor" "twelve statuses" among musicians. It is now common for European scholars to refer to the science of advor

as the "doctrine of status" or the "principle of status" (the "principle of status"). Interestingly, today, Western musicians are looking at the doctrine of maqom not only as a theory, but also as a promising method of practical creativity, and are looking for ways to make effective use of its potential.

Advor theory begins with the mathematical sciences, which are summarized intelligently. A seventeen-step vowel in a single octave frame, which forms the basis of the melody circles, is formed from a single mahraj (the original unit was the remainder of the ratio 243/256). However, Safiuddin Abdulmumin Urmavi (1216–1294), who worked on its theoretical foundations, was a mature theorist with a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, handasa and astronomy, as well as a scholar of dreams and music, a poet, musician and composer. That is why his advor theory emerged as a common scientific-practical doctrine that raised music practice to a new level.

It is associated with the name of Abdul Qadir Marogi (1354–1435), a unique musician and musicologist, poet and poet, scholar of religious and secular sciences, who flourished during the heyday of the world-wide advor doctrine. He had previously served at the palace of Sultan Sanjan Jaloir, a master of music and other fine arts in Baghdad. After the conquest of Baghdad, he was sent to Samarkand by Amir Temur. Maroghi then served at the palace of Shahrukh Mirza in Herat. The rise of Advor science as a musical ideology is also related to this period. His contemporaries ranked Marogi with the titles of "owner advor" (advor owner), "saromadi advor" (leader of advor science).

An important aspect of this process for us is that it coincides with the peak of development of science, literature, music, architecture, books and other fine arts in Samarkand and Herat, the capitals of the Timurid Empire. According to Fitrat, "under the protection of Hussein Boykaro and Alisher Navoi, the" golden age "of chigatoy literature and chigatoy music began to be built" [10]. In terms of music, the role of such scholars as Abdulkadir Maroghi is of special importance in laying the foundation stone of this culture. Today, the renowned American scholar Frederick Starr acknowledges that the Timurid period was the "golden age" of Central Asian civilization.

It is known that the Uzbek language literature, which was established in Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries, went down in history as "Chigatay literature". Hussein Boykaro, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur are great representatives of this literature. Equally developed music is equally important. The roots of the classical music system, which settled in our land in the following centuries, are nourished by this "golden age". So, there is a good reason to say that there is a direct line of inheritance between the "scientific advor" of Alisher Navoi's time and today's types of authorities.

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Mavlon Najmiddin Kavkabi (died 1533) was one of the great musicologists who was brought up in Herat during the reign of Jami and Navoi and became known as the "Marogiys of his time". When he returned to Bukhara after the destruction of Herat, he created a wonderful school in this great city. In short, Bukhara became the successor of the "golden age" of Herat in the field of fine arts, especially music. The importance of this process in inheritance is crucial. After all, Bukhara, as one of the great states of the Timurid period, served as a mediator in the assimilation of the high culture that emerged during the Timurids, including its musical traditions and the subsequent major centers of art, including the Baburi kingdom.

Bukhara became famous throughout the Islamic world with its representatives in the field of musicology, such as Najmiddin Kavkabi, Darvish Ali Changi (second half of the XVI century - early XVII century). These scholars have gone down in history as the last representatives of the predecessor of the great musicologists, beginning with Farobi. It is difficult to imagine the gradual development of the science of Oriental musicology outside the legacy of these scholars.

In the middle of the 17th century, when fine arts began to face a crisis in Bukhara, representatives of the Kavkabi and Darvish Ali schools traveled to India, to the Baburi palace. But in any case, the high musical culture did not suddenly disappear. Perhaps it was an inner potential hidden inside, lurking in its own time. By the middle of the 18th century, this musical power began to appear again under the banner of Shashmaqom. In fact, the Shashmaqom ritual, which has its roots in Mazi, turned out to be so deep and deep that it had a great impact on the whole region.

### Analysis and results

In this wave of creativity in the early XIX century Khorezm musicologists and musicians

worked a new variety of Shashmaqom complex "Six and a half maqom" in a different historical context. Shortly afterwards, the musicians of the Amir Umarchan Palace in Kokand, led by Ustad Khudoiberdi from Kashgar, who had lived in Urgench for 18 years and had a musical upbringing, began to create another complex, similar to Shashmaqom's group of prose and poetry. Now it is called "Fergana-Tashkent status roads". Then, in the middle of the XX century, "Tajik Shashmaqomi" and "Uzbek Shashmaqomi" appeared, adapted to the new historical conditions due to the social needs of the time. Today, all of them, namely Bukhara Shashmaqomi, Khorezm maqoms, Fergana-Tashkent maqom roads, Tajik Shashmaqomi and Uzbek Shashmaqomi, form a single system of makomat varieties and with their internal and external qualities emerge as a continuation of the previous "scientific advor" doctrine. Four of the five species of this system of government live in Uzbekistan.

Thus, with the introduction of the Shashmaqom principles, the core of the makomat varieties, a new era in the history of Central Asian musical thought begins. During the reign of the science of advor, a unique system of theoretical views and expressions emerged, which was reflected in the treatises of Safiuddin Urmavi, Abdulkadir Margi and Abdurahman Jami. In the times of Kavkabi and Darvish Ali, practical knowledge began to emerge. Finally, by the time Shashmaqom appeared, mutaarifism and its companion, the "applied sciences" (or "oral theory"), had taken full precedence.

By the time of independence, in connection with the formation of the national ideology, the usual composition and new compositions began to be called by the general term "composition". Understanding and objective assessment of the process of adaptation of these values to the requirements of the new ideology and social needs are the urgent tasks of Uzbek musicology in the future.

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

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

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

Year: 2021 Issue: 06 Volume: 98

Published: 29.06.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AS ONE OF THE FACTORS IN ENSURING THE ENERGY BALANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** The article deals with the problem of ensuring the energy balance in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The power system of Uzbekistan is a vertically integrated structure, which is based on power generation sources and distribution networks. An important role is given in the article works for inclusion in the energy balance of renewable energy in Uzbekistan. The data on the potential of renewable energy in Uzbekistan, development of alternative energy.

**Key words:** energy security, fuel and energy resources, energy efficiency, energy intensity.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Khairova, D. R., & Akhmedov, O. B. (2021). Alternative energy as one of the factors in ensuring the energy balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 688-692.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-98-94> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.06.98.94>

**Scopus ASCC:** 2200.

### АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНАЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИКА КАК ОДИН ИЗ ФАКТОРОВ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭНЕРГОБАЛАНСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются проблемы обеспечения энергетического баланса в Республике Узбекистан. Энергосистема Узбекистана является вертикально интегрированной структурой, которая основана на источниках выработки электроэнергии и распределительных сетях. Важная роль в статье отводится работам по вовлечению в энергетический баланс возобновляемых источников энергии в Узбекистане. Данные о потенциале возобновляемых источников энергии в Узбекистане, развитие альтернативной энергетики.

**Ключевые слова:** энергетическая безопасность, топливно-энергетические ресурсы, энергоэффективность, энергоёмкость.

#### Введение

С начала 90-х политика Узбекистана была нацелена на эффективное использование потенциала национальной энергетики для решения социальных и экономических задач. К середине 90-х годов, прошлого столетия, в результате принятых мер была обеспечена энергетическая независимость страны.

К началу XXI века, по мере экономического развития стран произошёл чрезмерный рост потребления энергии, особенно вырабатываемых теплоэлектростанциями, теплоэнергоцентралями и всё «размножающимися» высокими темпами двигателями внутреннего сгорания, использующих органическое топливо, что привело к усилению негативного воздействия их выбросов на окружающую природную среду.



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Глобальное повышение температуры атмосферы Земли, учёные связывают выбросами в огромном количестве продуктов сгорания теплоэлектростанций и транспортных средств, работающих на органическом топливе.

На сегодня объём ежегодно сжигаемого органического топлива в мире равняется эквиваленту 12 млрд. тонн нефти, или на каждого человека планеты по 2 тонны нефтяного эквивалента. За последние 40 лет, объём добытого органического топлива в мире превысил объём его добычи за всю предыдущую историю человечества, что привело к резкому сокращению его запасов.

Узбекистан обладает развитым энергетическим сектором. По объёму добычи природного газа страна входит в десятку крупнейших в мире производителей. В республике сконцентрировано до 50% генерирующих мощностей объединённой энергосистемы Средней Азии и Южного Казахстана, а объём производства первичных топливно-энергетических ресурсов превышает 55 млн. т.н.э.

Согласно данным государственного комитета республики Узбекистан по статистике, доля нефти и газового конденсата составляет около 13% производства первичной энергии. Остальная часть приходится на электроэнергию, производимую на гидроэлектростанциях и уголь, который в основном используется на Ангренской и Новоангренской тепловых электростанциях (ТЭС), потребляется рядом котельных, а также населением страны. Мероприятия по обеспечению топливной независимости, осуществлённые в первые годы независимости Узбекистана, позволили существенно увеличить добычу природного газа, нефти и газового конденсата. Если в 1992 г. добыча газа составляла 42,8 млрд. м<sup>3</sup>, а нефти (включая газовый конденсат) 3,3 млн. т, то в 2003 г. добыто 58,1 млрд. м<sup>3</sup> газа и 7,2 млн. т нефти.

В настоящее время располагаемая генерирующая мощность республики составляет 12,9 ГВт, из них:

ТЭС – 11 тыс. МВт или 84,7 процентов;

ГЭС – 1,85 тыс. МВт или 14,3 процента;

блок-станции и изолированные станции – более 133 МВт или 1 процент.

Основным источником генерации являются 11 ТЭС, в том числе 3 ТЭЦ. Мощность современных энергоэффективных энергоблоков составляет 2825 МВт или 25,6 процентов от общей мощности ТЭС.

В 2019 году на ТЭС выработано 89,6 процентов электрической энергии от общей выработанной внутри республики. При этом суммарная мощность энергоблоков, работающих в часы максимальных нагрузок единой электроэнергетической системы составила 8,6 тыс. МВт

В то же время существует ряд проблем, основными из которых являются:

- низкий КПД (25-35 процентов) введенных более 25 лет назад энергоблоков ТЭС и высокий удельный расход топлива по сравнению с современными ПГУ (в 2 раза);

- высокий уровень износа распределительных сетей и трансформаторов, что приводит к перебоям в снабжении и ухудшению показателей качества электрической энергии;

- низкая пропускная способность значительной части действующих ЛЭП и трансформаторов ограничивает возможность поставки электрической энергии потребителям в требуемых объемах;

- низкий уровень автоматизации и цифровизации объектов электроэнергетики негативно влияет на возможность предотвращения и быстрой ликвидации технологических нарушений.<sup>1</sup>

Экономика страны построена на использовании преимущественно углеводородного сырья, которое в подавляющей части направляется на внутренние нужды. Одновременно природный газ экспортируется во все возрастающих объемах.

Большое внимание необходимо уделить экологическому фактору, так как ввод новых блоков позволит сократить выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу по двуокиси углерода на 2560 тыс тонн в эквиваленте, а парниковых газов на 2740 тыс.т CO<sub>2</sub> - экв.

Несмотря на то, что в Узбекистане не имеется большой запас углеводородного сырья, эти источники энергии не являются возобновляемыми. Запасов угля хватит только на ближайшие 40-50 лет, нефти - на 10-12 лет, природного газа - на 28-30 лет. При этом Узбекистан обладает большим потенциалом альтернативных источников энергии, которые, по оценкам экспертов в три раза превышают ресурсы органического не возобновляемого топлива. В стране более 300 солнечных дней в году, имеются продуваемые ветром территории, а также горные реки, которые можно использовать для генерации электроэнергии. Такой богатый природный потенциал необходимо использовать по назначению, широко применять на практике

<sup>1</sup> Концепция обеспечения Республики Узбекистан электрической энергией на 2020-2030 годы.

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высокоэффективные возобновляемые источники энергии, популярность которых растет во всем мире.

Важная роль отводится работам по вовлечению в энергобаланс Узбекистана возобновляемых источников энергии: солнца, ветра, гидроэнергоресурсов, геотермальных вод.

Сегодня проводятся глубокие исследования в области использования альтернативных источников энергии, расширяется производство оборудования для этой сферы.

Принятый Закон РУ от 21.05.2019 г. № 539 «Об использовании возобновляемых источников энергии», закрепил основные направления государственной политики в данной области, компетенцию уполномоченных органов, права и обязанности производителей энергии и установок возобновляемых источников, порядок государственного учета ресурсов, производимой энергии и установок, технического регулирования, стандартизации и оценки соответствия<sup>2</sup>.

Государство поддерживает развитие сферы, в частности, льготами и преференциями:

-производители энергии из возобновляемых источников освобождаются от уплаты налога на имущество за установки возобновляемых источников энергии и земельного налога по участкам, занятым этими установками (номинальной мощностью 0,1 МВт и более), сроком на 10 лет с момента ввода их в эксплуатацию;

-производители установок возобновляемых источников энергии освобождаются от уплаты всех видов налогов сроком на 5 лет с даты их государственной регистрации;

-налогом на имущество физических лиц не облагается имущество, находящееся в собственности лиц, использующих возобновляемые источники энергии в жилых помещениях с полным отключением от действующих сетей энергоресурсов (*подтверждается справкой энергоснабжающей организации*), сроком на 3 года начиная с месяца использования возобновляемых источников энергии;

-от земельного налога освобождаются лица, использующие возобновляемые источники энергии в жилых помещениях с полным отключением от действующих сетей энергоресурсов (*подтверждается справкой энергоснабжающей организации*), сроком на 3 года начиная с месяца использования возобновляемых источников энергии.

Юридическим и физическим лицам могут предоставляться льготы по налогам и таможенным пошлинам при импорте установок возобновляемых источников энергии, использование которых существенно повышает энергоэффективность.

Использование возобновляемых источников энергии при производстве электрической, тепловой энергии и биогаза характеризуется определенными особенностями. Например, во всех трех случаях получение разрешительных документов не требуется. Производители альтернативной электроэнергии могут подключаться к единой электроэнергетической системе на условиях блок-станций, а также на конкурсной основе. А при производстве тепловой энергии и биогаза из биомассы запрещено подключать установки к территориальным и магистральным сетям. Строительство локальных сетей и подключение к ним установок осуществляются за счет производителей, потребители подключаются к локальной сети на условиях договора.<sup>3</sup>

Тарифы на электрическую энергию, производимую из возобновляемых источников, определяются на основе конкурсных торгов. При их формировании для конечных потребителей учитываются все расходы по закупке электроэнергии от всех источников производства, в том числе из возобновляемых источников.

Известно, что за последние 15—20 лет во всех развитых странах мира в решении глобальных проблем по энергетике и экологии значительная роль отводится использованию возобновляемых источников энергии (ВИЭ). Для нашей республики использование ВИЭ также актуально с позиций экономии традиционных топливно-энергетических ресурсов, улучшения социально-бытовых условий населения.

Климатические и географические условия Узбекистана позволяют активно использовать энергию солнца для получения электрической и тепловой энергии в промышленных масштабах. Продолжительность солнечного сияния для различных регионов республики изменяется от 2650 до 3050 часов в году, в среднем за сутки продолжительность солнечного сияния колеблется в пределах 11-13 часов в летние месяцы и 3-5 часов в зимний период.

Валовый потенциал солнечной энергии Узбекистана оценивается в 50973 млн. тонн нефтяного эквивалента, что составляет 99,7% от суммарного валового потенциала всех исследованных к настоящему времени на

<sup>2</sup>[https://www.norma.uz/novoe\\_v\\_zakonodatelstve/razvitiye\\_alternativnoy\\_energetiki\\_stimuliruyut\\_nalogovymi\\_lgotami](https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/razvitiye_alternativnoy_energetiki_stimuliruyut_nalogovymi_lgotami)

<sup>3</sup>[https://www.norma.uz/novoe\\_v\\_zakonodatelstve/razvitiye\\_alternativnoy\\_energetiki\\_stimuliruyut\\_nalogovymi\\_lgotami](https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/razvitiye_alternativnoy_energetiki_stimuliruyut_nalogovymi_lgotami)

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территории республики ВИЭ, технический потенциал - 176,8 млн. т.н.э. (98,6% от суммарного технического потенциала ВИЭ). Ежегодная энергия солнечного излучения, приходящая на территорию Узбекистана, по абсолютному значению превышает энергетический потенциал разведанных запасов углеродного сырья страны. В настоящее время освоено только 0,6 млн. т.н.э. солнечной энергии (0,3% от технического потенциала). В настоящее время освоено только 0,6 млн. т.н.э. солнечной энергии (0,3% от технического потенциала).

Согласно экспертным оценкам потенциал возобновляемых источников энергии Узбекистана составляет около 51 млрд. т.н.э., технический потенциал - 182,32 млн. т.н.э., что в 3,1 раза превосходит текущий годовой объем добычи первичных энергетических ресурсов.

Как уже сказано выше, потенциал энергосбережения в отраслях экономики Узбекистана оценивается примерно в 18-20 млн. т.н.э. в год, что соответствует 3540% годового потребления первичной энергии.

Если оценивать избыточное потребление энергии как упущенные возможности экспорта соответствующего объема природного газа, то ежегодные потери страны оцениваются в 4, 664 млрд. \$. Стимулом для усиления природоохранной политики, в целях снижения негативного воздействия энергетики на окружающую среду, является возможность получения дополнительных финансовых ресурсов за счет продажи углеродных квот в рамках Механизма Чистого Развития (МЧР). При текущих ценах за тонну выбросов на мировом рынке за счет широкого использования традиционных ресурсов страна теряет дополнительно 625,8 млн. \$. Существенны и

общие потери за счет отсутствия озеленения в секторе ВИЭ.

Важным аспектом перехода Узбекистана к «зеленой» экономике является организация эффективного управления отходами. В настоящее время на действующих полигонах страны накоплено более 370 млн. м<sup>3</sup> твердых бытовых отходов. При этом, значение этого показателя постоянно растет: ежегодно объем накопленных отходов увеличивается на 12-13 млн. м<sup>3</sup> отходов, из них 6,3 млн.м<sup>3</sup> - за счет населения.

На полигонах газогенерация заканчивается в течение 10-50 лет, при этом выход газа составляет 120-200 кубометров на тонну твердых бытовых отходов. Эта смесь чрезвычайно токсична, вредна для биосферы и живых организмов. В среднем свалка объемом 1 млн. т. с влажностью 40% является эквивалентом месторождения с запасами 50-60 млн. м<sup>3</sup> природного газа. Исходя из этого, в среднем ежегодные выбросы от твердых бытовых отходов по республике составляют 702 149 т. в год, что эквивалентно \$11,6 млн. В Узбекистане при годовых отходах в 13 млн. т. потенциал переработки может быть оценен в 4,2 млн. т, а рынок переработки отходов может составить до \$600 млн. в год - именно столько составляют ежегодные потери вследствие того, что потенциал переработки бытовых отходов в республике не задействован в достаточной степени. Общие потери за счет отсутствия «озеленения» в секторе управления отходами составляют \$611,6 млн.

Таким образом, в рамках развития ВИЭ будут решены задачи по обеспечению доступной электрической энергией энергодефицитных регионов республики, достижению целей по улучшению экологии и повышению энергоэффективности, стимулированию развития местной промышленности, инфраструктуры и созданию рабочих мест.

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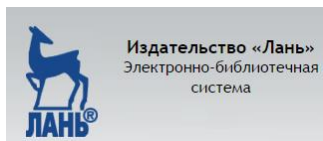
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Signed in print: 30.06.2021. Size 60x84  $\frac{1}{8}$

«Theoretical & Applied Science» (USA, Sweden, KZ)  
Scientific publication, p.sh. 48.875. Edition of 90 copies.  
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