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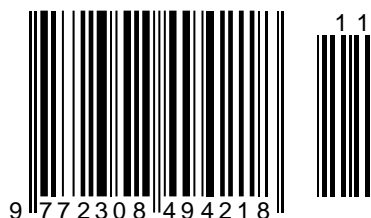
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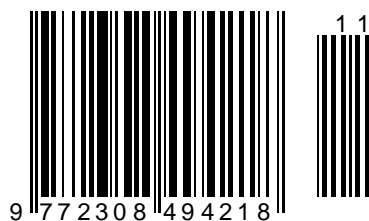
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EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE RADIOACTIVE EQUILIBRIUM COEFFICIENT BETWEEN RADIONUCLIDES OF THE URANIUM DECAY CHAIN

Abstract: This paper describes an experimental method for determining the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between the uranium decay chain $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ and an analysis of the results obtained using this method. Geochemical, geotechnological, nuclear-physical and radiochemical factors affecting the radioactive imbalance between radionuclides of the uranium decay chain $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ have been identified.

Key words: uranium decay chain, radioactive equilibrium, radioactivity, radionuclide, experimental methods, radionuclide concentration, radioactive equilibrium distortion coefficient.

Language: English

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Introduction ACTUALITY

The determination of the values of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between radionuclides $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ in uranium ores allows to find answers to a number of questions about this ore, the conditions of its formation, which minerals it contains and its age [1-4].

Therefore, experimental determination of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between radionuclides $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ in uranium ores, increase the accuracy of the results, create a database of results, compare the results with the results of other researchers, finding physical, radiochemical factors which affect the radioactive

balance of radionuclides and finding the main cause of radioactive imbalance is the main current problem of nuclear physics [5-8].

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH:

Based on the above considerations, to develop a method for experimental determination of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between radionuclides in uranium ores - $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$, the composition of the experimental device, to get acquainted with the principle of its operation and to apply in practice the theoretical basis of determining the age of ores on the basis of the obtained results is the goal of the research.

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OBTAINED RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The radioactive equilibrium coefficient between uranium decay chain radionuclides $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ is determined based on their activity. The radioactive equilibrium coefficient between the radionuclides $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ in this decay chain is determined as follows:

$$K_{PM} = \frac{A_{Ra-226}}{A_{U-238}} = \frac{A_{U-234}}{A_{U-238}} = 1 \quad (1)$$

Here, A (^{226}Ra) is the activity of the radionuclide radium-226, A (^{234}U) is the activity of the radionuclide uranium-234, and A (^{238}U) is the activity of the radionuclide uranium-238.

The equilibrium activity of each radionuclide is calculated as follows:

$$A_x = \frac{m_x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot N_A}{T_x \cdot \mu_x} \quad (2)$$

Here A_x -is the specific activity of radionuclide, m_x -is the equilibrium mass of radionuclide, T_x is the half-life of radionuclide, μ_x -molar mass of radionuclide, N_A --Avogadro's number

From Equation (2), the equilibrium mass of radionuclide is determined as follows:

$$m_x = \frac{A_x \cdot T_x \cdot \mu_x}{\ln 2 \cdot N_A} \quad (3)$$

Based on formula (3), the equilibrium mass amounts of radionuclides are theoretically calculated.

It can be seen from formula (1) that radionuclides can be in equilibrium when the coefficient between radionuclides is 1. Nuclear-physical analysis of industrial products over many years shows that the value of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient varies between $^{226}\text{Ra}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ radionuclides.

Experimental research device and its methodology

The uranium concentration in the selected samples was determined using an ARF-7 X-ray fluorescent analyzer. The concentration of radium in the sample was determined by gamma spectrometry using the device "PROGRESS-Gamma".

Samples containing radionuclides ^{226}Ra , ^{234}U , ^{238}U are crushed and pulverized. The powder is placed in a cuvette and placed in the measuring chamber of the ARF-7 X-ray fluorescent analyzer. The measurement time is around 30 minutes. In the ARF-7 analyzer, the total amount of uranium-238 in the sample is determined by placing it in a cuvette and activating it using X-ray fluorescent rays.

The 100 gram sample is ground and pressed into a cuvette. Using PROGRESS-Gamma, we record the gamma radiation emitted from the sample and determine the amount of ^{226}Ra . The energy range is measured in the range of 0.2 ÷ 2.8 MeV. Energy resolution is 9%.

Samples containing uranium radionuclides and other radioactive radionuclides were taken to measure the radioactive balance. The coefficient of radioactive equilibrium in 20 samples taken for the experiment was calculated.

For ^{226}Ra and ^{238}U , the radioactive equilibrium coefficient-mass at K_{ra} was calculated using the following formula:

$$K_{ra} = \frac{m(Ra)}{m(U) \cdot 0.34 \cdot 10^{-6}} \quad (4)$$

where, $m(^{226}\text{Ra})$ is the mass of radionuclide 226, $m(^{238}\text{U})$ is the mass of radionuclide 238U.

Table 1 below shows the values of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between radionuclides ^{226}Ra and ^{238}U obtained experimentally.

Table 1

Sample serial number	Sample content Mass fraction of isotope ^{226}Ra (g / t)	Sample content Mass fraction of isotope ^{238}U (g / t)	Radioactive equilibrium coefficient K_{rr}
1	13,49	32	1,24
2	2,81	32	0,26
3	4,24	32	0,39
4	15,97	35	1,34
5	12,05	44	0,80
6	4,11	33	0,37
7	4,84	31	0,46
8	15,16	41	1,09
9	6,79	33	0,60
10	6,87	33	0,61
11	0,95	32	0,09
12	20,35	36	1,66
13	18,24	37	1,45
14	3,03	32	0,28
15	3,08	35	0,26
16	4,11	33	0,37

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17	6,24	34	0,54
18	3,76	34	0,32
19	4,27	34	0,37
20	34,11	37	2,71

As can be seen from Table 1, the radioactive equilibrium coefficient will have different values in samples belonging to the same object but taken from different points. From these results we can conclude that the radioactive balance between uranium radionuclides is disturbed. In Table 1 we can see that the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between radionuclides ^{226}Ra and ^{238}U is different.

These different values can be attributed to the age of the radionuclides in the ore. It can be concluded that in the case of $K_m > 1$, the activity of ^{226}Ra is higher than the activity of uranium, and the age of the ore is smaller. In the case of $K_m < 1$, the opposite is true, which means that the ore was formed much earlier and that most of the ^{226}Ra in it has undergone radioactive decay.

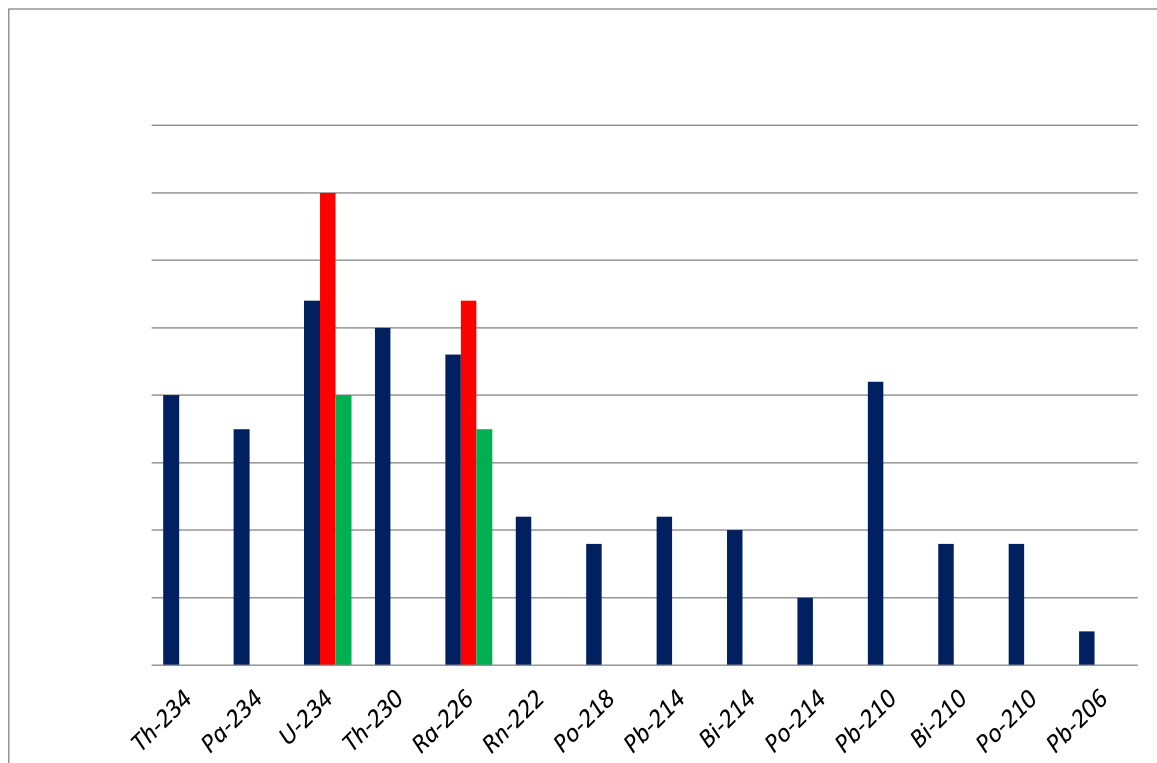


Figure 1. Changes in the values of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient between $^{26}\text{Ra} / ^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{234}\text{U} / ^{238}\text{U}$ radionuclides in uranium samples and products are given.

Conclusions

The results of the study showed that the radioactive balance between the radionuclides of the uranium decay chain is not always maintained. We can see this in the diagram in Figure 1. In this diagram, we have described in the diagram that the equilibrium amounts of blue-radionuclides are appropriate for the case where red is $K_m > 1$ and for green- $K_m < 1$.

From the results obtained, it was found that the value of the radioactive equilibrium coefficient varied in different samples. This is because uranium ores vary in age. It is also possible to develop a method for determining the age of the ore according to the radioactive equilibrium coefficient determined in the above studies. The application of this experimental evidence to individual cases will be the basis for future research.

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PROPERTIES AND FEATURES OF SAND SOILS ARRAYS OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

Abstract: Some questions of geography and changes in the mechanical composition and chemical properties of sandy soils of the Fergana Valley under the influence of irrigation development are highlighted. The characteristic of microelement composition of soils is given.

Key words: Sand soil, irrigation, landscape, salinization, mechanical composition, trace elements.

Language: Russian

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СВОЙСТВА И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЧВ ПЕСЧАНЫХ МАССИВОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

Аннотация: Освещены некоторые вопросы географии и изменения механического состава и химических свойств песчаных почв Ферганской долины под влиянием ирригационного освоения. Дана характеристика микроэлементного состава почв.

Ключевые слова: песчаная почва, орошение, ландшафт, засоление, механический состав, микроэлементы.

Введение

Песчаные массивы Ферганской долины есть результат ветровой эрозии, но они и ныне как в естественной так и техногенной части являются объектами дефляции. Н.В.Кимберг писал, что "...большее экономическое значение имеет угроза погребения освоенных и осваиваемых земель, которую представляют эти пески, чем их значение как пастбищного угодья" [1]. Пески и песчаные почвы низко плодородны, водно-физические свойства их мало удовлетворительны. Освоение и использование в орошаемом земледелии при применении стандартных приемов

агромелиорации низко рентабельный. Все это свидетельствует об актуальности глубокого и разностороннего изучения песков и песчаных почв в целях повышения их продуктивности и рационального использования.

Объект и метод исследований.

Настоящие исследования проведены на песчаных массивах Центральной и Западной Ферганы путем закладки почвенных разрезов по линейным створам и методом ключевых участков. Химические и агрохимические анализы образцов почв осуществлены общепринятыми методами в

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лабораториях ФерГУ и КГПИ. Микроэлементы определены на кафедре химии атомно-адсорбционным методом. Анализы по определению элементного состава песков выполнены в Центральной лаборатории НИИ геологии и минералогии.

Первая и наиболее полная характеристика географии распространения песков в Ферганской долине, форм, строения и формирования барханов, барханно-холмистых гряд и других песчаных образований, а также ценные высказывания о генезисе песков принадлежит В. Наливкину [2]. Происхождение и эволюция песков, формы рельефа песчаных образований, морфогенетические особенности почвообразования и ряд свойств песков анализированы в работах А.Н.Розанова [3, 4], А.М.Панковым [5] произведен ретроспективный анализ результатов исследований прежних лет и дана обобщающая характеристика песков Ферганской долины. К.М.Мирзажоновым [6,7] изучены процессы ветровой эрозии, причины возникновения и податливости почв ветровой эрозии и ее последствия, разработаны способы защиты и пути повышения плодородия эродированных почв.

Морфогенезис, механические, общефизические, физико-химические и агрохимические свойства, ландшафтно-экологические условия и эколого-мелиоративное состояние почв песчаных массивов и их изменения под влиянием антропогенного фактора были изучены В.Ю.Исаковым [8], В.Ю.Исаковым, У.Б.Мирзаевым [9], В.Ю.Исаков, М.Юсупова, К.Тобиров [10], В.Ю.Исаковым, У.Б.Мирзаевым, М.А.Юсуповой [11, 12], М.А.Юсуповой [14] и др. Однако исследования, направленные на эффективное использование песчаных массивов с учетом их специфического агроэкомелиоративных особенностей и изменений плодородия песчаных почв в условиях орошаемого земледелия слабо изучены.

Результаты исследований.

Своеобразие биоклиматических условий и литогенеза покровных толщ Ферганской долины обусловили широкое развитие здесь песков с различными происхождениями. Основными источниками песков в долине являются современные и древние отложения Сырдарьи, выветривающиеся и развеивающиеся песчаники третичных отложений Гумханинской гряды, песчано-галечниковые пролювий конусов выноса р. Соха, Исфары, Шахимарданская, Исфайрамская и других горных рек Южной Ферганы, а также песчаный материал приносимый ирригационными системами. Пески в Узбекской части долины занимают более 80000 гектаров, а всего площадь их по долине превышает 120000 гектаров. Для

ландшафта песков Ферганы характерно разбросанные среди равнины песчаные барханы, бугры и их гряды и образованные ими крупные массивы с особым видовым составом растительности и комплексирующиеся в межрядовых понижениях с лугово-солончаковыми почвами и солончаками. Однако, площади песков в настоящее время в силу масштабного ирригационного освоения и использования в орошаемом земледелии и в результате применения их для производства строительных материалов (кирпича, бетона, асфальта) сильно сокращены.

Типичные для песков ландшафты сохранились не очень большими площадями в западной левобережной Ферганы, на территориях примкнутых к озеру Сарыкамыш и в районе кишлака Андархан, в комплексе с луговыми солончаковыми почвами и солончаками в центральной части Каракальпакской, Язьяванской степях, Ходжадуванакум и в окрестностях Дамкуль. В Центральной Фергане, в самой сердцевине песчаных массивов, имеется заповедный участок песков с естественным ландшафтом, флорой и фауной, площадью около 2 тысячи гектаров, который является "памятником природы". Также встречаются среди орошаемых земель отдельные разбросанные песчаные бугры, барханы и грядово-барханные полукрепленные пески. Песчаные массивы повсеместно находятся под сильным влиянием антропогена. Освоение и орошение внесли свои коррективы на все процессы протекающих на песках, изменились ландшафты, экологические условия, водно-солевые режимы, геохимические свойства, химический и механический составы почв. Степень выраженности изменений свойств и особенностей песков зависит от давности освоения и принимаемых приемов агротехники. Особенно важное значение имеют источники орошения, мутность оросительных вод. В результате освоенческой планировки рельеф песчаных массивов стал ровной, при этом на поверхности комплексирующих солончаков, лугово-солончаковых и такыровидных почв образовался песчаный покров толщиной от нескольких десятков до 150 см и более. По механическому составу пески Ферганской долины по большей части являются мелкозернистыми песчано-пылеватыми (табл.1).

Барханно-грядовые пески на 98-99% состоят из песчаных фракции, при этом наибольшим количеством отличается фракция частиц размером 0,25-0,1 мм – до 78%, на втором месте фракция крупного песка и на третьем – мелкий песок. Содержание фракции пылеватых частиц не превышает 1-1,5%. Сумма физической глины не более 2,5-3%. Закрепленные мелкобугристые пески в верхних горизонтах обогащены

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пылеватыми частицами и илом, чем более глубокие горизонты и барханные пески. Проводимые при использовании песков в орошаемом земледелии агротехнические мероприятия, такие как землевание и внесение местных органических удобрений, особенно орошение мутными водами влияют на механический состав песков. Так, мутность вод Большого Ферганского канала (БФК) в невегетационный период составляет 0,4-0,7 кг/м³ и в период вегетации 1-1,5 кг/м³.

Воды большого Андижанского канала (БАК), берущий начало с Андижанского водохранилища

имеют незначительное количество взвешенных частиц. Влияние мутности вод настолько велико, что поверхностные горизонты песков в подкомандной зоне БФК за 30-50 лет орошения стали супесчаными. Механический состав песков в подкомандной зоне БАК за такой же срок орошения практически не изменился. Супесчаный горизонт по сравнению с нижними содержат 3-6 раза больше частиц физической глины и крупной пыли, 2-3 раза больше мелкого песка. Количество частиц размером крупнее 0,10 мм соответственно уменьшается.

Таблица 1. Механический состав почв

Разрез	глубина, см	Содержание (%) фракций размером (мм):							
		1,0-0,25	0,25-0,10	0,10-0,05	0,05-0,01	0,01-0,005	0,005-0,001	0,001>	0,01>
Барханные пески									
51	20	17,7	77,2	4,6	0,1	0,05	0,05	0,3	0,4
	30-40	16,5	78,0	4,8	0,3	0,01	0	0,4	0,41
Равнинные пески									
53	0-20	13,8	74,9	8,3	0,9	0,3	0,5	1,3	2,1
	20-40	18,4	74,1	4,5	0,8	0,3	0,7	1,2	2,2
	40-60	15,8	71,1	10,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	1,0	2,1
	60-80	15,1	71,1	9,5	0,8	0,5	0,5	1,5	2,5
	80-100	12,2	72,5	11,5	0,6	1,0	0,6	2,5	3,2
Солончаки									
3	0-3	20,0	34,3	36,5	2,9	2,9	1,8	1,6	6,3
	10-30	8,6	13,0	19,0	40,2	7,5	9,4	2,3	19,2
	30-45	4,3	10,1	32,3	30,2	11,1	10,7	1,3	23,1
	45-70	3,8	5,8	48,2	28,5	6,9	6,8	0,1	13,8
	70-100	0,8	13,5	57,3	20,3	4,6	2,0	1,5	8,1
	100-180	1,8	4,8	20,1	30,4	14,4	20,0	8,8	43,2
180-220	4,4	3,6	5,2	12,9	23,4	33,5	16,5	73,4	
Новоосвоенная пустынно-песчаная почва									
5	0-40	19,6	57,0	16,8	0,6	1,1	0,9	4	6,0
	40-73	17,2	73,7	2,2	1,6	0,7	1,8	2,8	5,3
	73-86	32,9	43,0	19,7	0,3	0,4	1,9	1,8	4,1
	86-115	10,0	12,8	7,4	20,1	20,4	21,6	7,7	49,7
	115-170	9,9	13,9	8,4	21,1	19,4	20,6	6,7	46,7
Орошаемая пустынно-песчаная почва									
34	0-25	15,5	32,6	27,5	8,3	9,6	4,5	2,5	16,1
	25-45	14,2	55,0	14,5	6,5	5,3	2,7	1,8	9,8
	45-78	13,8	69,1	12,9	1,6	1,0	0,8	0,8	2,6
	78-135	15,5	70,5	10,7	1,0	0,7	0,9	0,7	2,3
	135-180	14,9	70,2	10,8	1,6	1,0	0,8	0,7	2,5
Пустынно-песчаная оазисная почва									
39	0-32	10,7	33,1	24,3	11,4	10,5	5,1	4,9	20,5
	32-47	8,8	34,4	27,1	13,2	8,8	4,2	3,5	16,5
	47-97	14,4	64,1	9,9	2,3	5,7	1,8	1,8	9,3
	97-141	15,8	71,6	9,5	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,5	2,1
	141-160	15,5	69,6	10,5	1,1	1,1	1,3	0,9	3,3
	160-200	10,7	17,6	9,4	20,5	17,4	18,6	5,8	41,8

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Пески в верхних частях гряд и барханов, обычно не засолены – содержание плотного остатка не превышает 0,1-0,3% (таблица 2). Но в условиях близкого залегания грунтовых вод подножия песчаных бугров, гряд, барханов и котловины выдувания, низины засолены. Количество легкорастворимых солей в профиле орошаемых песчаных почв изменяется в пределах 0,4-1,0%, в равнинных не освоенных – до 1,5%, а в почвах межгрядовых понижений от 2-3 до 20-30%. Химизм засоления сульфатный, кальциевый.

В условиях орошения произошли значительные изменения и в солевом профиле

почв. Резко снизились запасы солей бывших солончаков и солончаковых почв при сравнительно рыхлом сложении и однородном легком механическом составе. Почвы, освоенные 40-50 лет тому назад обессолены или стали слабозасоленными (0,2-0,4%). А в почвах, профиль которых характеризуется наличием плотных очень низко водопроницаемых гипсоносных и шоховых горизонтов, содержание легко растворимых солей все еще высокое (1,5-2,0% и более).

Таблица 2. Содержание легкорастворимых солей

№ разреза	глубина, см	В %-х к сухой почве						
		сухой остаток	HCO ₃ ⁻	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺
Барханные пески								
51	20	0,240	0,138	0,013	0,015	0,010	0,007	0,124
	30-40	0,074	0,060	0,028	Отс.	-	0,002	0,0
Равнинные пески								
53	0-20	0,810	0,013	0,007	0,502	0,196	Отс.	0,025
	20-40	0,932	0,013	0,007	0,611	0,248	-	0,017
	40-60	1,044	0,013	0,007	0,652	0,270	-	0,012
	60-80	1,040	0,012	0,010	0,683	0,280	-	0,017
	80-100	1,036	0,011	0,010	0,636	0,266	-	0,010
Солончаки								
3	0-3	8,459	0,010	3,981	1,411	0,118	0,206	2,732
	10-30	4,220	0,014	0,612	2,016	0,152	0,070	1,752
	30-45	1,534	0,006	0,320	0,709	0,150	0,051	0,281
	45-70	2,140	0,010	0,412	1,037	0,236	0,054	0,391
	70-100	1,016	0,007	0,156	0,532	0,136	0,029	0,148
	100-180	0,562	0,011	0,114	0,248	0,056	0,019	0,106
	180-220	0,940	0,011	0,102	0,480	0,181	0,025	0,083
Новоосвоенная пустынно-песчаная почва								
5	0-40	0,048	0,017	0,007	0,009	0,020	0,001	0,002
	40-73	0,052	0,016	0,007	0,016	0,012	0,001	0,004
	73-86	0,920	0,012	0,010	0,610	0,260	0,004	0,005
	86-115	0,914	0,020	0,007	0,569	0,238	0,004	0,004
	115-170	1,033	0,012	0,010	0,671	0,282	0,006	0,009
Орошаемая пустынно-песчаная почва								
34	0-25	0,279	0,007	0,001	0,154	0,043	0,002	0,024
	25-45	0,271	0,011	0,002	0,171	0,046	0,002	0,030
	45-78	0,485	0,018	0,013	0,301	0,107	0,003	0,031
	78-135	0,495	0,024	0,014	0,302	0,112	0,003	0,028
	135-180	0,343	0,024	0,010	0,199	0,068	0,002	0,028
Пустынно-песчаная оазисная почва								
39	0-32	0,257	0,012	0,001	0,158	0,044	0,002	0,026
	32-47	0,312	0,015	0,002	0,201	0,054	0,003	0,027
	47-97	0,252	0,013	0,002	0,154	0,048	0,003	0,020
	97-141	0,343	0,015	0,002	0,216	0,078	0,003	0,015
	141-160	0,170	0,017	0,002	0,096	0,032	0,002	0,012
	160-200	0,120	0,009	0,002	0,067	0,030	0,002	0,002

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Пески и песчаные почвы очень бедны гумусом и питательными элементами. В условиях орошения наблюдается обогащение почв ими [2]. В бугристо-грядовых песках содержание гумуса меньше 0,1-0,2%, в орошаемых песках в зависимости от давности орошения равно 0,3-0,6%, иногда доходит до 1%. Валовое содержание P_2O_5 в песках Каракалпакской степи изменяется от 0,04 до 0,19%, K_2O от 0,40 до 0,80%. Количество подвижного фосфора колеблется в пределах 5-25 мг/кг, а содержание обменного калия 50-80 мг/кг.

Почвам песчаных массивов Ферганы свойственен своеобразный микроэлементный состав [8]. Верхние горизонты песчаных почв, а также бугристо-грядовые и барханные пески содержат крайне мало элементов биогенной аккумуляции, таких как Si, Zn, Mn. А максимум их приурочен к глубине 30-50 см, что связано с внутрипочвенным выветриванием. Здесь в силу особенностей гидротермических условий пустыни наиболее активно совершаются гипергенные процессы.

Этот горизонт обогащен мелкоземистым материалом, достаточно увлажнен и изобилует корнями растений. В подвижных песках распределение микроэлементов не изменяется с глубиной. Пустынные песчаные почвы беднее цинком и богаче медью, чем незакрепленные пески. Содержание лития в них приближается к почвенному кларку (30 мг/кг) и составляет в среднем 29,3 мг/кг. Эти почвы обогащены стронцием. Корковый и подкорковый горизонты солончаковых почв, образованные тонким слоем навейного песка, отличаются наименьшим (за исключением лития и стронция) содержанием микроэлементов. Количество микроэлементов в них близко к таковому бугристо-грядовых песков.

Содержание микроэлементов, как правило, возрастает в горизонтах, обогащенных глинистыми частицами, за счет их большей емкости поглощения. Максимум накопления малоподвижных элементов (медь, цинк, железо) в солончаковых почвах и в солончаке наблюдается в гипсоносных горизонтах, что связано с выпадением их из раствора вместе с гипсом. Горизонты, расположенные над уровнем грунтовых вод, также обогащены этими элементами по сравнению с поверхностными. В распределении марганца по профилю почв наблюдается отчетливая корреляция с медью и

цинком, так как они в слабощелочной среде имеют близкую подвижность. Содержание марганца в солончаках колеблется в пределах 420-880 мг/кг, с максимумом в гипсоносном горизонте. Корреляция в распределении элементов группы железа по почвенным горизонтам более наглядно выражена между никелем и железом. В горизонтах с множеством пятен окислов железа содержится больше никеля. Среднее содержание лития составляет 40 мг/кг. Распределение лития по почвенному профилю носит, в основном, равномерный характер. Среднее содержание стронция составляет 762 мг/кг. В условиях восходящего капиллярного тока грунтовых вод, при глубине залегания которых 1-2 м, стронций накапливается в верхних горизонтах. Распределение его в нижних горизонтах носит более равномерный характер. Сравнение полученных результатов со средним содержанием микроэлементов в почвах разных зон [14] показывает, что почвы Центральной Ферганы обеднены медью и железом в 2,5 раза, цинком и марганцем в 2 раза, никелем в 3 раза. Содержание марганца и цинка в солончаковых почвах в 2 раза ниже, а количество кобальта выше, чем в оазисных почвах Ферганской долины.

Выводы.

Таким образом, площади природных ландшафтов песчаных массивов сильно сокращаются, на их месте появляются крайне чувствительные к различным внешним воздействиям агроценозы с низкой эффективностью, резко снижается биоразнообразие, усиливаются процессы деградации. Все это требует особого подхода к использованию природных комплексов и орошаемых почв песчаных массивов.

Результаты исследования по определению содержания микроэлементов в почвах позволяют охарактеризовать песчаные массивы Центральной Ферганы как биогеохимическую провинцию, обогащенную стронцием и бедную медью и цинком. Малое содержание последних определяет необходимость внесения наряду с органическими и минеральными удобрениями и медно-цинковых микроудобрений в целях повышения плодородия почв при использовании их под орошаемые культуры.

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SOLVING PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL EXPERTISE ON THE EXAMPLE OF WORKS OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS OF THE XVIII CENTURY

Abstract: This article discusses the functions of practical expertise, its complex methods of stylistic and technical-technological analysis, research to determine the level of restoration interventions, which is one of the most important stages of the work.

Key words: school of artistology, authorship, copy version, work, portrait, technical-technological analysis.

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Introduction

Tasks of practical expertise are solved by a method of complex stylistic and technical-technological analysis. The stylistic features of a work indicate the time of its creation, its original place, its copyness or originality, as well as the technological evidences and basis for resolving these issues.

The main tasks of the practical expertise include:

1. Determining the creation time, the original school, and author of the work;
2. Identify originals, duplicates and other copies of author 's works;
3. Find anonymous copies and the time of their creation, find the original works for copying;
4. Identify the degree of imitation in the use of a color image;
5. Determining counterfeited copies and the time of their creation;
6. Demonstrating the artistic value of the work;

Technological types of research at the Russian Center for Artistic Scientific Restoration named after

I.E. Grabar include microscopic, X-ray-graphic and UV (UV-ultra-violet) and IR (IR-infra-red) - radiation, color image texture (hardness, thickness), primer (basis layer) and chemical analysis of the paint layer. The expertise begins with a visual review, which provides the initial information about the technology of the work.

Materials and Methods

The most important stages of the work are microscopic studies to determine the level of restoration interventions, the way of signing (if available), the layers of the basis, thickness and colour, the structure of the paint layer, the usage of additional paints.

These microscopic studies give opportunity to find out the following:

1. Determination of the condition of storage;
2. Determination of signature authenticity;
3. Determination of technological analysis of rarity or secondary importance

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The representation of two hair curls hanging down in the tall form of the hairstyle shows that the portrait may belong to the second half of the 1770s. Putting small features on hair is found in portraits of 1776-1777, leading to the assumption that it was a special fashion detail of that period.

The approximate date of creation deduced from all the details of the analyzed work can be 1776-1780s.

The technical similarities found are following when comparing the work with the reference materials of D. Levisky:

1. According to the sequence and proportion of the muslin type layers colors, M.A. Dyanova and M.I. As in Mordvikov's portraits, the top layer is gray and the bottom is reddish-brown;

2. When studying the structure of the paint layers under a microscope, it was found that the multi-layered portrait, the use of white-light red (podmalevka) to reflect light: Lights, semi-shadows and shadows are sufficiently corpuscular drawn and painted on it. This is due to the fact that the direction of the brush drawings on both the base coat and the final paint layer do not coincide.

3. Studies under the microscope have shown that dye pastes, due to their composition and nature, cause a sharp increase in pigments from light to semi-shade and shade. It also reveals large rubbing marks in the semi-shadow and shadow of the alkali. (M.A.Dyakova 1778, A.Davna, 1782; M.A.Lvova 1781). The Tretyakov Gallery is one of Russia's leading scientific, artistic, cultural and educational centers and the world's largest museum of Russian art. In 1856, in Moscow, P.M. Founded by Tretyakov as a private collection. In 1892, his brother SM Tretyakov presented the collection to Moscow. Since 1917, the collection has been replenished with private collections from other museums, including a rich collection of works of ancient Russian icon art of the 11th-17th centuries, fine arts, sculpture, and graphic art of the 18th-20th centuries. Russian merchants explored the Tretyakovs' old house. In 1985-1995 the Tretyakov Gallery was reconstructed. Since 1991, the Tretyakov State Gallery has been called the Museum Association. The Tretyakov Gallery displays works by Uzbek artists (P. Benkov, A. Volkov, A. Abdullayev, O. Tansiqbaev, R. Akhmedov and others). In 2003, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and the Tretyakov Gallery signed an agreement on the exchange of scientific and creative exhibitions.

5. In the principle of texture structure (Dutch color image), hard brushes were used to reflect the texture of the face;

Two layers of color-image appear on the forehead, the bottom layer is almost vertical in brushing and painting, and the top is diagonal and Z-shaped, intersecting with each other from the brush to the paint. the work creates the impression of a messy texture;

As the upper part of the nose is made of two triangles, the layers of light triangle and semicircular triangle between the eyebrows and eyes (similar to the portraits of MADyakova and A.Davla) felt.

In the corner of the left eye there is a vaguely characteristic characteristic light (similar to the portraits of M.A. Dyakov, D.T.G. Ye.I. Nelidova (1773 D R M)), the tear sac of the eye is slightly swollen (similar to the portrait of A. Davia).The lower lashes are elongated, with light (leaks) (portraits of M.A.Dyakova, similar to the unknown portraits in a dark red shirt) and lights on the lower lip (similar to portraits of M.A.Dyakov, A.Davia).

According to the comparison of A. Ribnikov's classification based on the text of D. Livikli, it is known that the portrait of Sablina was painted by painting with a brush from 1778 to 1779. But that doesn't fit the cycle. That is, there are some negative elements. There is a slight whitening in some parts of the hair, which indicates an excess of binder. that is, according to the scheme of A. Ribnikov, whose hair is drawn smoother than other parts, D. Levisky expands our impressions about the technology of this period. The results of technological research, taking into account the characteristics of the model's clothes, show that the work dates back to 1776-1780.

Thus, the assumption was made on the basis of stylistic similarity, and on the basis of technological research, the authorship of Dmitry Levisky was proved beyond doubt. One of the interesting tasks of the examination is to determine the duplication of this author.

For example, the unpublished portrait of the Grand Duchess Natalya Alekseevna was taken to the research department from the work of IP Argiztov at the Kulkova Museum-Fortress. (fabric, oil paint 87x70). The inscription on the back of the cloth reads: "The portrait of Her Majesty the Grand Duchess Natalya Alekseevna was painted in 1779."

The portrait also represents an iconographic example of Alexander Roslin in 1776. A detailed comparison of the X-ray and texture of the primer with the reference data of the work under examination raises the presumption that Alexander Roslin was the author himself and provides some grounds for proving it. The work may have been painted between 1776 and 1777. This suggests that the date 1778 on the back of the fabric is a mistake.

However, it should be noted that the complexity and accuracy of modeling forms differ from portrait radiographs in that many sculptural images, such as brushing the ground (tagzamin), forms of brushing faces and figures. Thus, the analysis of radiographs allows us to see repeated differences of authorship from the original, even in the absence of other material for comparison.

One of the most difficult tasks of practical examination is to determine the authorship of unpublished copies. The problem is that the copier

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usually hides his identity and tries to get as close as possible to the original.

One of the teaching methods at the Russian Academy of Arts is an improvisational approach, along with direct copying. In 1995, the Department of Fine Arts received a painting by Fedor Mateev entitled "Landscape with a shepherd grazing a herd" (m. 87.5x107.5. Personal collection). The work is thought to be the work of a Dutchman who imitates the Italians in plot and composition.

The painting had the signature and date "Matveev.1778" in a modern color scheme. The technological features of the work did not deny the date. At the same time, the fact that the name was omitted from the signature, the lack of comparative information on F. Matveev's Russian manuscripts, the obvious imitation of his method, the slight constraint in the performance of the work, cast doubt on the authorship of Fedor Matveev.

In the practice of examination, there is also the task of imitation and elimination of forgery, because forgery combines the possibilities of compilation, as well as simulation. It is very difficult to present direct copies as originals. Symptoms of counterfeiting include:

1. A forged signature of a modern colorist who usually claims a famous name.
2. The forger seeks to convey the most visible personal characteristics of the forged artist.
3. Attempts to reproduce the technological features of the forged images.

4. Imitation of the signs of antiquity of the materials of color-image works. Unlike counterfeit works, works of imitation character are adapted only to well-known examples in terms of style. Despite the possible elements of the compilation, they are written according to the technology of their time, in a personal color-image style, and usually have the author's signature. The practice of expertise is not limited to a specific range of tasks, but is very broad and depends on the specifics of each image under study.

In the practice of experts in the field of examination and attribution of works of art, the general rules of operation are clearly visible. They are based on the history of art, techniques and technologies of production of works of art in a historical context, relevant scientific training based on knowledge of the history of society, and this feature allows them to understand the subject under study.

The ability to review a work in detail is the first requirement, when necessary, using physical and chemical methods of research and using them to obtain accurate data, and then they are recorded (documented). The second important feature in interpreting results is a sense of norm. The third requirement is the ability to articulate correctly. This type of activity requires a certain amount of skill and talent because of its scientific and artistic nature.

The activities in question are in various forms consistent with the history of human civilization and

the history of art. During the period of harmonization, the leading, often great artists of their time - from L. Giberty, Michelangelo and Rembrandt, O. Renoir, A. Matisse and V. Serov - were involved in this work as scholars of the field. These people have extensive knowledge, personal experience, talent and sensitivity in this field. Although their efforts are now considered pre-scientific, these qualities are important in preserving the best of humankind for generations to come. Later, the works of J. Morelli, V. von Bode, M. Friedlender, B. Bernson, B. Vipper, V. Grashchenkov and others in many respects laid the foundations of systematic scientific activity in this field. However, this scientific activity is still in the process of formation, identification of its capabilities and boundaries. Therefore, although many of its methods, rules, and criteria are common, there are differences not only between experts from different countries, but also between experts from the same team. There is no negative feature in this, on the contrary, it is a state of research, dialectical communication, which leads to the further development of this activity.

First of all, it is necessary to contrast the activities of so-called experts and those who carry out attributes in museums (the activities of antique dealers). In the market of works of fine art - the work of specialists working in commission shops, auction companies, and the work of scientists working in museums, galleries, repair and research institutions - the same goal - to attribute the work of art. 'The originality, copy or analogy of the work, the author, the school, the time of its creation, its origin, its preservation, the state of its restoration, its value when necessary, the subject of the work and the person depicted' is to identify the data. It requires deep knowledge, extensive experience and certain skills.

The differences between the work of experts are defined as follows: a specialist working in the market in a short period of time considers a large number of works of different content, from which identifies a marketable and marketable work, to justify which basic attribute dimensions are needed; selection and attribution work in museum activities can take a long time, but they must be scientifically based and deeply substantiated, using research in the humanities and natural sciences. It gives a certain character to the character of the behavior, gives rise to the illusion that there is a significant difference between them, and creates myths about the superiority of this or that. This myth, which is openly stated or told in a satirical way, has no basis and no professional interests. First, in the work of both of them, the result is a skillful conclusion, the quality of which is important. An error can be very costly not only for each customer (seller and buyer), but also for the expert, if it is detected. Second, the quality of the conclusion depends on the professionalism of the performer, as the price of works of art has risen sharply in recent years. The market is forced to turn to professionals who have done this

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work in the past - museum staff, which in practice is reflected in the two hypostases listed. Even then, it is not advisable to look for contradictions.

The solution of the problem of attribution is based on the methods of both the humanities and natural sciences - stylistic analysis, iconography, iconology and paleography, using various physical and chemical studies of the technique and technology of the work, its material, structure. Of course, it is important to know the archives, written and visual sources.

Sculpture expertise and attribution are unique to the technology used to create this type of work of art. In identifying the author of a painting or drawing, it is traditionally assumed that they were drawn by some particular author (Rembrandt, I. Repin, etc.). If the size of the work is much larger, so the author has attracted his students or assistants to it, then its originality is determined by the author's participation in it, the final work with his own hands.

Creating a work of sculpture requires a large number of technical and craft processes that determine the specifics of this art form: first making clay, then molding it, pouring it into plaster, and then the necessary work of the plaster model by the author; then the model is enlarged to the required size by the method of clay stamping, processing (correction) by the author, re-molding and casting; if necessary, transfer it to the so-called "eternal" materials: transfer it to bronze by means of a new molding, then make the appropriate wax model and cast form, turn it into bronze, assemble the details, pattern, patina; if the sculpture is to be converted to marble (or granite and wood), a variety of tools will be required to perform work that requires special work skills, such as cutting, drilling, sawing, finishing, and grinding.

Conclusion

The enumerated processes are quite complicated. In addition, to perform them requires special knowledge and experience - skillful molding, casting, running, embroidering, finishing, sanding. Some sculptors (Michelangelo, J. Bernard, B. Korolev) always, and some only at the beginning of their creative activity, practically performed the processes listed with their own hands. This is more of an exception. As mentioned above, in cases where this activity is traditionally viewed as a craft, the main technical work has been and is being done, in whole or in part, by the sculptor's professional assistants. At present, this work is carried out by special enterprises and factories that serve sculptors. This work is done by molders, laymen, founders, painters, stonemasons, and marble carpenters. Most of them, as a rule, have special professional artistic skills, so their participation has a greater impact on the characteristics of the solution of the work than technical activity.

What is important for us is that it is the technology, the technical solution that significantly determines the nature, quality and, consequently, its value of the work performed. Unfortunately, this technological aspect is of little interest to art critics, although much of the attribution of a work, the time of its creation, and the determination of its author depend on these factors. The question of whether the originality of the work is determined by the author or the work of assistants and technical performers is always relevant. It is these processes that determine the originality of the author, the originality of the artistic solution.

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VIRAL LOAD OF PATIENTS WITH HDV INFECTION DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF THE LIVER PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS

Abstract: Delta hepatitis virus increases the risk of liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma in the natural course of patients with chronic hepatitis B. Quantification of HBV and HDV viral nucleic acid in hepatitis delta is very important for monitoring the development of the disease and evaluating the therapeutic effect. In our studies, we evaluated the replicative activity of HBV and HDV viruses depending on the severity of liver damage in patients with HDV infection. It was revealed that with the aggravation of the pathological process in the liver, the replicative activity of HBV DNA and HDV RNA decreased.

Key words: HDV infection, liver cirrhosis, HBV DNA, HDV RNA, replication, PCR.

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ВИРУСНАЯ НАГРУЗКА БОЛЬНЫХ С HDV ИНФЕКЦИЕЙ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ТЯЖЕСТИ ПАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПЕЧЕНИ

Аннотация: Вирус гепатита Дельта увеличивает риск цирроза печени и гепатоцеллюлярной карциномы при естественном течении больных с хроническим гепатитом В. Количественное определение вирусной нуклеиновой кислоты HBV и HDV при Дельта гепатите очень важен для мониторинга развития заболевания и оценки терапевтического эффекта. В наших исследованиях проведена оценка репликативной активности вируса HBV и HDV в зависимости от тяжести поражения печени у больных с HDV инфекцией. Выявлено что с усугублением патологического процесса в печени репликативная активность ДНК HBV и РНК HDV понижалась.

Ключевые слова: HDV инфекция, цирроз печени, HBV ДНК, РНК HDV, репликация, ПЦР.

Введение

Хронический вирусный гепатит Дельта имеет тенденцию к быстрому прогрессированию до цирроза, чем хронический вирусный гепатит В. Иммуноопосредованное повреждение печени при

Дельта инфекции несомненно связано с количеством вируса HDV (1,2,3,4,5,8,10).

В своих исследованиях Sh.Kamran выявили что у больных с HDV инфекцией вирусная нагрузка ДНК HBV и РНК HDV составляла без цирроза 326411 и 35358369 и с циррозом печени

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3340429 и 31867418 МЕ/мл соответственно. У больных с коинфекцией HBV/HDV средняя вирусная нагрузка HDV была значительно выше по сравнению с вирусной нагрузкой HBV. Средняя вирусная нагрузка HDV была одинаковой у больных без цирроза и с циррозом печени. Но у больных с циррозом печени уровень РНК HDV не исследовалась в зависимости от стадии цирроза (9).

Raffaella Romeo и др., в своих исследованиях выявили, что приблизительно 600 000 копий РНК HDV копий/ мл было оптимальным пороговым значением для прогнозирования развития цирроза. Высокие уровни виремии HDV у пациентов без цирроза печени указывало на значительную вероятность прогрессирования цирроза и развития ГЦК. После развития цирроза у данных больных репликационная активность РНК HDV снижалась (6,7).

Wu J.C. также указывают, что репликация вируса HDV имеет тенденцию к снижению на самых поздних стадиях заболевания печени, тогда как уровни ДНК HBV в сыворотке могут увеличиваться. Интерпретация исследования показало, что сывороточная РНК HDV независимо связана с прогрессированием цирроза и развитием ГЦК только у пациентов без цирроза печени (11).

Цель исследования.

Была проведена оценка репликативной активности вируса HBV и HDV у 378 больных с HDV инфекцией. Количественные результаты ДНК HBV и РНК HDV определяли методом ПЦР.

Клиническая стадия цирроза печени устанавливалась согласно классификации по Чайлд Пью.

Результаты и обсуждение.

Количественные результаты ДНК HBV и РНК HDV дали следующие результаты. Вирусная нагрузка РНК HDV определялась у 378 (100%) больных с HDV инфекцией. Самая высокая нагрузка РНК HDV была 171 500 000 копий/мл и самая низкая нагрузка была 17000 копий. Средний показатель вирусной нагрузки РНК HDV больных с HDV инфекцией составил 15551876 копий/мл.

ДНК HBV в крови определялась только у 169 (44,7%) из 378 общего числа больных с HDV инфекцией, у 209 (55,3%) больных качественные и количественные ДНК HBV не были обнаружены. Самая высокая нагрузка ДНК HBV составил 5270000 копий/мл, а самая низкая 225 копий/мл и его средний показатель составил 67109 копий/мл.

Нужно отметить, что средний уровень РНК HDV превышал в 231 раз средний уровень ДНК HBV 15551876 копий/мл и 67109 копий/мл соответственно. Это указывает на то, что несомненно, вирус HDV имеет доминирующий характер при данной патологии.

Учитывая тяжесть патологического состояния печени, мы разделили больных на 4 группы, больные с хроническим процессом в печени, больные с ЦП класс А, больные с ЦП класс В, больные с ЦП класс С и сопоставили вирусные нагрузки ДНК HBV и РНК HDV.

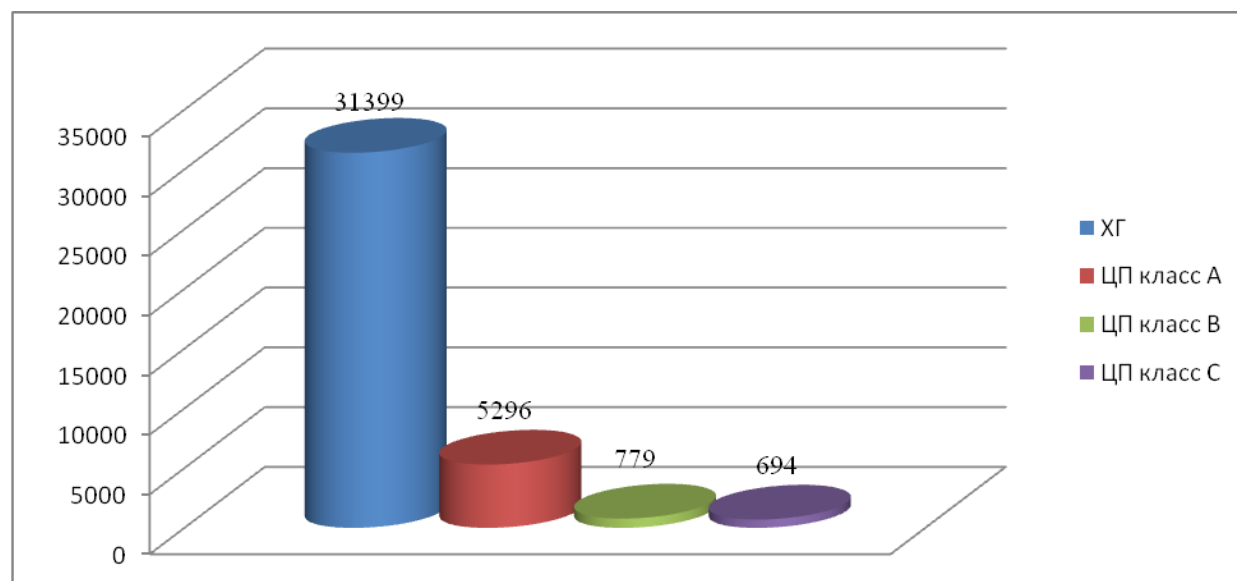


Рис. 1. Вирусная нагрузка ДНК HBV у больных с HDV инфекцией в зависимости от степени патологического процесса в печени

Как видно на рисунке Рис.1. у больных с хроническим процессом в печени (без цирроза) наблюдается достаточно выявляемая доза копий

ДНК HBV и его средний уровень составил 31399 копий/мл. С ухудшением патологического процесса в печени, то есть при переходе в цирроз,

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с последующим усугублением процесса (ЦП класс А,В,С) уровень ДНК HBV в крови уменьшается и доходил до неопределяемых значений. Значит, в начальных стадиях HDV инфекции репликативная активность ДНК HBV и его количество остается высоким.

В зависимости от тяжести патологического процесса в печени по количеству копий РНК HDV в крови больных выявили следующие данные (Рис.2.):

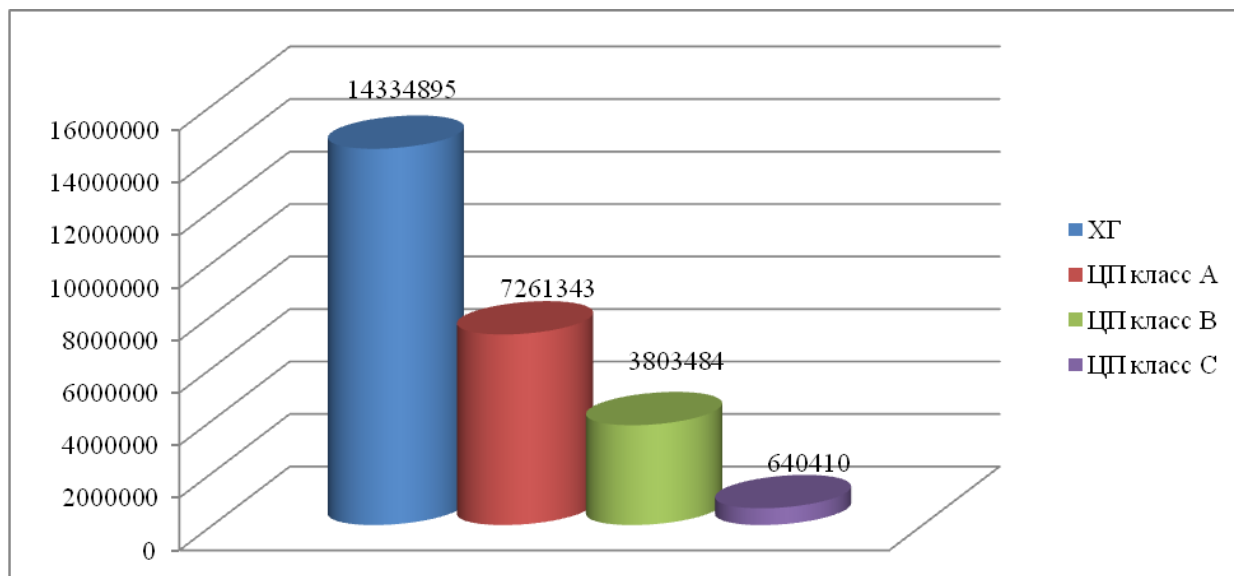


Рис.2. Вирусная нагрузка РНК HDV у больных в зависимости от степени патологического процесса в печени

У больных с HDV инфекцией при распределении по тяжести патологического процесса в печени уровень РНК HDV оставался высоким при хроническом процессе в печени (без цирроза) 14334895 копий/мл. У больных с ЦП

класс А, В и С уровни РНК HDV с ухудшением патологического состояния печени уменьшались, 7261343, 3803484 и 640410 копий /мл соответственно.

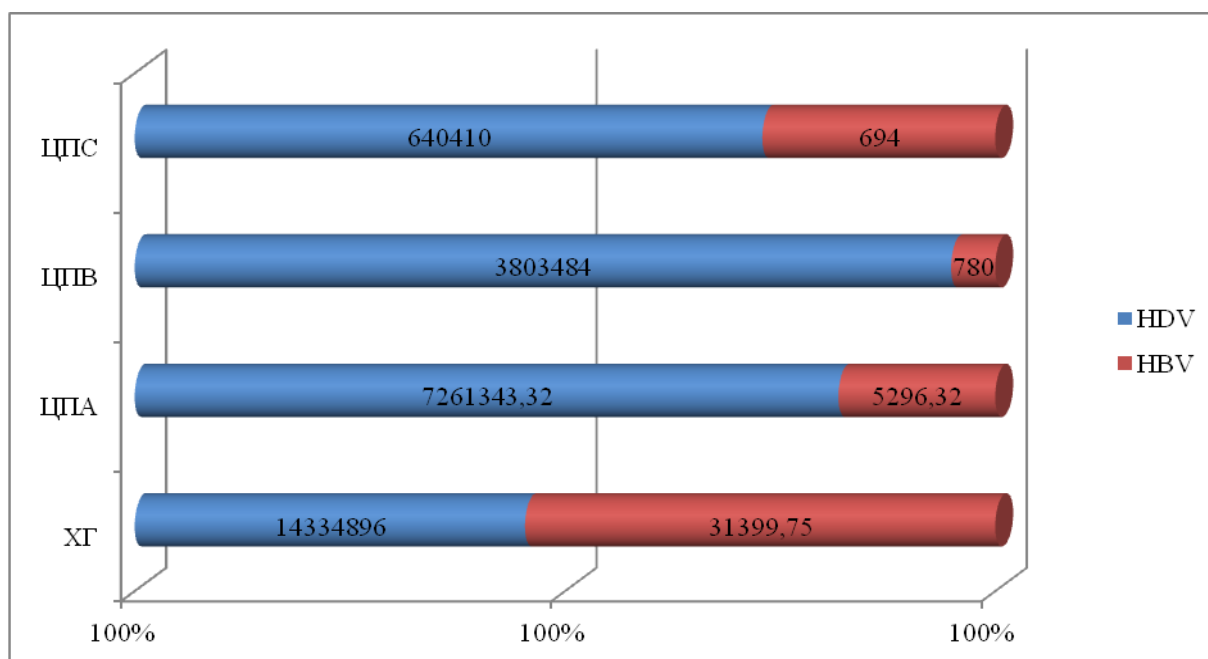


Рисунок.3. Соотношение вирусной нагрузки HBV ДНК и HDV РНК в зависимости от степени патологического процесса в печени

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Выводы.

Можно сделать вывод, что у больных с HDV инфекцией высокий уровень вирусной нагрузки РНК HDV определялась у 378 (100%) больных, тогда как уровень вирусной нагрузки HBV определялся только у части, 169 (44,7%) больных с Дельта инфекцией. Средний уровень РНК HDV в несколько сотен раз превышала уровни ДНК

HBV, 15551876 копий/мл и 67109 копий/мл соответственно и это доказывает, что вирус HDV имеет доминирующий характер при данной патологии. При распределении больных в зависимости от усугубления степени тяжести в печени, вирусная нагрузка как ДНК HBV так и РНК HDV снижалась.

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INNOVATIVE DIRECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article addresses the challenges of shaping the concept of innovative development as a priority for industrial policy. Characteristics adapted to the conditions of innovative business activity and the directions of industrial development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: innovation, industry, competitiveness, region, industrial policy of the region.

Language: Russian

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ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы формирования концепции инновационного развития в качестве приоритета промышленной политики. Дана характеристика, адаптированных к условиям инновационной активности бизнеса, направлениям развития промышленности республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: инновации, промышленность, конкурентоспособность, регион, промышленная политика региона.

Введение

Необходимость формирования новой концепции инновационного развития в качестве приоритета национальной промышленной политики является все более очевидной. В этом вопросе существует острая потребность не только в определении четких стратегических ориентиров для открытой экономики, имеющей гетерогенный характер и значительный накопленный интеллектуальный капитал, но и в тактике их достижения [8]. Необходимо формирование нового подхода к системе, формирование национального альянса на региональном и государственных уровнях, создаваемого под

достижение вполне конкретных стратегических целей, а также формирование сети между региональными командами профессиональных менеджеров и координация их действий в рамках всего экономического пространства. Только в этом случае, на смену старой системе будет постепенно, в процессе замещения, приходить новая, более здоровая и более конкурентоспособная система. Конкурентоспособность сегодня называют основным источником устойчивого экономического роста. Ее основой, в свою очередь, является инновационная активность бизнеса. Успех, особенно глобальный, во все

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большей степени обусловлен обновлением технологий, освоением новых рыночных ниш и организационными нововведениями (которые принято называть институциональными инновациями) [6].

Основная часть.

Инновационное развитие можно рассматривать с двух позиций. С одной стороны — это активное внедрение и продвижение на рынок продуктовых инноваций, с другой — расширенное воспроизводство капитала отраслей основанное на применении технологических инноваций, переход к новому технологическому базису. Быстрая смена технологий во многих отраслях приводит к созданию большого количества модификаций и сокращению инновационных циклов. Создание гибкой и быстро реагирующей на негативные изменения внешней среды экономической системы с сильными внутренними связями, способной к быстрой смене внутренних настроек в зависимости от глубины и длительности внешних и внутренних воздействий является чрезвычайно сложной задачей[3]. Особенно, если: речь идет о республике Узбекистан—стране с высокой диверсификацией внутренних ресурсов, разнообразием региональных «сравнительных преимуществ» и многообразием национального «инновационного входа» — широким спектром исследований и разработок и осуществляемой подготовки кадров высшей квалификации. Как показывает мировой опыт, правильный выбор стратегии концентрации национальных ресурсов имеет чрезвычайно большое значение для устойчивого, инновационно-ориентированного развития. Такая стратегия определяется в рамках промышленной политики. Промышленная политика направлена на решение вполне конкретных проблем национального развития: на преодоление экономической зависимости за счет улучшения платежного баланса по текущим операциям; на снятие барьеров в виде ресурсных ограничений в связи, к примеру, с резким удорожанием энергоресурсов; на повышение устойчивости частного национального бизнеса в условиях усиления открытости национальной экономики и т.д. Поскольку конкретные ситуации в многогранной современной мировой экономике порой прогнозировать довольно сложно, то одним из основных принципов промышленной политики является принцип «изучать действуя» [2].

Промышленная политика как ядро общеэкономической политики государства связана, в первую очередь, с проведением инновационной, инвестиционной и структурной перестройки промышленного производства[3]. Промышленная политика должна способствовать расширению и созданию новых рынков, выходу на

конкурентоспособный уровень производства, увеличению доходности предприятий, обеспечению их лидирующей роли на рынке промышленных товаров и услуг. Для определения направлений современной промышленной политики необходим мониторинг ее состояния.

Развитие промышленности в развитых странах мира остаётся важным фактором экономического роста. На сегодняшний день доля промышленности в мировом валовом внутреннем продукте составляет 16,1 процента, в промышленно развитых странах - 20,4 процента, в развивающихся странах - 22,1 процента, в странах с низким уровнем развития промышленности - 12,3 процента[1].

Осуществление реформ и реализация комплексных мер по диверсификации и модернизации отраслей промышленности в последние годы способствовала обеспечению эффективных структурных сдвигов в развитии данного сектора экономики.

Экономический рост будет обеспечиваться в первую очередь за счет создания инноваций, конкурентоспособных производственных цепочек и наращивания инвестиций на эти цели. Согласно исследованиям Гарвардского университета, наша страна имеет все возможности и относительные преимущества в производстве промышленных товаров более 50 наименований. В частности, имеются все условия для того, чтобы нефтехимическая, металлургическая, машиностроительная, электротехническая, фармацевтическая, строительная, текстильная, кожевенно-обувная, пищевая отрасли, а также сферы, связанные с «зеленой экономикой», стали «драйверами» национальной экономики. Необходимо принять все меры для поддержки инициатив частного сектора и новых проектов, развития кооперации в этих отраслях[4].

Экономический рост развитых стран мира обеспечивается за счёт развития промышленных отраслей, именно экономика промышленности отличается от других отраслей высокой степенью применения нового сочетания инноваций и знаний.

В мире проводятся широкомасштабные научные исследования по развитию промышленных отраслей на основе эффективного использования внутренних возможностей в таких направлениях, как сокращение потребления энергии в промышленности, обеспечение роста занятости за счёт использования внутренних ресурсов перерабатывающих отраслей, расширение структуры мировой промышленности за счёт производства высокотехнологичной продукции, широкое использование инноваций и новых знаний, реализация глубоких структурных преобразований, а также создание кластеров в тех или иных её отраслях.

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В Узбекистане особое внимание уделяется развитию промышленности. В нашей стране добавленная стоимость этой отрасли, по сравнению с По итогам 2020 года доля промышленности в ВВП Республики Узбекистан составила 28,5 %. В рассматриваемом периоде доля обрабатывающей промышленности в структуре добавленной стоимости промышленного сектора увеличилась до 76,5 % против 69,6 % в 2019 году (в 2018 году – 72,0 %). Соответственно, отмечалось снижение удельного веса горнодобывающей промышленности и разработки карьеров[10]. В Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах[1] определены важнейшие задачи по модернизации и диверсификации промышленности за счёт выхода на качественно новый уровень направленный на ускоренное развитие высокотехнологичных перерабатывающих отраслей, увеличение доли промышленности в структуре национальной экономики. Выполнение этих задач требует ещё эффективнее использовать внутренние возможности данных отраслей в регионах и в стране целом. Исходя из вышеизложенного, проведение научных исследований в регионах, связанных с развитием промышленности на основе более глубокого использования внутренних возможностей и резервов, на сегодняшний день является одной из современных и актуальных проблем.

На сегодняшний день разрабатывается стратегия промышленной политики, направленную на содействие передаче современных технологий, повышение энергоэффективности и конкурентоспособности отраслей[9].

Так как особое внимание обратить химической, текстильной, строительным материалам, автомобилестроению и электротехнике, а также пищевой промышленности.

В качестве некоторых перспективных направлений развития межотраслевого сотрудничества можно рассмотреть следующее:

- отрасли электротехники и сельскохозяйственного машиностроения, которые могут поставлять продукцию на сумму не менее 80 миллионов долларов посредством взаимного сотрудничества;

- поставка синтетических волокон для текстиля, полиэстера, шнуров для автомобильной промышленности и промышленности строительных материалов, а также различных красителей, ароматизаторов для пищевой промышленности, что может стать эффективными направлениями дальнейшего межотраслевого развития химической промышленности;

- проведение в июле-августе региональных и республиканской кооперационных ярмарок для межотраслевых закупок отечественной продукции на 3-4 кварталы;

- расширение локализации производства и запуск системы онлайн мониторинга за ходом реализации проектов локализации.

Регулирование и развитие промышленного комплекса и экономики в целом в современных условиях представляет собой систему типовых мер законодательного, исполнительного и контролирующего характера, осуществляемых правомочными государственными учреждениями и общественными организациями в целях стабилизации и приспособления существующей социально-экономической системы к изменяющимся условиям.

В то же время в развитии промышленности сохраняются проблемы, влияющие на устойчивость динамики роста производства и конкурентоспособности выпускаемой продукции. Так, сохранение низкого уровня эффективности использования топливно-энергетических ресурсов практически во всех отраслях и сферах экономики делает востребованной реализацию активной политики ресурсосбережения.[5]

Выводы.

Разрабатываемые предложения по реализации мер по восстановлению и продолжению структурных реформ экономики в части развития конкурентоспособности промышленности предусматривают[7]:

- разработку основных направлений развития обрабатывающих секторов промышленности, выпускающих экспортоориентированную готовую продукцию, в частности увеличение объемов экспорта в 2021 году текстильной продукции в 1,5 раз, электротехнической – 1,3 раз, продукции шелководческой, кожевенной и других отраслей не менее чем на 20%;

- максимальную концентрацию размещения сектора малого и среднего бизнеса в малых промышленных зонах с целью минимизации общественных и частных затрат на подведение инженерной и транспортной инфраструктуры, а также эффективного использования земельного фонда;

- выделение в Инвестиционной программе в качестве специального направления объемов капитальных вложений на создание инженерной и транспортной инфраструктуры к малым промышленным зонам что подразумевает оснащение создаваемых малых промышленных зон инженерной и транспортной инфраструктурой;

- переориентацию бюджетных ресурсов на первоочередное финансирование инфраструктурных проектов, оказывающих

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высокий кумулятивный эффект (подведение инженерных коммуникаций к местам более высокой концентрации предприятий промышленности, сельского хозяйства, услуг и населения) в целях более эффективного и рационального использования бюджетных средств.

- оказание адресного содействия промышленным предприятиям для их восстановления (ожидаемый рост промышленности - 3,5%);

- разработку Стратегии промышленной политики на среднесрочную перспективу с определением новых драйверов развития и концентрацией финансирования "точек роста";

- реализацию 14 отраслевых «дорожных карт конкурентоспособности» (автомобилестроение, сельхозмашиностроение, электротехническая, кожевенно-обувная, пищевая промышленность, производство строительных материалов, химия, текстиль, сельское хозяйство, фармацевтика);

- разработку программ роста производительности труда в экономике и каждой отрасли за счет оптимизации производственных затрат, внедрения современных технологий, цифровизации производственных процессов;

- снятие ограничений на осуществление государственных закупок товаров по соответствующим статьям госбюджета при условии их закупок у отечественных производителей. Проведение закрытых тендеров государственных и корпоративных закупок исключительно среди отечественных производителей по продукции. Строгий контроль за государственными закупками отечественных строительных материалов (цемент, металлопродукция);

- улучшение корпоративного менеджмента на предприятиях с участием государственной доли, подготовку их к приватизации, привлечение в этих целях иностранных специалистов, а также развитие рынка долговых инструментов и акций в целях ускорения процесса приватизации государственных предприятий;

- создание технопарков на базе имеющихся в регионах, пустующих бездействующих и мало загруженных объектов;

- разработку на основе международных стандартов энергобаланса Узбекистана в разрезе отраслей (гармонизация энергобаланса страны с Международными рекомендациями по энергетической статистике (IRES), принятыми Статистической комиссией ООН, которые охватывают все аспекты процесса статистического производства, от базовых концепций, определений и классификаций до источников данных, стратегий составления

данных, энергетических балансов, качества данных и распространения статистики, способствует снижению энергоемкости ВВП и повышению эффективности использования топливно-энергетических ресурсов);

- либерализацию рынка энергоресурсов (природный газ и электроэнергия) с внедрением социального лимита или компенсационного механизма, что влечет оптимизацию работы энергосистемы Узбекистана и обеспечивает снижению совокупных затрат на производство, передачу и распределение энергии.

Вместе с тем при разработке стратегии промышленной политики в Узбекистане, предлагается учесть следующие обобщенные выводы и рекомендации:

Дальнейшее развитие промышленности во всех регионах республики связано с решением основных задач:

- дальнейшее совершенствование финансовой, правовой, страховой, рекламной и других систем и правовых актов, способствующих ведению активной промышленной и инвестиционной политики; протекционистская политика в отношении отечественного производителя;

- регулирование цен естественных монополий для создания конкурирующей продукции и освоения новых технологий.

Исходя из задач, выделяются основные направления развития промышленности республики Узбекистан:

- совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы, постоянное обновление концепции развития промышленного комплекса;

- повышение эффективности работы предприятий на основе мониторинга показателей финансово-экономической деятельности предприятий;

- реорганизация структуры отрасли, различные объединения: профильные областные холдинги и общероссийские отраслевые холдинги;

- привлечение инвестиций в промышленный комплекс за счет субсидирования процентной ставки по банковским кредитам на инвестиционные цели, а также за счет привлечения денег населения;

- создание условий для восполнения дефицита квалифицированных кадров.

Связи этими проблемами необходимо смены вектора промышленной политики Узбекистана и разработке нового системного подхода к укреплению конкурентоспособности реального сектора экономики.

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DIRECTIONS AND WAYS OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

Abstract: The article examines the directions and ways of industrial development in an innovative economy. The priority directions of development of the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being studied.

Key words: Industrial policy, innovation potential of industries, industry management mechanism.

Language: Russian

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются направления и пути развития промышленности в условиях инновационной экономики. Изучаются приоритетные направления развития промышленности Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Промышленная политика, инновационного потенциала отраслей, механизм управления промышленностью.

Введение

Тенденции и закономерности современного экономического развития свидетельствуют, что в условиях системной неопределенности глобализационных вызовов и рисков основной детерминантой конкурентоспособности предприятий по праву можно считать инновационное развитие. Под инновационным развитием предприятия будем понимать положительные качественные изменения его состояния, обеспечиваемые проведением НИОКР, разработкой, освоением в производстве и продуцированием технических, технологических, продуктовых, управленческих и других инноваций с целью повышения эффективности хозяйственной деятельности, обеспечения

высокого уровня конкурентоспособности и экономической безопасности. Несмотря на то что отечественная промышленность имеет весомый инновационный потенциал, который способен обеспечить структурную трансформацию национальной экономики и высокий уровень научно-технологического развития страны в целом, приходится констатировать, что до сих пор в России такой потенциал реализуется далеко не в полной мере [6]. Огромное значение для инновационного развития имеет инновационная среда, которая представляет собой элемент, связывающий всех участников инновационной деятельности. Для того чтобы осуществлять планирование и прогнозирование действий, которые необходим для развития инновационной

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деятельности, следует уделить внимание текущему состоянию и перспективным направлениям развития инновационной среды. Неоспоримым является факт, что на протяжении всего времени преобладающим источником роста в промышленности служила не инновационная деятельность, а имеющиеся резервы производственных мощностей, которые не были задействованы в течение кризисного периода, и благоприятная внешнеэкономическая конъюнктура [1], а также льготы и преференции, тендизация части коммерческих операций и тому подобное. Для примера, в США, Японии, Германии, Франции доля инновационных предприятий составляет 70–80 % от их общего количества. В России этот показатель меньше в 6–7 раз [8]. Для отечественных предприятий инновационное развитие остается одним из вызовов как в высокотехнологичном, так и низкотехнологическом секторах.

Конкурентоспособность на мировом рынке и успешное развитие страны в современных условиях с обновленной системой вызовов мирового экономического пространства требуют принципиально новых подходов к формированию и реализации промышленной политики государства. Современный этап развития глобализационных процессов и рыночных преобразований в промышленном секторе национальной экономики обуславливают необходимость разработки качественных подходов к управлению. Решение проблем институциональной организации функционирования промышленной системы является актуальным для промышленной политики любого государства. [7]

Диффузия новых знаний и технологий является центральным элементом инновационного процесса. Под процессом диффузии часто подразумевается больше, нежели только простое освоение знаний и технологий, так как фирмы, адаптирующие новые знания и технологии, обучаются и строят на них свою дальнейшую деятельность. Среди основных преимуществ заимствований, влияющих на решения организаций об освоении новых знаний или технологий, выделяются такие, как относительное преимущество новой технологии, ее совместимость с уже существующими способами действий, степень сложности и легкость, с которой организация способна всесторонне оценить новую технологию[4]. Новая промышленная политика Республики Узбекистана ориентирована на проведение структурных преобразований промышленного комплекса на основе инноваций, совершенствование системы его государственного управления, использование развернутой системы качественных целевых

индикаторов развития промышленности, кооперацию с промышленными производствами других стран, определение точек роста и перспективных рыночных «ниш». Развитие производства промышленной продукции будет иметь социально ориентированный, ресурсосберегающий характер и происходить в пределах емкости экосистемы страны.

Стратегическая идея развития промышленности состоит в увеличении общей конкурентоспособности промышленного комплекса на основе развития наиболее эффективных производств в каждом секторе промышленности с одновременным осуществлением технологического прорыва в перспективных промышленных видах деятельности.

Основной целью развития промышленного производства Республики Узбекистан на период до 2030 года является формирование конкурентоспособного инновационного промышленного комплекса, ориентированного на создание высокопроизводительных рабочих мест и рост производительности труда по добавленной стоимости, увеличение выпуска соответствующей мировым стандартам продукции и наращивание экспортного потенциала.

Основными результатами реализации принятых мер явились: стабильный рост производства промышленной продукции, рост вклада промышленности в прирост ВВП, положительные тенденции в росте инновационного фактора развития промышленности, рост уровня производства высокотехнологичной продукции, повышение эффективности использования ресурсов, а также рост уровня локализации продукции. Для обеспечения прогнозных темпов роста ВВП в 2019-2025 годах среднегодовые темпы прироста промышленной продукции в прогнозном периоде должны составить в среднем 7,0%, за счет опережающих темпов прироста обрабатывающей промышленности на 7,5%, при этом доля обрабатывающего сектора в промышленности в прогнозируемый период увеличится с 76,7% в 2018 году до 79,4% в 2025 году[3].

Приоритетными направлениями развития промышленности Республики Узбекистан являются:

- обеспечение поступательного роста объемов, привлекаемых внешних и внутренних инвестиций для осуществления непрерывного процесса модернизации, технологического обновления и развития отраслей промышленности;

- последовательное снижение производственных затрат, энергоёмкости производств и себестоимости продукции путем внедрения передовых энергосберегающих и

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ресурсосберегающих технологий, современных методов корпоративного управления, международных стандартов качества и технических регламентов, повышения производительности труда на основе подготовки высококвалифицированных кадров;

– совершенствование организационных форм в промышленности путем преобразования и оптимизации крупных объединений промышленных организаций в хозяйственные общества кластерного типа (холдинги, совместные предприятия, другие производственные и научно-производственные объединения);

– решение социальных проблем, в первую очередь, обеспечение продуктивной занятости населения и создание устойчивых рабочих мест в промышленном секторе экономики, особенно в её высокотехнологичных отраслях, подготовка квалифицированных инженерных кадров, охрана окружающей среды.

В целях полноценной реализации имеющегося потенциала промышленности республики важным направлением государственной политики по поддержке промышленности будет развитие производственной инфраструктуры путем привлечения централизованных средств и внедрения государственно-частного партнерства, в том числе системы газоснабжения, электроснабжения, автомобильных и железных дорог, канализации и логистических центров.

Особое внимание будет уделяться повышению инновационного потенциала отраслей за счет разработки и внедрения инноваций и экологически совместимых технологий в производство с широким привлечением потенциальных иностранных инвесторов и профильных компаний, в том числе за счет усиления взаимосвязи «образование-наука-производство» и активного внедрения государственно-частного партнерства.

Важной составляющей развития станет кардинальное совершенствование системы подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации кадров для промышленности с расширением направлений по наиболее востребованным специальностям, пересмотром учебных программ образовательных учреждений с учетом современных тенденций развития отрасли, активизация научно-исследовательской деятельности, а также создание благоприятных условий для динамичного инвестиционного процесса. Предпринимательский подход предполагает активный поиск новых возможностей, креативность, динамичность принимаемых решений, гибкое планирование, централизацию полномочий по принятию решений. В основе адаптивного подхода — скорее

стремление приспособиться к изменениям окружающей среды, чем активный поиск новых возможностей. Решения принимаются последовательно, по мере возникновения проблем. Для адаптивного подхода характерна фрагментарность, поскольку требования среды меняются с течением времени. При этом обычно цели строительного предприятия четко не определены, полномочия и процедуры формирования решений распределены между членами коллектива.

Плановый подход сочетает в себе особенности предпринимательского и адаптивного подходов. Рекомендуется в качестве начального этапа его применения избрать анализ организационной среды, производственного потенциала, эффективности функционирования строительного предприятия, по результатам которого формируются новые иерархии и организационная структура, направления развития, структура полномочий и ответственности[5]. Обновление технологической структуры промышленности возможно лишь в условиях динамичного инвестиционного процесса, что в решающей степени зависит от налоговой, бюджетной и кредитно денежной политики государства. Разработка механизмов управления и развития территорий в современной экономике включают решение ключевых проблем, связанных с преобразованием сфер деятельности, развитием бизнес-процессов, решением экологических и социально-экономических вопросов. Разработка механизмов управления социально-экономическим развитием промышленно-развитых территорий включает проблемы реформирования системы государственных институтов [2].

Для развития промышленности Республики Узбекистан важную роль играет оптимальное сокращение импортозависимости отраслей. Выход из сложившейся ситуации видится в поэтапном обеспечении импортозамещения, предусматривающее:

– принятие нормативных документов правительства об импорте из-за пределов республики только технологического оборудования, запасных частей, комплектующих, материалов и сырья аналоги которых не производятся в республике, с соблюдением баланса экономической обоснованности и социальной политики по всем отраслям экономики;

– создание межведомственных рабочих групп по вопросам снижения зависимости от импорта по наиболее значимым для экономики отраслям, в том числе за счет расширения межотраслевой кооперации;

– разработку нормативных документов и внедрение новых механизмов стимулирования

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импортозамещения, в том числе за счет реализации специальных инвестиционных проектов с участием государства, хозяйствующих субъектов и инвесторов, с подробным и четким определением обязанностей их участников. Данная мера позволит упорядочить существующую практику предоставления льгот и преференций инвесторам, обеспечит адресность ответственности должностных лиц на всех уровнях за конечные результаты реализации проектов и производства промышленной продукции;

– развитие промышленности на основе государственного и частного партнерства путем привлечения прямых инвестиций и поэтапного снижения участия государства в промышленном секторе. Поэтапное разгосударствление промышленных предприятий;

– совершенствование и развитие институциональной базы научно-исследовательских и опытно-конструкторских организаций для развития собственных разработок, направленных на импортозамещение и инновационное развитие, а также дальнейшее развитие прикладных, инновационных разработок;

– наиболее полное использование местных минерально-сырьевых ресурсов взамен импортируемых из-за пределов республики;

– модернизацию, техническое и технологическое перевооружение, внедрение новых решений в сферу машиностроительной и обрабатывающих секторов для получения конкурентоспособной и экспорто-

ориентированной промышленной продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью.

– расширение номенклатуры и количества производимого оборудования, в том числе мобильного и мини оборудования для сельского хозяйства (кластерно-ориентированного и для приусадебных хозяйств), коммунальной сферы, горно-добывающей промышленности (с учетом внедрения частной горно-добывающей деятельности) и для других отраслей за счет наиболее полного использования имеющихся площадей, производственных мощностей промышленных предприятий (в уставном капитале с участием государства), не зависимо от ведомственной принадлежности.

Кроме того, в ближайшей перспективе целесообразно освоить выпуск оборудования и технологий по относительно новым направлениям как возобновляемая энергетика (солнечная, ветровая, биогазовая энергия, мини ГЭС и т.д.), электромобили и другие.

Для достижения целей и задач, исходя из глубокого анализа отраслевых и местных особенностей должны разрабатываться соответствующие отраслевые и региональные Программы мер. Данные программы должны охватывать вопросы повышения производительности труда, энергоэффективности, внедрения возобновляемых источников энергии, совершенствования структуры управления отраслью, максимального и эффективного вовлечения имеющихся инвестиционных, сырьевых и трудовых ресурсов.

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STRENGTHENING AND DEFORMATION OF GLASS COMPOSITE ARMATURES MANUFACTURED IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article describes the results of experimental studies of beams reinforced with composite reinforcement, and provides information on the development of stresses and deformations in elongated and compressible parts of concrete under the influence of beam load.

Key words: composite reinforcement, load, bending moment, transverse force, deformation.

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Introduction

With the rapid development of modern construction practices in the world, the share of the use of composite materials in the reinforced concrete structures of buildings and structures is growing. In this regard, one of the priorities of the construction and design industry is the development, application, durability, and modernization of production technologies, reduction of production costs and their widespread use, using local raw materials as an alternative to steel reinforcement in flexible reinforced concrete structures. Much attention is paid to ensuring its application.

In our country, special attention is paid to the development of the construction industry and the use of innovative composite materials in construction, simplification of structures, saving metal ore reserves, ensuring the reliability of buildings and structures, the development of new constructive solutions.

The main part.

Existing standards and recommendations for testing fibreglass composite reinforcement and calculation of structures are often considered as a modification of the standard for calculation of steel reinforcement structures. The changes are related to the standardization of the physical and mechanical

properties of the reinforcement and a number of empirical ratios based on.

The principles of calculation of constructions by the method of boundary conditions are considered to be common to all norms. There are limit states for the first limit state ULS (in terms of robustness) and the second limit state SLS (in terms of normal serviceability).

There are two approaches:

The European approach - the design condition for boundary conditions is written in the form $R \geq S$, where the calculated resistance of the section as a function of the calculated characteristics of R-materials (normative values R - divided by the coefficients of reliability of the material), S - external design influences and loads [6-14].

The North American approach is that the design condition for boundary conditions is written in the form $\phi R_n \geq S$, where R-materials are the nominal resistance of the cut as a function of the normative (with a given assurance) characteristics; ϕ is the generalized coefficient of reliability depending on the type of failure; S is the stress generated in the section from external computational influences and loads.

Thus, the main difference of the existing normative documents in the field of calculation of

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composite polymer reinforcement structures is the principles of ensuring this reliability.

The calculated value of strength (deformation) classifications is generally determined by the following formula.

$$R = \eta R_n / \gamma_R$$

where R_n is the normative value of strength or deformation (with a guarantee of 0.95); η - reliability coefficient on the material; $\bar{\epsilon}$ is the product of the coefficients of working conditions (coefficient taking into account the long duration of loads, multi-cycle, external conditions) [19-25].

The material reliability coefficient for composite polymer reinforcement is set only in European standards. [6] Italian standards set a coefficient value of $g = 1.5$ for calculations on the first boundary condition and a value of 1.0 for calculations on the second boundary condition. In the bulletin [5] and [9] it is proposed to adopt a value of the reliability coefficient g for the first boundary condition at a value of not less than 1.25. In [7], the g_R coefficient does not boil, but the normative (manufacturer-guaranteed)

value is determined by 0.9986 (3s), with the total (reserve) reliability coefficient $\varphi = 0,5-0,7$ being taken into account in addition.

The coefficient of working conditions is provided to take into account the external conditions that affect the strength and deformation properties of fiberglass composite reinforcement (these coefficients are defined differently in different normative documents). In [7] it is accepted to distinguish only two types of external conditions: exploitation in dry and humid environments. Similar requirements are included in Italian standards. [8] Japanese standards and many European recommendations provide for a generalized coefficient of working conditions. Canadian standards also provide for class consideration in terms of quality. A number of standards also provide for operating conditions related to the loading nature of the elements. The summarized data on the magnitudes of the coefficients of operating conditions are given in the table below.

Table 1. Coefficients of operating conditions for fiberglass composite fittings

Factor to be taken into account	ACI 440.1R-06	NS 3473 (Norway)	CSA-S6-00 (Canada)	JSCE (Japan)	CNR-DT203 (Italy)
External conditions (first and second boundary condition)	Dry: CII - 0,8 OII - 0,9 YII - 1,0 Name: CII - 0,7 OII - 0,8 YII - 0,9	CII - 0,5 OII - 0,6 YII - 1,0	CII-0,5 OII-0,6 YII-0,75	CII-0,77 OII-0,87 YII-0,87	Dry: CII-0,8 OII-0,9 YII-1,0 Name: CII - 0,7 OII - 0,8 YII - 0,9
Symbols: SP - glass, OP - organic plastic, UP - carbon fiber					

The following operating conditions coefficients are included for fiberglass composite reinforcement, which take into account the possibility of incomplete use of strength properties of fiberglass composite reinforcement in relation to the continuous effect of stresses, uneven distribution of stresses across the cross-section, anchoring conditions, operating conditions:

$m_{ad} = 0.65$ is the coefficient taking into account the long-term effects applied to all calculated sums of loads.

$m_{at} = 0.9$ - coefficient taking into account the effects of high temperatures (short-term heating in production up to 100 °C, long-term effect of temperature at 80°C, evaporation at 60 °C).

$m_{ak} = 0.7-0.8$ - coefficient taking into account the impact on structures during the operation of structures in aggressive environments.

The following calculation ratio is set to determine the compressive strength of fiberglass composite reinforcement:

$$f_{fas} = 0.2 f_{fd}$$

where f_{fds} is the compressive strength of the composite polymer reinforcement, f_{fd} is the compressive strength of the composite polymer reinforcement.

Results and discussions.

To determine the true strength of the glass composite reinforcement used in the sample beams, 6 special samples of each type of longitudinal working reinforcement diameter (Ø10,12,16mm) were prepared in accordance with GOST 31938 and tested for elongation (Fig. 1,2). The results of elongation tests of reinforcement samples are given in Table 2.

The physical and mechanical properties of concrete and glass composite reinforcement determined from experiments were used in the theoretical calculations of sample beams, in particular, M_{crc}^x , Q_{crc}^x , M_{ult}^x , Q_{ult}^x , to determine the width of cracks, the slope of the beams.

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Figure 1. Samples of fittings prepared for elongation testing



Figure 2. The process of elongation testing of a sample of glass composite reinforcement

Table 2. Results of determination of strength, modulus of elasticity and relative elongation of glass composite reinforcement in axial elongation:

№	Sample cipher	Cross-sectional area, A, mm ²	Maximum load, P, κH	Consistency limit, σ _B , MPa		Elasticity module, E _f , MPa		Relative elongation, ε _B , %	
				amount	average value	amount	average value	amount	average value
1	ShKA - 10-1	50,24	44,00	876	871	51200	50967	2,0	1,63
2	ShKA - 10-2		45,66	909		50900		1,6	
3	ShKA - 10-3		46,39	923		51300		1,7	
4	ShKA - 10-4		42,45	845		50700		1,4	
5	ShKA - 10-5		42,73	850		50500		1,6	
6	ShKA - 10-6		41,18	820		51200		1,5	
7	ShKA - 12-1	113,1	66,36	753	752	50600	50550	1,6	1,65
8	ShKA - 12-2		62,60	774		51100		1,8	
9	ShKA - 12-3		64,90	779		50200		1,9	
10	ShKA - 12-4		65,45	740		51000		1,8	

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11	ShKA - 12-5		61,10	733		50100		1,5	
12	ShKA - 12-6		60,32	734		50300		1,3	
13	ShKA - 16-1	201,1	82,63	811	810	50300	50580	1,8	1,68
14	ShKA - 16-2		85,67	826		50200		1,8	
15	ShKA - 16-3		86,39	830		51200		1,7	
16	ShKA - 16-4		80,65	801		50400		1,5	
17	ShKA - 16-5		79,62	896		50600		1,4	
18	ShKA - 16-6		79,77	897		50800		1,9	

The glass composite fittings used for the pattern beams are elongated the results of these studies are shown in Figure 2.26-2.29. The tensile strength of the

samples was 752 ÷ 871 MPa, the modulus of elasticity was 50550 ÷ 50967 MPa, and the relative elongation was 1.63 ÷ 1.68%.

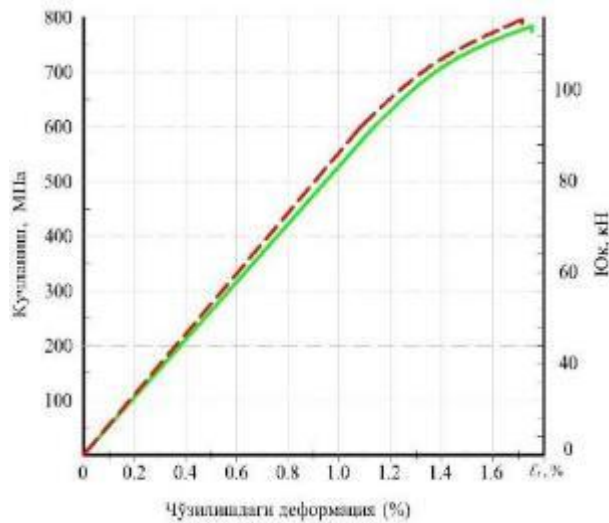


Figure 3. Axial elongation diagram of armature model ShKA-14 "Stress / Load-deformation"

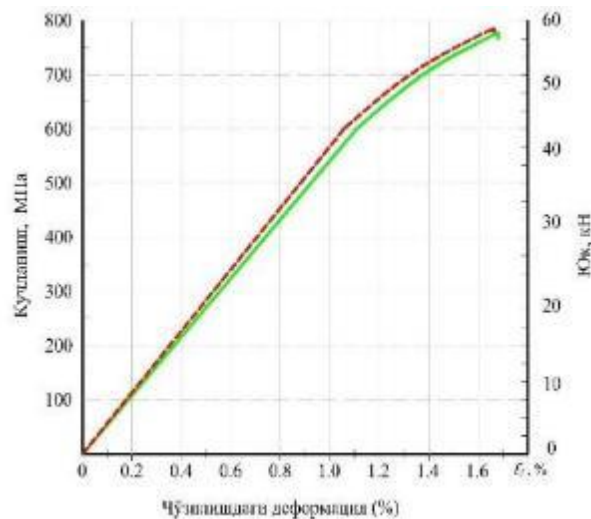


Figure 4. Axial elongation diagram of armature model ShKA-12 "Stress / Load-deformation"

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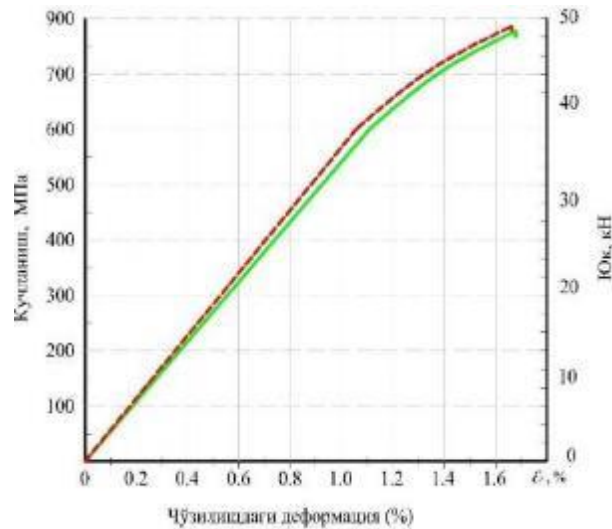


Figure 5. Axial elongation diagram of armature model SHKA-10 "Stress / Load-deformation"

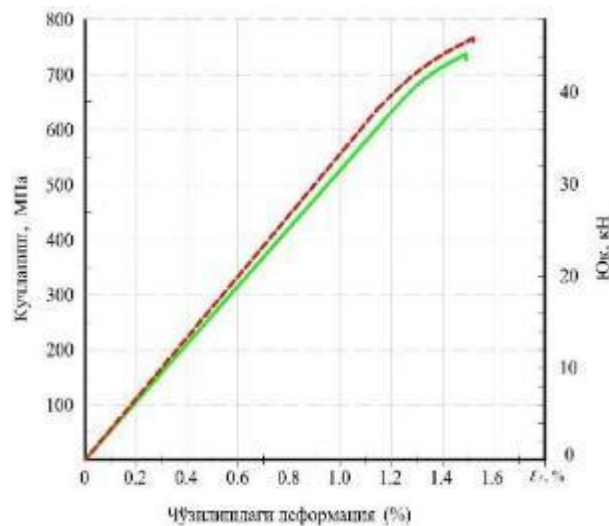


Figure 6. Axial elongation diagram of armature model ShKA-8 "Stress / Load-deformation"

Conclusion

1. The maximum deformations formed in the longitudinal elongated reinforcement showed that they formed elongated stresses in quantities that reach the calculated resistance of the composite reinforcement. Deformations in the compressive longitudinal reinforcement reached values $(100-150) \cdot 10^{-4}$.

2. Experiments have shown that the calculation of glass-composite reinforced concrete structures is based on the method of boundary conditions

developed for steel-reinforced concrete structures, which is the right approach in all respects. At the same time, it would be expedient to periodically make appropriate changes to the empirical connections based on the results of new experimental studies.

3. Physical and mechanical properties of glass composite fittings used for sample beams were tested according to standard methods and quantitative values were determined. Based on them, all the main parameters of the test samples were calculated according to the requirements and rules of SHNQ[1].

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THE ISSUE OF THE INFLUENCE OF “ONE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS” ON TURKIC FOLKLORE

Abstract: This article discusses the impact of the epic plots of the complex “One Thousand and One Nights” on the folklore of the Turkic peoples, including the Kazakh, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkish and Uzbek folklore. It also gives detailed information about the studies on the impact of “One Thousand and One Night” on Kazakh folklore by scientists S.Qasqabasov, A.Derbisaliyev, M.Salqinbaev, N.K.Jarmagambetov, S.A.Tuleubaeva, on Tatar folklore by the scholars S.Sh.Zulkarnaev and F.F.Gilemshin, on Azerbaijani folklore by scientists Kamala Islamzadeh, Leyla Bayramova, M.Mammadov, I.Rustamzade, on Turkish, Ottoman Turkish literature, and folklore by researchers Atiye Nazli, Ziyat Abdülmecit Akkoyunlu, Yusuf Karatash, and Eyüp Akman. Furthermore, the author focuses on the researches of oriental scientists F.Jalolov, Sh.Shomusarov on the topic of “wandering plots” adopted into the Uzbek Folklore from “One Thousand and One Nights”.

Key words: wandering plots, Totinoma, Xazar Afsana, Kalila and Dimna.

Language: English

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Introduction

The influence of “One Thousand and One Nights” - a rare example of arabic folk literature - on the folklore of the Turkic peoples, particularly, upon their traditions of fairy tales has always been in the focus of folklorists. This masterpiece, later recognized as one the finest works of art by the leading orientalist, researchers, and scientists, influenced not only folklore and fairy-tale traditions of western nations, but also made a tangible impact upon the oral literature, folklore, and folk tales of Turkic peoples, including Kazakh, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Uzbek nations. Studies of orientalist profoundly discovering this very impact, along with the commentaries of researchers further elucidating this subject matter, are the primary focus of this article.

Main part

S. Kaskabasov touched on the impact of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Kazakh folklore. As he writes: “Of the oriental plots, plots of the arabic tales

from “One Thousand and One Nights”, indian tales from “Twenty-five tales of the Vetala”, mongol tales from “Arzhi-Bordzhi”, tales from the turkish novel “Bakhtiar”, as well as separate excerpts from the works “Shahname”, “Layla and Majnun”, “Iskandar” are widespread within Kazakh works. Such are the plots of “One Thousand and One Nights”. They tell about a cunning donkey who deceived the ox, and the owner who understood the conversation between the donkey and the ox, about the insidious sorceress-wife of the king who cheated on her husband with a slave, about a girl who hated men, but then passionately wished to get married, about an old fisherman who got rich by rescuing a genie from a lamp, about a king who killed a beloved and clever hawk because of the anger and then regretted his unreasonable act, and many other plots widespread among Kazakhs” [1, p. 9-10]. Scientist’s comments on this matter vividly illustrate that particular plots, originating from the compilation “One Thousand and One Nights” are present in many kazakh folk tales,

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implying the fact that they were adopted from the compilation into kazakh folklore.

Furthermore, R. Karuts - an explorer lived among Turkman and Kazakh peoples of Mangishloq during the 20th century - also points out the wide spreading of the plots of “One Thousand and One Nights” in Kazakh folklore. He wrote about his guide and interpreter Oroz, and that “his repertoire consisted of fables with animals, short funny stories, heroic songs of Magtymguly [Turkmen poet], stories from Nasreddin [Satirist] and fairy tales that are clearly adopted from “One Thousand and One Nights” [2, p.173-174]. This fact from the history, documented by the german scientist and ethnologist Richard Karuts clearly shows that even in the 20th century tales from “One Thousand and One Nights” were widely adopted within Kazakh and Kyrgyz fairy tales.

A.Derbisaliyev, who profoundly studied the translation skills of K. Abdikadirov, the translator of Arabic folk tales, including “One Thousand and One Nights” into Kazakh language within the system of Kazakh-Arabic literary relations, highlighted the role of “One Thousand and One Nights” in the history of Oriental literature [3,p.184]. M. Salkinbaev, while commenting on the historical genesis of “One Thousand and One Nights” and the thought that its origins lead us into the Indo-Persian folklore, also noted the influence of the fairy tales in such compilations as “Totinoma” and “Hazar Afsana” on the fairy-tale traditions of the Turkic peoples [4, p.66-67].

Literary critic N.K.Jarmagambetov defended his dissertation, studying the transformation of epic plots of such works as “One Thousand and One Nights” and “Kalila and Dimna” within the Kazakh literature [5, p.26].

The influence of the fairy tales of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Kazakh folklore had been extensively studied by the orientalist S.A.Tuleubaeva. Based on a comparative and textual analysis of “One Thousand and One Nights” and Kazakh folk tales, the study identified a system of plots, motifs, characters that are common to both folk tales and revealed the use of similar literary devices. Also, the peculiarities of the poetic transformation and adaptation of epic plots, adopted into Kazakh folklore as a result of the translation of Arabic fairy tales had been clarified [6, p.199].

One of the scholars who studied the influence of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Turkic languages S.Sh.Zulkarnaev explained the influence of the lexicon of fairy tales in the Arabic language, including “One Thousand and One Nights” on the Tatar folklore on the example of the lingua-poetic analysis of literary texts of the Bayt genre [7, p.285-287]. In his dissertation, linguist F.F.Gilemshin studied the translation of “One Thousand and One Nights” by Fatih Khalidi into Tatar from a linguistic and stylistic point of view [8, p.21]. His research analyzes the

history of translation of the collection of fairy tales “One Thousand and One Nights” into Tatar, the role of this literary source in the system of Tatar literature and culture, lexical-semantic, axiological, and cognitive aspects of the language of this complex [9, p. 113].

Kamola Islamzadeh’s work on the parallel plots between “One Thousand and One Nights” and azerbaijani fairy tales and the analysis of epic plots whose origins go back to Arabic folklore found that the plots of this complex, which include fairy tales formed in several ancient fairy-tale traditions, underwent a certain change in the new folklore performance environment. It also revealed that the transformation of the plot belonging to a different ethnic culture is a process of adaptation to the national fairy-tale tradition. Depending on the closeness and relatedness of traditional motifs, character names, dialogues in the text, questions and answers, specific words and phrases, it will be possible to determine which fairy tale genesis belongs to the Arabic source. In this case, she believes that the similarities are not the result of typological commonalities, but an event that occurs as a result of the migration, adaptation, and assimilation of “wandering plots” from “One Thousand and One Nights” into azerbaijani folklore [10, p.91-104].

Azerbaijani scholar Leyla Bayramova, who tried to reveal the essence of “One Thousand and One Nights” as a literary and artistic work, noted in her research that this work is a magnificent literary collection that brings together the epic plots of the peoples of the East. It serves as a treasure trove of the most beautiful epic plots because under the influence of this literary source national variants of the plots in the compilation have emerged [11, p.26]. M.Mammadov also worked in this field and identified azerbaijani fairy tales based on the plots of “One Thousand and One Nights” [12, p.190-195]. Azerbaijani scholar I. Rustamzade, carrying out studies in the same field, believes that Azerbaijani fairy tales such as “Imam”, “Xosa Fattah”, “Shamsu Qamar”, “Seyfulmalik”, “Halallik”, “Halal umr”, “As Two Brother” were created as a direct result of the epic transformation of the plots of “One Thousand and One Nights” [13, p.190-195].

Turkish folklorist Atiye Nazli’s dissertation describes the genre, formation, and sources of the works in “One Thousand and One Nights”, the history of the study of this work in Europe, the United States, Africa, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and other Asian countries. Also, she carried out a comparative analysis of “One Thousand and One Nights” with a collection of fairy tales such as “Totinoma”, “Bakhtiyornom” or “The Story of Ten Ministers”, “Firoqnoma”, “Sindbodnoma”, “Hayolotu dil”, “Arbainu subh” or “The Story of Forty Ministers”. The dissertation analyzes the various translations of “One Thousand and One Nights” into the Turkish language and

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reveals the peculiarities of each translation. Special attention is paid to the influence of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Turkish folklore, in particular, the source and artistic evolution of Turkish folk tales formed as a result of the reworking of the plot of epic works in this complex. The study analyzes Turkish fairy tales collected from Anatolia and compares the motives and characters of this type of fairy tales [14].

Ziyat Abdülmecit Akkoyunlu, who studied the impact of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Ottoman Turkish literature and folklore directly on the example of motives of folk tales, said that the translation of a collection of Arabic fairy tales into Turkish began the contamination of traditional plots in the repertoire of storytellers. His research reveals that new fairy tale plots have been formed due to the artistic reworking of the plot of non-fiction and magic fairy tales on the basis of Turkish fairy tale traditions [15, p.1-11].

In addition, some works of folklorists such as Yusuf Karatash, Eyüp Akman further investigate the impact of “One Thousand and One Nights” on the development of the plot system of Turkish fairy tales [16, p.73-86].

Scholars such as G. Jalolov and Sh. Shomusarov have slightly touched the study of the impact of the plots of “One Thousand and One Nights” upon Uzbek folklore.

For the first time in the history of Uzbek folklore, Gayrat Jalolov in his monograph “Inter-genre relations in Uzbek folklore” tried to study the impact of Indian literature on the folklore of the peoples of Central Asia. The folklorist discovers that translations of the popular books “Kalila and Dimna”, “Twenty-five tales of the Vetala”, and “One Thousand and One Nights” have had a great influence on the development of Uzbek folklore’s epic genres. He also comments on Uzbek folk tales and folk tales from such compilations as “Twenty-five tales of the Vetala”, “Kalila and Dimna”, “One Thousand and One Nights” with similar plots [17, p.36]. The scientist noted that the traditions of Eastern fairy tales, in particular, the fairy tales of the “One Thousand and One Nights” played an important role in the development and improvement of the plots of local folk tales. He theorized that Uzbek folk tales such as “Vafo”, “Guljamol”, “Poor Woman’s Trick”, “Punishment of Slanderers”, “Prudent Woman”, “Immortal Flower or Loyal Wife” emerged as a result of the process of adaptations and national transformation of the tales told by Cheherazade on nights 593-596 in the compilation “One Thousand and One Nights”. G. Jalolov noted that a significant

number of Uzbek folk tales and folk books are created based on the plots adopted from “One Thousand and One Nights” [18, p.153-154].

Folklorist and scientist Sh. Shomusarov has studied the influence of Arabic folklore and written sources upon the Uzbek oral literature and folklore. He extensively analyzed historical bases and thematic types of fairy tales, classification of tales and composition of characters [19, p.238], historical-genetic and typological commonalities of folklores of Arab people living in the Arabian Peninsula and Central Asia [20, p.124-132], the epic transformation of Arab fairy tales in Turkic folklore [21, p.304], historical bases of Arab-Uzbek folklore, the comparative study of Uzbek and Arab oral literature and fairy-tale traditions [22, p.38-44]. The scientist believes that the next layer of epic commonalities in the plot of fairy tales of Arab and Turkic peoples is directly related to the translation of the collection of Arabic fairy tales “Alf layla and layla” into the Turkic language [23]. According to his research, the plot system of Uzbek folk tales has several epic layers, among which the tales based on “wandering plots” from “One Thousand and One Nights” have a special place. The origins of a number of fairy tales, such as “Sayfulmuluk”, “Flower and Sanobar”, “Aladdin and his magic lamp”, “Sinbad”, “The crow that understands the human language”, are found directly in Arabic folklore [24, p.38-44].

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that although “One Thousand and One Nights” has been studied vigorously by world scholars, only a few works tried to analyze the concept of “wandering plots” specifically on the example of the impact of “One Thousand and One Nights” upon the folklore of Turkic peoples, including kazakh, tatar, azerbaijani, turkish, and uzbek nations. For this reason, the study of the influence of “One Thousand and One Nights” on Turkic fairy tales and the repertoire of storytellers is one of the most important and yet less studied issues in modern folklore.

The scientific value of any investigation in this direction is that under the influence of “One Thousand and One Nights” that many folk tales in Turkic folklore emerged, and this creative process had an impact not only on the development of folklore, but also on the development of written literature. Consequently, researches on this topic may further shed light on only our way of understanding folklore, and what is more, also expand our knowledge about the history and formation of written literature.

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INNOVATION IN THE PRACTICE OF MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND USE OF THE «GARDENER» MOSQUE

Abstract: each architectural monument in Khiva is a product of a certain period, reflecting the culture, environment, science and technical development of that period. In this regard, this article presents a number of interesting information on the monument, given that one of the most ancient architectural structures of Xiva is the period of storage, repair and use of the "gardener" mosque.

Key words: architectural monument, Mosque, Foundation, environmental and technologicalogen impact, lifelong, device, storage, repair, utilization, artistic composition.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the most ancient cities on earth, Khiva is famous for its architectural monuments to the world. To see rare architectural monuments, thousands of tourists from all corners of the world visit the city. Each architectural monument in Khiva is a product of a certain period, reflecting the culture, environment, science and technical development of that period. The fact that architectural monuments have been preserved for centuries to this day, indicates the skill of the Masters of that time, the high level of quality of work. In ancient and beautiful Khiva, from ancient times to this day, neighborhoods, guzar mosques have been built and citizens living in these mosques have been able to perform Friday prayers. The mosque "gardener" was also built in 1809 year at the beginning of the XIX century, and mana roppa-rosa has been distinguished by its splendor in the Ichanisheher neighborhood since 213 year (picture 1).

In the south-eastern part of the Museum Reserve "Ichan Qala" in Khiva is located the mosque "Gardener". In the epigraphic inscription on the marble plaque of the mosque it is written that it was built in 1809 year by the Pahlavon slave. In the hands of Halvati sufiho, written by someone whose author was unknown in 1813 year, these thoughts can be read: "and nurnishon eltuzarkhan's ayyom, who found a building in the State, demolished the mosques of Zubayda lady with Pahlavon slave gardener and made Adogah as a dome of stone". So it turns out that the name of the mosque, which was first built in the raw nigli nigirik (Shepherd) method, was Zubaydakhonim. The mosque was called "mosque"

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and in 1922 year it was given 48 rooms with 163 inhabitants of the United State Administrative Office¹.

More than two hundred years have passed since the reconstruction of the mosque-local residents

consider it a churchyard "the Tomb of the Lady of Malika", which was built by gluing it from the west side. In truth, this grave should be the grave of my Zubaydah².



1-picture. Overview of the mosque "gardener" in XIV-XV centuries

Total size of the mosque-26,0 x 11,2 m;
The size of the terrace-4,95 x 10,25 m; height-5,7 m;

The size of the large room of the mosque – 6,8 x 6,8 m; height 13,0 m;

The mosque is restored from a fully ripe brick, and the dimensions of a square-shaped Muslim brick are 27,0 x 27,0 x 5,0 CM and 28,0 x 28,0 x 6,0 CM;

The floor parts of the rooms are made of square-shaped ripe brick; g'isht dial is made using a ganch blend;

This mosque with a large dome in terms of architectural composition reminds the monument of

the XIV-XV centuries, the reason for this is its interior decoration, carved patterns of two columns on the porch, the hadiths written on them are characteristic of this period. The inscription on the marble board on the wall at the top of the entrance door of the mosque, the Persian language, is written in the letter Nasta.

The entrance door of the mosque is decorated in the quieter Khorezm national wood carving style, with inscriptions in Arabic on the top of the door, in which it is written that the son of Adina Muhammad Ra'z Muhammad worked this door (see Picture 2).



2-picture. The inscription on the entrance door of the gardener mosque

¹ M. Ne'matullaev map. Archive of the museum-reserve fund" Ichhan-kale". Inv. № 2369.

² K.Godererganov. Khiva is the oldest dilapidated fortress. 2018. Urgench. 310p.

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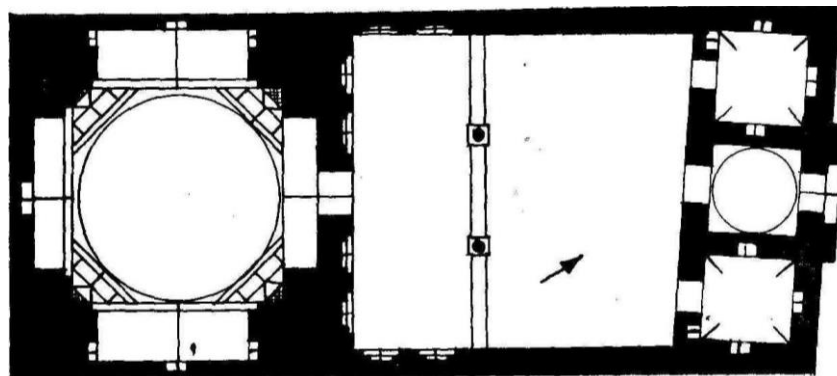
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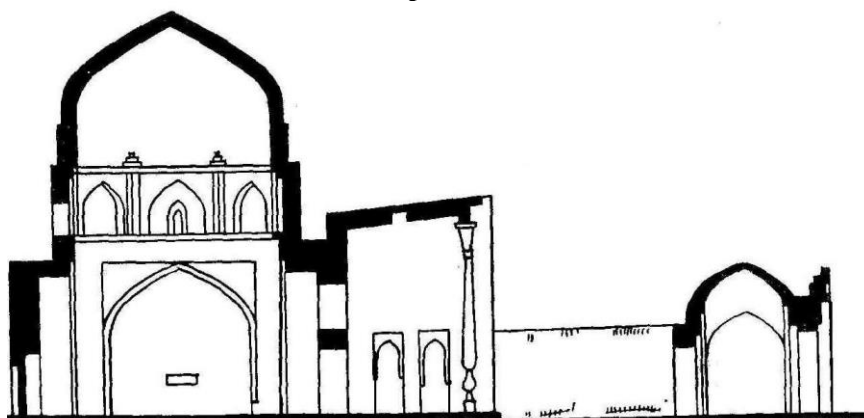
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The architectural construction style of the gardener mosque deserves praise. This mosque in the symmetrical structure is located along the longitudinal axis in the north-south direction, along the gate,

courtyard, veranda and Chamber (3, 4 pictures). The entrance part of the mosque was built in three parts. In the center there is a passage room with a dome, on two sides there are toilets.



3-picture.



4-picture. The fortification of the gardener mosque

In the Khiva neighborhood mosques are built smaller than the Mosque by the size of the building area, but do not stay out of them with their quieter decorations. Outside the gatehouse is treated with colorful decorative steps, carved pattern on the gate ishlangan. Inside is plastered with ganch.

The ceiling of the courtyard of the mosque is also covered with a flat roofing style with wooden beams and boards, the ceiling of which is decorated with very beautiful patterns and colors (Figure 1). Carved patterns on wooden columns and inscriptions in Arabic and Persian languages.

According to the planned project of the gardener mosque - the shelves (niches) of a large room in the form of a square, the basis of which is equal to the breadth and height. The entrance to the room is

opposite the entrance door to the mosque. The closing of the niches is closed with bullet arches. On a rectangular wall with a height of 5,5 meters, eight-pointed barbed parishes of 2,5 meters ishlangan.

These wonderful miraculous monuments, created with human hands, cause great damage to the negative effects of Ecology today. The wooden structures of the "gardener" mosque were also considered biologically negative, as in most other historical architectural monuments of Xiva - the termite was partially damaged. Currently, the scientific staff of the Khorezm Academy of Sciences is engaged in processing wooden devices with "deceptive nutrients", which are used in the fight against termites (picture 5).

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5-picture. Violation of the mosque porch and damage to the roof timber from the termite (processing)

In order to prevent the talophates in the picture 5 above, the unique monument in Ichan kale-"Gardbonli" mosque is being repaired under the project of UNESCO "Afghanistan, Centralnaya Aziya i Iran - obtshee nasledie Vdol Shelkovogo puti I koridorov v Evropu i iz Europe".

The following 5, 6, 7 pictures show the impact on the technical condition of deformations caused by the adverse effects of time and nature on the devices of the mosque "gardener", as well as the wetting of the lower Sokol parts of the existing walls, as well as several cracks in the walls, the size of which is 2-5 cm.



6-picture. A clock-Type Indicator was installed on the cracks that appeared on the wall of the large room

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7-picture. The size of the cracks that appeared on the wall on the north side of the large room was determined

The main load-bearing structures of the mosque "gardener" - walls, roofs, roofs, parts of Sokol were dampened from the rise of groundwater and precipitation, as well as from these effects - salinity, damage to wooden structures from the termite, which was considered a biological effect, their absorption by

the insiders and other negative consequences, which undermined the strength of the devices (see pictures 5, 6, 7). However, with the practical assistance of UNESCO officials, the above-mentioned shortcomings in the research of the technical condition of this monument were eliminated (picture 8).



8-picture. The state of the mosque and the large dome of the room without repair

In addition, a number of proposals are being made on the basis of innovative concessions in the practice of maintenance, repair and use of the "gardener" mosque. Bunda is intended to use this architectural monument as a "training center of repair specialists". Currently, several three-dimensional applications have been developed to facilitate the

processes of drafting, improve its quality and of course save time, that is, to speed up the work.

Below are a number of proposals and recommendations for the effective use of the "gardener" mosque based on the innovative developments of AutoCAD, 3D studio MAX, LUMION programs, which have become the favorite

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programs of professionals related to architecture, builders and construction communities within such programs [1].



9-picture. The offer to equip the large dome room of the mosque using AutoCAD, 3D studio MAX, LUMION programs

In these images, it is possible to see the current state of the mosque "gardener", and the project created using AutoCAD and 3ds MAX programs, that is, the circumstances (future) that will be after the repair. With the help of the program, the creation of 3d models of all equipment in the Inter project is

possible. In this interior it is possible to see that the "second lifetime" of the mosque is designed for the purpose of education for young repairmen. If 3d MAX software is watching specially rendered images through a VR BOX device, you can avoid them as if you were standing in the room [2].



10-picture. The mosque offers to equip its large dome room with AutoCAD, 3D studio MAX, using its programs

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So today, computer technology is in rapid development in all areas. In particular, it has penetrated deeply into architecture, construction, automotive and many other areas. Currently available Auto CAD, 3DS MAX, Lira, Photoshop and many similar programs are also slowly entering repair work [3]. These programs, as we have seen above, create great comfort in the imagination and repair of architectural monuments restoration work. The above-mentioned napkins can be connected with three-dimensional printers, making it possible to create models of Memorial buildings on the basis of mashtab, or create animated rollers.

With the help of the programs mentioned above, it is possible to process video images of these projects in MP4, AVI, MOV etc. formats enriched with sound and visual effects of different types [4].

The most important thing is that with the help of computer technology, it performs the same results as above in a short time and qualitatively.

Such projects can be used not only for architecture, construction or other technical industries, but also for the development of Tourism. For example: the historical monument can be placed on the internet ishlangan images, video formats based on the programs listed above. In order to increase the flow of visitors, it is sufficient to write under these images that "if you want to feel the atmosphere of the historical period in the image, that is, the acoustics in

the room, the footsteps of historical personalities, the Echo and the air, you can come and feel it with your own body, your senses." This, in turn, creates the ground for innovation not only in the practice of effective use of the architectural monument, but also in the field of Tourism.

As can be seen in the above images (9, 10 pictures), today there is an opportunity to create various innovations on the basis of innovative conciliation, visual repair, restoration on the basis of modern technologies on architectural monuments, such digitized technologies are paid much attention to all over the world and of course our republic. Because, only with the help of such technologies can fully reflect the idea of the project. With the help of modern technologies, the project can be developed in a short time, achieving positive qualities such as time economy. It turns out that only effective use of them depends on our speculators. For this reason, deep research will also be needed to take advantage of the modern digital technologies that are being promoted and put into practice.

In conclusion, we can say that in the practice of storage, repair and use of architectural monuments, the mosque "Gardbonli", which is considered to be our invaluable cultural heritage chosen on the basis of the principle of innovative solidarity, was also supported by UNESCO and was ready to live its "second" life.

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ORIGINATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF SHORT FILMS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article is about history of origination and development of short films in Uzbekistan. It embraces shorts that were made in a period of XX century and nowadays.

Key words: the cinema, short films, director, screenwriter, feature, theme, genre, drama.

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ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ И ЭТАПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ КОРОТКОМЕТРАЖНОГО КИНО УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: В этой статье рассказывается об истории возникновения и развитии короткометражного кино в Узбекистане. Она охватывает созданные короткометражные ленты в период с середины XX века и до наших дней.

Ключевые слова: киноискусство, короткометражный фильм, режиссёр, сценарий, художественность, тема, драма.

Введение

В Западной Европе и США, где искусство кино и возникло, и быстро развивалось, фильмы быстро прошли стадию развития от короткометражных до полнометражных. В Узбекистане первая кинолента была произведена позже. Иными словами, когда в Узбекистане кинематография сформировалась на уровне производства, в результате опыта и навыков мировых кинематографистов уже создавались полнометражные фильмы. Поэтому первые фильмы, снятые в Узбекистане, были не короткометражными, а полнометражными. В среднем, отставание стадий кинопроизводства составляло почти 30 лет.

В 1939 году началась Вторая мировая война, и многие страны начали борьбу против силы, известной как фашизм. В частности, в Узбекистане, который входил в состав СССР, была объявлена мобилизация в 1941 году с связи с началом ВОВ. В этом же году в узбекском кинематографе появились первые

короткометражные фильмы. Режиссёр К.Ярматов снял «Мы победим» и «Друзьям на фронте», Н.Ганиев и Э.Брюнчугин - «Отважные друзья», З.Собитов - «На зов вождя». Эти короткометражные фильмы кинокритик Х. Абулкасимова упоминала в своей книге «Кино Узбекистана».

Говоря о развитии короткометражного кино в узбекском кинематографе в целом, стало ясно, что каждый режиссер на протяжении своей карьеры обращался к этому жанру. В частности, режиссеры Ш. Аббасов и Э. Эшмухамедов сняли короткометражные фильмы - дипломные работы.

Например, в 1958 году на киностудии ВГИК в Москве Ш. Аббасов снял фильмы «Васисуалий Лоханкин» (сорежиссёр Г. Дanelия) и «Филиппинец и пьяный». В основе сценария фильма «Васисуалий Лоханкин» отрывок из романа И.Ильфа и Е.Петрова «Золотой теленок». Фильм «Филиппинец и пьяный» был упомянут кинокритиком Х. Абулкасимовой в книге «Кино Узбекистана». «Дипломная работа по работе

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Уильяма Сарояна особо привлекла моё внимание. Несмотря на то, что фильм является короткометражным, он показал независимый подход художника, зрелое мышление, глубокое понимание идеи литературной основы» [1, с. 164].

В 1963 году Э. Эшмухамедов отснял свою дипломную работу «Свидание», будучи студентом ВГИКа. «... молодой художник поразил всех своим лирическим чувством мира, умением донести с экрана глубокие мысли, красочные взгляды и великие цели посредством монтажа и ритма» [1, с. 182].

Фильм «Мухлис», снятый талантливым режиссером А.Хамроевым, сыграл важную роль в карьере режиссера и способствовал развитию короткометражного кино. Фильм «Мухлис» снят в 1973 году по повести О. Хошимова «Мухаббат». Режиссер хотел изобразить в этом фильме чистую, безответную любовь человека. Персонажей Дилора и Тиркаша в произведении интерпретировали Д. Камбарова и А. Саидов. В фильме режиссер сделал упор не только на естественность исполнения, но и на визуальное решение. Работа начинается с изображения длинной дороги, выходящей на гору. И этим кадром все заканчивается. То есть режиссер сравнил жизнь Тиркаша и Дилора с долгой дорогой, указав, что по пути человек может встретить много вещей и разных людей.

К 1980-м годам производство короткометражных фильмов в узбекском кино резко возросло. В этот период выпускаются «Галатепалик авлиё», «Мархумнинг хурмати» (реж. Т. Юнусов), «Сени излаб» (реж. М. Мукимов), «Тошсанам» (реж. И. Эргашев), «Оқ бино окшомлари» (режиссер Х. Файзиев), «Аскар эртаги» (режиссер З. Мусаков), «Биринчи бўса» (режиссер Б. Одилов), «Чанриморе» (режиссер Ф. Хайдаров), «Бўрилар» (режиссер С. Назармухамедов). Фильмы на разные темы и жанры, такие как «Писмик» (режиссер Ю. Азимов), «Унсиной», «Хур киз» (режиссер О. Эргашев).

В 1990-е годы узбекское кино начало отходить от острой социализации и начало развивать пласт духовных исследований. «Начали появляться фильмы ярко выраженной мелодрамы и легкой комедии, а также темы, связанные с вечными проблемами бытия» [2, с. 15].

Короткометражный фильм «Шўр пешоналар», снятый в 1991 году, был снят режиссером Ж. Касимовым по сценарию З. Мусакова. В фильме роли сыграли известные актеры Б.Ихтиёров, Х.Шарипов, Р.Ахмедова, Д.Икрамова. Сюжет фильма довольно оригинален, и в узбекском кино ранее не было ни одного фильма на эту тему. В произведении описано, как люди забавно себя ведут в некоторых ситуациях. Следует отметить, что ритм,

выбранный Ж. Касимовым при съемках короткометражного фильма «Шўр пешоналар», то спокойный, то буйный, который помог раскрыть состояние героев. В то же время музыка, написанная композитором М. Махмудовым, служила для поддержки жанра фильма, его событий и настроения героев.

1980-е и начало 1990-х годов были периодом расцвета короткометражных фильмов в узбекском кинематографе. Но к 1992 году узбекские короткометражки были несколько забыты. В 90-е годы узбекское кино пережило переходный период. После обретения Узбекистаном независимости в узбекском кинематографе произошли положительные изменения. Ряд политических мер, принятых по всей стране, - яркое тому подтверждение. Например, указ Первого Президента Республики Узбекистан № Пф-360 от 9 марта 1992 г. «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию организационной структуры и совершенствованию деятельности Министерства культуры Республики Узбекистан» в котором были освещены такие вопросы, как «Подготовка предложений для принятия нормативных актов по дальнейшему совершенствованию организационной структуры и финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятий, организаций и учреждений отечественной киноиндустрии» [3].

Указ Первого Президента Республики Узбекистан № Пф-1427 от 29 апреля 1996 года «О создании Государственной акционерной компании «Узбеккино»» стал логическим продолжением усилий по развитию узбекского кино. По этому указу был рассмотрен ряд вопросов с целью, «Повышение уровня организации кинематографа страны и его роли в духовно-нравственном развитии народа Узбекистана, восстановление и обогащение многовековых духовных, культурных ценностей и национальных традиций, а также усиление государственной поддержки отечественного кинематографа» [4].

«В сложный переходный период с 1991 по 1997 год, когда происходил сложный процесс преодоления более чем 70-летних социальных отношений и радикальных реформ в обществе, возникла необходимость в постановке перспектив в узбекском искусстве» [5, с. 120].

И к 2000-м годам короткометражные фильмы вернули себе утраченные позиции в искусстве кино. Это прежде всего такие ленты, как «Калиш», «Куз» (реж. З. Мусаков), «Ота» (реж. Т. Мусаков), «Чакмоқ чакқан тунда» (реж. А. Мингноров), «Робия», «Гап», «Зоопарк». (режиссер М. Абдухаликов). Возрожденное короткометражное кино стало отражать самобытность узбекской нации.

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Яркий тому пример - фильм М. Абдухоликова «Робия». Этот короткометражный фильм был снят в 2006 году и длится 17 минут. В нем рассказывается история узбекской женщины, которая предпочла своего будущего ребенка собственной жизни. Фильм о силе любви матери и ребенка снят в жанре драмы. В то же время лента исследует, как проблемы с деторождением в семье могут привести к конфликту. В фильме провозглашается идея, что человек должен попытаться спасти жизнь, не отказываясь от любви, не смотря ни на какие трудности.

Несмотря на то, что фильм «Куз», снятый З. Мусаковым в 2009 году, основан на теме любви, он кардинально отличается от других фильмов на эту тему. Была сделана попытка раскрыть ситуацию в фильме через дерево. В частности, история фильма начинается в одном месте, на природе, в кадре, изображающем осень. Акцент делается на зелено-красных листьях дерева. На картинке он медленно переходит от дерева к сидящему в кресле старику. То есть, это соотносится тому, с кем сравнивают дерево и кому рассказывают историю в фильме. Таким образом, режиссер знакомит зрителей с атмосферой киноленты. Зелено-красные листья на дереве сравниваются с жизнью человека. И зеленые, и красные листья на дереве указывают на то, что жизнь и смерть стоят бок о бок. Более того, если зеленые листья — это заветные мечты человека, то красные листья - его несбывшиеся планы. Искусно найденный для съемок «Осени» природный ландшафт усиливает его художественность, образно раскрывая суть произведения.

В 21 веке инновации произошли во всех сферах. Быстрое развитие охватило все направления. Наряду с положительными сторонами изменений были и отрицательные. Культурная и духовная жизнь общества также в некотором роде подвергалась опасности из-за негативных аспектов потока техно-обновления. Искусство, в том числе кино, не было исключением. Но короткометражное кино, который продолжает развиваться, сохраняя при этом образную форму, продолжает открытие новых перспектив в кино в эту новую эпоху.

В «Энциклопедии фильмов» писатель, журналист и режиссер Э. Кац перечисляет множество функций короткометражного фильма, называя его ««полигоном для обучения и тестирования» как средством демонстрации нового таланта и техники, художественного самовыражения и социальных комментариев» [6, p. 1248].

В узбекском кинематографе короткометражные фильмы снова начали стремительно развиваться в 2010 году. Создатели начали эффективно работать в этом направлении, не требуя больших денежных сумм, но в то

же время позволяющем высказать свое мнение. Кинофестивали, организованные в этот период в стране, послужили творческим стимулом для молодых кинематографистов. В рамках Ташкентского международного кинофорума «Золотой гепард» в 2011-2013 годах приняли участие со своими короткометражками такие режиссеры, как У. Хамдамов («Назар»), С. Сагдиева («Сандик»), Х. Солихов («Анор»), А. Мингноров («Ховуз»).

Особо стоит отметить фильм «Назар», созданный У. Хамдамовым в 2011 году. У. Хамдамов участвовал в создании фильма как сценарист, режиссер и продюсер. Идея произведения в том, что человек должен жить надеждой. В фильм рассказывается историю семьи, которая долгое время боролась за родительское счастье. В то же время отмечается и терпимость в данных сложных предлагаемых обстоятельствах. Тема произведения показывает не только верность людей друг другу, но и верность собаки своему хозяину.

Получается, что короткометражный фильм становится одним из основных художественных средств выражения авторских взглядов. «Еще два года назад я писала о том, что пространство короткометражного кино — лаборатория. Теперь я бы, скорее, сравнила его с небольшой «галереей лишнего», где представлены экспонаты, демонстрирующие персоналистские идеи, радикальные авторские концепции, которые, очевидно, выталкиваются из полнометражного кино. Выталкиваются не совсем просто так, а для того, чтобы так называемая «массовая аудитория» не задумывалась о деталях, нюансах, необъяснимом, непобедимом. Короче, в короткометражном кино проблема личного высказывания как раз не проблема. А наоборот...» [7].

Нужна была специальная площадка для показа короткометражного фильма, отражающего взгляды создателей. Популярность Интернета расширила возможности показа короткометражных фильмов. Возможность создателей представить свою работу широкой публике способствовала развитию этого направления. В то же время поддержка этого направления стала важной. Решением этой проблемы послужили кинофестивали.

В 2015-2018 гг. в рамках Республиканского фестиваля короткометражных фильмов «ПРОлог» молодые режиссеры представили свои работы. Д.Ходжиматов - «Кадр» и «Қимиз», Х.Алижонов - «Мехр», и «Аквариум», М.Аллокулова «Вафодор» и «Хоразмжонгинам», А.Саломов - «Ожизлик», С.Султонов - «Хуррият курбонлари», А.Илхомджанов - «Мехмон», «Лимузин» и «Мама»), С.Халимова и А.Шахобиддинов - «Қанотсиз фаришталар», Ш.Халиков - «Бизни

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тушунишмайди», «Дилемма», и «Чой». В своих работах они рассмотрели проблемы общества с новой точки зрения.

Учитывая роль кино в целом и короткометражных фильмов в частности в духовной жизни общества, стране, ей уделяется особое внимание. Не случайно Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш. Мирзиёев принял постановление «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию отечественного кино». По нему «... В 2018 году особое внимание будет уделено производству короткометражных фильмов и юмористических киножурналов для детей» [8].

Внимание, уделяемое короткометражному кино, прослеживается в ряде мер, принятых в 2019 году агентством «Узбеккино». В частности, в этом году было снято несколько фильмов - «Кулча» режиссера С. Бекмурадовой (С. Халимова),

«Меҳрибоним» Б. Абдурахмонова, «Сўзана» Ж. Нарзикулова, «Эҳсон» М. Шодиева, «Ишора» У. Маликова. В то же время, в сотрудничестве с Узбекским государственным институтом искусств и культуры, на кафедре «Режиссура кино, телевидения и радио», были запущены и курированы многие работы – короткометражные картины выпускников направления «Режиссура кино и телевидения». В итоге получились следующие короткометражные фильмы студентов-дипломников: «Совға» М. Аскараниевой, «Ўғри» И. Хайдарова, «Дадамнинг совғаси» М. Эргашева, «Маликаники» С. Махамбоева и «Алла» Ф. Насимова. Сегодня очевидно, что короткометражное кино Узбекистана имеет огромное духовное значение и большой художественный потенциал.

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LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF «DANS» IN EXPRESSION OF TIME IN MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE

Abstract: The preposition *dans* represents the function of periodic space, limiting the time of occurrence of events, the beginning and end of an action. That is, events represent the fact that objects occur not only somewhere, but also in a certain period of time. The preposition *dans* is used in combinations representing the relation of time to transform seasons, processes, events, minutes, hours, moments, days, months, years, centuries, a specific time, or an entire human life into specific periodic spatial relationships.

Key words: preposition, time, relationships, time interval, spatial relationships, French.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРЕДЛОГА "DANS" В ВЫРАЖЕНИИ ВРЕМЕНИ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Предлог *dans* представляет функцию периодического пространства, ограничивая время наступления событий, начало и конец действия. То есть события представляют собой то, что объекты происходят не только где-то, но и в определенный промежуток времени. Предлог *dans* используется в комбинациях, представляющих отношение времени для преобразования времен года, процессов, событий, минут, часов, моментов, дней, месяцев, лет, столетий, определенного времени или всей человеческой жизни в особые периодические пространственные отношения.

Ключевые слова: предлог, время, отношения, промежуток времени, пространственные отношения, французский язык.

Введение

Предлог *dans* в основном выражается через промежутки времени, которые произошли в прошлом или произойдут в будущем. Потому что, как объект может находиться в определенном месте, так и в определенный период времени.

Мы постараемся объяснить эти выражения на примерах. Времена года послужили периодом возникновения многих событий. В каждом сезоне есть свои уникальные события, которые не происходят в другие сезоны. В нашем следующем примере мы поговорим о продлении осени:

1) L'automne se prolongeait et le temps hésitait, semblait-il, à basculer *dans* l'hiver [1. с 275].

Осень длилась дольше, и погода, казалось, не хотела переходить в зиму.

В этом примере следующий интервал для погоды - это зима. Вот уже три месяца он демонстрирует черты, характерные для сурового зимнего сезона. Осень - прекрасное время года, но остается приятным временем для погоды, даже если оно выходит за рамки его времени [2. с 48]. Он завершает процесс обустройства в этом сезоне. Следующий период поглощения ожидается зимой. Зима служит периодическим местом для погоды в течение трех месяцев.

В нашем следующем примере весенний сезон, который является другим сезоном, служит

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ограниченным периодом. Весна (dans un printemps parisien) представлена как некий ограниченный период, в который попадают описанные автором люди:

2) Il y avait même un homme marié, une autre femme, tout un petit jeu de quatuor qui s'engageait dans un printemps parisien [2. с 28].

Даже женатый мужчина и другая женщина присутствовали на игре небольшого квартета, которая началась «Парижской весной».

Многие процессы также считаются конечным периодом, включающим несколько событий. Используя предлог dans, мы можем видеть, что следующий естественный процесс также представлял функцию определенного периодического пространства.

3) Dans une cure, la règle d'associer librement induit une forme particulière de communication entre l'analysant et l'analyste, dont les effets réciproques peuvent être décrits... [3. с 53].

Правило свободной ассоциации в лечении порождает определенную форму взаимозависимости, эффекта, между диагнозом и диагностируемым.

В этом примере мы можем выразить период лечения (dans une cure) как ограниченное время с определенным временным интервалом. В течение этого периода аналитиком, то есть диагнозом, необходимо установить тесные отношения со своими пациентами, чтобы определить их боль, чтобы быть активными и иметь возможность влиять на них. Именно этот процесс, то есть период лечения, служил периодическим интервалом для определенной формы взаимоотношений между врачом и пациентом. Автор также попытался интерпретировать его как промежуток времени, чтобы выразить, насколько важны события, происходящие в этот период, и чем они отличаются от других периодов своей спецификой [5. с 128].

Продолжаем трактовать современные особенности предлога. Предлог dans не определяется точными часами, но мы также можем выразить определенную часть дня, в которой время начала и конца присутствует, как временные отношения. В следующих примерах мы видим, что составы, которые представляют определенный компонент дня, используются как периодическая пространственная функция, хотя и не с точными часами:

4) Dans la nuit, le président reprend sa décision, suspend le général et organise son départ devant les caméras convoquées au palais [4. с 26].

Ночью президент подтвердил свое решение, уволил генерала и устроил его отъезд перед телекамерами, вызванными во дворец.

В этом примере работа, проделанная президентом, служит временными рамками для решения, которое он принимает ночью. Президент

принял решение ровно в начале ночи, и именно в этот период он его исполнял. Эта ночь была периодом для ряда событий, которые создали отношения времени.

В следующем примере автор описывает в своей памяти событие, которое произошло в прошлом. Точнее, запечатлено в памяти. Для всплывших в его памяти событий прочно сохранена определенная дата в его жизни. Флаг, установленный в этот же день, занимает важное место в памяти автора. А установка этого флага и связанных с ним процессов была сделана в тот же день (dans cette journée):

5) Ce qui compte seul dans cette journée du 9 novembre 1923 à Munich, c'est un drapeau, c'est le drapeau à croix gammée des comploiteurs... [1. с 476].

Только в этот день, 9 ноября 1923 года, в Мюнхене можно будет увидеть флаг - флаг с отметкой убийцы на нем.

Определенный период чьей-либо жизни или чего-то также может проявляться как ограниченное периодическое пространство, как описано выше [6. с 268]. Слушатель или читатель получает полученную информацию в свое сознание с интервалом времени, т.е. пределами появления. У каждого автора есть свое мнение об определенном периоде жизни и его границах с четко определенными границами. Каждый исторический день становится периодическим местом для какого-то исторического события или события. Каждый раз, когда он вспоминает эту дату, события, происходившие внутри него, прямо отражаются в его глазах.

Ниже приводится пример мер, принятых во Франции в послевоенные годы (dans les années de l'après-guerre) для поддержки международных отношений:

6) Les initiatives de la France ont largement inspiré la vie internationale dans les années de l'après-guerre... [5. с 65].

Инициативы Франции во многом вдохновили международную жизнь в послевоенные годы.

В этом примере, хотя точная дата событий не указана, она ограничена тем фактом, что они произошли в течение определенного периода времени. В сознании слушателя или читателя воплощается французское правительство в послевоенные годы. Когда произносится это выражение, возникает ситуация во Франции того времени, то есть разрушенные города и деревни, безработица, широкомасштабный экономический кризис и так далее. Из этого случая мы можем понять, что приблизительное значение пределов в данном временном интервале существенно не влияет на общее восприятие смысла.

В следующем примере, хотя временные рамки вообще не упоминаются автором, мы можем видеть, что определенное время

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действовало как периодическое пространство, используя событие, которое произошло в это время:

7) *Dans ces moments de bonheur fou*, j'avais l'impression d'arriver à une vérité beaucoup plus évidente que les pauvres petites vérités rabâchées de mes tristesses [2. с 27].

В безумно счастливые моменты у меня было представление об истине, которая была намного яснее, чем жалкие маленькие истины, которые возникли из моей печали.

В этом примере молодая женщина чувствовала в свои безумные моменты счастья (*dans ces moments de bonheur fou*), что это была самая ясная правда, предложенная ее героем, разделяющим любовь, которая была сильнее, чем печали, окружавшие ее. Именно из речи этой женщины понятия, существовавшие до этих моментов, другие истины не имеют значения в эти самые моменты. Трудно сказать, когда начались эти счастливые моменты, а когда закончились. Для молодой женщины не имеет значения, как долго они продлятся. Для него важнее всего впечатления, которые он получает в эти моменты. Именно эти моменты служили периодическим пространством для ценных для него концепций и выражали отношения времени.

Под жизнью понимается реальное пространство для множества предметов, событий, людей внутри себя. Он имеет как пространственное, так и временное значение. Причина, по которой он выразил отношения времени, заключалась в том, что он имел границы определенного периода. Он охватывает определенный период. В нашем примере роль образования в жизни молодых людей:

8) *Mais, après tout, si l'école ne peut plus jouer sur des finalités culturelles largement partagées, elle peut toujours en appeler à l'utilité des études puisque les diplômes sont de plus en plus nécessaires à l'entrée dans la vie active*[3. с 22].

Однако, если школа больше не может играть роль в достижении общих культурных целей, она всегда может апеллировать к полезности обучения, поскольку дипломы все более необходимы для вступления в трудовую жизнь.

В этом примере автор подразумевает, что некоторые молодые люди не интересуются информацией, не хотят получать информацию. Он подчеркивает, что школа, являющаяся основой традиционного образования (место духовного и культурного развития личности), всегда будет оказывать влияние на цели молодых людей, их будущую жизнь. Ведь наличие дипломов, которые являются результатом обучения, говорит о том, что они важны при активном образе жизни (*dans la vie active*), то есть при трудоустройстве. Потому что при приеме на работу вам понадобится официальный документ. В этом контексте

активная жизнь (*la vie active*) понимается как взрослая жизнь (прежде всего в финансовом отношении), т.е. как самостоятельный образ жизни. Молодые люди, которые вошли в этот образ жизни, теперь должны будут принимать свои собственные решения, чтобы обеспечивать себя без чьей-либо помощи. А для этого они должны быть заняты определенной работой. Таким образом, активная жизнь - это период, предназначенный для людей, которые готовы выполнять определенные обязательства.

Часто используемые сочетания секунд, минут, часов, дней, лет, предлог «*dans*» относится к событию, которое произойдет в будущем, то есть охватит будущий временной интервал после определенного периода. Мы проиллюстрируем эти явления на примерах ниже.

В этом примере речь идет о весне года, отмеченной определенным событием в жизни главного героя:

9) *Le printemps fut marqué pour Tiffauges par un incident qu'on oublia au camps dans les vingt-quatre heures, mais qui modifia l'image qu'il se faisait de lui-même et de son destin en Prusse-Orientale* [1. с 287].

Событие, о котором в лагерях забыли на двадцать четыре часа, но которое изменило его лицо и его судьбу в Восточной Пруссии, было отмечено весной для Тифффа.

Этот случай оставил неизгладимый след в памяти героя. Он изменил представление о себе и своей будущей судьбе. Спустя сутки в лагере, где жил герой, об этом все забыли (*dans les vingt-quatre heures*). Временной интервал, коренным образом изменивший жизнь человека, длился двадцать четыре часа. С конца этого интервала, то есть с конца, все забыли, что произошло, кроме героя, начавшего новую жизнь. Именно под влиянием событий, произошедших за эти сутки, он определил дальнейший ход своей жизни.

В следующем примере речь идет о событии, которое происходит по прошествии определенного времени. Из примера видно, что приближается новый год. Через несколько минут (*dans quelques instants*) главный герой объявляет начало 1939 года:

10) *Dans quelques instants l'année 1939 va commencer* [1. с 159].

Через несколько минут начинается 1939 год.

В этом примере сказано, что новый год наступает через очень короткий промежуток времени в несколько секунд. Этот короткий период выражается как временной интервал, разделяющий два года. Это выражение признано еще одним ярким примером того, как предлог *dans* выражает значение времени.

В заключении хотим сказать, предлог *dans* служит выражением временного отношения, которое охватывает границы начала и конца

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определенного события, будущего временного интервала, который происходит в конце определенного периода. Из этой особенности предлога видно, что он также имеет свои

особенности в выражении временных отношений. В этом мы убедились в результате анализа приведенных выше примеров.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN MILITARY EDUCATION

Abstract: It is important to have a deeper understanding of the essence of independence, to love and be proud of the Motherland, to inculcate in the educational process what military students should pay attention to in order to protect the honour of the Motherland. From the content of the sources discussed above, it is clear that the coverage of the content, methods, forms and means of the formation of beliefs and patriotic values in military students is an urgent problem in psychology. At the same time, the main task of educators today is to develop professional competence in students of military education, trained in the defence of the motherland, to form them into more mature personnel. In this article, we will focus on the work in this area.

Key words: independence, military education, competence, military skills, patriotism, methods, historical examples, armed forces, information technology.

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Introduction

In ancient times, attitudes toward the profession varied, and according to the mythological approach, it was accepted as an important habit that occurs between the birth and death of a person. In human civilization, professional choice became necessary after the first division of labour. In this regard, for the first time in the Sumerian correspondence (V-VI centuries BC) there was a competition for the selection of young and able to join the army. In Egypt, the selection of priests was based on his spirituality. In ancient times, a candidate for a profession or position was examined by priests, philosophers, and scholars. In 1575, the Spanish physician Juan Uarte, in his "Study of the Talented in Science," said: "In determining who has the right talent and the ruler must involve intelligent people to discover his ability in the profession. In the pre-scientific career choice, as mentioned above, some methods and approaches have been discovered empirically and have become the basis for modern theories and views. The stages of the evolution of labour can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The importance of working survival;
- 2) Labour as an obligation and debt (as an element of the human social system);
- 3) Labour as a production and technological necessity (as a factor of human production);
- 4) Labour as a socio-economic need (as a condition of a person's status in society);
- 5) Labour as a condition of human development and personal need.

Western approaches to career choice and career motivation The British scientist F. Galton marked the beginning of the scientific phase of career choice at the end of the XIX century with the presentation of man at the international exhibition in London on 17 anthropometric, medical and psychological indicators. The results showed that there is a difference between people, even if they are the same age.

In the early twentieth century, the German psychologist G. Munsterberg was the first to develop psychological tests for professional choice. Munster identified three main problems:

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- 1) Selection of the appropriate person through professional selection and professional consultation;
- 2) The highest peak of labour productivity;
- 3) Achieving the expected psychological effect.

The scientific basis of professional choice was given in 1908 by the American scientist F. Parsons:

a) an optimal view of a particular profession in terms of its individuality, especially the importance of professional abilities;

b) that professional success and satisfaction are based on the level of individual qualities and professional requirements;

c) career choice is a specific process in which a person chooses a physiological or psychological complex related to a particular job or a professional consultant.

The main changes in the above system took place in the 1920s. This is due to the widespread use of the "Taylor" system in labour organizations and industry. Taylor stressed the importance of the idea that "the maximum income of the entrepreneur is provided by the maximum well-being of each employee." The basis of Taylor's concept was to know that the management of the working staff is the labour organization and its efficiency is the starting point of the issue.

There are four main principles of Taylor's professional competence:

- 1) classification and generalization of qualifications, skills of all employees;
- 2) careful selection based on scientific criteria;
- 3) a well-thought-out system of staff expansion;
- 4) division of labour and responsibility into workers and managers.

According to Taylor, man had to work in a hierarchical and rigorous division of labour, with a definite system of production, within a framework of great demands.

The United States, France, and Germany have created a system of personnel selection based on the Taylor system. A rational approach to this is still used in modern management, especially in the conveyor technology of production.

Weber's sociological conception of bureaucracy was to develop Taylor's ideas and to make the organization a non-personal mechanism and to function flawlessly, profitably and profitably.

In its administrative concept, the firm should ensure the manager's attitude to privacy and strict adherence to the plan, stability. In the 1930s, the bureaucratic form of the socio-economic situation, the rational organization of labour, began to be frequently criticized. Psychological factors of labour activity came to the fore. In contrast to the rationalist approach, the concept of "human relations" emerged. This concept was founded and implemented by E. Mayo, one of Hawthorne's experimenters, in 1927-1939. Experiments have shown that the objective factors of labour organization play an important role

in production. In the experiment, the working conditions of the workers were improved, they were introduced to rest hours, weekly working hours were reduced, and lunches were organized. Efficiency increases. These benefits were removed, but productivity did not decline. Although these benefits were removed from the workers, they explained why their work had not been reduced, saying that the management had done a lot for them. Thus, the hypothesis of the method of leadership and the form of interaction in production began to be put forward. Mayo's later experiments showed that people's social attitudes were a function of the norms of different groups. From him earlier, F. Taylor also drew attention to the phenomenon of working with the group. He writes that when working with a team, the efficiency of individual production of each worker leads to a negative level, for example, the employee has to obey the norms of the group, even if he is oriented to his own norms. Based on the above historical facts, our country is currently taking measures to develop the competence of not only technical, but also military education students. At the same time, of course, the work of experienced teachers is commendable.

It is known that the foundation of all spiritual and moral qualities, military concepts and skills will be stable only if they are formed from the age before conscription. It becomes a decisive factor in the formation of military leaders as individuals. After all, the culture of behaviour has a special place in the structure of spiritual and moral qualities. In addition to the home and family environment, students in the educational institution face problems of initial military treatment and attitudes. It is characterized by the formation of a military leader in the educational institution, based on the laws of education in a consistent and integrated manner. That is, there is a professional influence that is different from the family, neighbourhood, street, educational influence. There is also a national harmony in education. In other words, if the upbringing of national values and local traditions is a priority in the family and the community, the educational institution will work on the formation of concepts and skills in the field of basic human values and military knowledge. Therefore, in the context of the subject of the article, I would like to mention the following aspects of the culture of behavior in the formation of professional competence of teachers of military education before the next conscription:

- The relationship between military educators and future military leaders;
- a greeting between future military leaders;
- attitude in the process of socially useful work;
- Relationships in the classroom;
- formation of behavioural skills of future military leaders;

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- formation of elements of formal relations in the process of public works;

- Relationships between colleagues;
- to express gratitude.

These qualities are directly based on the pattern of moral activity of military leaders. But it is pedagogical skill that the behavioural culture of military leaders is the primary means of influencing the educational process. This is something that future military leaders need to know. This ancient culture is a spiritual treasure, the world-famous Uzbek humanism, hospitality and patriotism have a special place in the national values. The social significance of human behaviour is immeasurable, historical, national and universal. In addition to the study of behavioural culture as a whole in the context of moral, aesthetic and economic education, the study of it as a separate scientific problem, a professional skill, increases its social significance. The issue of pedagogical behaviour is also unique and has been studied to some extent by scholars around the world.

However, in independent Uzbekistan, the pedagogical system of humanization, democratization of the military education process and the free development of the young generation of independent thinking has not been created. It is a requirement of the time that the theory and practice of sub-military pedagogical treatment be based on the methodology of humanization of the military educational process before conscription.

Requirements for the professional competence of future military education teachers The task of the pre-conscription military education process is to prepare pre-conscription students for the national army on the basis of a social order that reflects the needs of society. In the process of pre-conscription military education, young people acquire the knowledge, manners, customs, culture and labour, military knowledge and skills accumulated by their ancestors, take their rightful place in society on the basis of life experience and form their potential and worldview, personality of the military educator, his professional skills are important. At the same time, the formation of the qualities necessary for young people to solve new problems and challenges arising from the requirements of the time is a priority of the field of military pedagogical activity. To do this, a military educator must first have the skills to impart new knowledge and to engage in creative activities in response to changing working and living conditions. In this regard, the President of the Republic I.A. Karimov said: "We are facing an urgent issue, such as providing educators with modern knowledge, improving their knowledge and skills. In my opinion, this is the main problem in changing the education system. We demand that the teacher give our students modern knowledge. But in order to impart modern knowledge, first of all, the coach must have such knowledge" -he said. An individual is defined as an

important component of the national model of training, the main subject and object of the training system, the consumer of services in the field of education and their implementer. This has created the necessary basis for the establishment of person-centered education in our country.

First of all, person-centered learning changes the paradigm of education. Until now, teaching has been a priority in the current education system, but in the information age of society, the priority is to teach reading. Modern pedagogical staff has a new position, the task of which should be focused primarily on the organization of independent learning activities of students, the acquisition of knowledge independently and the formation of skills to apply them in practice. For such purposes, the educator should choose teaching methods and technologies in such a way that young people not only acquire ready-made knowledge, but also acquire knowledge independently from various sources, form their own point of view, substantiate it and acquire new knowledge.

Now let's talk about the qualities of practical professional competence:

- Pedagogical and psychological training, skills of organizing and conducting lessons, pedagogical and psychological bases of forms of teaching used in the process of pedagogical education; use of psychodiagnostic methods; appropriate use of teaching methods and tools in the forms of teaching; to ensure the coherence and continuity of the content, methods, tools and forms of education; have a theoretical and practical basis for the use of pedagogical and information and communication technologies. Didactic requirements for pedagogical lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory classes; development of reproductive learning tasks for each stage of training on the basis of didactic purposes; be able to make interdisciplinary, interdisciplinary connections. This will give students a basic understanding of military education.

- Acquisition of methods and means of education, the ability of teachers to effectively use scientific-theoretical, spiritual-enlightenment, cultural values in the organization of spiritual and educational work, the inculcation of the national idea in the minds of young people in the teaching process know the content, tools, methods and forms; it is necessary to unite young people in a team, to organize their leisure time meaningfully, to evaluate the work done, to know the forms of spiritual and educational work organized in educational institutions, the norms of pedagogical ethics. As a result, military students develop a sense of patriotism.

- Organization of independent and creative work, pedagogical knowledge of the socio-pedagogical necessity and theoretical basis for the formation of independent and creative thinking skills in military students; a gifted military student must know the diagnostics of youth identification, ways to create

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organizational and educational support for independent education, be able to effectively select and combine tools, methods and forms based on the content of the training material.

- Preparation for the monitoring of mastery, the ability to develop mechanisms of objective assessment of the knowledge of pedagogical military students, the development of a set of didactic tools aimed at their perfect application in rating control; knowledge of the mechanisms of objective assessment of the knowledge of military students and their ability to apply them perfectly in the control of the rating, the development and application of standardized tests; be able to design and apply rating system tasks at a reproductive and productive, partially exploratory and creative level; on the basis of didactic analysis of the teaching material to determine the elements of learning that need to be mastered, to determine the amount of material and on this basis to develop proposals for improving the content of education; to be able to formulate a set of problematic questions to activate the cognitive activity of military students in the classroom; to be able to make corrections to the educational process on the basis of written work, oral questions, analysis of the results of practical work, identified errors and omissions; be able to develop ways to increase the effectiveness of training based on the organization, management and evaluation of learning activities.

- The use of ICT educators know the basics of computer science and information technology, storage, processing, distribution and display of information, the ability to work with Microsoft Office programs, including Windows, spreadsheet technology in Microsoft Excel, the main features of the Internet, the Internet information about Web sites that sort information fields, knowledge of information retrieval and data entry technologies from the Internet, knowledge and use of e-mail and access technologies, basic types of software, preparation of special presentations and electronic resources on subjects, etc. It is able to use information technology in solving practical problems in the educational process; distance learning should create and use an e-learning database. Because in today's globalized world, it is important for every military student to be competitive with each other so that young people are aware of information technology.

- Mastering foreign languages Ability to understand and discuss the main meaning of audio and video texts in different genres (television, radio, advertisements, news, etc.) in a foreign language; listening comprehension of any speech; to understand various documentaries and feature films, TV talks, shows, performances in a foreign language; comprehension of lectures, presentations, speeches on professional and personal interests. Ability to write short simple notes and information, write uncomplicated personal letters, fill out questionnaires,

information notebooks, write a biography, compose announcements and letters, summarize without grammatical and lexical errors and writing essays, e-mails, letters to Internet forums; choosing a formal or informal style in written speech according to the genre and purpose of the text; writing annotations, abstracts on familiar topics.

- Self-professional development is a scientific and theoretical mastery of a range of disciplines taught by the teacher, knowledge of the history of development, achievements in science, problems, research results; mastery of information culture; mastery of foreign languages; analysis of textbooks, manuals, teaching aids, their effective and appropriate use in the educational process. Objectives, tasks, subject and object of science, basic methods; basic requirements for science; total load capacity and its distribution; general qualification requirements for future military specialists preparing for science; implementation of scientific and methodological work, organization and management of the process of professional activity; the dependence of the development of science on information and communication technologies; basic literature used; level of professional competence in science; horizontal and vertical integration of the subject with other subjects in the curriculum; problems and solutions of science development.

The proposed model reflects the requirements for a military educator at the current stage of modernization of the pre-service military education system. The formation of professional competence of future military education specialists is a creative development, the ability to quickly adapt and manage changes in the environment, the ability to enter quickly, the socio-economic and spiritual development of the process depends on the professional level of the military specialist.

In the formation of professional competence of the future military education specialist, the pedagogical and technical-technological problem situation is noted as a set of conditions that allow to create a pedagogical process.

In pedagogical higher education institutions, basic competencies are determined at the level of educational blocks and academic disciplines for each stage of education. In determining the order of basic competence, the essence of social and personal experience in accordance with the main objectives of professional pedagogical education is vital in the process of organizing professional activity in a social society. From this point of view, the basic competence is divided into: holistic - meaningful, socio - cultural, educational - knowledge, information retrieval, improvement. In the process of completing assignments, students develop causal-organizational (valuable areas of independent organization of educational activities, knowledge, skills and abilities), semantic-procedural (knowledge of the essence of

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educational activities and personal qualities that determine the success of these activities)) and assessment-assessment (self-assessment of personality traits, which are considered necessary for independent learning) are formed in a complex way in the process of independent learning.

Information and methodological support will play an important role in the formation of professional competence in the training of future military specialists. The effective use of information technology in distance education and teaching aids is a key factor in shaping the professional competence of a military student in improving the quality and effectiveness of education.

The effectiveness of the experimental work on the factors of formation of professional competence of students of pre-service military education was determined as follows:

1. As a result of theoretical and practical research on the factors of formation of professional competence in students of pre-service military education, the content of the concept of "professional competence" and the main directions of its development were identified, this problem must be applied to military pedagogical training. -conditions are set.

2. On the basis of our theoretical views, the conditions of methodological support of military pedagogy were determined and opportunities for the formation of professional competence in students of pre-service military education were identified.

3. The analysis of the theory and practice of education has shown that at some stages of the training of future military leaders, a creative feature is formed

in the acquisition of skills and knowledge. Each of these features has its own distinctive features, aspects that correspond to the structure and conditions of military pedagogical leadership.

4. Didactic conditions, methods, stages, indicators of formation of professional competence of students of pre-service military education are defined.

5. Experimental analysis and results of theoretical research The leading role of the military leader in the formation of professional competence in students of pre-service military education, his personality, knowledge, attitude to work and pre-service students, professional skills reaffirmed its importance in the successful resolution of the issue.

CONCLUSION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said: "We are facing an urgent problem, such as providing educators with modern knowledge, improving their knowledge and skills. In my opinion, this is the main problem in changing the education system. We demand that the teacher give our students modern knowledge. But in order to impart modern knowledge, first of all, the coach must have such knowledge", -he said. Concluding from these considerations, it is repeatedly emphasized that pre-service military education students should have a number of skills in the formation of professional competence. At the same time, it is important that future military leaders be able to develop and influence the military activism, emotions, and behaviour of young people by setting an example in their work.

The scientific research was conducted under the guidance of Uzakov Akrom Avazovich - Lieutenant colonel, Head of the Faculty of Military Education, Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami.

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ON ARAB BORROWINGS, DENOTING THE NAME OF THE PROFESSION, WHICH IS ACTIVELY USED IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article analyzes the words borrowed from the Arabic language, in particular, the words denoting the name of the profession, word models, the name of the profession, which is actively used in the Uzbek language.

Key words: phrases, words borrowed from the Arabic language, agglutinative language, inflectional language, verb, parody of verbs.

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Introduction

Cultural, scientific, socio-political and trade relations between nations are also reflected in their languages. It is known that in the Middle Ages, Arabic was popular in the east, and Greek and Latin in the west as the language of science. A certain part of the Uzbek lexicon consists of Arabic words. The Arabic dialects of the Uzbek language began with the introduction of terms directly related to Islam and customs, but later, due to the ancient connection of the Turkic language with the Persian-Tajik language, the Arabic dialects began to enter indirectly through this language.

The main

It is well known that Arabic is an inflected language, and unlike agglutinative languages, when a new word is formed, an internal fracture occurs at the core of the word. In other words, there are patterns of words in Arabic that have the meanings of word patterns. For example: (أفعل) *af'alu* qualities that

express color in weight and represent a physical defect of the body are created. In Arabic, most words are formed from verbs. Below we would like to think about some of the word patterns that make up the name of a profession and a person who have mastered the Uzbek language.

On page 283 of the textbook "Uchebnik arabskogo yazyka" by Boki Zoxidovich Kholidov, published in 1981 in Tashkent "Teacher" publishing house (فَعَّال) *fa'olun* weight is given briefly. Under this stereotype, the Uzbek language also has a number of professional names and personal names. For example, in Arabic *najara* (نجر) – formed from the stem of a verb meaning to grind, shave *najjar* (نجار) – that is, the word meaning carpenter is widely used in Uzbek classical literature. The following words, which have an important place in the lexicon of modern Uzbek language and are actively used, are the words that express the name of the profession, formed in this weight:

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Table 1.

Verb pattern	The meaning of the verb pattern	Words in the active participle denoting the name of the profession and the name of the person (فَعَال) <i>fa'olun</i>	The meaning of words formed at this weight
عطر	Spread the fragrant scent	عَطَّار attor	Perfume seller
غوص	Dive into the water, into the depths	غَوَّاص g'avvos	A diver, a diver
كشَف	To discover, to discover	كَشَّاف kashshof	Inventor, discoverer
بَقَلَ	Growth (relative to plants, greens and vegetables)	بَقَّال baqqol	Greens and vegetable seller
نَقَشَ	Engraving, engraving	نَقَّاش naqqosh	Engraver
قَصَبَ	To cut, to be	قَصَّاب qassob	Cutter, cutter (for meat, land area)
جرح	Injury	جَرَّاح jarroh	Surgeon, surgeon

Another word in this pattern is “*farrosh*” its core “*farasha*”, that is, to "spread." In ancient times the word “*farrosh*” was used to refer to “carpet spreaders” in the royal palace, over time the concept has changed and today we use the word “*farrosh*” to refer to employees who sweep the streets, courtyards,

gardens, offices and institutions. In addition, a number of other words have been adopted under this pattern, which represent not the name of the profession, but the flaws in the person and similar negative characteristics. Examples of such words are:

Table 2.

Verb pattern	The meaning of the verb pattern	Words in the active participle denoting the name of the profession and the name of the person (فَعَال) <i>fa'olun</i>	The meaning of words formed at this weight
قَلَبَ	Spin to spin	قَلَّاب Qallob	He has a deceitful heart that uses various tricks to deceive others
كَذَبَ	Cheat	كَذَّاب Kazzob	liar
عَدَرَ	To betray a covenant is to betray	عَدَّار G'addor	Treacherous, cunning, deceitful
مَكَرَ	Cheat	مَكَّار Makkor	Fraudster, master, trickster, swindler

There are some words in Arabic that have a negative character, and when they are introduced into Uzbek, their meanings change. Including: بَطَّل *battol* The word is used in Arabic to mean "idle, lazy," while in Uzbek it has two meanings.1. 2. Extremely stubborn, stubborn, inverted. It turns out

that not all words retain their exact meaning when assimilated from one language to another.

Also, in Arabic, the definite relative adjective of the verb of Chapter I is one of the weights that make the verb an active profession. Under this pattern, a number of words denoting the name of the profession have been introduced into the Uzbek language:

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Table 3.

Verb pattern	The meaning of the verb pattern	Words in the active participle denoting the name of the profession and the name of the person (فاعل) fo'ilun	The meaning of words formed at this weight
كسب	Professional	كاسب kosib	Kosib, etikdoz
شعر	To feel, to feel	شاعر shoir	shoir
نشر	Publish	ناشر noshir	Publisher, publisher
علم	To know	عالم olim	A scientist, engaged in science
فتح	Open	فاتح fotih	Conqueror, conqueror
حكم	To judge	حاكم hokim	The governor, the judge
نطق	To speak, to speak	ناطق notiq	Speaker, announcer, speaker

In addition, the definite relative adjective of the verb of Chapter II in Arabic, *mufa'ilun*, is one of the weights that make up the name of an active profession.

Under this pattern, a number of words denoting the name of the profession have been introduced into the Uzbek language:

Table 4.

Verb pattern	The meaning of the verb pattern	Words in the active participle denoting the name of the profession and the name of the person (مفعّل) mufa'ilun	The meaning of words formed at this weight
نقد	To criticize	منقذ munaqqid	To criticize
درّس	To teach, to teach	مدرّس mudarris	To teach, to teach
حرّر	Release, check, correct mistakes	محرّر muharrir	Release, check, correct mistakes
نجم	Divination by astrology, astrology	منجم munajjim	Divination by astrology, astrology
صوّر	Draw a picture	مصوّر musavvir	Draw a picture
علم	Teaching science	معلم muallim	Teaching science

Conclusion

In short, a number of words denoting the name of the profession from the Arabic language were transferred to the Uzbek language, and the Uzbek

language became an integral part of the vocabulary. Knowing the weight (pattern) and core of these words is of great importance in correctly understanding their meaning, in spelling correctly.

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ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF SYNCHRONOUS AND DIACHRONOUS SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Abstract: This article examines the issues of sociolinguistics, the relationship between language and society, the problems of synchronic and diachronic sociolinguistics, their common and distinctive features.

Key words: sociolinguistics, society, language, synchronous sociolinguistics, diachronic sociolinguistics.

Language: English

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Introduction

Currently, no one doubts that language as a means of communication emerges and develops only in society. Consequently, language is a social phenomenon. Therefore, from the very beginning of the emergence of the science of language, linguists were interested in the problem of the connection between language and society. In any society, language acts as a means of accumulating, storing and transmitting the knowledge acquired by this society. Therefore, society and the social, economic and cultural changes taking place in it cannot but influence the various levels of the language. Equally, language has a significant impact on society. The literary processed form of any language, the stabilization of the norms of its use, have a significant impact on the sphere of everyday communication, contributes to an increase in the cultural level of the speakers of this language, and leads to the gradual erasure of dialectal differences. New words and phrases that appear in the language, new meanings of words that express new concepts that have arisen in society, in turn, help people to become more aware of the world around them, more accurately to convey their thoughts.

Therefore, the problems of the relationship between language and society attracted attention and aroused interest among linguists from different countries and linguistic directions. But the degree of this interest and attention was different in different periods of time. In the views of the ancient Greek philosophers, the problem of the social character of language was inseparable from the question of its origin. During the Middle Ages and the Enlightenment, when the accumulation of linguistic material took place, this problem was not urgent. Only with the development of theoretical linguistics, scientists increasingly begin to pay attention to this issue, pointing out the connection between the history of the language and the history of the people speaking it. In the works of J. Grimm, W. Humboldt, F. I. Buslaev, I. I. Sreznevsky, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, F. de Saussure, A. Meillet, J. Vandries and many other linguists, the emphasis was on that in the language you can distinguish the social and individual aspects of the language. Throughout the 19th century, the attention of linguists was mainly paid to the description and analysis of linguistic facts, and the study of the specifics of the main function of language

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- to be a means of communication in society - remained on the periphery of linguistic research.

The main

Problems of Synchronous Sociolinguistics

The differentiation of linguistics into synchronous and diachronic, associated with the name of F. de Saussure, was caused by the desire to overcome the objective difficulty of simultaneous research and description of: a) the system of language, that is, its elements in their synchronous interconnections and relationships, b) the dynamics of linguistic elements, and language as a whole, i.e. their descriptions from a completely different angle of view - from the standpoint of historical development. And although modern science does not recognize as convincing the specific arguments of F. de Saussure, put forward by him to substantiate the generally correct thesis: "... everything that relates to the static aspect of our science is synchronous, everything that concerns evolution is diachronic ...", synchrony denotes the "state of language", diachrony - the "phase of evolution" - nevertheless, a clear delimitation of the tasks of these two linguists and the choice of different methods of solving "synchronic" and "diachronic" problems is recognized as justified and fruitful not only for "internal", or "pure", linguistics, but also for sociolinguistics. Moreover, in modern sociolinguistics, the distinction between the synchronous, simultaneously existing, and the diachronic, successively changing in time, is recognized as an indispensable condition for observing the principle of scientific character in the description of language and its functioning in specific socio-historical conditions. Synchronous sociolinguistics and diachronic sociolinguistics, despite their novelty, are perceived as quite natural directions of social linguistics.

The object of synchronous sociolinguistics is all forms of language existence that function at a certain period in the history of society in the main spheres of human activity. Most of the works on synchronous sociolinguistics concern the modern period of the linguistic life of a particular people, state, linguistic region, and the whole world. The identification of "synchronicity" with "modernity" should not follow from this at all. The study of the language (the language situation and its components) of any of the previous periods of the life of the language can be synchronous. It is important that the analyzed facts are in the same chronological plane, and not taken arbitrarily from different eras.

The study of modern sociolinguistic situations turns out to be methodologically important in view of the accessibility of the object of observation, the possibility of conducting checks, clarifications, and the use of an experiment. On the basis of the synchronous study of modern linguistic material, it is possible to single out objects and units of

sociolinguistic analysis with greater accuracy, to work out the research procedure, description models, to check the explanatory power of the concepts and theories put forward, to create a conceptual and terminological apparatus, etc., which can then be used for sociolinguistic descriptions of other chronological sections that are more distant from us, as well as for the corresponding diachronic studies.

Just as there is no consensus on the subject of sociolinguistics, so, naturally, ideas about the content of synchronous sociolinguistics are also different. What is she studying? What is her area of expertise?

LB Nikol'skii believes that for synchronous sociolinguistics, "the essential are, first of all, those linguistic phenomena and processes that are conditioned and explained by social factors directly and directly."

Among the problems and objects of synchronous social linguistics are usually called: the study of the functions of language in society (the main functions and functions of "private", that is, "social", their forms of language existence, functional stratification of the language (languages) and individual forms of their existence, the study of linguistic situations and states, the development of methods and techniques for the sociolinguistic study of the language (languages), in particular these two ways, when the researcher starts from the language and moves towards the social structure society, or, on the contrary, starts from the structure of society and goes to the study of the language (languages) functioning in it.

Problems of diachronic sociolinguistics

The idea of separating diachronic sociolinguistics along with synchronous sociolinguistics arose by analogy with the division of general linguistics into synchronous and diachronic ones.

If we turn to the history of the science of language, then we can state that linguistics began its journey from the study of the facts of linguistic synchrony. In the aspect of synchronicity, general philosophical and particular issues of language in Greco-Roman linguistics (phonetics, teaching about parts of speech, syntax) were discussed. The same was basically the case for Arabic linguistics (grammar, lexicology). Linguistics in the Renaissance was descriptively synchronic, with its attention to living national languages, with its desire to cover all known languages of the world with dictionaries-catalogs, although at that time ideas were born and even concrete steps were taken of the historical interpretation of the facts of the language (questions of the origin of the language, etymology of words, explanation of the similarity of language groups by the commonality of their source).

Diachronic linguistics is the brainchild of the last centuries in the history of linguistics. XIX century. and the beginning of the XX century. passed under the sign of the almost undivided domination of historical

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(comparative historical) linguistics. During this period, the language was studied as a historical phenomenon, moreover, closely related to the people, its material and spiritual culture, although there was clearly a lack of concrete consideration of social factors in the evolution of the language.

Already in the XIX century, elements of science are born, which will then develop into an independent direction - social linguistics.

Back in the late 60s of the XIX century, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay in his work "On the Old Polish language before the XIV century" in the history of the language distinguished two sides - external and internal - and pointed to the connection of external history in essence and material with the history of society and the history of literature (culture) ... "The history of language presents two sides: external (geographic-ethnological) and internal (grammatical). The material for the external history of the language coincides to a large extent with the material for the history and history of literature. For the internal history of the language, the material itself is the language itself, as a subject of research." ...

Since historical linguistics during its heyday did not separate the language from its socio-cultural basis, moreover, linguistics itself was perceived as an integral part of history, and language as a source and means of studying "individual epochs of the history of the people and, first of all, the history of its spiritual culture", then in historical linguistics, in its "external" and "internal" departments, one can find a lot of material, observations and conclusions useful for the construction of historical sociolinguistics.

Unfortunately, in this regard, the works of such Russian historians of the Russian language as A. Kh. Vostokov, F. I. Buslaev, A. A. Potebnya, I. I. Sreznevsky, F. F. Fortunatov, A. I. Sobolevsky, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A. A. Bakhmatov, B. M. Lyapunov, M. M. Pokrovsky, research by Soviet scientists - first of all V. V. Vinogradov, V. M. Zhirmunsky, S. P. Obnorsky, F. P. Filin, B. A. Larin, I. K. Belodeda.

Many facts and observations of a sociolinguistic nature are contained in the works of foreign comparativists of the 19th and 20th centuries. For the construction of historical (diachronic) sociolinguistics, the experience of historical linguistics cannot be ignored.

In a number of modern works (for example, in the article by V. K. Zhuravlev "History of language and diachronic sociolinguistics") one can find the assertion that sociolinguistics owes its appearance to the demarcation of linguistics into internal and external. Internal linguistics went deep into the study of the systemic and structural structure of the language, external - into the study of the problems of the social nature of language and "took shape in sociolinguistics" in order to study the socially

determined patterns of functioning, development and interaction of languages.

Sociolinguistics itself, in the process of its "further splitting", gives rise to synchronic and diachronic sociolinguistics. Diachronic sociolinguistics is designed to investigate, according to V. K. Zhuravlev, "the external history of the language, directly conditioned by the development of society, the socio-economic, political and cultural history of the people: the dynamics of socially conditioned functions of language, socially conditioned interaction between dialects, interaction with other languages, dynamics of the linguistic situation, dynamics of language styles, etc. "

This, in essence, is what we are talking about when, following Yu. D. Desheriev, who distinguishes two lines of development in language: "functional" ("social pressure" on the development of language) and "intrastructural" ("pressure of the system"), K. Zhuravlev emphasizes that "the focus of diachronic sociolinguistics should be the first (functional) line of language development." Or even more definitely: Yu. D. Desheriev opposes "social pressure" on the development of language to the "pressure of the system". The solution to this problem could be undertaken by diachronic sociolinguistics as a special historical and linguistic discipline that studies the influence of the development of society and the mechanism of social pressure on language, the establishment of external, non-linguistic reasons for linguistic change. "

The main thesis of the historical-sociolinguistic concept of Yu. D. Desheriev is the proposition that "the functional development of a language is the development of its social functions." And if so, then the main problematic of historical (retrospective - in the terminology of Yu. D. Desheriev) sociolinguistics should be the development of the functions of language, most often "the expansion of the scope of its social functions."

Not considering it expedient to sharply oppose the external and internal history of language, especially the identification of diachronic sociolinguistics with the external history of language, to the subject area of diachronic sociolinguistics, we attribute the laws of the emergence and historical development of language, which are due to its social nature and equally relate to both its functional and structural sides.

The following problems should fall into the circle of direct interests of diachronic sociolinguistics:

- 1) the sociolinguistic aspect of the problem of the origin of language;
- 2) socio-historical types of languages;
- 3) the history of specific languages in the sociolinguistic aspect;
- 4) external and internal factors of the evolution of language in their interaction;

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5) interpretation of the concept of language progress;

6) the role of the spontaneous and conscious in the history of language;

7) issues of language policy and language construction, etc. [3; 100]

Conclusion

Sociolinguistics is a new discipline that complements and expands our understanding of language. If structural linguistics gave preference to the study of structural variability in the analysis of one language, then sociolinguistics focuses on the study of the functional variability of language in society, which has a manifold influence on the language and, in turn, is indirectly influenced by the language. The conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics is being intensively developed.

Attempts by American sociolinguists, seeking to find correspondences between social and linguistic structures and transferring the methods of formal analysis of language to sociolinguistic categories, to a

certain extent contribute to the study of the mechanism of the influence of social factors on speech behavior. But, experiencing the strong influence of various positivist concepts - non-behaviorism, phenomenological philosophy, etc.

In conclusion, it should be said that the study of the social conditionality of language, which sociolinguistics deals with in a broad sense, helps to penetrate even deeper into the nature of language, to clarify the conditions for its functioning in society, for there are deep and direct connections between the social functions of language and the language system.

The content of sociolinguistics, like any social science, is conditioned by a certain philosophical base. The American School of Sociolinguistics proceeds from a subjective and objective idealistic understanding of social processes.

There is no doubt that the emerging connection between linguistics and sociology on the basis of historical materialism will make it possible to more fully clarify the nature of the causal relationship between language and society.

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ON THE ETHNOCULTURAL FEATURES OF ANTHROPONYMS

Abstract: This article examines the ethnocultural features of anthroponyms used in folklore.

Key words: anthroponym, ethnoculture, hero, fairy tale, epic, discourse, folklore.

Language: English

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Introduction

From time immemorial, people have sought to name them with specific and appropriate words to define, recognize, and express not only themselves, but everything around them. This has become a necessary and important need for human life activities. Today, the horses of men and of all beings, and especially of famous horses, are among the essential features of every language.

The main

The emergence and change of people's names or famous horses is directly related to the historical development of the language and the socio-economic life of the nation.

Every country, ethnic group and even every region in the world has a custom of giving a unique name, in harmony with its language, cultural and social system. Therefore, horses in the language of each nation reflect the lifestyle, level, ethnicity of that nation, as well as their image and traditions. This aspect is evident in the structure of anthroponyms of folklore.

In folk tales and epics, the names of heroes who defend the interests of the people always carry a positive meaning. For example, *Muqbil toshotar*, *Qilich botir*, *Odilxon*, *Dono*, *Sohibjamol*. On the contrary, the notion that the people express their anger and hatred towards negative heroes is also imposed on the names: *Maqotil*, *Mudbir*, *Egri*.

Usually in fairy tales the characters are not fully described in the exposition. Their unique names mean

their pictures and biographies. That is, the appearance, social status, spiritual world of the protagonist are understood by name. Accordingly, we classified them as follows:

1. Names that represent the image of the hero: *Qorasochpari*, *Zumrad*, *Marjona*.
2. Character-specific names: *Egri* and *To'g'ri*, *Malikai ayyor*, *Aldarko'sa*.
3. Names of profession and occupation: *Yulduzsanar*, *Daryoboglar*, *Eshmurod cho'pon*, *Muqbil toshotar*.
4. Names representing nation and region: *Momir* and *Somir* (names of Turkmen guys).

Emphasis on names, thereby promoting the main idea, revealing the inner world of the heroes is a characteristic feature of folklore. In particular, the folk tale "Odilbek and Khurrambek" describes that the king had two sons from two wives, Odilbek was always a just man who cared about the welfare of his people, and Khurrambek was a young man who was only interested in his own interests. At the end of the story, it is said that Khurrambek was a victim of his own desires, and Odilbek was elected king by the people. The episodic emblems of the tale, Gulparizod and Dilorom, are also very well portrayed in their names.

The protagonist of the fairy tale "Zafarshah" Zafarshah's father Zamonshahligi (the harmony of parents' names), the main character Zafarshah's victory at the end of the fairy tale (Zafar - winner) [1, 150] means that our wise people paid special attention to the names of their heroes.

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Names are widely used as discourse relevance in works of folklore other than fairy tales. In particular, in Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur and other Turkic peoples, names with the words "day" and "moon" are widespread, and through them certain goals are set. Among them are Oysulu and his son Kunbotir in "Oysuluv" and Kuntugmish, the protagonist of "Kuntugmish"; Kunkhan and Aykhan in the epic "Yusuf and Ahmad", the epic "Aymon-Shulmon" in the Kazakh folklore, the names of the Moon and the Sun in the "Kunekey Kyz"; images of Kyrgyz Oychurek, Oykanish, Tolgonoy in Manas; Oysanam ("Strange Lover"), Oysulu ("Forty Girls") and others in Karakalpak folklore can be a clear proof of our opinion.

The main name of the protagonist of the epic "Alpomish", the heroic epic of the Uzbek people, is Hakimbek, who was called Alpomish (Alp - "hero") for his bravery and courage. The names of the negative heroes in the saga are called by bad, unpleasant names like themselves (such as Surkhayil kampir, Boybori).

If we look at the origins of the people's sheriffs, their origins go back to ancient Rome. It is known from history that mostly place names are attached to sheriffs. As a result, our ancestors left their names in history with the Khorezmi, Hoqandi, Fergani, Tashkandi. Later, during the Russian regime, father's name changed surnames. In the middle of this millennium, the surname became a tradition in all European countries. After the abolition of serfdom in Russia in 1861, all citizens had their own names.

In ancient times, according to the traditions of the Turkic peoples, a person had to know his 7 ancestors, that is, his family tree. Those who did not know their seven grandfathers were considered misguided, that is, misguided, and discriminated against as slaves. For example, every Turkmen carried a document with the names of his seven fathers next to it. In fact, it is a very good habit, and modern genetic science confirms that the biological characteristics of each individual (ability, talent, temperament, hereditary disease, etc.) are certainly repeated in one of the seven vultures. Our ancestors knew this fact 1.5-2 thousand years ago, created their own family tree (the origin of people belonging to a particular lineage) and reflected it in the records. In such genealogies, the names of individuals belonging to the same ancestor who lived for centuries were written one after the other and passed on to future generations. These inscriptions are stored in special leather boxes. These genealogies are still kept in some families, as well as in the manuscript fund of libraries. These served as specific surnames and were used as legal documents only when necessary. In everyday life, and in conversation, people are addressed by adding different interpreters to their names. Like Eshmat aka, Rizvon aunt, Ergash butcher.

It is also important to note here that the commentators, such as 'khan' (lady), 'bek' (begim), which are now added after the names of some women and men, were in fact dynastic words. Because we know from history that our great ancestor Amir Temur married Bibikhanim (Saraymulkhanim), a descendant of Genghis Khan, and several children and grandchildren also married Mongol daughters of Genghis Khan. Thus, in the Timurid dynasty, there were brides from the Genghis Khan dynasty and brides from the Timurid dynasty, as well as children from the Genghis dynasty whose mothers and children inherited from the Timurid dynasty. In this way, both father and mother gave birth to sons and daughters of the Timurid dynasty. As a result, there was a need to distinguish the nobles of the Palace from each other. Thereafter, it became lawful for women of the Genghis Khan dynasty to be called "ladies" because they were of the khan's lineage, and to add a "lady" interpreter to their name. The word "begim" (bek means "amir" in Arabic) was added to the names of women of Timur's generation.

In our modern language, the "khan" part of the word "khanim" is added to women's names. The suffix "khan" is also added to the names of the descendants of sayids and khojas, regardless of gender, and in some places, especially in the Fergana Valley, to the names of men in the sense of respect, each of which has its own history.

Among the Uzbeks and other eastern peoples, knowing the seven Pashtuns and creating a family tree served as a surname. In this case: name-father name-grandfather-grandfather's father-grandfather's grandfather-grandfather's grandfather father-the grand grandfather. For example, the genealogies of Zahiruddin ibn Mirza Miranshah ibn Amir Temur Koragon or Hotam bin Tay bin Qahlon bin Rasan bin Nahshab bin Qahtan bin Hud and others are fully recorded in official documents. In oral speech, only names and nicknames are used: Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Hotam is sometimes called Hotamtoy (a tribal name in Thai-Yemen, and Hotam Toyi belongs to this tribe).

Until the 50s of XX century, the documents proving the citizenship of people (marriage, birth certificate, passport, etc.) were almost never kept. In conversations, the words "son" and "daughter" are given after the name and father's name (sometimes title): Mirsobir Mirsadiq Haji oglu, Ominahon Ismail qori qizi.

At the beginning of the century, in the 20-30s, the surnames of Uzbeks were mainly in the form of Kamil Balikul oglu, Ozoda Ahmadjon qizi. It was also common for intellectuals to create names under the suffixes - zoda (Hamza Hakimzoda), iy - viy, -iya, -viya (Abdullah Qadiri, Muzayyana Alaviya). Sometimes there are cases of application without any additives: Osman Nasir, Sultan Jora, Ghafur Ghulam.

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As a result of the spread of Jadidism (innovation) in Central Asia in the early twentieth century, Islamic culture began to be enriched with elements of secular culture. Another important innovation was the introduction of national expressions representing genealogy. It was a transition to a surname common to the whole dynasty by adding Persian -zoda and Arabic -iy suffixes to the father's name. It is not surprising that Sufizoda, Laziz Azizzoda, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi were brought up under the influence of advanced ideas of Jadidism. Or the Uzbek surnames such as Abdulla Qodiri, Sherkon Qodiri, Yunus Rajabi, which are still in use, are a clear proof of our opinion.

The formation of a surname from the addition of -zoda, -iy to the lineage is a proof that all Turkic peoples (Uzbek, Azerbaijani, Uyghur), as well as the Tajik people have the same culture, customs and historical roots. Hakimzoda, Shaykhzoda, Tursunzoda, Sofizoda, Azizzoda are the children of the same people, who have always been blood

relatives. Unfortunately, the Turkic peoples, who had a common history, culture and language, were significantly separated from each other by the Soviet government.

Conclusion

In folklore, the names of heroes were also used effectively as discourse relevance, and the names, in turn, ensured the popularity and effectiveness of examples of folklore. In folk tales and epics, which are a bright expression of folk wisdom, the names of heroes who defend the interests of the people always have a positive meaning, or vice versa, the attitude is also imposed on the names.

Usually in fairy tales the characters are not fully described in the exposition. Their unique names reflect their pictures and biographies. That is, the appearance, social status, and spiritual world of the protagonist are expressed and understood through names.

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EXPRESSION OF THE UZBEK NATIONAL WORD GAMES IN ADVERTISING TEXTS

Abstract: In this article, the Uzbek national word games, their types and their specific features are analyzed by the example of advertising text. The manifestation of word games on language levels is explained by linguistic evidence that its types, such as "phonostilistic game", "Phonographic game", "lexical-semantic game", "morphological game", "syntactic game" are the main stylistic figura that forms the advertising text.

Key words: advertising, uzbek national word game, wordplay, askiya, pun.

Language: English

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Introduction

Language is an integral part of everyone's life. A person who has mastered the language will not only be a good communicator, but will also be able to excel in their professional activities, such as advertising. Word games give us ample opportunities in this area. So what are some aspects of interesting advertising that appeal to consumers? The puzzle in the ad attracts attention, encourages reflection. Creating unique, memorable texts does not cause rejection by consumers, but becomes a consumer product. To do this, the creator of advertising must be creative, have a broad imagination, artistic taste, and most importantly, be able to understand and reflect the stylistic possibilities of the native language, the hidden expressions of linguistic units.

The main

Today, the development of advertising has led to the transformation of advertising activities into a special social institution that meets the public demand for advertising services.

Word play is a broad phenomenon that occurs in colloquial speech, journalism, fiction, and advertising. VZ Sannikov gives the following definition of language play: "language play is a certain linguistic asymmetry (or abnormality) and, most importantly, a

purposeful inconsistency performed by the speaker (writing). At the same time, the listener (reader) must understand that it is "deliberately said so," otherwise he will simply misinterpret the relevant expression" [1:23]. Accordingly, word play can be defined as follows: word play - art- the aesthetic task is a playful combination of words loaded [2:23; 3:32-38]. It is a comprehensive linguistic phenomenon; is a formal and meaningful game focused on different understanding, interpretation and interpretation [4: 108-111]. Word play is an interesting product that attracts the listener's attention with its expressive-aesthetic aspects [5: 538-542]. The emergence of word play is related to the human mental world, concepts, and linguistic skills [6: 144].

Word games in advertising texts perform the following functions:

Aesthetic function: The main aspect of word play is its aesthetic function. Researchers believe that the aesthetic aspects of word play fulfill the poetic function of language. The pleasure experienced by the speaker and the listener is a sense of the beauty and grace of what is being said [7: 412-425].

The task of creating a comic effect: to interest the interlocutor, to cheer him up, to make him laugh. Depending on the specific situation, this intention is

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manifested in oral speech in the form of jokes, puns, anecdotes, and other forms [11: 32-38; 12: 89-92].

The function of language to realize its internal, "natural" features is its structure and functioning in society. A language game is a constant violation of certain rules or a balance on the edge of a norm.

These violations are not accidental, they occur according to certain rules, subject to existing laws [8: 148-154; 9: 112-115].

Creativity function: word games are one of the sources of language enrichment. A new approach, a unique, bright and cost-effective way of expressing ideas is important [13: 534-537; 14: 553-555].

Pragmatically, the word game also serves as a mask. In this case, it is not the content that is described, but the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener, the knowledge, the agreements they make: language humor allows to bypass the "cultural censorship". Humor allows you to "hide" the message and thus express forbidden content for a variety of reasons.

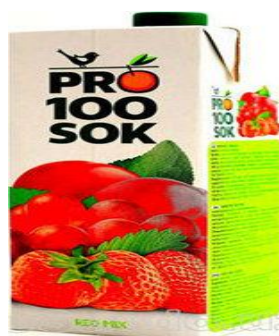
The word games in the ads made to improve the purchase of products will be memorable. To do this, instead of terms that are difficult to remember, popular or ridiculous words and phrases should be used: "Tak-tak to ho-ho" (trimol drug).

On the basis of language levels, word games of an advertising nature can be divided into several types: phonetic; graphics; morphological; derivation; lexicon; syntactic.

Doing word play in advertising texts creates a certain linguistic disorder, but this disorder is consciously tolerated, not because of the advertiser's illiteracy. Otherwise, it will be a language and speech error, not a word game. The main purpose of word play in advertising text is to draw attention to the advertising message, not to the product itself. It is important to achieve this goal, because the volume of advertising in all media today is so large that it is no longer perceived in the minds of people, let alone separate any personal messages from this powerful stream. Word games, on the other hand, are designed to "capture" human attention with their uniqueness.

The use of word games in the advertising of various products has a specific purpose. In such cases, the "attention-grabbing" and "advertising" functions of the word game come to the fore. Accordingly, vivid examples of the use of word games can be found in advertising slogans. The slogan will be short, effective, easy to understand, and shape the advertising idea.

The reason for the active use of various graphic tools and symbols in the creation of advertising texts is, firstly, faster exposure to the minds of the modern generation with a new rhythm of life through bright, meaningful, short texts, and secondly, improving product sales. This requires a departure from the norm, i.e. the use of abnormal expressions rather than information in the normal state. For example:



Picture 1.

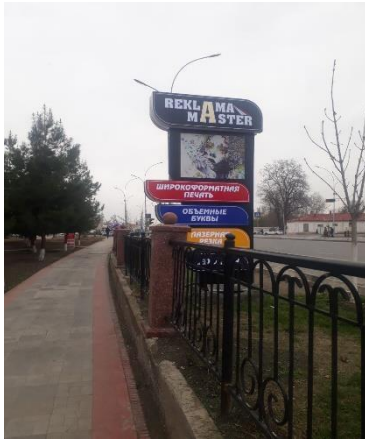
The word play in the name of this product is done with a word related to the Russian language. By expressing the component "sto" in the Russian word prosto (simply) with the number 100 (sto), the product name was called PRO100 SOK - "simply juice". (Juice produced in Uzbekistan). It seems that in the text of Uzbek-language advertising products there are cases of using Russian and English units.

Advertising-type texts are based on stylistic writing. The following aspects of stylistic writing, namely:

- non-compliance with strict rules;
- freedom;
- design;
- unusualness;
- economy;
- differs from orthographic writing in expressive and aesthetic aspects.

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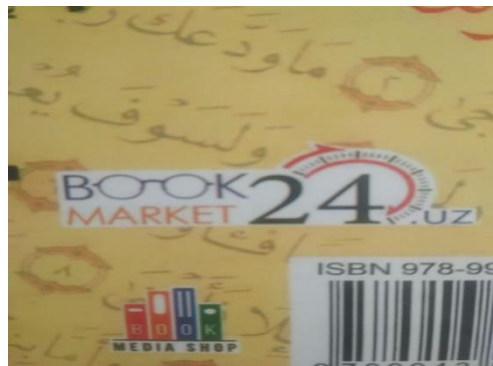
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Figures 1,2,3.

In Figure 1-2, the word game is based on linguistic savings, while Figure 3 shows a design process for product advertising. This suggests that unusual forms of expression in context depend on the style of the speaker. As a result, special nonlinear forms are "invented" by the user of language units. The graphic design of the text, on the other hand, not

only attracts attention and interest, but also integrates the advertising message into a single semantic field. Sometimes it even refers to something specific. In order to express the connection of the book with the spectacles in the following context, it was necessary to create a unique creativity, an original idea:



Picture 2.

Apparently, with the separate processing of the letters o in the English word book (book), firstly, the spelling requirements were violated, and secondly, additional information was expressed. Such unusual expressions are distinguished by their strong influence on the subconscious.

It turns out that there are different language techniques in the world of advertising. One of these methods is the font separation method. The essence of this technique is as follows: by changing the font (changing the size, color, shape of the letters) additional meaning is extracted from the keyword - the concept being advertised. For example:



Picture 3.

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If we analyze the factors of word play in this ad text, it becomes clear, first of all, that the station is designed for car maintenance. For this reason, in naming the station, the speaker made a linguistic observation and chose the word 'authority'. Because the word contains the word "auto" at random. In addition, the fact that the outlet is called "authority" gives consumers pleasure. Third, by separating the word "authority" into two different colors: auto + authority, more than one expressive-aesthetic message was achieved. This is an indication of the advertising creator's wording skills in the example of the named object.

It should be noted that there are two trends in the choice of font for advertising text:

1. The highlighted word is directly related to the advertising text and the meaning of the advertised product. ("Authority").

2. The additional meaning given to the text by the mentioned word is not related to the main meaning of the advertisement and the purpose of using such technique often serves to attract the attention of prospective buyers or consumers with its specificity (reklama master).

Numbers, punctuation marks, various signs, symbols, commonly referred to as paragraph elements, are widely used in advertising. Numbers are one of the most commonly used paragraph elements in creating ad text:



Picture 4.

There is no doubt that advertising should be in a language understandable to the consumer, so if concepts such as the dollar and the euro (and the symbols they represent - \$ and €) are firmly entrenched in our daily lives, they should be reflected in advertising: \$ pec prices (spes prices - special prices) meaning); € windows (Euro windows meaning).

At the morphological level, word play is one of the most complex and subtle types of word play in advertising language. To understand such a word game, the addressee must have certain language skills aimed at decrypting. A person familiar with the rules of the Uzbek language should be able to detect and

analyze linguistic "disorders" in the morphological system, thereby linguistically assessing word play that consciously violates the norms and rules of the language.

Occasional word formation is a striking manifestation of the morphological word game method. This will focus on drawing the consumer's attention to product quality. For example, the formation of the Uzbek occasional word "fayzburger" in the form of neologic words such as "hamburger", "cheeseburger" (food names) and its use as an advertisement has linguoculturological aspects. Such word game techniques are used to create an original linguistic product:



Picture 5.

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In this case, word play in the text of the national food advertisement was developed in connection with occasional word formation. In other words, the national occasional derivatives - **fayzburger**, **chefburger** - were used as product names on the basis of the pattern of terms that represent the names of dishes, such as **hamburgers**, **cheeseburgers**, which

are derived from English in Uzbek. We find such an individual approach in the naming of more retail stores.

In the following example, we can see that the speaker occasionally formed a compound word in the obrevitation method:



Picture 6.

Word play in product naming is also based on anthroponyms:



Picture 7.

The name of this product is "Johon Khrust" and the word "world, world" is named after the artist Jahongir Foziljanov. Thus, the word "world" was transferred to the name of the product.

It is possible to create a text with different presuppositions through stylistic writing in promotional materials. In the following text, political discourse is expressed in this way:



Picture 8.

In this propaganda banner, the content of "Presidential Candidate Alisher Kadyrov" ("Kadyr - capable, worthy and worthy person") with bright

colors obscured the color of the word "candidate" and obscured the suffix -ov in the word "Kadyrov" "Presidential candidate Alisher Kadyrov". the content

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is transformed into a precursor. In fact, the proposition and presupposition of the speech should be the opposite, that is, the content of "Presidential candidate Alisher Kadyrov" should have been given as the main information. Thus, additional information was provided through word games and political discourse was expressed. This can be seen in the fact that during the presidential election campaign in Uzbekistan on October 24, 2021, the presidential candidate Shavkat

Mirziyoyev was presented on the basis of a stylistic inscription in the form of "Shavkat MIR21YOEV".¹

In the form of oral speech, there are cases when the speaker produces a word game using the product name. For example, the names of drugs: "trimol" - "tur, mol", "paracetamol" - "prosta mol", etc.. And when naming a product, the use of puns sometimes encourages consumers to think, and thus stays in their minds for a long time. For example, "Region 14" (show name):



Picture 9.

Conclusion

In conclusion, word play, which occurs in advertising and propaganda-type texts, is the most important form of effective communication.

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¹ See the article entitled "CEC reacts to the T-shirt of the Presidential Spokesman with MIR21YOEV's inscription." <https://bugun.uz/oz/2021/09/23/msk-prezident-matbuot->

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PHRASEOLOGIES IN GERMAN RELATED TO ANIMAL WILDLIFE

Abstract: *Phraseologisms are a unique cultural and linguistic heritage that reflects the centuries-old experience of peoples and countries. This article discusses the phraseologies that are more specific to German and less common to animal names in Uzbek.*

Key words: *zoomorphism, mentality, tradition, psychology, nature of the region, people's worldview, zoonomic phraseology, nationality.*

Language: English

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Introduction

Language is a national and cultural treasure of the people, a treasure trove of human ideology, accumulated over thousands of years of experience. It embodies not only the features of natural conditions, but also social life, the psyche and psychology of the people. An important factor in the mutually beneficial cultural relations of different peoples is the knowledge of foreign languages. Knowing a foreign language also gives an idea of the culture, customs and traditions of a particular nation. Such a wide range of knowledge enriches a person spiritually and creates a sense of tolerance for other nations. Every language has a phraseological unit – a phrase – that has been around for centuries.

The main

The peculiarity of phraseologies is that they cannot be "literally" translated into another language in terms of their artistic and figurative meanings.

Appropriate use of phraseology in the process of speech reflects the national character, as well as ensures the beauty, clarity and emotionality of the speaker's speech.

There are many phraseologisms in German and Uzbek, which are close in essence and purpose, despite the fact that they are composed of different words that do not match in meaning. At the same time, there are expressions that cannot be semantically close to each other because the historical process and development of the two languages are different.

Phraseologisms about the animal and plant kingdoms that pervade the human world are among the most incompatible expressions in such two languages.

Observing the behavior of animals, insects, and birds, comparing and transcribing their characteristics to humans and their characters, led to the formation of stable expressions.

Undoubtedly, some features of the national culture are reflected in proverbs and phraseologisms. There are proverbs that are made up of different words in two languages, their ideas are slightly different, only one language is specific to the German or Uzbek people, but in both languages they express animal features. Some linguists have interpreted such phrases as "zoomorphism."

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Consider some phrases that exist in German, but do not have such a phraseological situation in Uzbek.

In Uzbek and German phraseology, the frequent encounter with pets (dogs, cats, sheep, horses, donkeys) can be explained by the fact that people are in close contact with them. Naturally, this speech phenomenon has a long historical roots.

The use of wildlife in the phraseology of any nation depends on the natural climate of that nation and the type of wildlife that inhabits its region. For example, animals such as bears, wolves, foxes, and rabbits, which have lived in Germany and Uzbekistan since ancient times, are reflected in the expressions of both peoples.

Here are some of the phrases related to wild animals that are not found in Uzbek phraseology, but are widely used and popular in German. The phraseology associated with the badger (*der Dachs*), which is not found in Uzbek linguistics, is unique to German. A deep understanding of the fixed expressions that come with this animal species can be difficult for new learners of German, as the Uzbek language does not have a similar image and expression of such a phraseological unit, so the origin of such expressions. It is necessary to have an understanding of the characteristics of the plant world.

Since ancient times, the badger has been widespread in Germany and throughout Europe, which is one of the reasons for its popularity and its use as a character in German fairy tales and proverbs. When a badger's habits are observed, it can live in deep holes during the winter months, hibernate, and rarely leave the hole (often at night). That's why Germans liken people who prefer to stay home in their spare time to sedentary life: "*Immer zu Hause sein, wie ein Dächchen*" (ugs.) - *bo'rsiq singari doim uyda o'tirish*; "*Kaltnäusern wie ein Dachs im Loche*" (ugs.) - *sovuq joy, xuddi tuynukdagi bo'rsiq singari*.

The badger is a strong fighter, if attacked, he defends himself until his last breath, and this ability of the animal is manifested in the following phraseological units: "*Sich wehren wie ein Dachs*" (ugs.) - *bo'rsiq singari qarshi kurashmoq, qattiq himoya qilmoq; er beißt um sich wie ein Dachs* (ugs.) - *bo'rsiq kabi tishlamoq*.

The image of silovsin (*der Luchs*) is also rare in Uzbek phraseology. Silovsin lives in large coniferous forests in Germany, such as Schwartswald, Bayerischer Wald. Silovsin is an excellent, careful hunter with sharp eyesight and hearing. The Germans reflected these characteristics of the animal in the following phraseological units: "*Augen haben wie ein Luchs*" - *silovsin kabi ko'zga ega bo'lmoq, o'tkir ko'rish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmoq*; "*Ohren haben wie ein euch Luchs*" - *silovsin kabi quloqlaga ega bo'lmoq, hassos eshitish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmoq*; "*Aufpassen wie ein Luchs*" - *silovsin kabi diqqatli bo'lmoq, doimo hushyor turmoq*.

The frog is very popular in German linguistics as a phraseological image. The Germans attach great importance to the conservation and reproduction of this amphibian species. To this end, warning signs have been installed in Germany, even on highways: "*Vorsicht! Kröten überqueren die Straße!*" (*Diqqat! Qurbaqalar ko'chani kesib o'tadilar!*)

In German, the frog is used in the following pictures: "*Eine Kröte schlucken*" (ugs.)- "*qurbaqani yutib yubormoq*", *g'azabini yutmoq, muammoni tinch yo'li bilan hal qilmoq, sabr qilmoq*; "*Faule Kröte*" (ugs. abw.)-*yalqov qurbaqa, dangasa*; "*Giftige Kröte*" (ugs. abw.) - *zaharli qurbaqa, jodugar, yovuz*; "*So eine kleine, freche Kröte!*" (ugs. scherzh.)- *shunday kichkina, beparvo qurbaqa, xunuk (yoqimsiz) qiz*. In Uzbek, the frog is less commonly used, and in some cases is used to describe a negative image of a person.

The Germans valued the compassion, thrift, and diligence of the alma mater, and these habits are reflected in their proverbs and sayings: "*Dem fleißigen Hamster schadet der Winter nicht*" - *mehnatsevar olmaxon uchun qish dahshatli ko'rinmaydi*; "*Der Hamster gräbt sich nicht tiefer, als er den Frost erwartet*" - *Kimdir buzmasa yoki xalaqit bermasa, olmaxon ini chuqur qazimaydi*; "*Er ist gierig/raffsüchtig wie ein Hamster*" - *u olmaxon kabi ochko'z, yebto'ymasdir*. There are almost no phrases related to the word "almakhan" in the Uzbek language, and its positive qualities have not been transferred to the phrases..

The German people use the image of a bear to depict large, broad-bodied people. The bear's big, huge, and rugged qualities are likened to older people. In the Uzbek language, the bear sleeps a lot, "*Ayiqqa o'xshab yotib uxlash*" or take the quality of its size "*Ayiqdek katta*" If the phrase is used, the German phrase takes into account the strength of this animal: "*Ein Bär von einem Menschen*" - *just like a bear* (depicting an energetic person in a conversational style) or "*Er ist stark wie ein Bär*" - *He is as strong as a bear.* "*Er ist ein rechter Bär*" - *He is a real bear.* The German people also use the image of a bear in relation to rude, obscene, unruly people: "*Ein ungeleckter Bär*" - *Qo'pol, odobsiz odam*; "*Er ist plump wie ein Bär*" (ugs.) - *U ayiqdek qo'poldir*; „*Er ist gesund wie ein Bär*“ The phrase means "as healthy as a bear" in both German and Uzbek. In German „*Zwei Bären vertragen sich nicht in einer Höhle*“ ("Two bears do not live in harmony in one house") is in Uzbek "*Bir qozonda ikki qo'chqorning boshi qaynamas*" this is in line with the saying, "Two rams' heads do not boil in one pot."

From ancient times the rabbits lived in Germany. Therefore, in German phraseology, there are many phrases associated with the name of this animal species. „*Ein heuriger Hase*“ - an inexperienced person like a young child; Because rabbits run so fast, it is difficult for large animals, even hunting dogs, to chase them. Rabbits make a variety of erratic

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movements during the running process to confuse footprints. Due to the nature of these habits, the following phraseologies are present in the German language: „Wissen wie der Hase läuft“ – to know a lot, to be smart about something, to know how to get started; „Sehen wie der Hase läuft“ – monitoring how things are going; „Arbeit ist kein Hase, läuft nicht in den Wald“ – it's not a rabbit that runs into the woods; „Wie ein Hase hin und herlaufen“ – rush like a rabbit.

In Uzbek psychology, the rabbit is a symbol of cowardice, so the term "rabbit heart" is used for cowards. Phrases with such content can also be observed in German: „Ein Hasenherz haben“ – to have a heart like a rabbit, „Einen Hasen im Busen tragen“ – to be cowardly, „Ängstlich/furchtsam wie ein Hase sein“ – cowardly like a rabbit, „Er ist ein wahrer Hase“ – he's a real coward.

Other "qualities" of rabbits can be seen in the phraseology of the German language. A number of phraseologies related to the word "Hase" reflect the experience of older rabbits: „Ein alter Hase“ – an older, more experienced person uses the same phrase about a specialist. The phrase is in Uzbek „qari tulki“ is used. „Nicht den Hasen in der Pfanne glauben“ – not believing in (void) statements, only believing in evidence, proofs. „Merken, wo der Hase liegt“ – to know how the work will end; „Er ist auch kein heuriger Hase mehr“ – he is no longer a young child, „Ilon yog'ini yalagan“.

Hunting wild rabbits was a favorite pastime of the people of Western Europe. Therefore, there are some phrases in this regard: „Wer zwei Hasen zugleich hetzt“, „fängt keinen“ – There will be a sinking of two ships; „Man soll nicht zwei Hasen auf einmal jagen“ – If you run after two rabbits, you can't catch either; „Viele Hunde sind des Hasen Tod“ – Death to rabbits where there are a lot of racers; „Die reine Hasenjagd“ – begunohlarni qirg'in qilish; „das Hasenpanier ergreifen“ – to run away, to draw a picture of a rabbit; „Beschossener Hase flieht vor jedem Gebüsch“ – the frightened rabbit is afraid of every bush.

It should be noted that the meaning of the image of the rabbit is completely consistent between the two cultures. The Germans and Uzbeks portray this animal as a defenseless, helpless, harmless human being.

In the analysis of German and Uzbek zoonomic phraseology, we can see the use of the image of a donkey in relation to a person who knows nothing in both languages, does not understand and does not understand even the simplest things: „Du alter Esel“ – old man! (insult); „Ein Esel, wie er im Buche steht!“ – It's like a donkey; „J-m einen Esel bohren“ – To signal to someone that they know he's stupid; „Das hieße den Esel Griechisch lehren“ – idleness (like teaching a donkey Greek); „Den Esel erkennt man an den Ohren“ – It's hard to hide stupidity ("Hiding a patient reveals a fever"); „Aus dem Esel wird kein Reitpferd, magst ihn zäumen wie du willst“ – an

elephant never comes out of a donkey; „Was man dem Esel predigt, ist verloren“ – Teaching a fool is like healing a dead person; „Als Esel geboren, als Esel gestorben“ – A fool is born a fool and dies; „Ein Esel bleibt ein Esel, und käm er nach Rom“ – The donkey stays as a donkey even if it goes to Rome;

Among German phraseologies, phrases associated with the image of the pig are very common. Pig breeding and pig breeding was one of the oldest types of German animal husbandry. From ancient times, the forests in the western part of Elba have been inhabited by herds of wild boar, with oak and beech nuts being their main food products. In addition, in the German context, pig breeding was considered one of the cheapest forms of animal husbandry and occupied a leading position until the XVIII century. This indicates that many pigeons lived in the German territories many years ago. and the European wild boar is directly the ancestor of the European wild boar. Thus, pigs played a special role in the life of German peasants and farmers. The distribution and role of this animal was reflected in the customs and language of the people. Some of the phraseologies given below are related to the traditions of archery. One of the prizes of such competitions was pork. The worst shooter was given pork, and since it was embarrassing to take it, the prize winner would secretly take the pork home.

With the passage of time and the disappearance of such habits, phraseologies also lost their original meaning, and now the image of the pig has become a symbol of happiness, luck, wealth and prosperity. „Er hat Schwein“ – He is very lucky; „Er hat (großes) Schwein gehabt“ – He was very lucky; „Das nenne ich Schwein“ – that's good luck;

There are also phraseologies that have a negative connotation with the word pig in German: „Armes Schwein“ – unfortunate poor; „Bluten wie ein Schwein“ – blood like a pig; „Schwitzen wie ein Schwein“ – sweating like a pig;

According to German observations, pigs run very fast when they feel any danger. Take these features of them and have them „Im Schweingalopp“ – there is also a phrase that gives the meaning of haste, haste. are also available. In the Uzbek language, the phrase "fat as a pig" is used, given the animal's fullness and fatness..

The mentality between peoples varies according to the characteristics of culture, daily life, thinking, environment (landscape, flora and fauna) and, as a result, affects the language and images of the people.

Thus, the phraseological units consisting of lynx (der Luchs), badger (der Dachs), squirrel (der Hamster), frog (die Kröte) zoomorphisms are more specific to the German language, and almost non-existent in the Uzbek language.

Conclusion

The above observations show that the phraseology of the German language has a specific

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nationality, which the learner of this language must take into account. Knowing the peculiarities of the formation of national phraseological units helps to learn a foreign language more deeply and easily, to

use the most accurate forms of phrases in speech, to avoid mistakes in translation and a deeper understanding of the literary text.

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THE STUDY OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM METHODOLOGICAL BASIS

Abstract: This article describes the legal system as one of the existing social systems in society, morally, ethically, spiritually reflects the attitude of the state and all members of society to law, and the methodological basis for the study of the legal system.

Key words: normative-legal norm, society, legal system, legal norms, legal relations, dynamic movement, legal principles, source of law, legal creativity, legal consciousness, legal policy, legal culture, legal ideology.

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Introduction

The legal system is a kind of social systems operating in the society and, according to its content, it sets the normative-legal norms and criteria that ensure chaos in all spheres of life of society. The legal system reflects the attitude of the members of the state and the whole society to the right in terms of moral, moral, spiritual. The legal system, formed today, has found a solution and is improving in this way, intertwining with the socio-political, economic, cultural spheres of the country.

In the strategy of actions, which includes innovative directions of Decision-Making of the new Uzbekistan, among the economic, political, social, cultural and spiritual fronts of modernization of the country, the legal system, as well as the judicial and

legal system, is of particular importance. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan As Mirziyoyev noted, on the basis of the principles and rules sealed in our Constitution, the national legislative system has been restored in our country. Our country was the basis for the rise of socio-economic, political and military potential, effective reforms carried out in all spheres of our life.

This honor of our head of State is attached to the full legal system. It is worth noting that the role and importance of the Constitution in raising the legal awareness and culture of our citizens and increasing their political activity are incomparable [2, 6].

The stage of modernization of the country, which is taking place in the life of our society, among all political, social and humanitarian Sciences, sets

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responsible tasks for the science of jurisprudence as well as solving problems related to these processes. One of such tasks is the scientific research and analysis of the national legal system in terms of development needs, as well as the creation of a modern concept of its development.

Literature review

In recent years, we can observe that a lot of research has been carried out in the field of Uzbek jurisprudence related to the analysis of the national legal system on the basis of different peers. Our dissertation is aimed at scientific analysis of the role of the legal system in the modernization of the country and its impact on the legal socialization of the individual, in contrast to them. The implementation of the study in a logical consistency requires, first of all, a scientific and theoretical analysis of the category "legal system", a detailed determination of its methodological aspects. To do this, it is necessary to determine the content and essence of the "legal system", its peculiarities, its role and importance in the legal space, legal reforms related to the modernization of the country and its impact on the legal socialization of the individual in this process. The category "legal system" is a multifaceted, complex and, in turn, modern legal reality, whose subject, methodology has a wide range of influences from the point of view of the object of study in the subject of jurisprudence. The legal system is the product of a systematic approach to social and legal phenomena. The concept of "system" is derived from the Greek word "systema", which means "majmua", which consists of parts [3, 280]. From a philosophical point of view, this category is independent of the environment in its own way, expressing internal coherence, interrelationship and orlik or an integrity of the relationship.

The legal system of society is a complex social phenomenon, which has its own specific logical internal structure. The legal system is considered a systematic expression of the legal environment and has a broad meaning in relation to other legal concepts. To study it, it is necessary to study, understand the meaning and essence of other legal categories. Because, the legal system will exist as a result of their unitary action.

Represents the relationship between them, embodying the legal system, concepts of law, legal institutions, legal processes and all other legal realities [6, 30]. The highly developed legal system not only creates convenience in the activities of law-making, implementing and protecting bodies, but also contributes to the comfortable life of the entire population [7, 48]. These processes have a direct impact on the legal socialization of an individual. Legal socialization will also improve the development of the national legal system in a harmonious way.

We will try to study the legal system with a grouping of definitions introduced into scientific circulation by a number of scientists on its understanding.

Scientists of the first group: M.N.Y. Marchenko, A.F. Vishnevsky, N.A. Garbatok, V.A. Kuchinsky, I. Saba, X.T. Adilgariev, A. Saidov, F. Khayitbaev and Sh. Yakubov describe the legal system as a phenomenon in action, which includes several legal realities in its composition. In particular, prof. H.T. According to Odilqoriev, "the legal system is a comprehensive concept and is a joint integrity, interdependence and interoperability of legal events, legal prints, institutions, norms and legal processes that are valid in a certain space and time" [8, 117]. Or M.N.Y. According to Marchenko, when talking about the legal system, it is understood that the whole legal (organism) structure of the country, the organization of society from the legal point of view, consisting of the sum of all legal instruments, institutions and institutions acting within the framework of a particular country. The opinions of other scientists in this group are also remarkable. In particular, "the legal system can be described in the form of a sum of legal instruments that represent the qualitative state of the legal organization of this or that society and ensure the legal regulation of social relations, are interrelated and are in a mutually functional movement," Belarusian scientists note: A.F. Vishnevsky, N.A. Garbatok, V.A. Kuchinsky [10, 280].

Czech academic I. Sabo added that "the legal system is the legal structure of the state and society, which consists of the gross sum of all legal instruments, institutions and institutions operating on the territory of a particular country, represents the legal organization of the whole society— that emphasizes [21, 131].

B. By describing the legal system, Tojikhonov said: "the legal system is a meaningful social phenomenon that provides for a general analysis of all processes, statuses, printouts, cases and subjects of legal content, rights and duties— that will express their opinion [12, 5].

Professor Sh. He And Yakubov describes the legal system as follows: "the legal system is a set of interrelated legal phenomena or means, as well as their appearance in one whole action" [13, 12]. We agree with the opinions of scientists of the first group on the legal system. Because, in their definitions, the content of the legal system, its legal and social nature, its components and important aspects of its practical activity are covered.

Scientists of the second group recognize that the legal system is the sum of interrelated legal instruments and do not emphasize their dynamic action [14, 48]. Academic A to this group. H. Saidov, professor N. I. It is possible to add such scientists as Matuzov. A. H. Saidov and he. T. "The legal system is a set of interrelated, proportionate and interacting

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legal instruments that regulate social relations, as well as components that characterize the level of legal development in that or that country," tojikhanov said».

Professor N.I.Matuzov gives special confidence in the analysis of the concept of the "legal system" of society. In his opinion, when a broad theoretical approach to the legal system, it is manifested in the fact that it is a complex, multifaceted concept. "The legal system can be described as the sum of legal instruments of one type of internal coordination, interconnected, social The state, with their help, has the necessary regulatory effect on social relations (such as strengthening, regulation, protection, etc.)» [15, 26].

The opinions of scientists of this group also play an important role in the coverage of the legal system, but in most of the above definitions, legal instruments are interpreted as the basis. In this regard, along with legal means, they should be noted in the dialectical linkage in the movement. Because, the action of the components in the interconnectedness manifests a certain system also means its development. And in turn, it is impossible to imagine a legal system without functional inertia.

If we pay attention to the views of scientists of the third group on the legal system, then it is possible to observe that the "legal system" is identified with the "system of law [16, 11]. For example, American lawyer Lourens Friedman said that "the legal system is exactly a whole form of structural subdivisions of the law» [17, 10]. More in this definition, the idea of the concept of "system of law" is being promoted. Because, the internal structure of law consists of parts: branches of law, institutions of law and norms of law, which are recognized in the form of a "system of law". True, the system of law is a normative core of the legal system, in its composition it covers the spheres of Law, Law institutions, law norms, but only the legal norms themselves can not manifest the legal system. Already, the legal system is different from the object law, which consists of norms of law, which includes not only elements of one type, but also structures that are in different directions and movements.

According to the scientists of the fourth group, within the framework of the concept of the "legal system", mutual immunity of legal norms and legal relations is provided for [18, 61]. This approach covers a small aspect of the legal system. The legal system does not deny the existence or inviolability of legal relations through the norms of law, but rather it is an element in the activities of the legal system, and on the contrary it is impossible to imagine the legal system as a whole social legal phenomenon only with the legal norm or with the legal relationship itself. The legal system manifests all legal realities as a single Whole, an organism.

Scientists of the fifth group argue that the concept of the legal system in their scientific work covers the structure of law as a normative

phenomenon, the role and proportion of authorized bodies in the activities of law creativity and law enforcement [19, 88]. In our opinion, even these definitions can not fully reveal the essence of the legal system. Because, the legal system is not just a normative structure and is not considered as a term, which simultaneously expresses the structure or components of the law itself. In the structure of the legal system, along with elements that have a narcotic property, embodies institutional, ideological and action-oriented components. This group of scientists ignored cultural, ideological and institutional components in the analysis of the legal system. In the formation, formation, development and continuous movement of the legal system, all of the above elements must be present. In general, the views and approaches of scientists regarding the above legal system serve to clarify some aspect of this phenomenon. But today the science of law requires to shed light on the full content of each legal category or concept. Proceeding from this, further clarification of the concept of the "legal system" taking into account the views expressed by the above scientists, if the interpretation is permissible, replenishment (improvement is necessary).

In our view, in all the above definitions and interpretations, the functional aspect of the legal system and the composition of the subject are neglected. In them, the individual (individ), the human factor is not taken into account. Therefore, the definitions have remained in the dry, institutional context for a while. In our opinion, the existence and movement of the legal system can not be ensured without the participation of people. More precisely, the sub-element of the legal system is this-actively moving individs, people. The more social they are, the more productive and effective the functional movement of the legal system is.

Proceeding from this, we offer the following definition: "the legal system is a social phenomenon in continuous action, which includes all legal realities (legal phenomena and means) that are valid in a certain space and period, as well as the targeted activity of socialized individs (people), ensuring their emergence, formation and development, having a complex structural structure." When giving such a definition to the legal system, we first of all pay attention to the fact that it is valid in a certain Space (Society) and period. Of course, the legal system carries out its action on the border of a certain space. Exactly this limit determines the range of movement of the legal system. Legal reality is valid in this area. For example, the territory of a country is also a venue for that national legal system. The same is the time limit of the legal system.

In our opinion, another important aspect of the legal system is its spiritual-spiritual, ideological-ideological character, in which this aspect reflects the legal consciousness, activity, level, culture of the

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person (person), that is, the subjects of legal relations. If we focus on the structure of the system, then all the processes in the legal reality move in connection with human activity. And exactly this feature will be the basis for our assessment of the legal system as a complex functional social phenomenon. The elements that make up the legal system are bahamjihath, operating as a whole, having such characteristics that, separately, having divorced, they are deprived of these characteristics. For example, if we focus on one of the components that has a normative nature – the norm of law, then without it the legal system can not exist. Or take legal socialization, legal consciousness and legal culture, which are considered cultural, ideological-ideological elements between the components of the legal system, where it is impossible to imagine these elements without a fork from each other. It is also possible to observe such a link between the components of the legal system in action. From Jumala, if we take the process of law creativity and the application of law, they act in interdependence because of human activity. If the law is applied in the life of society, in the activities of people, in Real, it will have its essence. This dictates the bahamjihadist movement of activities of Legal Regulation, creativity of the law and the implementation of the law.

In understanding the legal system, it is important to know its components. The components of the legal system differ from each other in their content and essence, goals and objectives, structure and form, scope and area of action and other features. The turbidity of the components of the legal system is manifested in the presence of a separate function of each. Professor X.Odilqoriev classifies the structural elements of the legal system as follows: legal norms, legal imprints, legal creativity, the process of implementation and application of law, legal relations, the mechanism of Legal Regulation, the system of legal institutions, legal practice, legal consciousness, legal policy, legal ideology, legal culture, the atmosphere of legality and the regime of legal order, the source of law [20, 117]. Other scientists N.M.Marchenko, U.T.Tojikhonov and A.H.Saidovs, as the main parts of the legal system, distinguish the following: 1) moral aspect; 2) legal concepts; 3) printouts of Law; 4) legal culture; 5) Legal Policy; 6) law and the legislation that expresses it; 7) legal relations; 8) Legal Practice; 9) legal technique; 10) legal Science [21, 131].

It is he who carried out research on the national legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its formation. Hayitboev, as elements of the legal system, recognizes: 1) Legal System; 2) legal ideology; 3) Legal relations; 4) legal culture; 5) Legal Practice; 6) legal Science [23, 21].

HeIn the study of Yakubov's dissertation, it can be seen that the elements of the legal system are grouped as follows: 1) structural elements that have a normative nature: a) law; b) system of Law; C) legal

prints; D) source of Law; 2) structural elements that are expressed in motion (through a certain process): a) creativity of law; b) the process of implementation, application of C) legal ideology; D) Legal Policy; d) legal Science; e) the atmosphere of legality and the regime of legal order; 4) institutional structural elements: legal institutions: state bodies engaged in legal activities and law enforcement agencies [13, 12].

From the above classifications it is possible to exclude the whole state, structure of the legal system. If in one of them some component is not specified, then in the other they are indicated, and vice versa. Scientists' views on the elements of the legal system reflect its essence, as well as the expression of the composition of the legal system. Because, in them, the emergence, formation and movement of the legal system is fully manifested.

According to the components of the legal system, it is possible to give such an assessment to it that it reflects the whole legal reality and combines all legal concepts into one. Proceeding from this, we are in favor of combining all classification elements into one whole. Proceeding from the above points of view, it can be concluded that the legal system – as a complex social phenomenon, in its composition all elements of the legal reality existing in the country, that is, legal instruments, phenomena, institutions, institutions, legal socialized people (citizens), therefore, represent an integral reality that reflects the legal life.

The development of the national legal system is the main factor in the development of society. The provision of active action of the national legal system, in turn, depends on the legal mature, on the level of their legal consciousness and Culture, on the formation of a sense of genius in relation to the fate of the country. Of course, these characteristics belong to individuals who are formed legally harmoniously, are legally socialized. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the legal socialization of a person in the further development of the national legal system of our country.

Conclusion

This, in turn, will help to solve the two issues positively. Firstly, if the legal socialization of a person positively affects the further improvement of the legal system itself, and secondly, it serves as an important factor in the restoration of the legal state.

In short, the legal system is considered an important, multifaceted phenomenon in the science of jurisprudence, it expresses all legal instruments and phenomena in itself, is in constant movement and development.

The renewal of a certain period, the change in the life situation, the development of science, like all social phenomena, has a specific impact on the functioning of a complex social system, as in the legal system. If further improvement of the legal system has

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a positive effect on the legal socialization of the individual, then, in turn, it is obvious that the legal

socialized persons will ensure full mobility and development of the national legal system.

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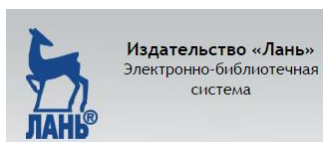
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