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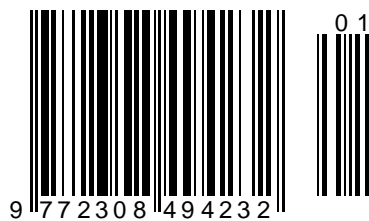
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Article



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## FEATURES OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PRIORITY AND IN-DEMAND CLOTHING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FORMED TORUS. MESSAGE 2

**Abstract:** In the article, the authors, based on their research, formulated the so-called "recipes" for creating conditions under which the clothing enterprises of the regions of the Southern Federal District and the North Caucasus Federal District would be able to produce competitive and popular products. Such a solution is possible if the heads of enterprises and regional branches of government in these regions combine their efforts through the use of innovative technological processes based on universal and multifunctional equipment to provide production with mobility, flexibility and the ability to maneuver the price of products that will be in demand not only in domestic markets with unstable demand, but also to be in demand abroad.

**Key words:** quality, preferences, demand, competitiveness, market, profit, demand, buyer, manufacturer, financial stability, sustainable TEP, priority, assortment policy, implementation, paradigm, economic policy.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

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An analysis of fashion trends for the prospective period is shown in Figures 1 - 7, an analysis of

analogue models is presented in Table 1, and the appearance of the designed model of a women's suit is shown in Figure 1.

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**Figure 1 - Collection of women's suits from the Hermes show 2021-2022.**



**Figure 2 - Women's suit collection from Ami 2021-2022**

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Figure 3 - Collection of women's suits from the Nina Ricci show 2021-2022.



Figure 4 - Collection of women's suits from the Chanel show 2021-2022



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**Figure 5 - Collection of women's suits from the Louis Vuitton show 2021-2022.**



**Figure 6 - The collection of women's suits from the Dior show 2021-2022.**

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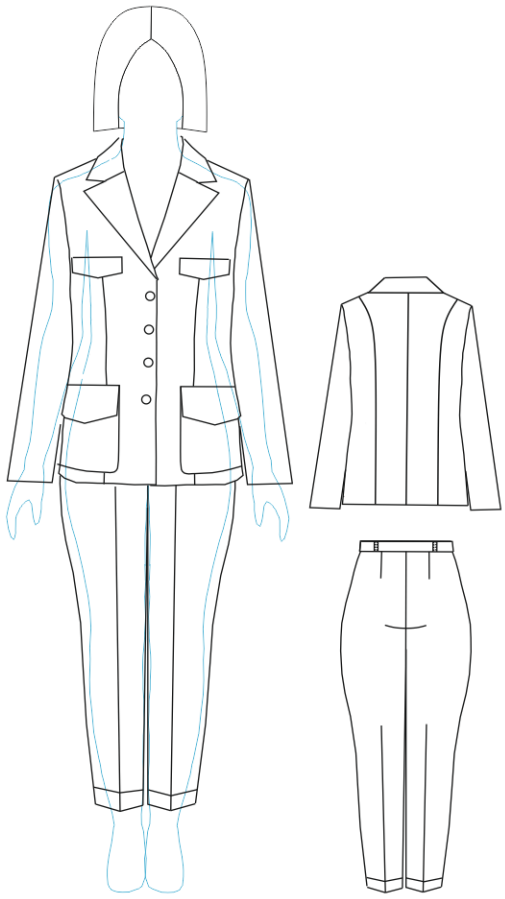
**Figure 7 - Trend board**

**Table 1. Analysis of models – analogues**

Sketch of the model - analogue	MA number	Appearance description
1	2	3
	MA #1	<p>Suit for women of the younger age group for everyday wear, made of one-colored wool blend fabric, consisting of a jacket and trousers.</p> <p>Jacket of a semi-adjacent silhouette, moderate volume, with a set-in cut of the sleeve and a central open side clasp on a fixed shackle with a welt loop and a button.</p> <p>The shoulder girdle is naturally sloping, slightly widened.</p> <p>Structurally, the voluminous shape was created due to side cuts, reliefs on the back, waist darts - undercuts on the front, the middle seam of the back, constructive additions and WTO.</p> <p>On the front there are waist tucks - undercuts. There are also side patch pockets on the front. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal. The bottom of the pockets is rounded. The bottom of the board is rounded.</p> <p>A back with the reliefs coming out of an armhole, with an average seam. Single-seam set-in sleeves, medium volume along the entire length. The bottom of the sleeves is smooth.</p> <p>Stand-up collar - turn-down jacket type.</p> <p>Jacket length 70 cm.</p> <p>The lining is stitched on the bottom of the product.</p> <p>Matching lining.</p> <p>From the waist line along the edge of the side, along the bottom of the product, along the side and</p>

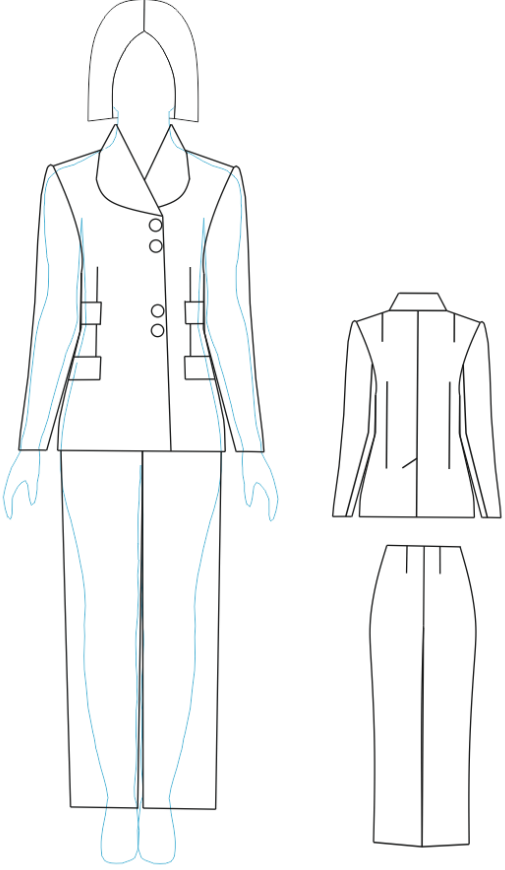
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	<p>bottom cut of the pockets, as well as along the upper part of the armhole and along the edges of the stamete, there is a finishing line at a distance of 0.5 cm from the edge.</p> <p>Jacket with upper shoulder pads. Trousers are straight, wide, long, on an undercut belt, with a fastener on a secret band - a lightning in the left lateral seam.</p> <p>Waist line in a natural place.</p> <p>Parts of the front parts of the trousers with tucks, two on each side. Parts of back parts of trousers with waist darts.</p> <p>Recommended sizes and heights: R: 158,164,170; Og3: 84-92-96; About:92-96-100.</p>
	<p>MA #2</p> <p>Suit for young women for everyday wear in plain dyed denim, consisting of a jacket and trousers.</p> <p>Jacket of a semi-adjacent silhouette, large volume, with a set-in cut of the sleeve and a central open side fastener with 4 welt loops and 4 buttons.</p> <p>Structurally, the voluminous shape was created due to side cuts, reliefs on the back, waist darts - undercuts on the front, the middle seam of the back, constructive additions and WTO.</p> <p>and in front there are waist tucks - undercuts, side patch pockets - briefcases with curly-shaped flaps. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal. The bottom of the pockets is rounded. Also on the front are imitation chest pockets with flaps. Valves - figured form.</p> <p>Back with reliefs emerging from the shoulder seams, with a middle seam.</p> <p>Single-seam set-in sleeves, medium volume along the entire length. The bottom of the sleeves is smooth.</p> <p>Stand-up collar - turn-down jacket type. Sharp lapels.</p> <p>Jacket length 70 cm.</p> <p>The lining is stitched on the bottom of the product. Matching lining. Jacket with upper shoulder pads.</p> <p>Trousers are straight, slightly tapered to the bottom, shortened, on a stitched belt, the ends of which are fastened with a welt loop and a button.</p> <p>Fastener of trousers on a band - a lightning in front.</p> <p>Waist line in a natural place.</p> <p>Parts of the front details of the trousers with waist darts and ironed "arrows".</p> <p>Parts of back parts of trousers with waist darts.</p> <p>The belt has two loops on the front and back.</p> <p>The bottom of trousers is processed by stitched cuff.</p> <p>Recommended sizes and heights: R: 158,164,170; Og3: 84-92-96; About:92-96-100.</p>

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	<p>MA #3</p>	<p>Suit for women of the younger age group for everyday wear, made of one-colored wool blend fabric, consisting of a jacket and trousers.</p> <p>Jacket of a semi-adjacent silhouette, small volume, with a set-in cut of the sleeve and a central open side fastener with 4 welt loops and 4 buttons.</p> <p>Structurally, the voluminous shape was created due to side cuts, waist and shoulder darts on the back, waist darts - undercuts on the front, middle back seam, constructive additions and WTO.</p> <p>On the front there are waist tucks - undercuts to the pocket entry line, side welt pockets with flaps. 2 cm above the waist line there are decorative elements in the form of valves.</p> <p>Back with waist and shoulder darts, with a middle seam ending with a vent.</p> <p>Two-seam set-in sleeves, medium volume along the entire length. The bottom of the sleeves is smooth.</p> <p>Collar standing - turn-down type "shawl".</p> <p>Jacket length 75 cm.</p> <p>The lining is stitched on the bottom of the product.</p> <p>Matching lining.</p> <p>Jacket with upper shoulder pads.</p> <p>Trousers are direct, on an undercut belt, a fastener of trousers on a secret band - a lightning in the left lateral seam.</p> <p>Waist line in a natural place.</p> <p>Parts of the front details of the trousers with waist darts and side pockets.</p> <p>Parts of back parts of trousers with waist darts.</p> <p>Recommended sizes and heights: R: 158,164,170; Og3: 84-92-96; About:92-96-100.</p>
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Suit for young women for everyday wear in plain dyed denim, consisting of a jacket and trousers.

Trousers are straight, slightly tapered to the bottom, shortened, with a low waistline, on a stitched belt, the ends of which are fastened with a swept loop and a hidden button. Fastener of trousers on a braid lightning in front.

Parts of the front details of the trousers with waist darts.

Parts of the back parts of the trousers with waist darts, with a welt pocket with a leaflet. Finishing lines are laid along the edges of the leaves. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal.

The belt has two loops on the front and back.

Specification of patterns of the jacket model corrected:

Suit for young women for everyday wear in plain dyed denim, consisting of a jacket and trousers.

Jacket of a semi-adjacent silhouette, moderate volume, with a set-in cut of the sleeve and a shifted open side fastener for a pair of overcast loops and buttons.

The shoulder girdle is naturally sloping.

Structural-volumetric shape of the front is created due to side cuts, waist darts, constructive additions and WTO.

On the front there are waist tucks - undercuts, into which the breast tucks are transferred, also on the front there are side patch pockets. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal, located 6 cm below the waistline. The distance that the pocket extends beyond the waist tuck is 0.6 cm.

Back with shoulder and waist darts, with a middle seam ending with a vent. Slot height 15 cm.

Two-seam set-in sleeves (with elbow and front seams), long, medium volume along the entire length. The bottom of the sleeves is smooth.

Stand-up collar of jacket type.

The length of the jacket is 70 cm.

The lining is stitched on the bottom. Matching lining.

Product with upper shoulder pads. The thickness of the shoulder pads is 1.5 cm.

Specification of pattern patterns pants:

Suit for young women for everyday wear in plain dyed denim, consisting of a jacket and trousers.

Trousers are straight, slightly tapered to the bottom, shortened, with a low waistline, on a stitched

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belt, the ends of which are fastened with a swept loop and a hidden button. Fastener of trousers on a braid lightning in front.

Parts of the front details of the trousers with waist darts.

Parts of the back parts of the trousers with waist darts, with a welt pocket with a leaflet. Finishing lines are laid along the edges of the leaves. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal.

The belt has two loops on the front and back.

Finishing line is laid along the bottom of the trousers.

Developed in CAD "Grace"

Fullness = 1

Suit for young women for everyday wear in plain dyed denim, consisting of a jacket and trousers.

Jacket of a semi-adjacent silhouette, moderate volume, with a set-in cut of the sleeve and a shifted open side fastener for a pair of overcast loops and buttons.

The shoulder girdle is naturally sloping.

Structural-volumetric shape of the front is created due to side cuts, waist darts, constructive additions and WTO.

On the front there are waist tucks - undercuts, into which the breast tucks are transferred, also on the front there are side patch pockets. The entrance to the pocket is horizontal, located 6 cm below the waistline. The distance that the pocket extends beyond the waist tuck is 0.6 cm.

Back with shoulder and waist darts, with a middle seam ending with a vent. Slot height 15 cm.

Two-seam set-in sleeves (with elbow and front seams), long, medium volume along the entire length. The bottom of the sleeves is smooth.

Stand-up collar of jacket type.

The length of the jacket is 70 cm.

The lining is stitched on the bottom. Matching lining.

Product with upper shoulder pads. The thickness of the shoulder pads is 1.5 cm.

Developed in CAD "Grace" Figure 8.



Figure 8 - Appearance of the designed model of a women's suit

The calculations performed for the designed women's suit confirmed the economic efficiency of the research, allowed the authors to implement the validity of the chosen solution for the preparation of design and technological documentation and the cost of raw materials and materials, which allowed them to recommend them for implementation.

Features of the manufacture of a women's suit, taking into account the individual characteristics of the customer at small enterprises, formed on the basis of the TOP.

Questions about the quality of clothing today do not bypass anyone. As buyers, we have the following requirements for clothing: convenience, affordability, fashion and quality. As manufacturers, we anticipate,

create, offer and sell clothing. But, even despite the abundance of ready-made clothes in stores, buyers with a typical physique, as well as owners of a non-standard figure, increasingly prefer clothes made to order.

Every girl strives to look modern and stylish. Designers and fashion trends help them with this. In a mass market, it is not always possible to choose the preferred clothing that meets the requirements. As a rule, the human figure can be different and differ significantly from the norms of a typical body type, from this we can conclude that clothes made in mass production for a typical body type may not always have an ideal fit for a person's figure. That is why many girls resort to individual tailoring, where they can provide services for making clothes according to

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individual parameters, taking into account the wishes of the customer.

The main tasks of the work are: the manufacture of the designed product and the development of design documentation for it.

To fulfill the main task, the product must comply with the direction of fashion, as well as a number of requirements: to the selected materials, to reliability, aesthetic, ergonomic and technical. In addition, it is necessary to determine economic indicators in the form of an allowable consumption of material for individual production.

In the course of the work, the following types of design activities were carried out: the study of the direction of fashion and the development of the assortment, the development of a sketch of the designed model, the selection of initial information for the manufacture of the product, the form of dimensional features and increments, the selection of a rational package of materials, the development of specifications for patterns of cut details of the designed model, the construction model design, determination of the rationing and cost of manufacturing products, description of the characteristics of the methods for shaping the spatial shape of the product, choice of HTO modes, equipment processing methods, development of a scheme for the assembly sequence of the product before and after fitting. Also, the cost of technical documentation will be calculated and the effectiveness of organizational and technical measures will be calculated for the further possibility of introducing a model of a women's suit into production.

### Name and scope

- type of product - suit;
- product group - female;
- product subgroup - demi-season;
- purpose of the product - for everyday wear;
- age group - younger
- body type - 170-96-104
- climatic zone - IV.

### Aesthetic requirements

The aesthetic requirements for clothing are in accordance with its modern spiritual needs of a person and society, expressed in the ideals of beauty, the prevailing style direction and fashion. The aesthetic properties of clothing are directly affected by its geometric shape and material properties. The geometric shape of clothing has a significant emotional impact on a person and is perceived by him as the volume, mass of the product, its silhouette. It can give the impression of massiveness or lightness, slimness of the figure. Along with the form, the properties of materials have a strong emotional impact on a person. Using materials of various coloristic design and properties (rigidity, drapeability, plasticity, etc.), it is possible to create products of high aesthetic

value. Clothing should be in harmony with the environment,

### Ergonomic properties

Ergonomic requirements for clothing are associated with the physiological, anthropometric and other characteristics of a person. Clothing should be comfortable and create a feeling of comfort, it should not tire and cause a decrease in performance.

Ergonomic requirements for clothing are divided into hygienic, anthropometric, psychophysiological. Anthropometric requirements are to ensure compliance with the exchange characteristics of the human body in statics and dynamics, which makes it possible to create favorable conditions for breathing and movement of a person, ease of use and comfort. Hygienic requirements Ensuring a comfortable feeling of underwear space, good health and protection of a person from external factors.

The suit should provide comfort when wearing the product for more than three hours, since the jacket on the lining should provide comfortable parameters of the microclimate under the clothes, therefore, the materials should have the following properties: air permeability, low electrification, low dust capacity, high degree of cleanability, low wetting.

The main characteristics of properties: heat-shielding, hygroscopicity, sorption capacity, air permeability, dust permeability, dust capacity, electrification, dirt capacity. Psychophysical requirements are such requirements as compliance with aesthetics, a good and competent choice of clothing that will fit well on the human body, clothing that meets anthropometric and hygienic requirements, satisfies physiological needs

Based on all the requirements for the materials and the product, it is possible to single out the best version of the appearance of a women's suit.

The straight silhouette of the jacket is the most successful choice to visually reduce it, since the customer's figure is quite voluminous, both in the area of the breasts and hips. The recommended volume is medium, for a sufficiently comfortable feeling when worn according to the personal wishes of the customer. The length of the jacket is average, 10 cm below the hip, the most optimal, which will not create a visual illusion of short legs. The client's shoulders do not have any defects in appearance, so it was decided to opt for the traditional set-in cut of the sleeve.

Trousers of medium volume and tapered to the bottom, emphasizing the advantages of the customer's voluminous hips, the length of the trousers 7/8 is the most successful, since the height is not lower than average, which will allow you to visually not weigh down the bottom of the whole image.

### Technical requirements

- the proposed constructive basis (silhouette):

Jacket - straight silhouette, medium volume, sleeve cut - set-in;

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

Pants - tapered to the bottom, 7/8 long, medium volume;

- Requirements for raw materials and basic materials:

The designed product is intended for everyday wear. Therefore, the color scheme of the material is chosen in soothing classic colors. The projected model is of a classic type, has strict lines, as well as the developed model of a straight silhouette, so the material must be selected with an average stiffness value.

Particular attention should be paid to the shrinkage of the main and lining materials, which can occur during the manufacture of the product. After heat treatments, the quality of products deteriorates (the shape and design of garments are distorted), in addition, the consumption of materials increases, as a result of which allowances are increased. In this regard, low-shrink or non-shrink materials are recommended for this product.

Important in importance are ergonomic quality indicators and reliability indicators. The developed model is designed for everyday wear, so the material must have a certain density, which in turn affects the heat-shielding properties.

From the foregoing, we can conclude that for the manufacture of a women's suit, as the main material, it is recommended to choose a suit fabric with the addition of artificial fibers.

Requirements for lining materials:

The requirements for lining materials are divided into: aesthetic, design and technological, operational and hygienic. For the designed model, the preferred colors of the main fabric are achromatic, since the lining material in the designed model does not have any decorative function, its color scheme will be close to the main material. The lining must have a certain wear resistance, therefore, have a smooth surface with a small value of thread expansion in the seams. It is desirable that the fibrous composition of the lining correspond or be close in properties to the fibrous composition of the base material in order to avoid shrinkage of materials.

The lining of the suit is closest to the clothes in order to avoid sticking it to other products, it should

have a low electrified. The color of the lining material must be resistant to WTO and washing.

Artificial silk was chosen for the lining material, since this fabric has a fairly smooth surface and low cost.

Requirements for lining materials:

The gasket is selected according to the type and surface density of the base material. The gasket must ensure the preservation of the shape of the product during operation. Should be wrinkle-resistant and not weigh down clothing. Have good shaping ability and a certain rigidity.

The materials must be resistant to repeated bending loads, must be well wetted and have sufficient hygroscopicity.

Doublerin with dot adhesive coating was chosen as a gasket material.

Requirements for fastening materials:

Sewing threads must be strong, wear-resistant. They must correspond in terms of extensibility to the type of material, correspond in terms of shrinkage to the material. Threads should not have defects in appearance. The threads must be light-resistant and heat-resistant, their coloring must be resistant to washing, friction and light.

- name of the material - costume fabric;

- fibrous composition - polyester 75%, elastan 25%;

- name of the material artificial silk;

- fibrous composition cotton, polyester;

- name of materials polyester 85%, viscose 15%.

Technical Proposal

Women's suit, which is already a season, does not lose its leading position. The spring-summer 2022 season was no exception.

This season there may be various design solutions for the shoulder girdle. Balmain introduced saddle-shoulder jackets. The shoulder girdle can be in a natural place and have clear lines, in addition, the lines of the shoulder girdle can be expanded, raised or lowered.

Fashionable jackets from Balmain, Christian Siriano and Chanel are selected based on the study of specialized sites and are presented in figures 9 and 10.

**Impact Factor:**

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**Figure 9 - Fashionable jackets from Balmain**



**Figure 10 - Fashionable jackets from Christian Siriano and Chanel**



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**OAJI** (USA) = **0.350**

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Loose cut jackets, close to men's style, still remain in trend. Proof of this are fashionable jackets from Jason Wu, Acne Studios and Louis Vuitton that look like they are just a couple of sizes too big.

Fashion jackets from Acne Studios and Louis Vuitton are shown in Figure 11.



**Figure 11- Fashionable jackets from Acne Studios and Louis Vuitton**

The most win-win choice is a classic style jacket that can be worn with absolutely any trousers, skirts and shorts - all options, according to the designers of Fendi, Max Mara and Maryling, will be relevant.

Fashionable jackets from Max Mara, Maryling, Simona Marziali and MRZ, Fendi are shown in Figure 12.

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**Figure 12 - Classic jackets from Max Mara, Maryling, Simona Marziali and MRZ, Fendi**

Stylish jackets up to the middle of the thigh and even lower were presented by the Balmain and Sportmax brands. Fitted models look great in trouser ensembles, and a free-cut women's blazer can be

combined without trousers and a skirt - such a jacket looks like a mini-length dress.

Fashionable jackets from Balmain and Sportmax are shown in Figure 13.

**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350



**Figure 13 - Fashionable jackets from Balmain and Sportmax**

It is natural that in a pair with elongated jackets in the collections there are also short ones. Similar models were presented by the brands Saint Laurent, Stella McCartney and Chanel.

Fashionable jackets from Stella McCartney, Saint Laurent and Chanel are shown in Figure 14.

**Impact Factor:**

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
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OAJI (USA) = 0.350



Figure 14 - Fashionable jackets from Stella McCartney, Saint Laurent and Chanel



Figure 15 - Fashion trousers from Zimmermann and Emporio Armani

## Impact Factor:

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**JIF** = **1.500**

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The fastener in this season is relevant, as a rule, on the buttonholes, it can be either offset by two pairs of loops and buttons, or central by two or one loop and a button.

Buttons are mostly in the tone of the product or a few tones darker, occasionally there are metal ones.

Since in this work we are considering a suit, a jacket can be worn in combination with trousers.

Straight-cut trousers are a long-established classic that will always look win-win in the wardrobe of any girl; such trousers were presented by fashion designers Zimmermann and Emporio Armani.

Fashion trousers from Zimmermann and Emporio Armani are shown in Figure 15.

One of the most persistent trends that the current fashion dictates to us are high-waisted trousers that are able to visually lengthen the legs or adjust them, such models were presented to us by Max Mara and Alberta Ferretti.

Fashion trousers from Max Mara and Alberta Ferretti, as well as from Giorgio Armani and Maryling are presented in figures 16 and 17.



Figure 16 - Fashion trousers from Max Mara and Alberta Ferretti

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**OAJI** (USA) = **0.350**

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Cropped trousers allow you to demonstrate graceful ankles, such an opportunity is given to us by Giorgio Armani and Maryling.



**Figure 17 - Fashion trousers from Giorgio Armani and Maryling**

Banana trousers are another win-win option, they can successfully hide the true volumes in the hips due to folds and tucks, such trousers were presented by Emporio Armani and Alberta Ferretti.

Fashion trousers from Emporio Armani and Alberta Ferretti are shown in Figure 18.

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**Figure 18 - Fashion trousers from Emporio Armani and Alberta Ferretti**

Despite the fact that spring dictates bright colorful colors, designers offer us a calm, delicate palette of colors. Leading white, gray, beige, black, light blue, dusty pink and pale lilac.

Fashionable jackets from LaPointe Pre-Fall and Madam Figaro, as well as Jonathan Simkhai and Hugo Boss are presented in figures 19 - 20.

**Impact Factor:**

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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Figure 19 - Fashionable jackets from LaPointe Pre-Fall and Madam Figaro



Figure 20 - Fashionable jackets from Jonathan Simkhai and Hugo Boss



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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Based on information about the promising fashion direction and having studied consumer demand, it can be predicted that women's suits do not give up their positions and remain at the peak of popularity, as they are one of the most indispensable things in every girl's wardrobe, for any event. Therefore, we can safely say that the development of a women's suit, consisting of trousers and a jacket, is expedient.

During the analysis of current fashion trends, a moodboard was compiled. It is necessary to demonstrate the future design project, its concept, mood, shades. The concept of a mood board reflects

integrity, each visual element should be subordinated to one mood. The task of the trend board is to present the design project with images. For inspiration, the material was taken from the site "Pinterest", which contains a huge variety of different images on various topics. The mood board was designed based on the most memorable and relevant looks of the spring-summer 2022 season. It depicts a composition, thought out to the smallest detail images, pantone trendy colors and accessories.

The mood board for the spring-summer 2022 fashion direction is shown in Figure 19.

## Весенний mood

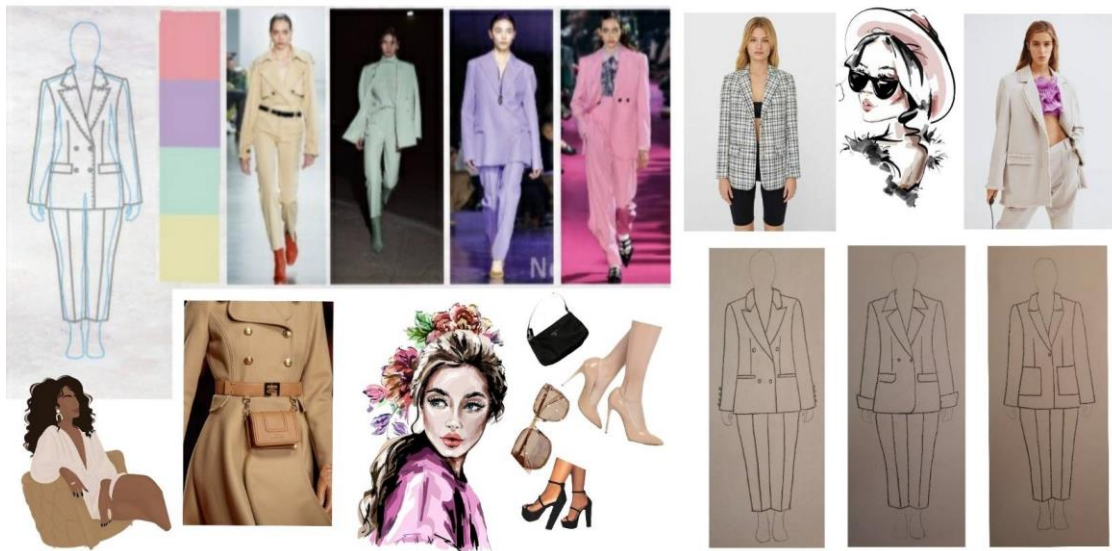


Figure 19 - Moodboard of the spring-summer 2022 fashion direction

### Preliminary design

The design and engineering section was carried out in the conditions of operation of CAD "Grace" (version 401), as this significantly reduces the time spent at the stage of development of design documentation, by automating the processes of

building the design of the product and derived parts, developing specifications, grades and time sheets.

### Description of the appearance of the model

A screenshot of the "Description of Appearance" window of CAD "Grace" (version 401) is shown in Figure 20.

## Impact Factor:

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GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

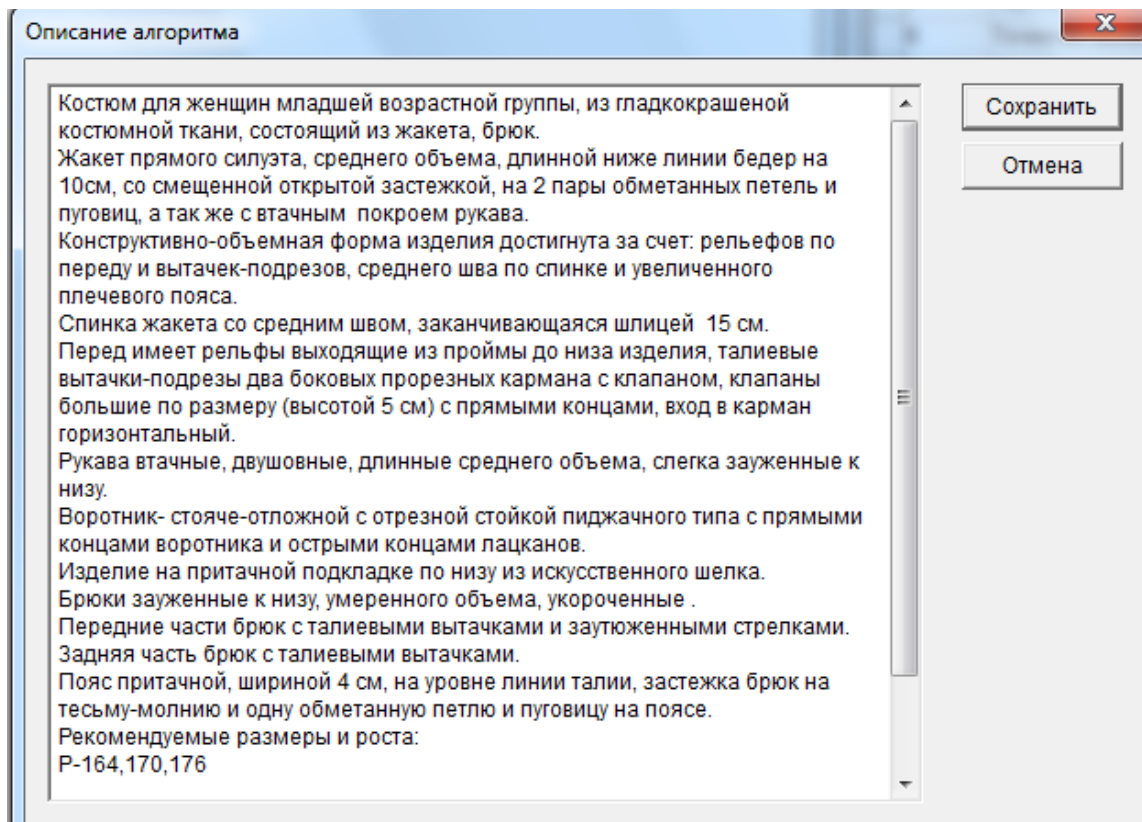


Figure 20 - Screenshot of the window "Description of appearance" in CAD "Grace" (version 401)

Selection and analysis of models - analogues of the designed product

To develop a sketch of the designed model, it is necessary to select an analogous model.

The purpose of the selection and analysis of models - analogues is to obtain the initial data to create the most relevant and rational design based on all the positive qualities of the proposed product models.

Comparative analysis allows you to identify the shortcomings of previous analogues and subsequently prevent their appearance in a new product.

The analysis of the form of analogue models involves the study of the structure of models according to the sketches of the reference series and the description of each analogue model, where the structural device of each proposed model is characterized in detail.

For the correct selection of analogue models, the products must meet the following requirements:

- the same assortment group;
- the same purpose;
- relevance

Based on the results of the analysis of the promising fashion trend in a number of existing high-quality clothing models, analogue models were selected that are necessary for the further creation of a standard sample of a women's suit.

The main criteria for choosing analogue models are: compliance with fashion trends, purpose, assortment group, convenience and comfort.

Analogue models are shown in Figures 21 - 27 A sketch of the designed model, developed using the Coral Draw graphic editor (version 2018) is shown in Figure 21.

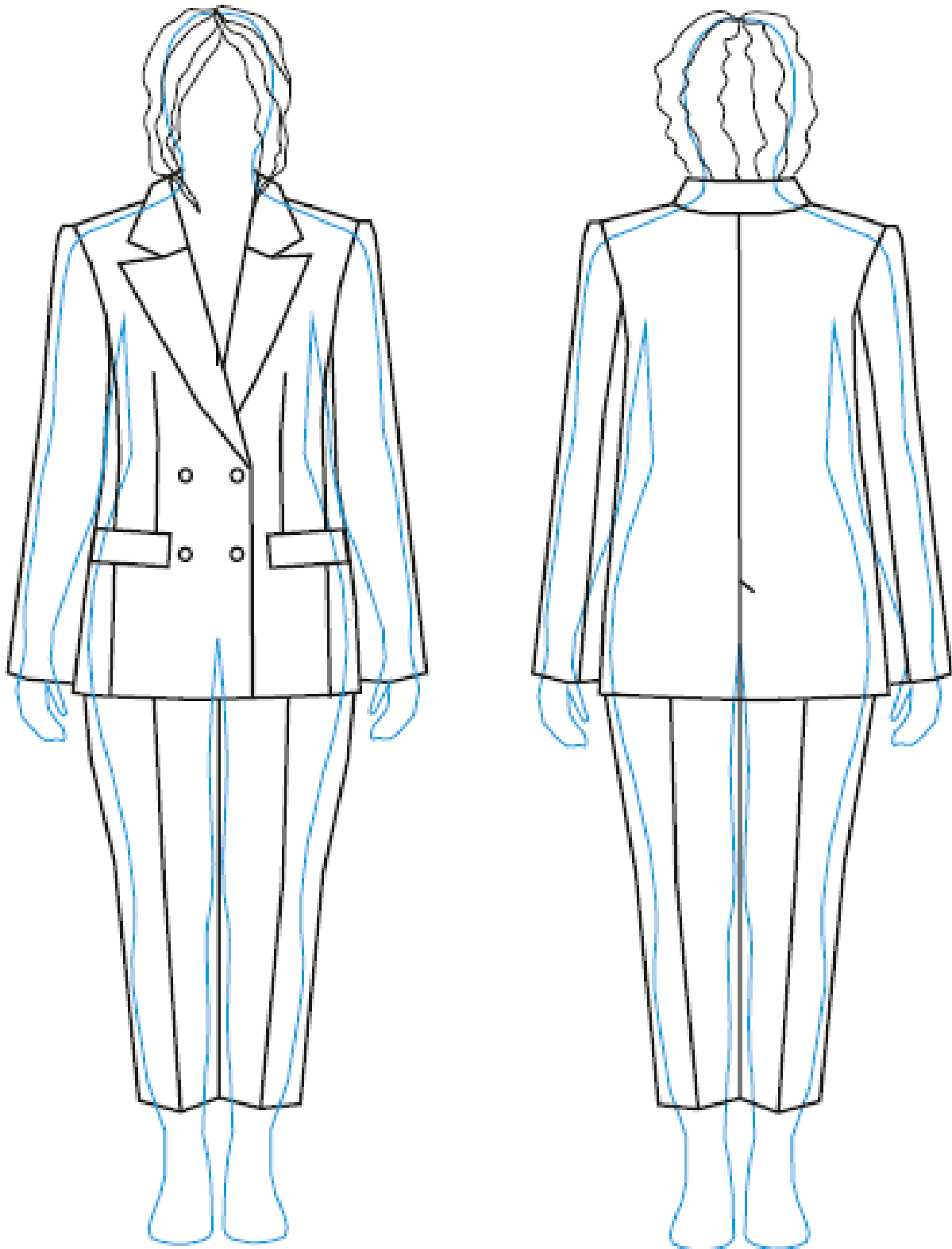
**Impact Factor:**

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**OAJI** (USA) = **0.350**

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**Figure 21 - Sketch of a women's costume**

**Impact Factor:**

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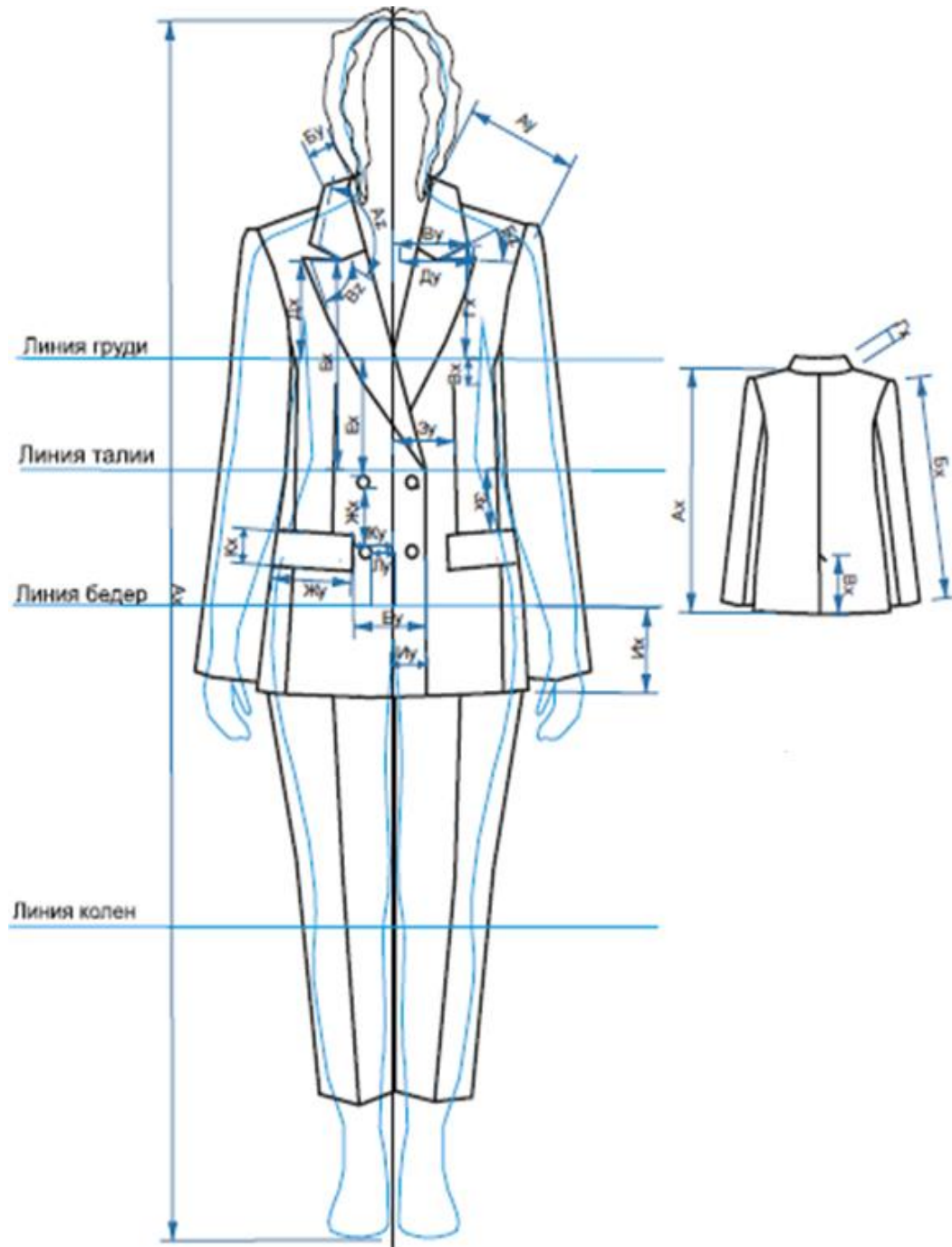


Figure 22–Analysis and study of the designed jacket model

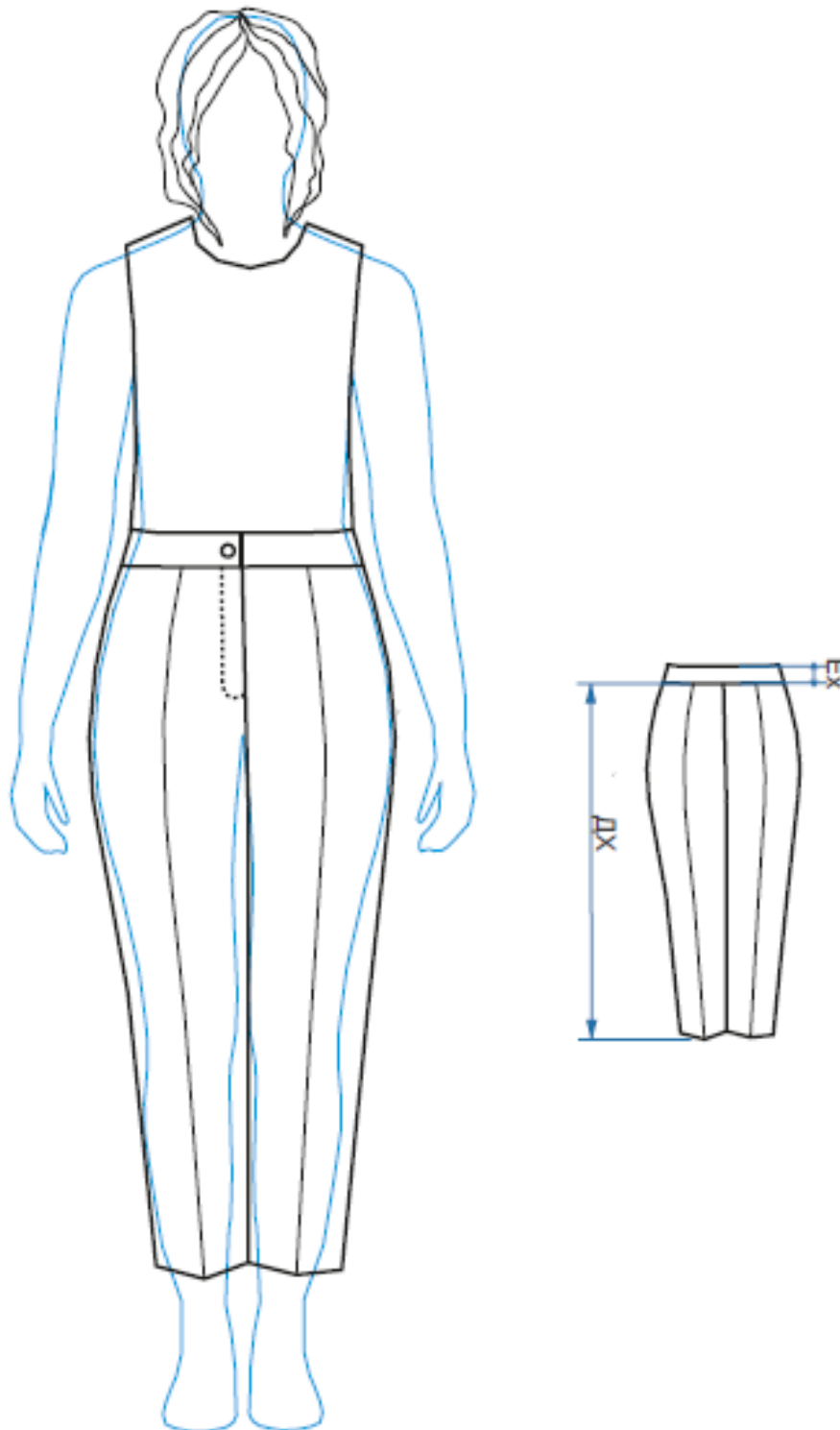
An image of the analysis of the designed model of trousers is shown in Figure 23.

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**Figure 23 - Analysis of the designed model of trousers**

**Table 2. Design characteristic of the jacket and trousers**

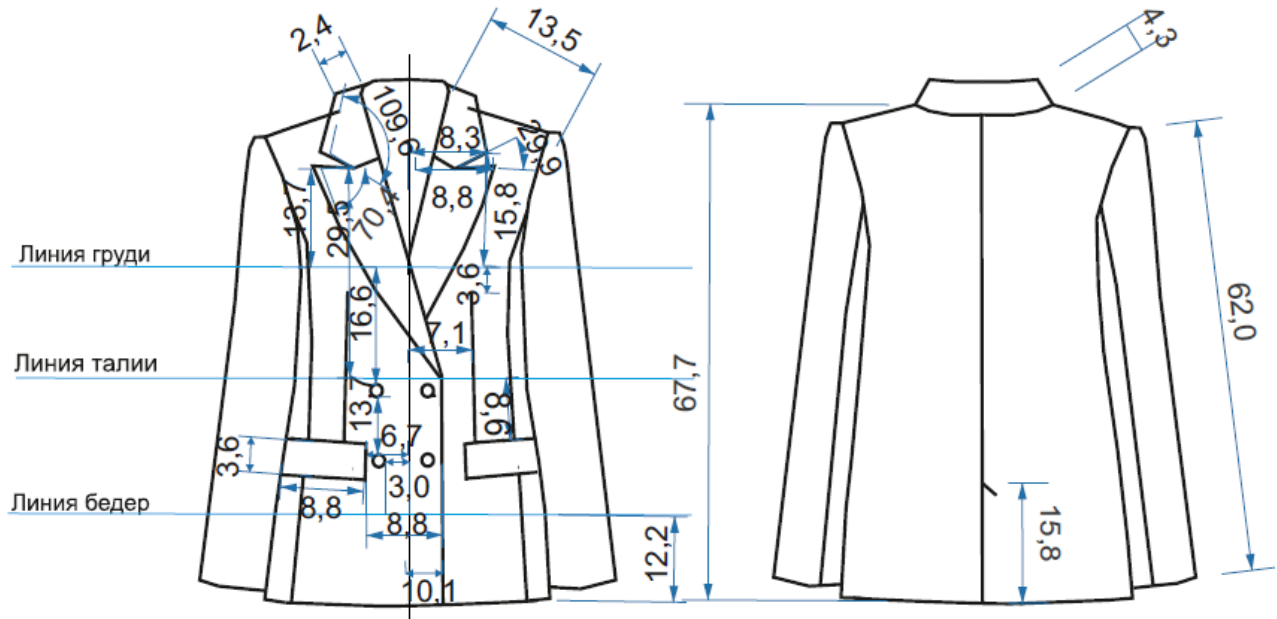
Women's jacket			
Before			
Horizontally			
Distance from half-skid line to side pocket	Ku	0.8	6.7

**Impact Factor:**

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<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

Distance from buttons to half-slip line	Lou	0.5	3.0
Angular Options			
Collar End Angle	Az	109.6	109.6
Angle between collar and lapel	Bz	29.9	29.9
Lapel End Angle	Bz	70.4	70.4
Back			
Vertically			
Length of the product	Oh	4.7	67.7
The length of the sleeve	bh	4.3	62
Spline length	Vx	1.1	15.8
Back collar height	Gx	0.6	4.3
Pants			
Vertically			
Length trousers	Dx	5.9	93.0
belt width	Ex	0.3	4.0

Based on table 2, a drawing of a general view of the jacket was drawn up and presented in accordance with figure 24.



**Figure 24 - General view drawing of the designed jacket model**

Based on the table, a drawing of a general view of the trousers was drawn up and presented in accordance with Figure 25.

**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
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GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
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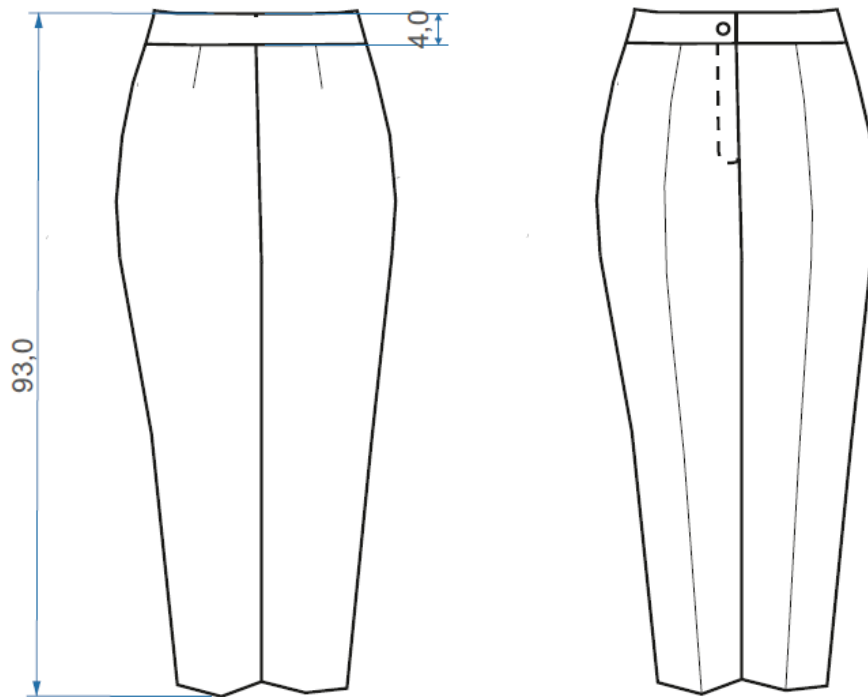


Figure 25 - General view drawing of the designed model

#### Selection of initial data for model design

Since one of the objectives of the research is to develop a sample of a women's suit, to build the design of the product, we will use the Unified Method for Designing Clothing developed by the Central Experimental and Technical Sewing Laboratory (TSOTSHL) of the Ministry of Life of Russia. Its advantages lie in the simplicity of calculations using ready-made formulas and the availability of a fitting that allows you to achieve the best fit and adjustment of the product.

To reduce the time spent, it was decided to use CAD "Grace", which allows to develop the design of the product, patterns of parts, specifications, etc. as quickly as possible.

It is also possible to quickly make changes to the design in the form of allowances for a free fit or dimensional features.

This method was developed taking into account the specifics of the work of enterprises that manufacture clothes according to individual orders of the population, which means that it is ideal for designing clothes of a given assortment.

The calculation-graphic method for constructing drawings of clothing details provides for the dimensional characteristics of a human figure and an allowance for a free fit as initial data.

Breeding parameters, i.e. the choice of typical values of the leading dimensional features of the base figure, as well as for subsequent gradation in the Grace CAD system for a women's suit, is shown in Figure 28 using a jacket as an example.

## Impact Factor:

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Параметры размножения			
	Размер	Рост	Полнота
Базовый	96	170	2
Минимальный	92	164	2
Максимальный	100	176	2

Figure 28 - Screenshot of the "Reproduction Parameters" window for developing an algorithm for constructing a suit design in CAD "Grace" (version 401) (on the example of a jacket)

Since the costume products were built according to two algorithms (separate jacket and trousers), the dimensional characteristics for the jacket and trousers are presented in the form of screenshots of the

"Dimensional characteristics" windows in the "Grace" CAD system in Figures 29 - 30.

N	Пояснение	Обозначение	Формула	Значение
1	Рост	P	170.	170.
2	Полуобхват шеи	Cш	18.6	18.6
3	Полуобхват груди первый	Cr1	46.1	46.1
4	Полуобхват груди второй	Cr2	50.4	50.4
5	Полуобхват груди третий	Cr3	48.	48.
6	Полуобхват талии	Cr	37.4	37.4
7	Полуобхват бедер	Cб	52.	52.
8	Ширина груди	Шгр	17.5	17.5
9	Длина талии спинки 2	Дтс2	44.1	44.1
10	Длина талии переда 2	Дтп2	45.4	45.4
11	Высота груди	Вг2	27.	27.
12	Высота проймы сзади 2	Впрс2	22.	22.
13	Высота плеча косая	Впк2	44.1	44.1
14	Ширина спины	Шс	18.3	18.3
15	Ширина плечевого ската	Шп	13.5	13.5
16	Обхват плеча	Оп	30.1	30.1
17	Обхват запястья	Озап	16.6	16.6
18	Глубина талии первая	Гт1	5.4	5.4
19	Глубина талии вторая	Гт2	5.5	5.5

Figure 29 - Screenshot of the "Dimensional Features" window for developing an algorithm for constructing a jacket design in CAD "Grace" (version 401)



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JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

N	Пояснение	Обозначение	Формула	Значение
20	Расстояние от линии талии до пола сбоку	Дсб	110,4	110,4
21	Расстояние от линии талии до колена	Дтк	61	61.
22	Расстояние от линии талии до плоскости сидения	Дс	28,7	28,7
23	Выступ ягодиц относительно линии талии	Вяг	5,5	5,5
24	Высота бока относительно линии талии	Вбт	4,8	4,8
25	Высота бока относительно талии	Вжт	1,2	1,2
26	Обхват бедра	Обед	59,0	59.
27	Прибавка к обхвату бедер	Пб	3	3.
28	Прибавка к полуобхвату талии	Пт	1	1.
29	Прибавка к обхвату бедра	Пбед	5	5.
30	Длина изделия	Дбр	$113 + (P-170)/1,5$	113.
31	Уровень линии бедер	Тб	20,5	20,5
32	Ширина брюк внизу в готовом виде	Шн	17	17.
33	Ширина брюк в готовом виде на уровне колена	Шк	20	20.
34	Обхват колена	Ок	38	38.
35	Длина изделия	Ди	$100 + (P-170)/3$	100.
36				

Figure 30 - Screenshot of the "Dimensional Features" window for developing an algorithm for constructing the design of trousers in CAD "Grace" (version 401)

Screenshots of the "Formula" windows of CAD "Grace" and the design drawing of a jacket with a set-sleeve are shown in Figures 31 and 32.

N	Пояснение	Обозначение	Формула	Значение
20	Прибавка на свободное облегание по линии груди	Пг	12	12.
21	Прибавка на свободное облегание по линии талии	Пт	13	13.
22	Прибавка на свободное облегание по линии	Пб	6	6.
23	Прибавка на свободное облегание по спинке	Пшс	2,5	2,5
24	Прибавка на свободное облегание по переду	Пшп	1,8	1,8
25	Прибавка к длине спинки по линии талии	Пдтс	1	1.
26	Прибавка на свободу проймы по глубине	Пспр	3	3.
27	Прибавка к ширине горловины	Пшг	0,5	0,5
28	Прибавка на уработку и толщину материала	Ур	1	1.
29	Прибавка к длине талии по переду	Пдтп	$Пдтс + Ур$	2.
30	Толщина плечевой накладки	Пн	0,5	0,5
31	Раствор плечевой выточки	Реп	2	2.
32	Прибавка к высоте плеча косой	Плк	$Пдтс + Пн + 0,5$	2.
33	Длина плечевой выточки	Деп	9	9.
34	Ширина сетки	A0a1	$Cr3 + Пг$	60.
35	Ширина спинки	A0a	$Шс + Пшс$	20,8
36	Ширина переда	a1a2	$Шп + (Cr2 - Cr1) + Пшп$	23,6
37	Ширина проймы	aa2	$A0a1 - a1a2 - A0a$	15,6
38	Уровень лопаток	A0Y	$0,4 * Дтс2$	17,64
39	Уровень глубины проймы	A0Г	$Впрз2 + Пспр + 0,5 * Пдтс$	25,5
40	Уровень линии талии	A0Т	$Дтс2 - Пдтс$	45,1
41	Уровень линии бедер	Тб	$0,5 * Дтс2 - 2$	20,05
42	Ширина горловины спинки	A0'A2	$Сш/3 + 1,2 + Пшг$	8,9
43	Глубина горловины спинки	A2A1	$A0'A2/3$	2,966667
44	Длина изделия	Ди	$76 + (P-170)/3$	76.
45	Плечевая линия	A2ПЦ	$Шп + Реп$	15,5
46	Плечевая линия	ТПЦ	$Впк2 + Плк$	46,1
47	Вершина горловины переда	T8A3	$Дтп2 - Пдтп$	47,4
48	Ширина горловины переда	A31A4	$Сш/3 + Пшг$	6,7
49	Положение конца нагрудной выточки	A4Г7	$Вр2 + 0,5 * Пдтп$	28.
50	Раствор нагрудной выточки	A4A9	$2 * (Cr2 - Cr1)$	8,6
51	Спуск линии талии по переда	T3T8	1	1.
52	Скос рукава	Скос	2	2.
53	Прибавка к обхвату запястья	Позап	10	10.
54	Диаметр пуговицы	дп	2	2.

Figure 31 - Screenshot of the "Formulas" window of CAD "Grace" (version 401) (on the example of a jacket)

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b> = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b> = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = <b>0.350</b>

N	Пояснение	Обозначение	Формула	Значение
20	Расстояние от линии талии до пола сбоку	Дсб	110,4	110,4
21	Расстояние от линии талии до колена	Дк	61	61.
22	Расстояние от линии талии до плоскости сидения	Дс	28,7	28,7
23	Выступ ягодиц относительно линии талии	Ваг	5,5	5,5
24	Высота бока относительно линии талии	Вбт	4,8	4,8
25	Высота бока относительно талии	Вжт	1,2	1,2
26	Обхват бедра	Обед	59,0	59.
27	Прибавка к обхвату бедер	Пб	3	3.
28	Прибавка к полубоковому талии	Пт	1	1.
29	Прибавка к обхвату бедра	Пбед	5	5.
30	Длина изделия	Дбр	113-(P-170)/1,5	113.
31	Уровень линии бедер	Тб	20,5	20,5
32	Ширина брюк внизу в готовом виде	Шн	17	17.
33	Ширина брюк в готовом виде на уровне колена	Шк	20	20.
34	Обхват колена	Ок	38	38.

**Figure 32 - Screenshot of the "Formulas" window of CAD "Grace" (version 401) (using trousers as an example)**

**Model design development**

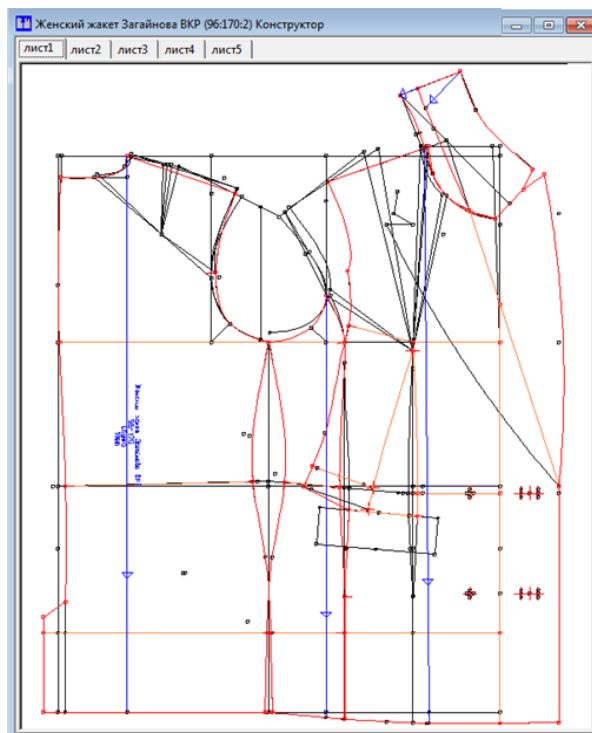
Having selected the initial data, we proceed to the calculation and construction of a drawing of the basic basis of the product design, which is subsequently converted into a drawing of a model design. Since the construction of the structure is carried out in CAD Grazia, all calculations and images of the structures are presented as screenshots of the screen.

The model features of the jacket are: a waist tuck-undercut on the details of the front, an offset fastener, a shoulder tuck in the neck and armhole lines

(for lengthening the cuts), a slot in the middle seam of the back, the shape and size of the collar and lapels, the shape, size and location of the side pocket with a valve, the location and number of pairs of loops and buttons (offset fastening), the width of the side, the shape of the edge of the side at the bottom line and a double-seam sleeve.

Model features of trousers - stitched belt and length.

To transform the silhouette base into a model base, the following were used: the first and third types of constructive clothing modeling.



**Figure 33- Screenshot of the window "Designer" CAD "Grace" (version 401) jacket design**

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

Drawings of the model design were developed in the conditions of operation in CAD "Grace" (version 401). Screenshots of windows, drawings of the model

design of the jacket and trousers, developed in the "Design and Modeling" subsystem are shown in Figures 33, 34 and 35.

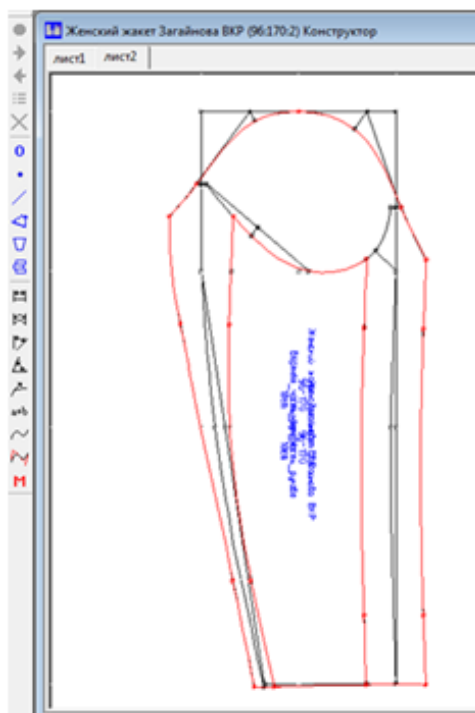


Figure 34 Screenshot of the window "Designer" CAD "Grace" (version 401) design of the set-in sleeve

Checking the design of the model in the layout

At this stage of work, it is necessary to clarify the shape of the product, both in general and in its individual sections, the position, shape and size of structural and decorative elements.

The purpose of the fitting is to work out the fit of the model on the figure, clarify the shape of the product and place decorative elements on it.

The sequence of the layout fitting:

1. In the product prepared for fitting, allowances for fitting should be indicated, the lines of the chest, waist, hips, half-slip, fold of the lapels should be outlined. We level the product put on the human figure along the bottom of the product and fix it with pins along the half-skid line, straighten it in width and slightly pull it down to eliminate a loose fit in the supporting part;

2. We refine the balance of the product. With the correct fit of the products on the figure, the longitudinal base lines, including the side seams, the middle cut of the back and front, should be located vertically, and the main structural belts (lines of the chest, waist, hips and bottom of the product) should be horizontal;

4. We refine the silhouette of the product, checking the degree of fit along the waistline, the degree of expansion of the product along the bottom line, the solutions of tucks and suture angles;

5. We check the length of the product, the horizontality of the bottom line, the location of the tucks, embossed seams, the position of the loops, we grind the neckline and armholes.

The layout of the projected model of a sample of a women's suit was made by sweeping and sweeping the side and shoulder sections of the prepared parts. The lower collar was sewn into the neck and one (right) sleeve using a shoulder pad. The main constructive lines (lines of the chest, waist, hips), as well as the inflection lines of the lapels and half-skid are applied.

During the first fitting, the general shape of the product and its parameters were specified. The silhouette of the product was refined by comparing the appearance and dimensions of the layout with the general view drawing of the designed model.

We checked the length and width of the made model sample, the shape of the sleeve and its position in the armhole, the position of the ledge and fold of the lapels, as well as the shape and position of the edge of the bead.

Specified the length of the slots.

During the fitting, defects on the jacket were revealed: little freedom of action in the bottom of the armhole; excessive width of the shoulder cut, namely 0.5 cm; unaesthetic lapel configuration and location of the bottom buttons.

To eliminate defects, it is necessary to deepen the armhole by 1.5 cm, reduce the shoulder cut by 0.5

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JIF = 1.500

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ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

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

cm, make a smoother line of the edge of the bead, in the lapel area, move the location of the lower buttons by raising them by 2.5 cm.

At this stage of the research, detailed work was carried out with the individual features of the

customer's figure, which made it possible to eliminate defects in the fit of the product on the customer's figure.

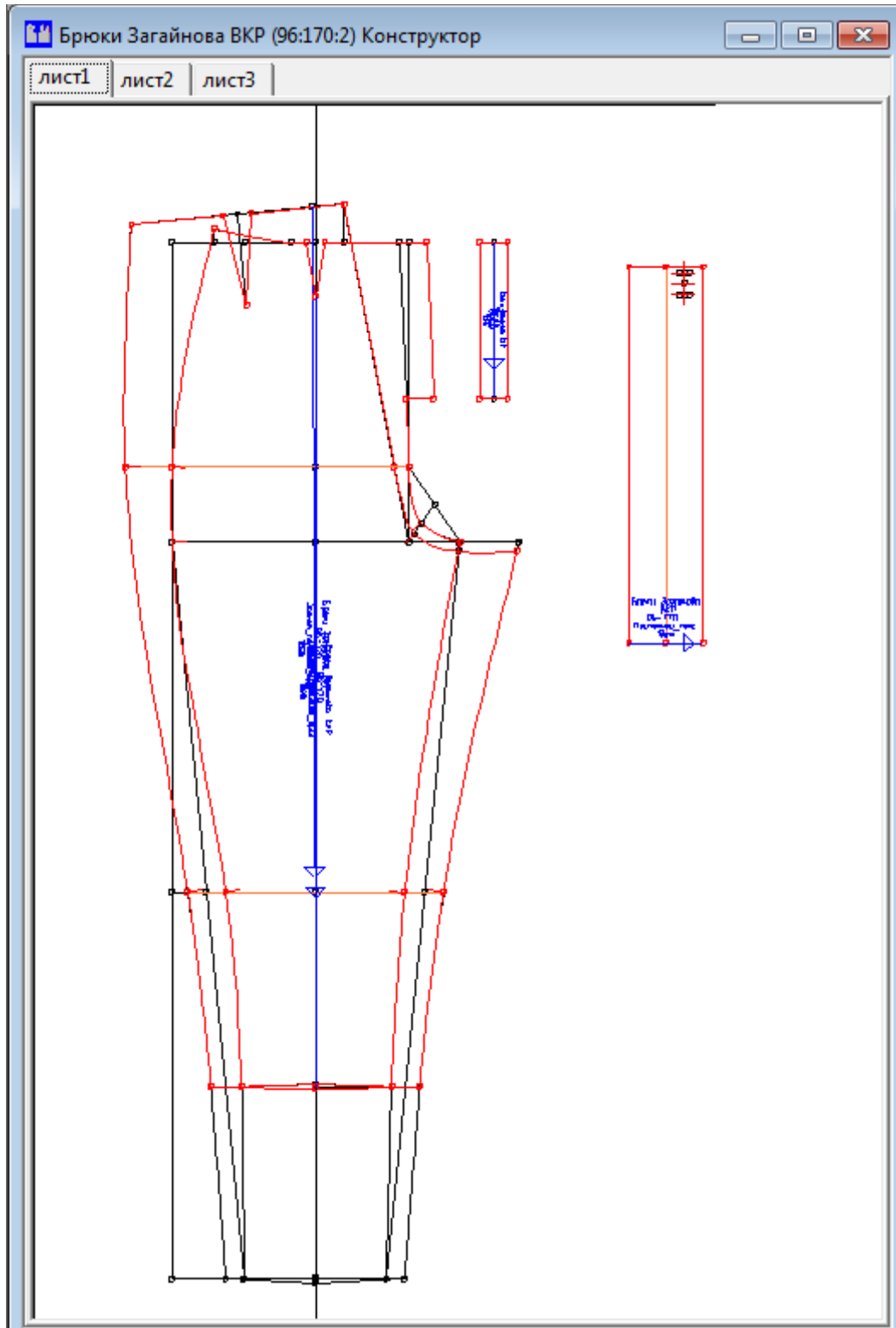


Figure 35 - Screenshot of the "Designer" window CAD "Grace" (version 401) design of women's trousers

## Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

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

Development of a time sheet for the designed model

To check the quality of the finished product, various methods and methods of control are used. One of the methods of control of garments is measuring,

implying a comparison of the dimensions of the finished product with a time sheet.

The table of measures is developed in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401).

The table of measures for a jacket and trousers (using a jacket as an example) is shown in Figure 36.

N	Пояснение	Обозначение	Формула	Значение	Прим.
1	Длина изделия	Ди	Ди	76.	
2	Длина талии спинки 2	Дтс2	Дтс2	44.1	
3	Длина талии переда 2	Дтп2	Дтп2	45.4	
4	Ширина спинки	Шс	Шс	18.3	
5	Ширина плечевого ската	Шп	Шп	13.5	
6	Ширина горловины переда	А31А4	А31А4	6.7	
7	Ширина спинки	А0а	А0а	20.8	
8	Ширина переда	а1а2	а1а2	23.6	
9	Уровень линии талии	А0Т	А0Т	45.1	

Figure 36 - Screenshot of the "Time sheet" window in CAD "Grace" (version 401) (using a jacket as an example), (fragment)

Development, design and production of patterns- originals of the main parts of clothing

Patterns of basic structures (in the manufacture of a model for a specific consumer) are developed without allowances for seams, bending of the product and allowances to clarify the product on the figure. These allowances are given when cutting directly on the fabric.

In traditional (manual) design, for the convenience of adjusting the design, taking into account the peculiarities of the physique of a

particular figure, the measurement sites of the main (corrected) sections are indicated on the patterns.

Since the design documentation was developed under the conditions of the operation of the CAD system "Grace" (version 401), the correction areas on the templates - patterns are not shown, and if it is necessary to rebuild the product design for a specific figure, the algorithm is recalculated according to the customer's individual dimensional characteristics.

The development of templates for patterns of jacket and trousers details from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) is shown in Figures 37 and 38.

**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

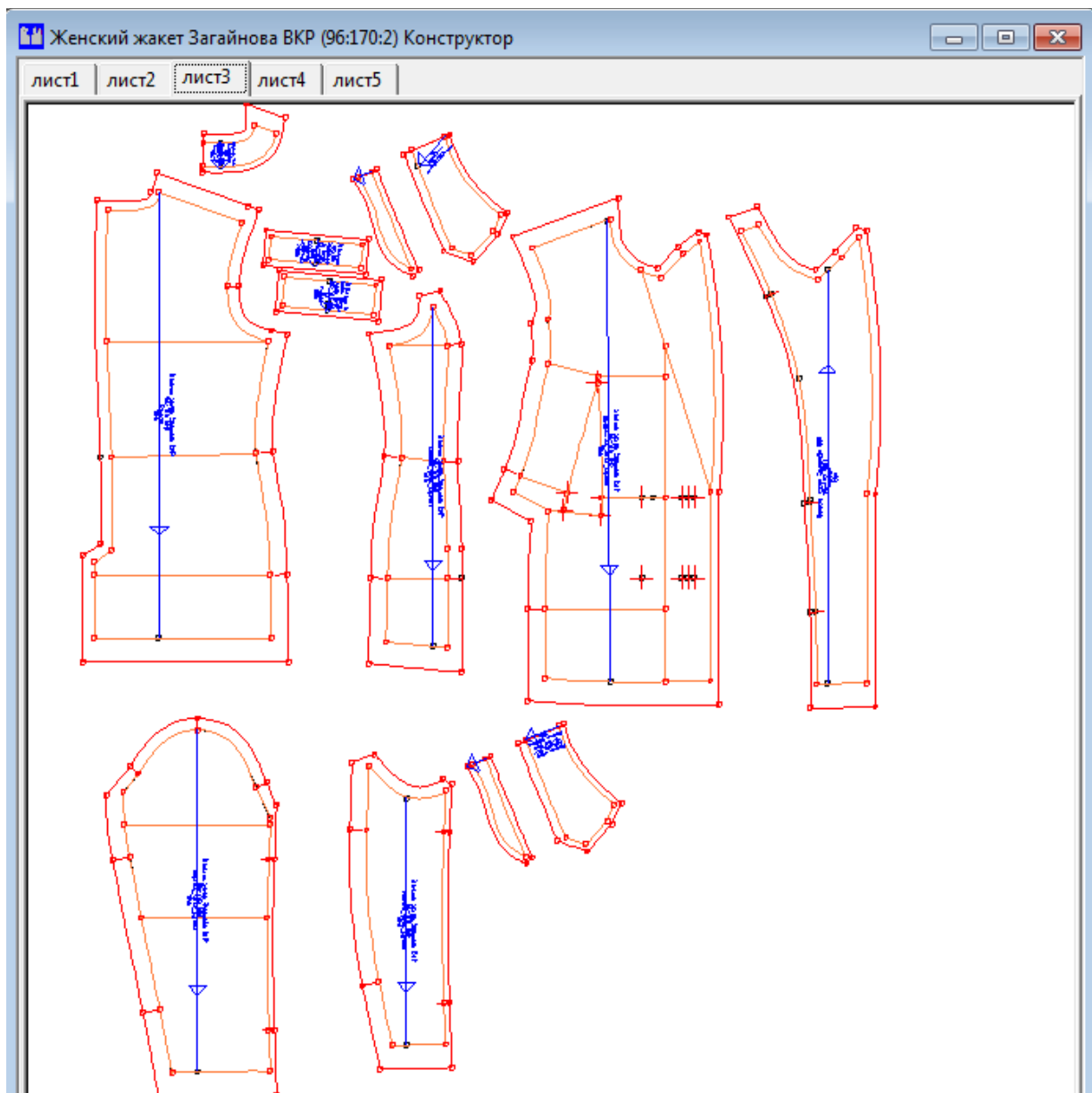
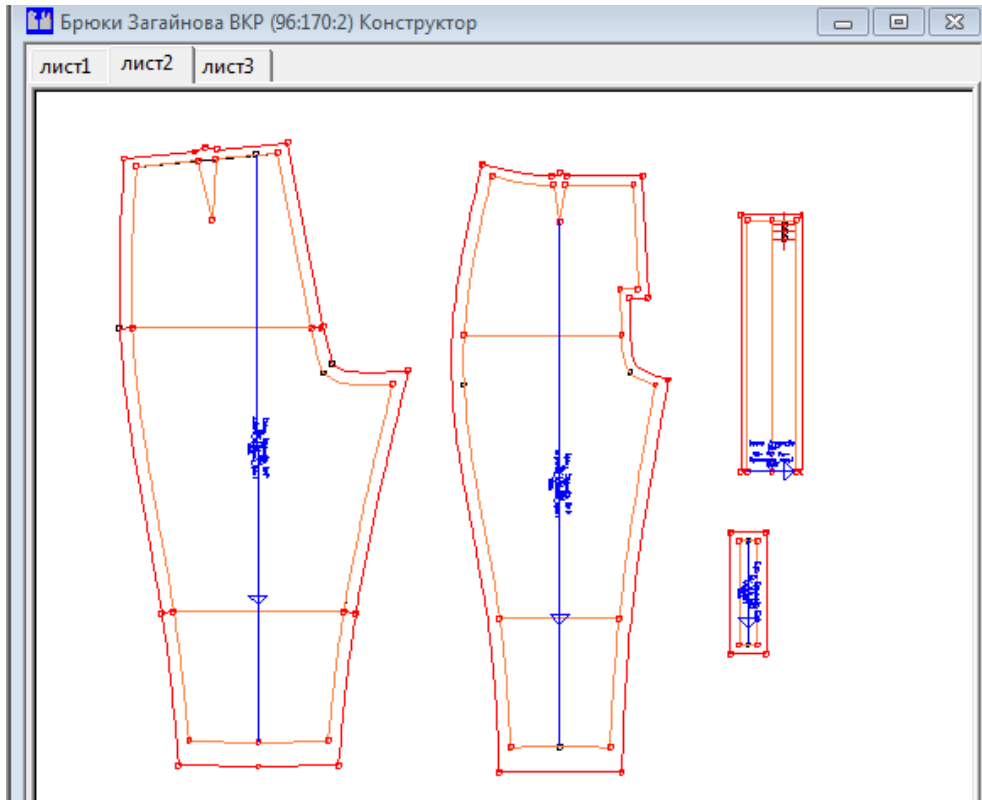


Figure 37 - Development of templates for patterns of jacket details from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401)

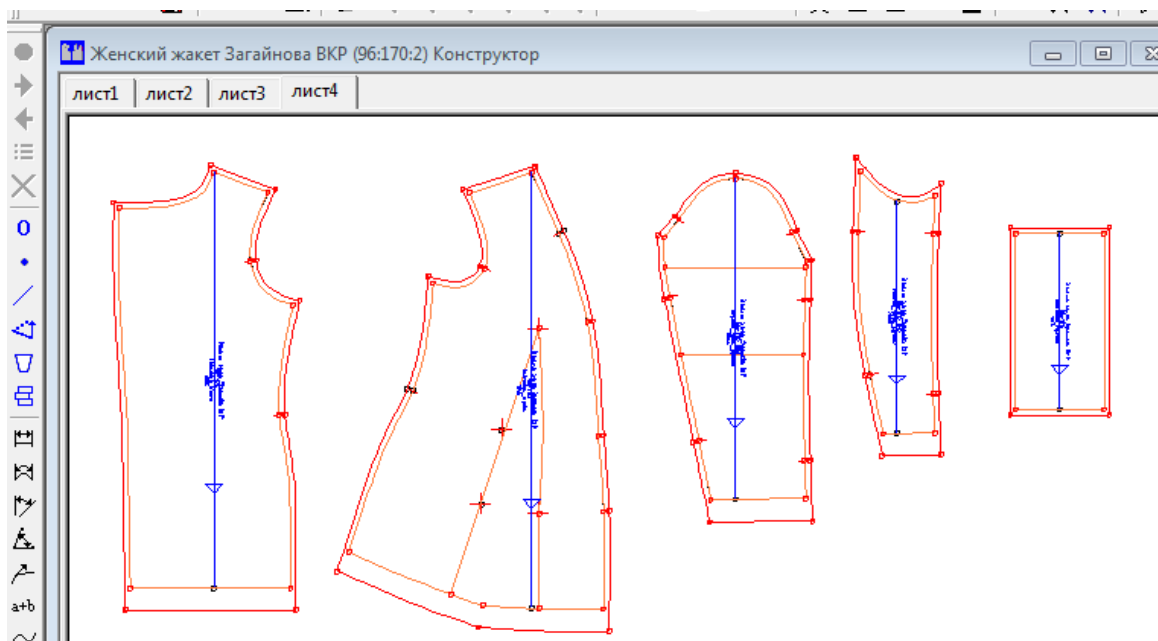
**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India)	= 6.317	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
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**Figure 38 - Development of templates for patterns of trousers from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401)**

The development of templates for patterns of derived parts from lining material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) is shown in Figure 39.



**Figure 39 - Development of templates for patterns of derivative parts of a jacket from lining material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401)**

## Impact Factor:

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ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia)	= 3.939	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 7.184	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

The development of templates for patterns of derived parts from gasket material in the conditions of

CAD "Grace" (version 401) is shown in Figures 40 and 42.

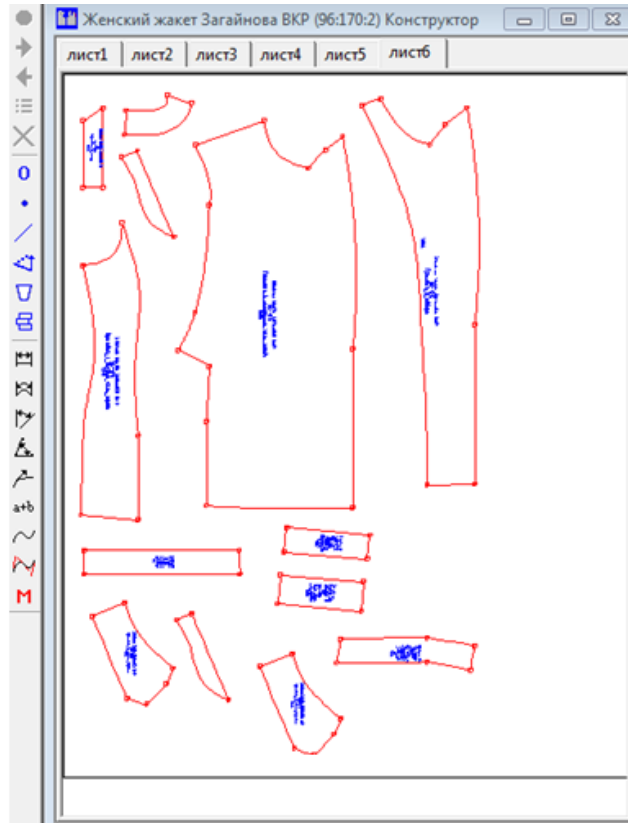


Figure 40 - Development of templates for patterns of derivative parts of a jacket from cushioning material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401)

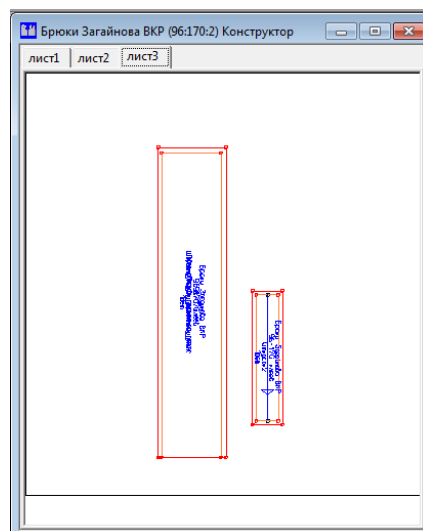


Figure 41 - Development of templates for patterns of derived parts of trousers from cushioning material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401)

Development of a gradation scheme for the patterns of the main parts of the product

The gradation of patterns in terms of size and height in traditional (manual) design can be carried out in three ways: grouping, beam or proportional calculation. The third method is most often used, since



**Impact Factor:**

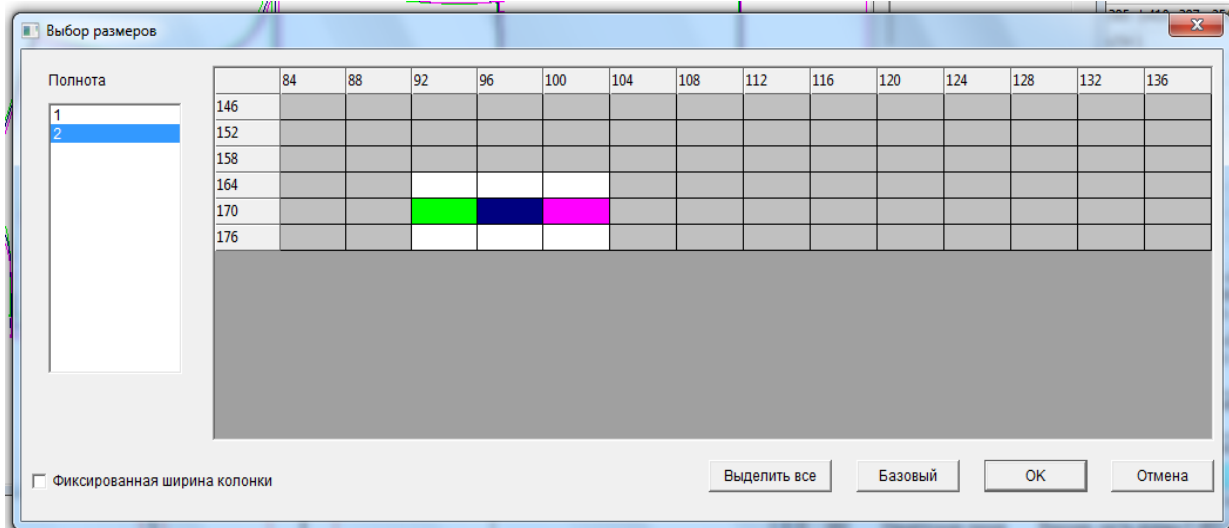
<b>ISRA (India)</b> = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b> = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b> = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = <b>0.350</b>

it does not take as much time as the grouping method, the main disadvantage of this method is the presence of an error, since grading is carried out using ready-made schemes calculated in advance.

In the final qualifying work, the gradation of patterns is shown as an example of working out the efficiency of the algorithm and automated recalculation and rebuilding of the entire set of design

documentation for any size - growth is carried out automatically using CAD "Grace" (version 401).

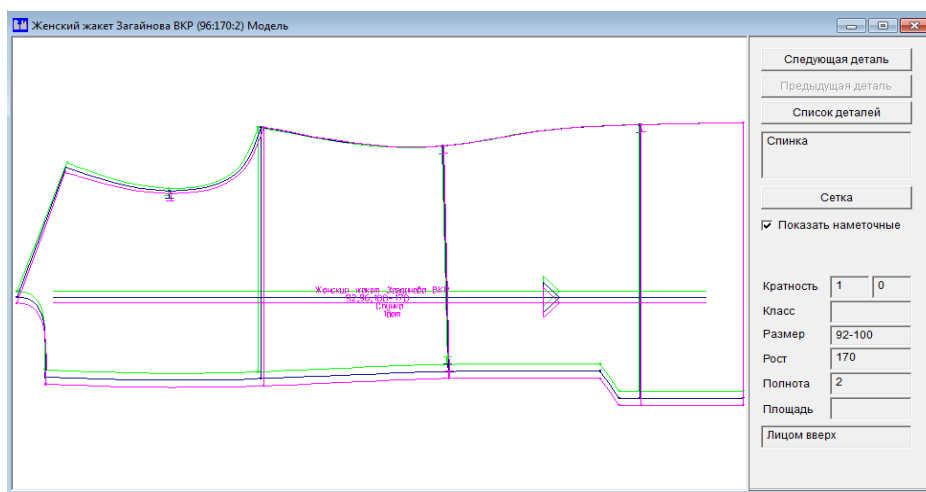
Figure 42 shows a screenshot of the selection of parameters for automated recalculation of pattern templates by size (on the example of a pattern template for a back part) from the base material.



**Figure 42 - Screenshot of the "Size Selection" window of CAD "Grace" (version 401), for automated recalculation of the size of the jacket pattern template (on the example of the part - the back) from the base material**

The gradation according to the size of the template for the template of the women's jacket (on

the example of the back detail) from the base material is shown in Figure 43.



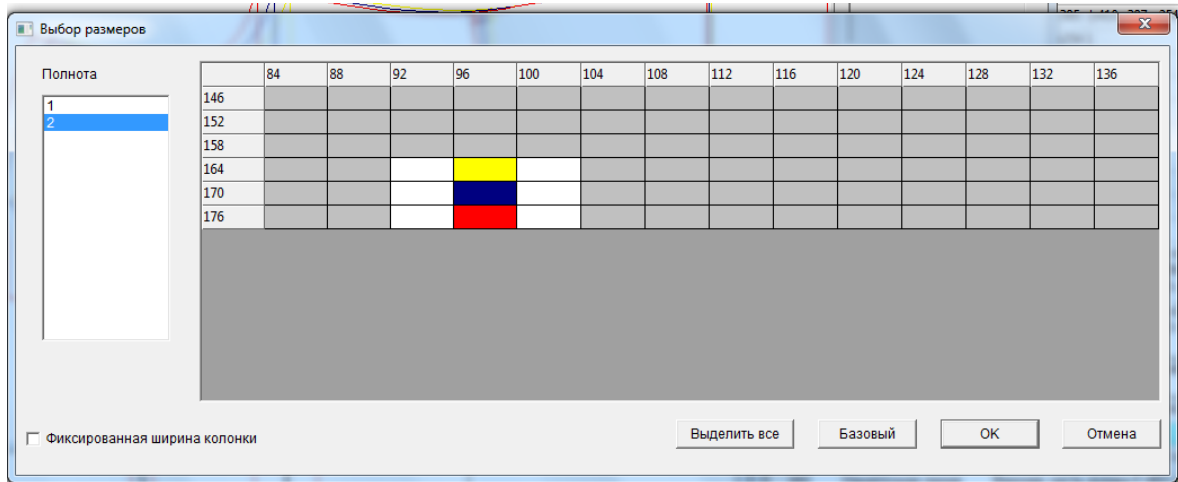
**Figure 43 - Gradation according to the size of the pattern template of the jacket (on the example of the back part) from the base material**

The screenshot of the "Size Selection" window of the "Grace" CAD system (version 401) shows the building for gradation according to the height of the

jacket pattern template (using the back part as an example) from the base material and is shown in Figure 44.

**Impact Factor:**

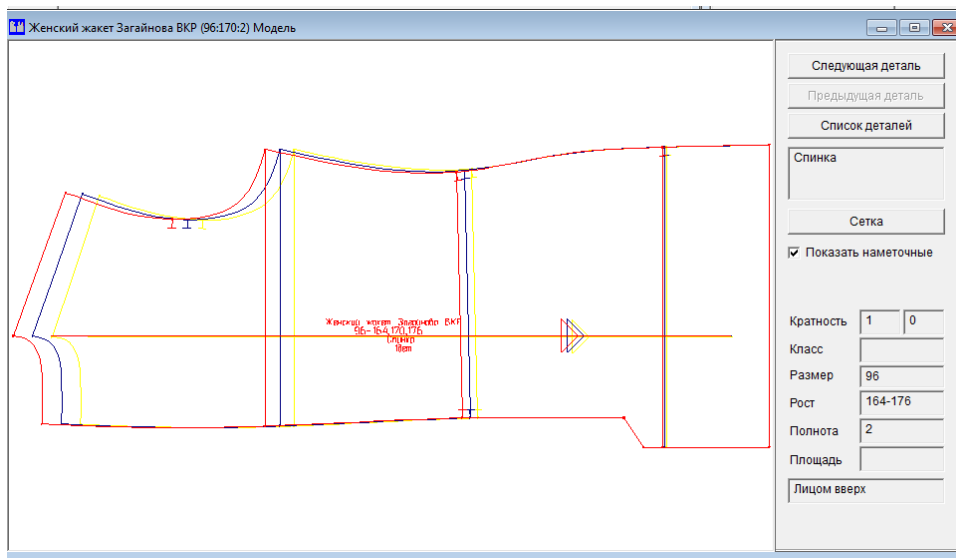
<b>ISRA (India)</b> = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = <b>6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b> = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b> = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = <b>0.350</b>



**Figure 44 - Screenshot of the "Size Selection" window of CAD "Grace" (version 401), task for gradation according to the growth of the jacket pattern template (on the example of the back) from the base material**

The gradation according to the size of the template for the pattern of a women's jacket (on the

example of a back detail) from the base material is shown in Figure 45.



**Figure 45 - Gradation according to the growth of the template of the jacket template (on the example of the back part) from the base material**

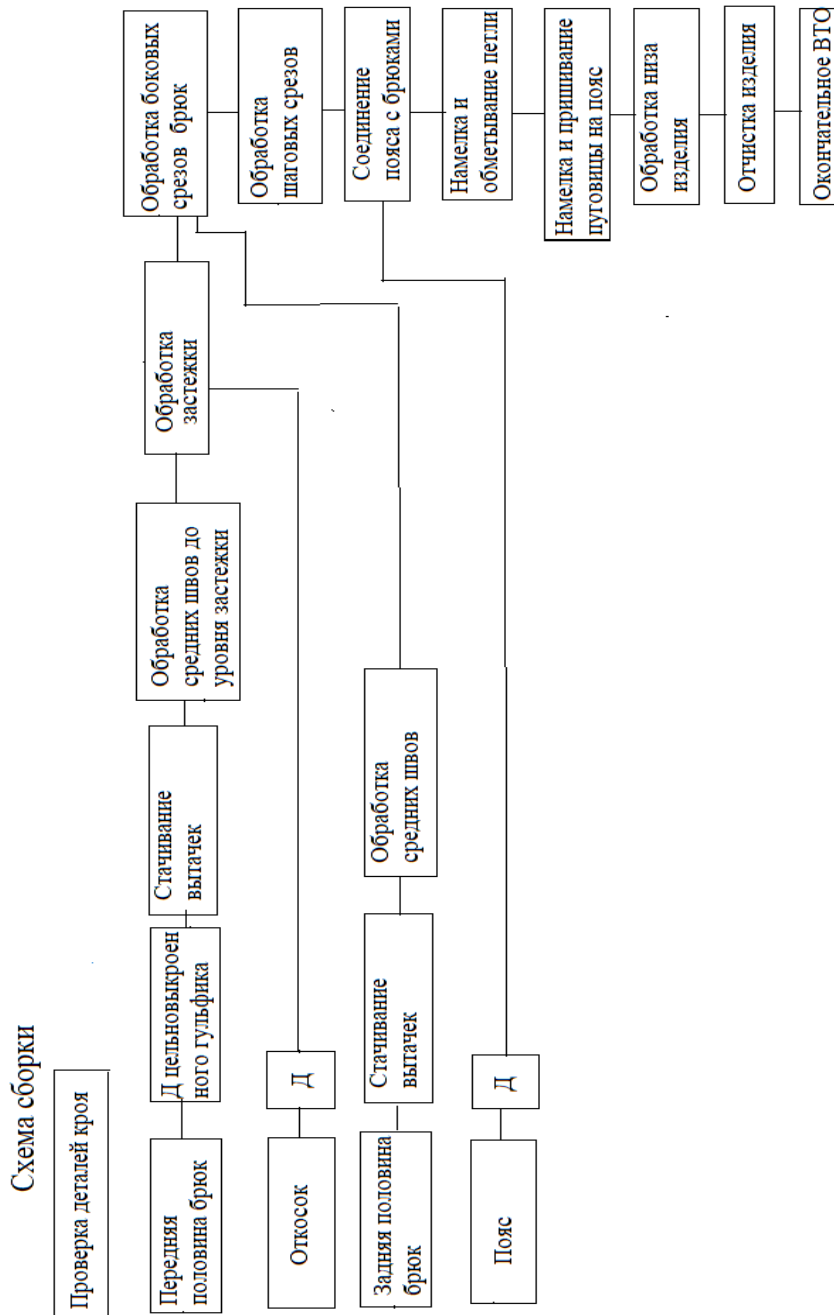
In this section, a number of works have been done, namely: an analysis of the promising direction of fashion and the development of the assortment, which made it possible to single out the most relevant and striking models of women's suits, in the form of analogue models, has been carried out. Based on the selected models, a sketch of the projected model of a women's suit was developed. Using the sketch, a study and detailed analysis of the designed model was carried out, the overall dimensions of the model features of the suit are given in tabular form, on the basis of which a general view drawing of both the jacket and trousers was drawn up. The development of Product Assembly Sequence Diagram

arrays of information about the dimensional characteristics of the customer's figure and allowances for free fit was carried out, which later made it possible to develop a drawing of the base and model structures. To correct and ensure the best fit of the product, the product was checked in the layout. Based on all of the above, a rational package of materials for the manufacture of the product was selected. With the help of CAD "Grace" (version 401), it was possible to develop a specification for the details of the cut of products, which made it possible to gradate templates for patterns of parts by size and height.

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<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b> = <b>1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b> = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = <b>0.350</b>

The assembly diagram of the trousers is shown in Figure 46.



**Figure 46 - Pants assembly diagram.**

The assembly scheme of the jacket before fitting is shown in Figure 47

**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Схема сборки до примерки

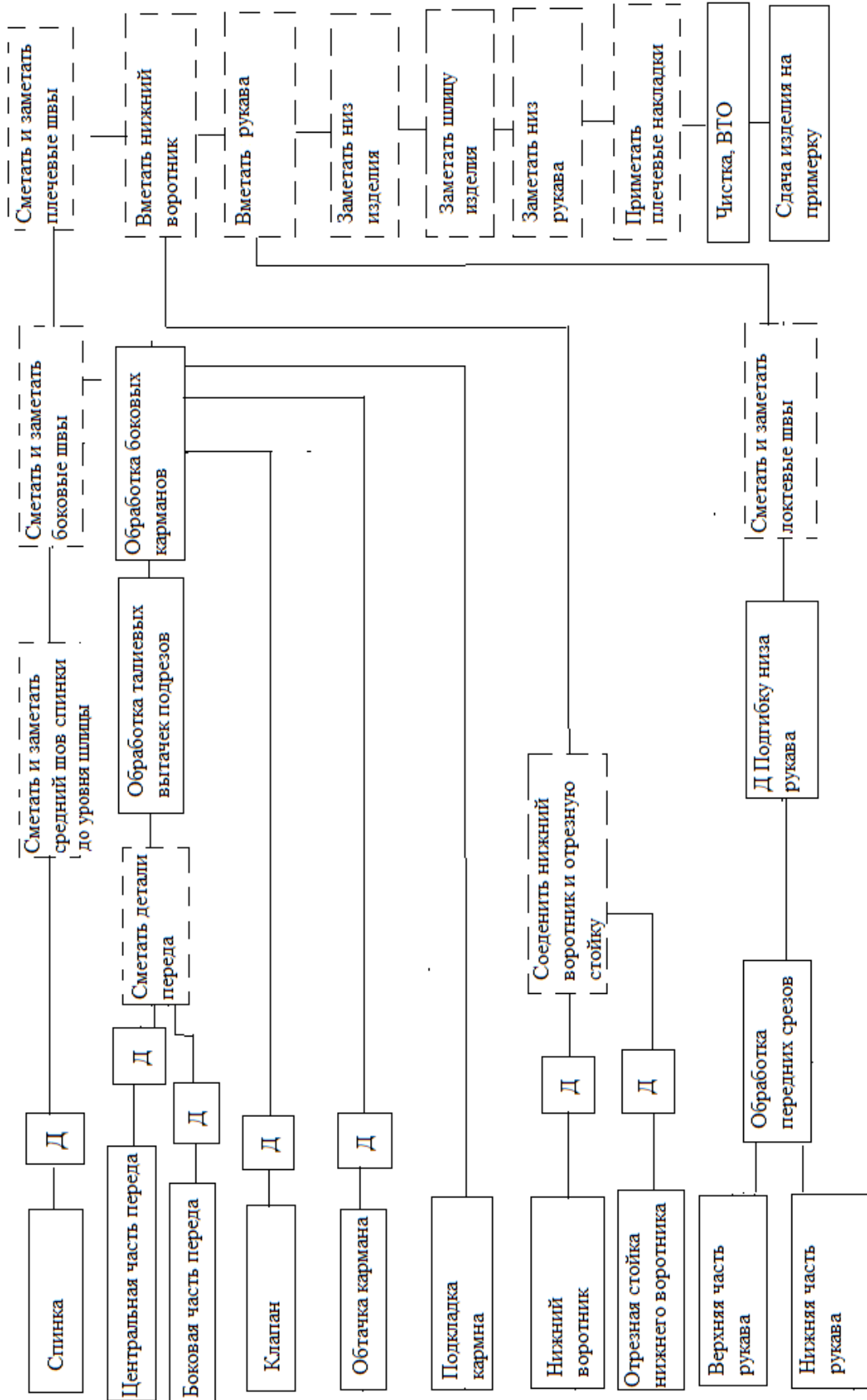
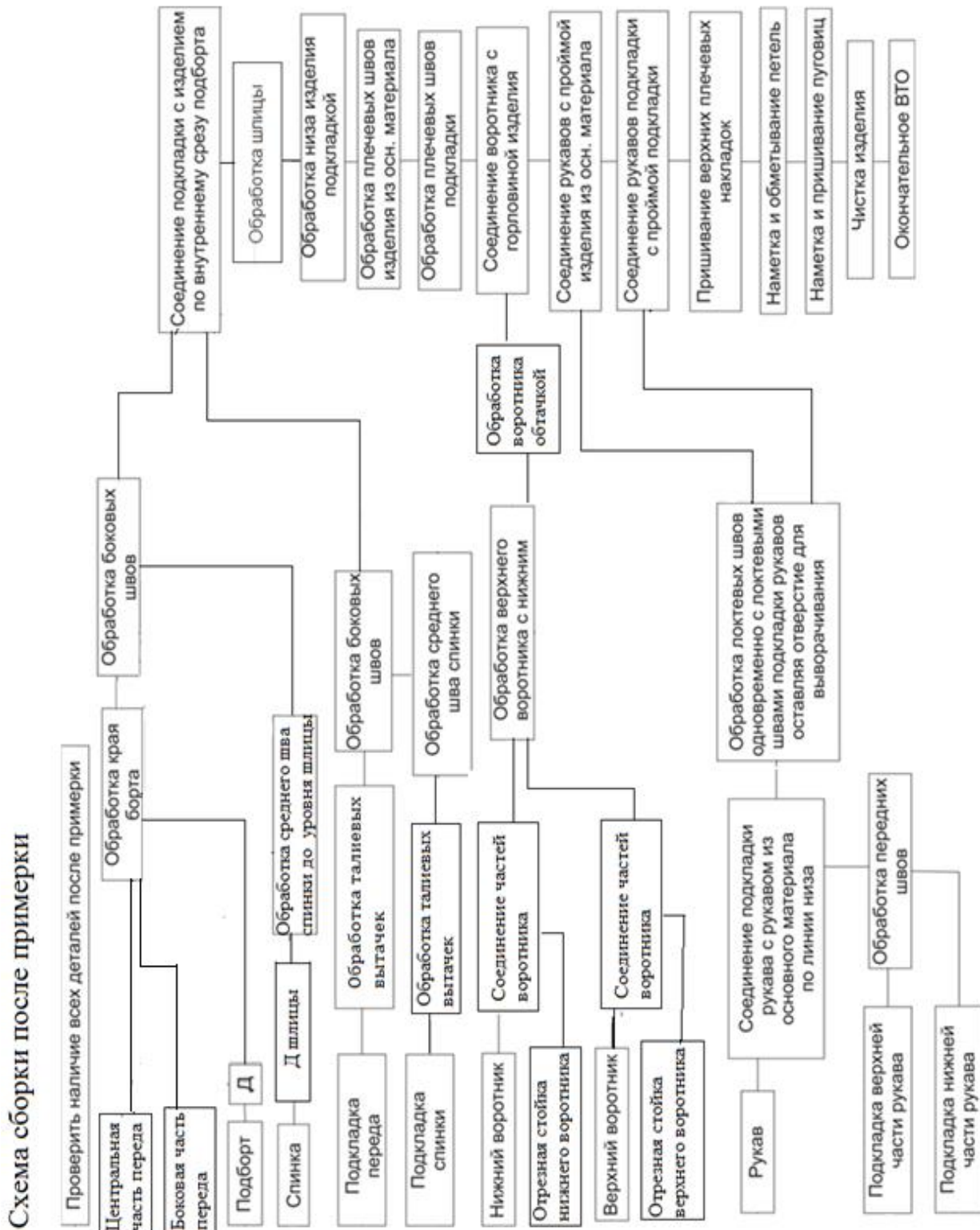


Figure 47 - Scheme of the assembly of the jacket before trying on

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 6.317	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 1.582	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = 3.939	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.771	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 7.184	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

Figure 48 shows the assembly diagram of the jacket after fitting.



**Figure 48 - Scheme of the assembly of the jacket after fitting**

Choice of processing methods and equipment

The characteristics of the sewing equipment are presented in table 3.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

**Table 3. Characteristics of sewing equipment for a women's suit**

Purpose of equipment	Type of processed materials	Class, type, brand of equipment, manufacturer	Stitch type	Maximum number of stitches per minute	Maximum stitch length (loop length), mm	Max. material thickness	Material handling principle
Stitching, turning, stitching	Suit fabrics, lining fabrics	Janome 1547"	Two-strand shuttle	4500	5.0	5.0	Rack
Overcasting cuts	Suit fabrics, lining fabrics	Janome T-34	Four-strand	1100	5.0	5.0	Rack

Equipment for the WTO is presented in table 4.

**Table 4. WTO equipment**

Type, brand, company, manufacturer	Purpose equipment	Heating temperature, °C	power, kWt	Steam consumption, wk/h	Dimensions			Weight, kg
					length	width	height	
Eluktrovoy iron UTP-2EP OZLK	Ironing, ironing, decotting, steaming	100-240	0.5-0.6	3	240	125	153	3.0

The characteristics of small-scale mechanization devices are presented in table 5

**Table 5. Characteristics of small-scale mechanization devices**

Operation requirements	Device name	Fixture brand	Sewing machine class
Buttonholes	Buttonhole foot with ruler and frame	Janome 1547	1022-M class.

The design of product units is developed on the basis of progressive technology, taking into account the sewing properties of materials, the use of modern gaskets and adhesive materials, providing for a high level of mechanization and automation of manual

labor, minimizing labor costs, and high quality of product manufacturing.

Assembly drawings of the designed models of a women's jacket and trousers are shown in Figures 49 and 50.

**Impact Factor:**

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
 ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
 ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
 SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

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

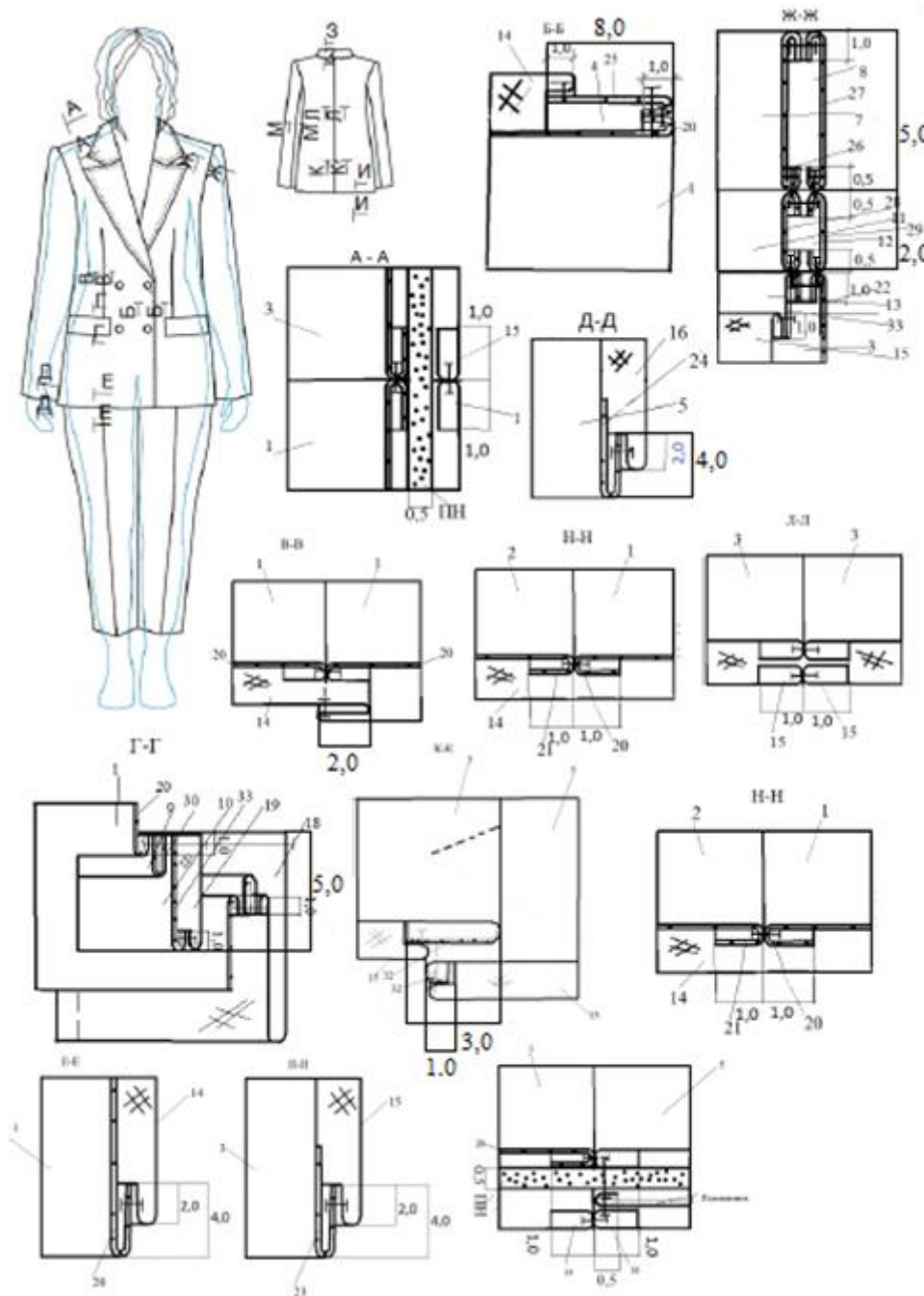
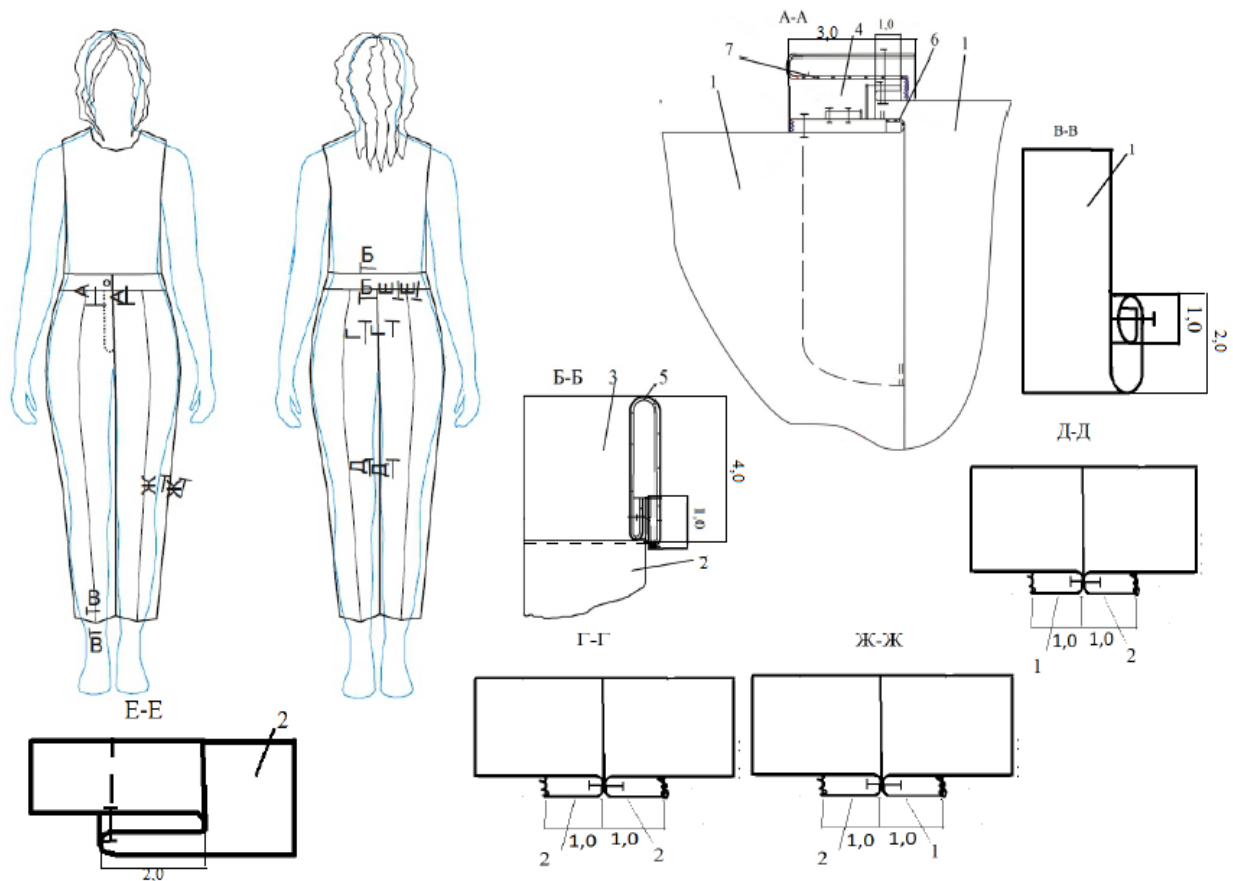


Figure 49 - Assembly drawing of the jacket

**Impact Factor:**

<b>ISRA (India)</b> = 6.317	<b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912	<b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 1.582	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b> = 3.939	<b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940
<b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 8.771	<b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260
<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 7.184	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350



**Figure 50 - Assembly drawing of trousers**

Conclusion on the section: in this section, the following types of work were carried out: determining the cost of manufacturing the designed model of a women's suit, describing the characteristics of the methods for forming the spatial shape of the main parts of products, developing schemes for assembling products before and after fitting, as well as choosing processing methods taking into account sewing

properties materials and advanced equipment for the manufacture of products.

**Analysis of analogue models**

During the analysis of the fashion direction, the analog models presented in Figures 51 - 56 were selected.



<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
	<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
	<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

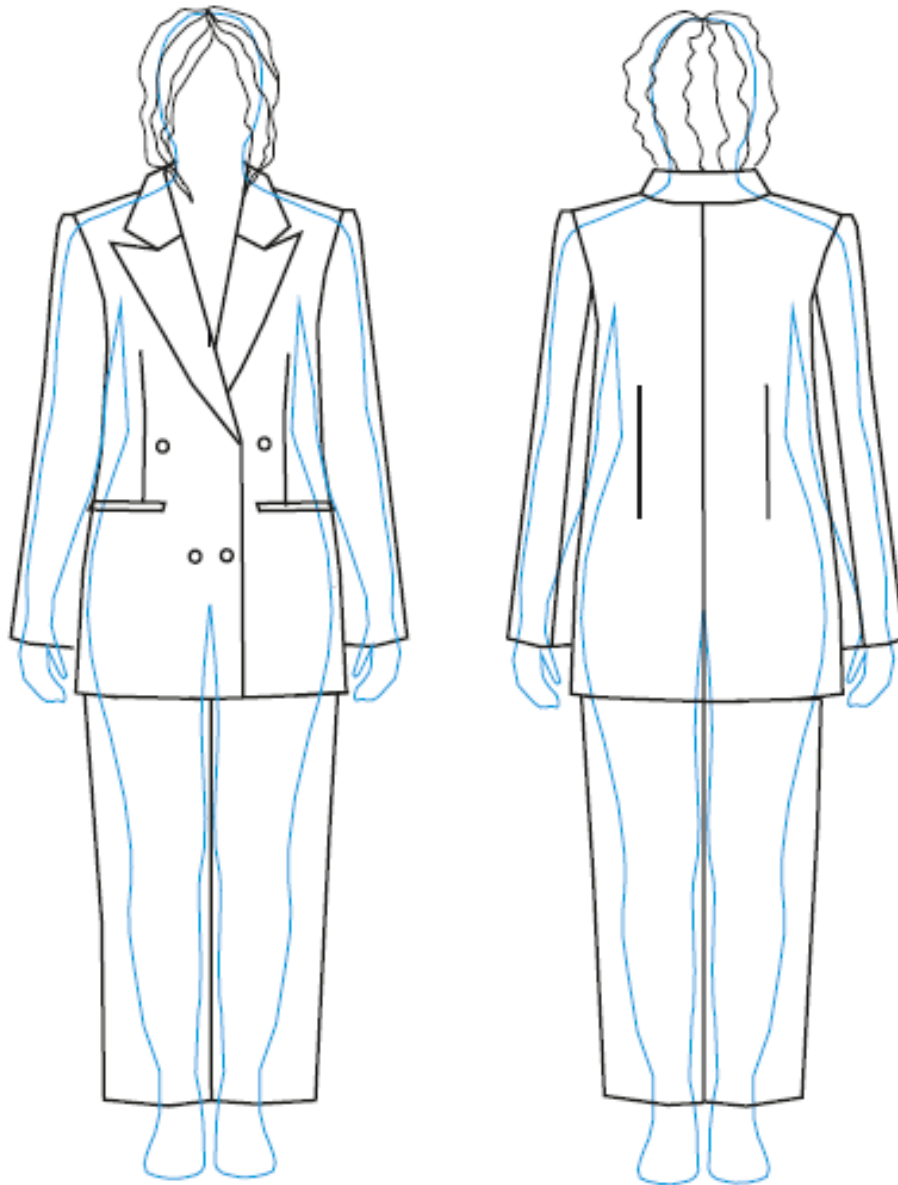


Figure 51 - Sketch of a jacket of an analogue model of a women's suit No. 1

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
	<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
	<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

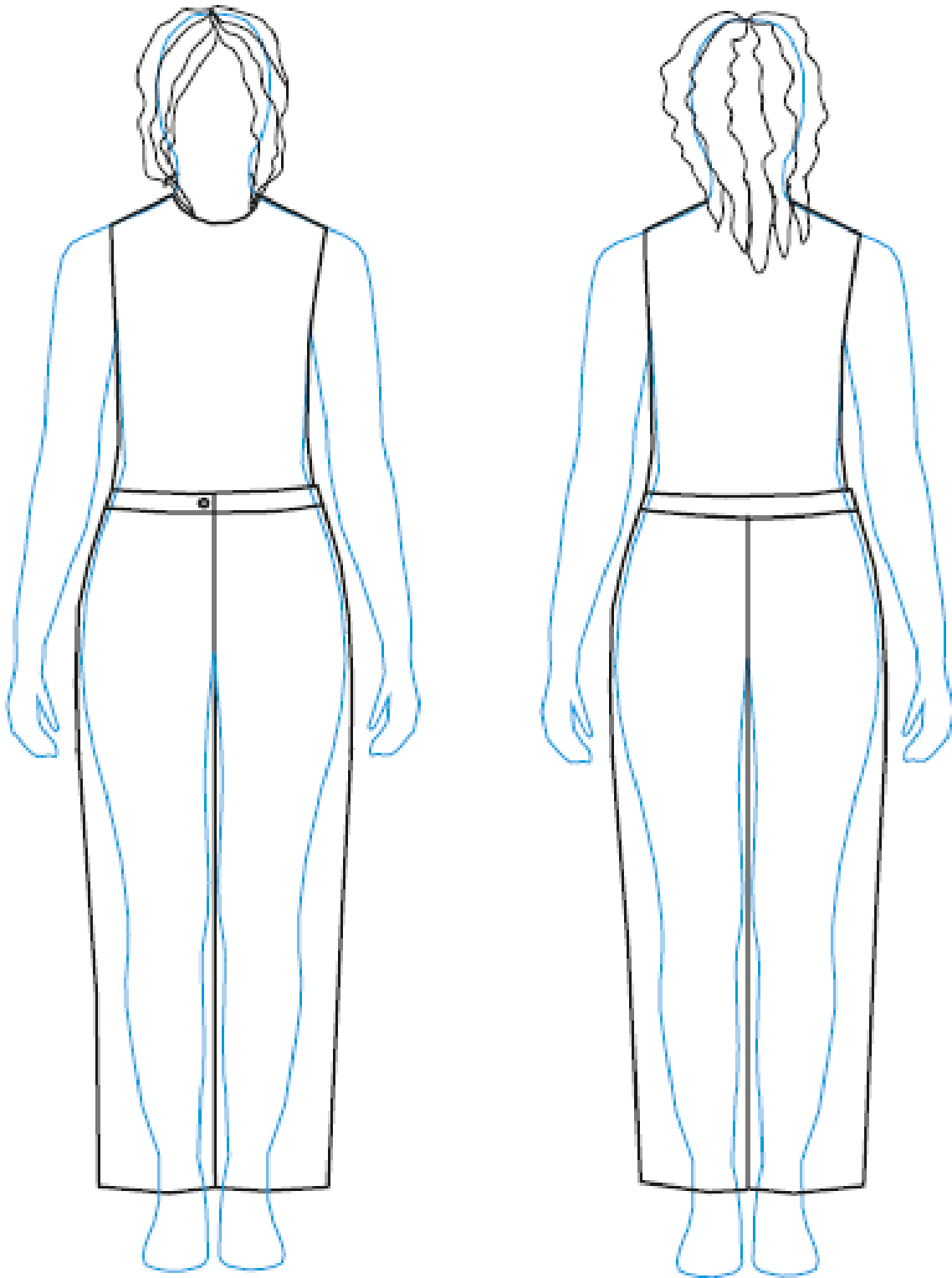


Figure 52 - Sketch of the trousers of the analogue model of the women's suit No. 1

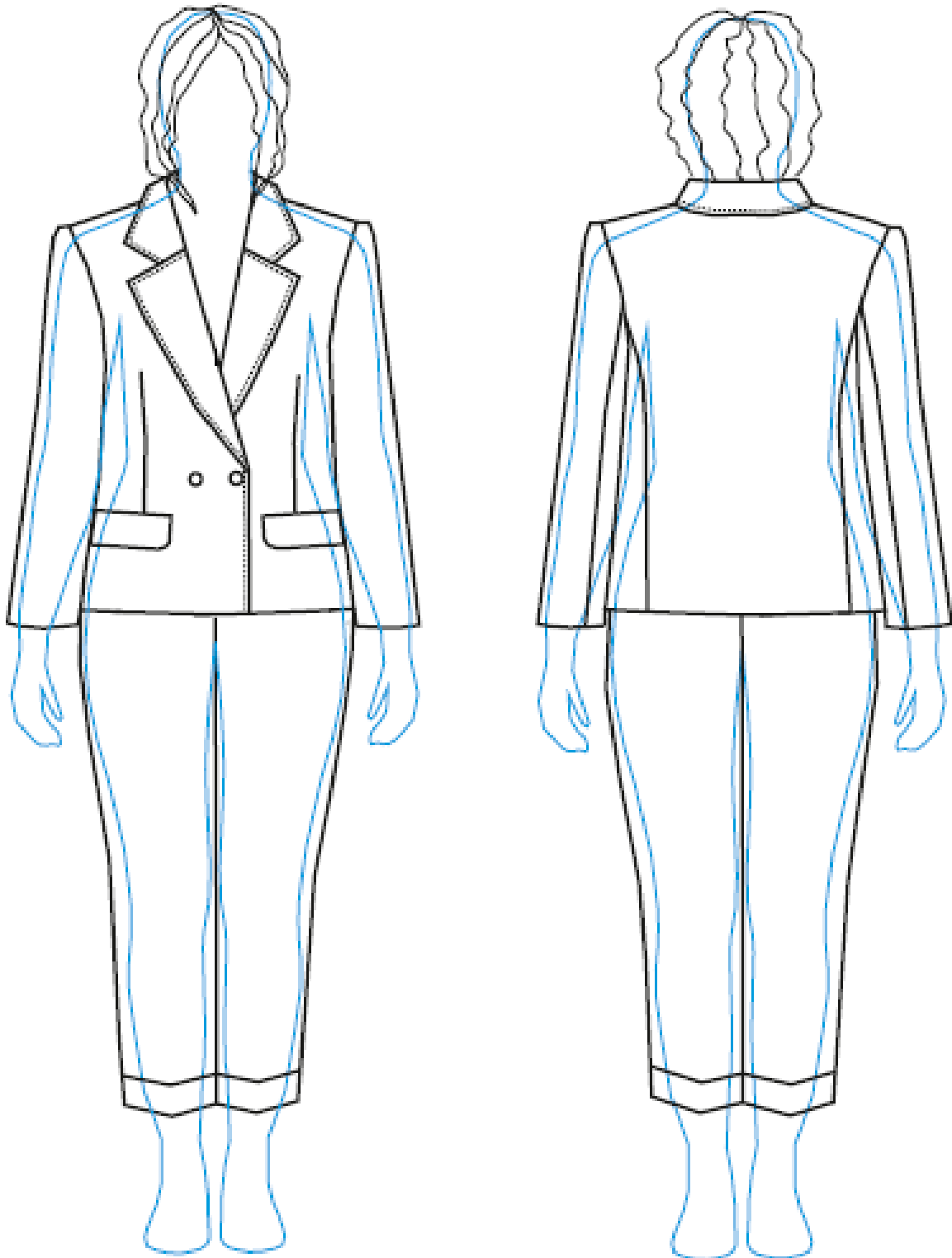
**Impact Factor:**

**ISRA** (India) = **6.317**  
**ISI** (Dubai, UAE) = **1.582**  
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**JIF** = **1.500**

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

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**Figure 53 - Sketch of the jacket of the analogue model of the women's suit No. 2**

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
	<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
	<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

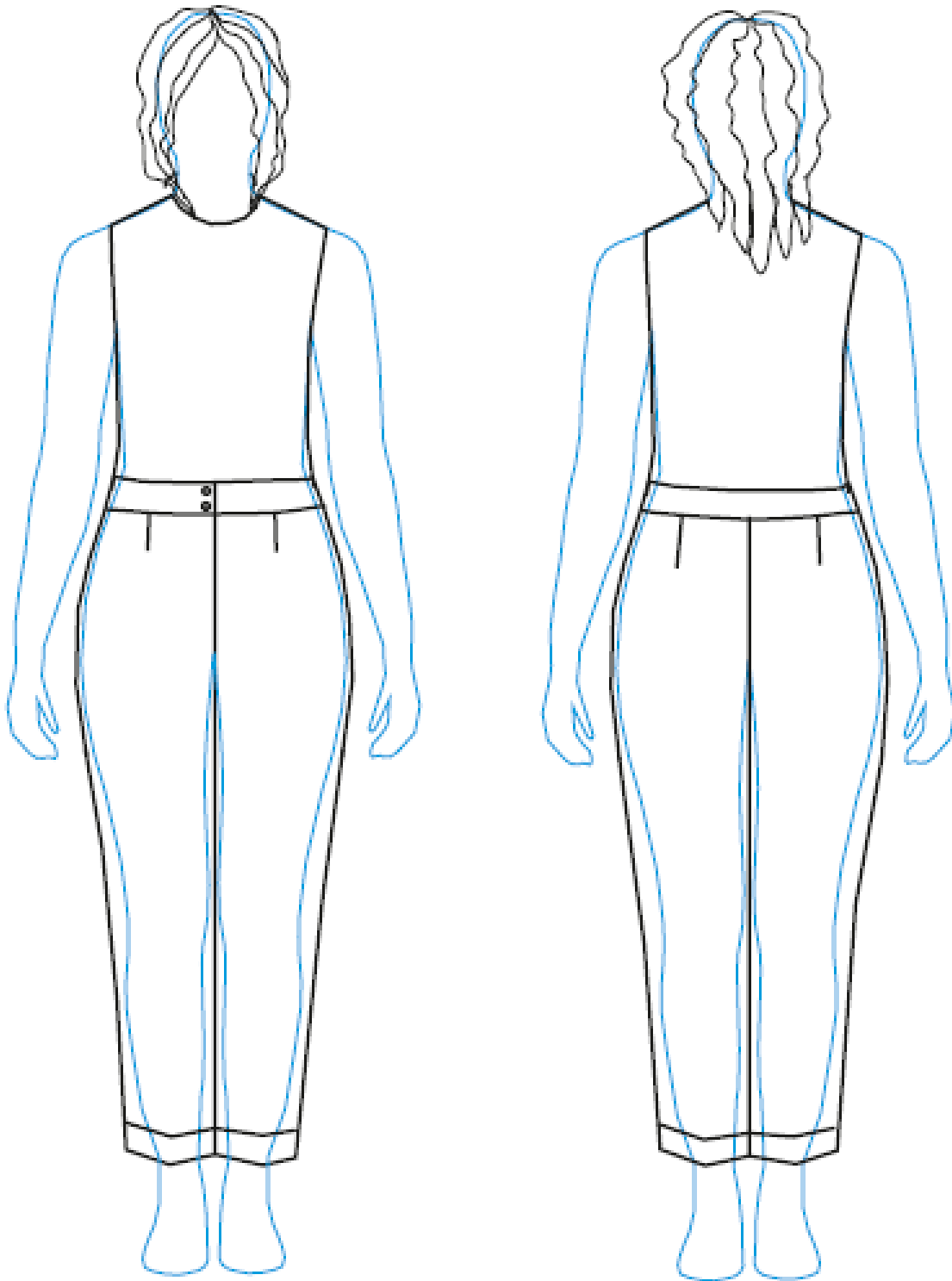


Figure 54– Sketch of the trousers of the analogue model of the women's suit No. 2

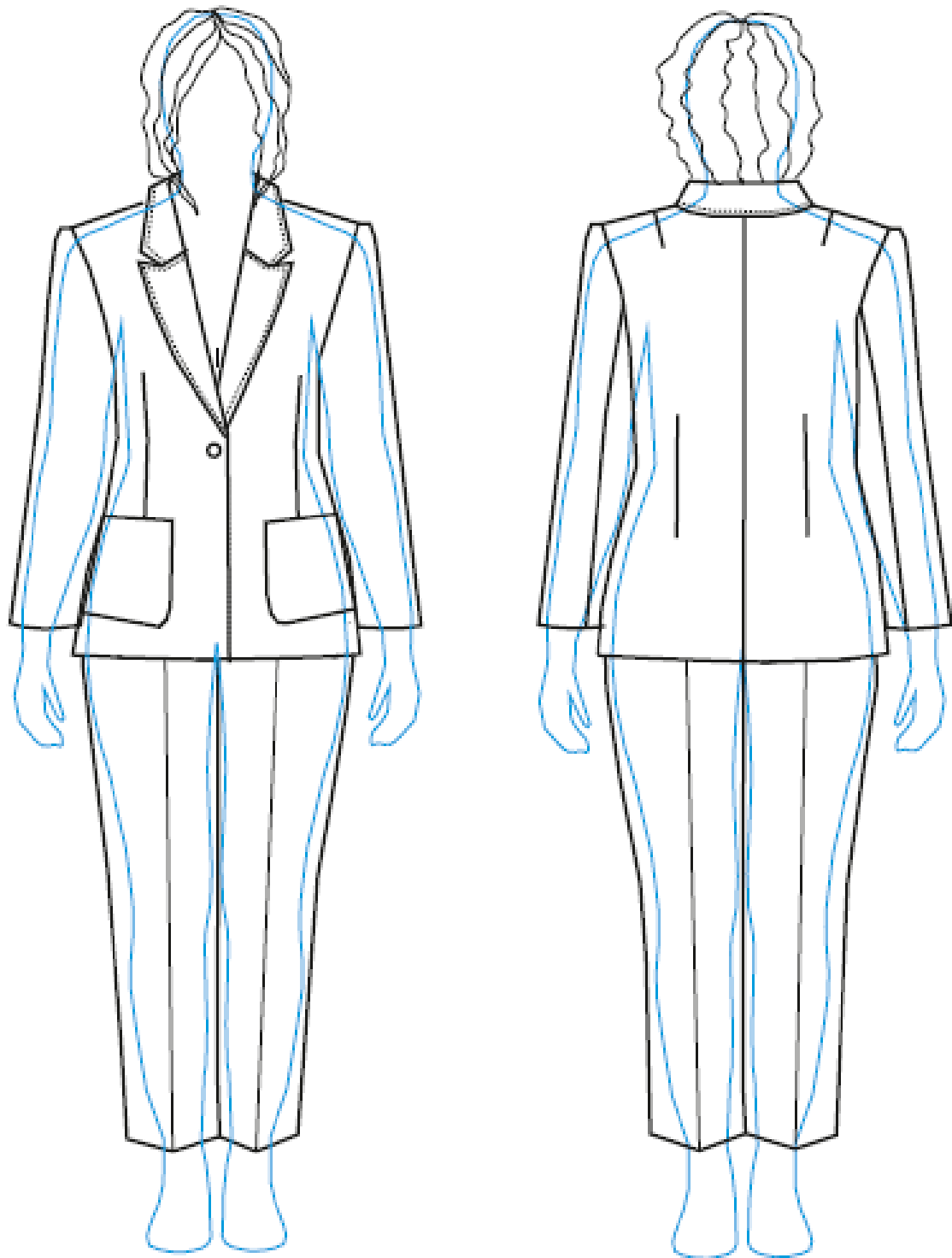
**Impact Factor:**

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

**SIS** (USA) = **0.912**  
**ПИИЦ** (Russia) = **3.939**  
**ESJI** (KZ) = **8.771**  
**SJIF** (Morocco) = **7.184**

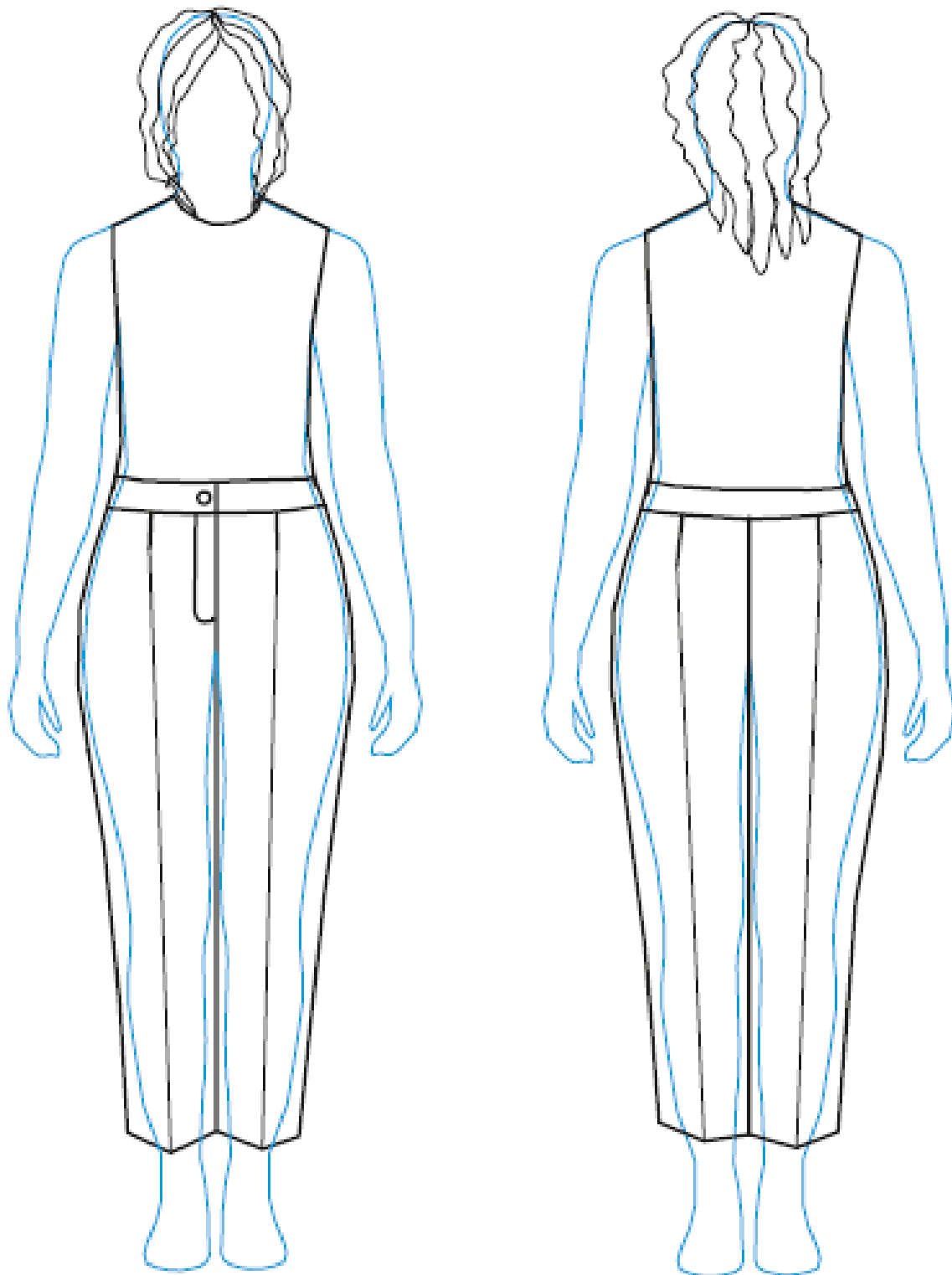
**ICV** (Poland) = **6.630**  
**PIF** (India) = **1.940**  
**IBI** (India) = **4.260**  
**OAJI** (USA) = **0.350**

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**Figure 55– Sketch of a jacket of an analogue model of a women's suit No. 3**

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
	<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
	<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>



**Figure 56– Sketch of a jacket of an analogue model of a women's suit**

The characteristics of the external shape and design of the recommended models are presented in Table 6.

**Table 6. Characteristics of the external form and design of the recommended models**

Model number	product name	Sleeve cut	Silhouette	The nature of division (number and name of longitudinal seams)	Number of darts or folds (longitudinal, transverse, etc.)	The degree of fit of the jacket in the waist area	The degree of fit of the trousers in the hip area	The number of transverse seams, their name and location	Fastener type, neckline shape	Methods for creating a three-dimensional form of a model
1	Jacket	set-in	Straight	11 (side seams, waist darts-undercuts, waist darts on the back, middle back seam, elbow and front sleeve seams)	4	Malaya	-	4 (shoulder, undercut darts)	Offset, open to 2 pairs of overcast buttonholes and buttons.	Combined: constructive and WTO
	Pants	-	Straight	6 (side, middle, step)	0	-	Malaya	0	Backstage	Combined: constructive and WTO
2	Jacket	set-in	fitted	12 (side seams, waist darts-undercuts, reliefs on the back, elbow and front seams of the sleeve)	2	Malaya	-	4 (shoulder, undercut darts)	Offset, open with 2 overcast loops and buttons.	Combined: constructive and WTO
	Pants	-	Tapered to the bottom	6 (side, middle, step)	4	-	Medium	0	With zipper and 2 overcast buttonholes and buttons	Combined: constructive and WTO
3	Jacket	set-in	Straight	12(side seams, waist darts, back waist darts, back shoulder darts, elbow and front sleeve seams)	6	Big	-	2 (shoulder)	Central, open on one swept loop and button	Combined: constructive and WTO
	Pants	-	Tapered to the bottom	6 (lateral, middle, step)	4	-	Medium	0	On a braid-zipper and one swept loop and a button	Combined: constructive and WTO

**Pants**

Suit for women of the younger age group, made of plain-dyed suit fabric, consisting of a jacket, trousers. Jacket of a straight silhouette, medium volume, 10 cm long below the hip line, with a shifted open fastener, 2 pairs of overcast loops and buttons, as well as with a set-in cut of the sleeve.

The constructive volumetric shape of the product is achieved due to: reliefs on the front and darts-undercuts, a middle seam on the back and an enlarged shoulder girdle.

The back of the jacket with a middle seam, ending with a 15 cm vent.

The front has ribs coming out of the armhole to the bottom of the product, waist darts-undercuts, two side welt pockets with a valve, large valves (5 cm high) with straight ends, the entrance to the pocket is horizontal.

Sleeves are set-in, two-seam, long, of medium volume, slightly narrowed towards the bottom.

Collar - stand-up turn-down with a cut-off stand of a jacket type with straight ends of the collar and sharp ends of the lapels.

## Impact Factor:

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

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

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

Product on a stitched lining on a bottom from artificial silk.

Pants narrowed to the bottom, moderate volume, shortened.

The front of the trousers with waist darts and ironed creases.

The back of the trousers with waist darts.

Sewn-on belt, 4 cm wide, at the level of the waist line, trousers fastener with a zipper and one swept loop and a button on the front.

### Women's jacket

Suit for women of the younger age group, made of plain-dyed suit fabric, consisting of a jacket, trousers.

Jacket of a straight silhouette, medium volume, 10 cm long below the hip line, with a shifted open fastener, 2 pairs of overcast loops and buttons, as well as with a set-in cut of the sleeve.

The constructive volumetric shape of the product is achieved due to: reliefs on the front and darts-undercuts, a middle seam on the back and an enlarged shoulder girdle.

The back of the jacket with a middle seam, ending with a 15 cm vent.

The front has ribs coming out of the armhole to the bottom of the product, waist darts-undercuts, two side welt pockets with a valve, large valves (5 cm high) with straight ends, the entrance to the pocket is horizontal.

Sleeves are set-in, two-seam, long, of medium volume, slightly narrowed towards the bottom.

Collar - stand-up turn-down with a cut-off stand of a jacket type with straight ends of the collar and sharp ends of the lapels.

Product on a stitched lining on a bottom from artificial silk.

Pants narrowed to the bottom, moderate volume, shortened.

The front of the trousers with waist darts and ironed creases.

The back of the trousers with waist darts.

Stitched belt, 4 cm wide, at the level of the waist line, trousers fastening with a lace-zipper and one swept loop and a button on the belt.

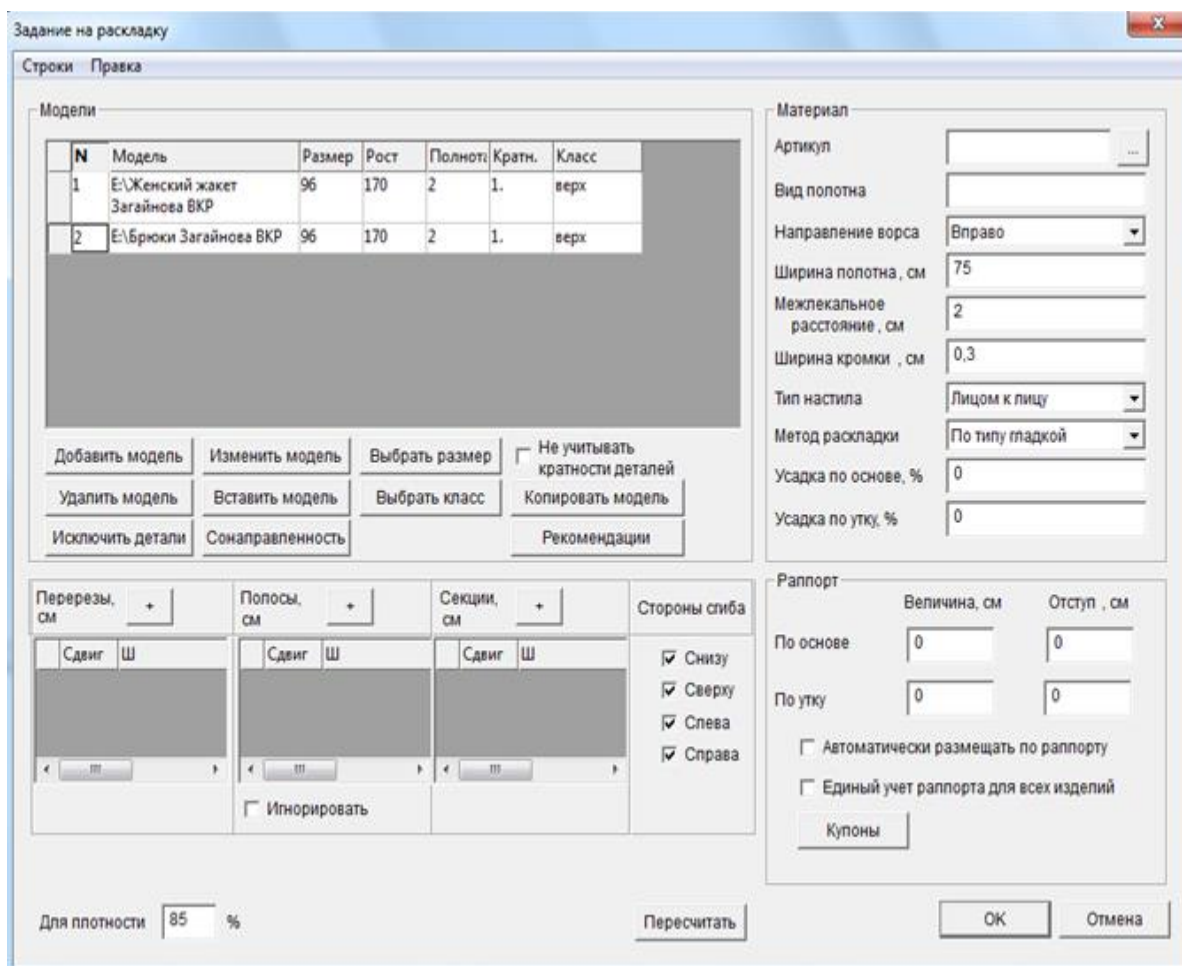


Figure 57 - Task for laying out the details of a women's suit from the main material



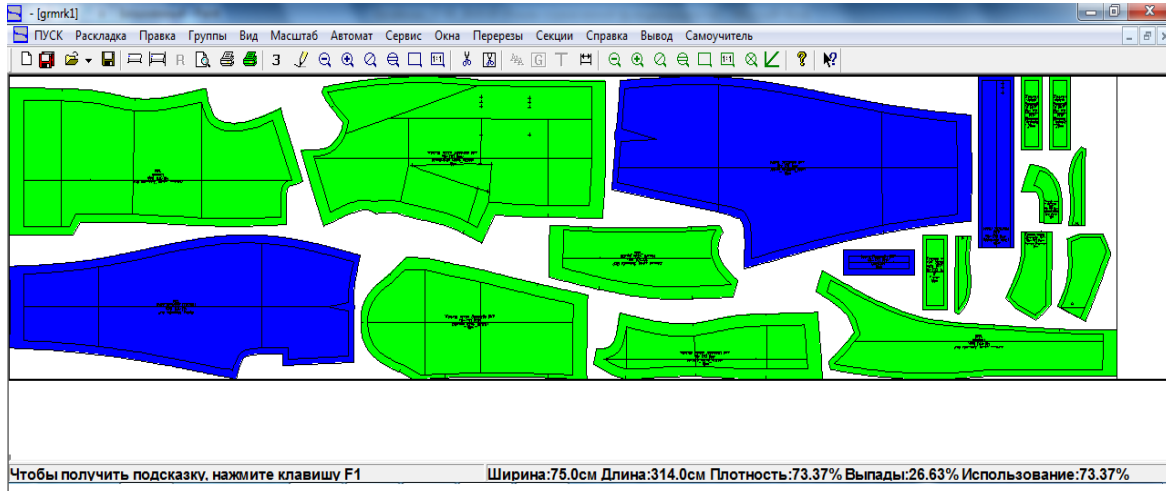
## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Tasks and layout of the details of the cut of the women's suit

The task for laying out the details of the patterns of a women's suit from the base material is shown in Figure 57.

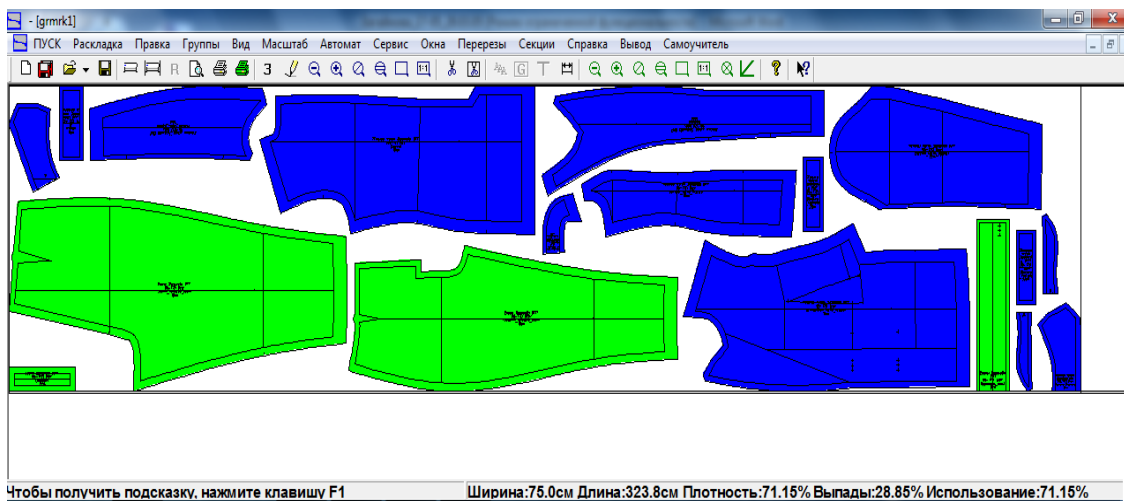
Figure 58 shows the development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode.



**Figure 58 - Development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode**

Figure 59 shows the development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit from the base material

in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode.

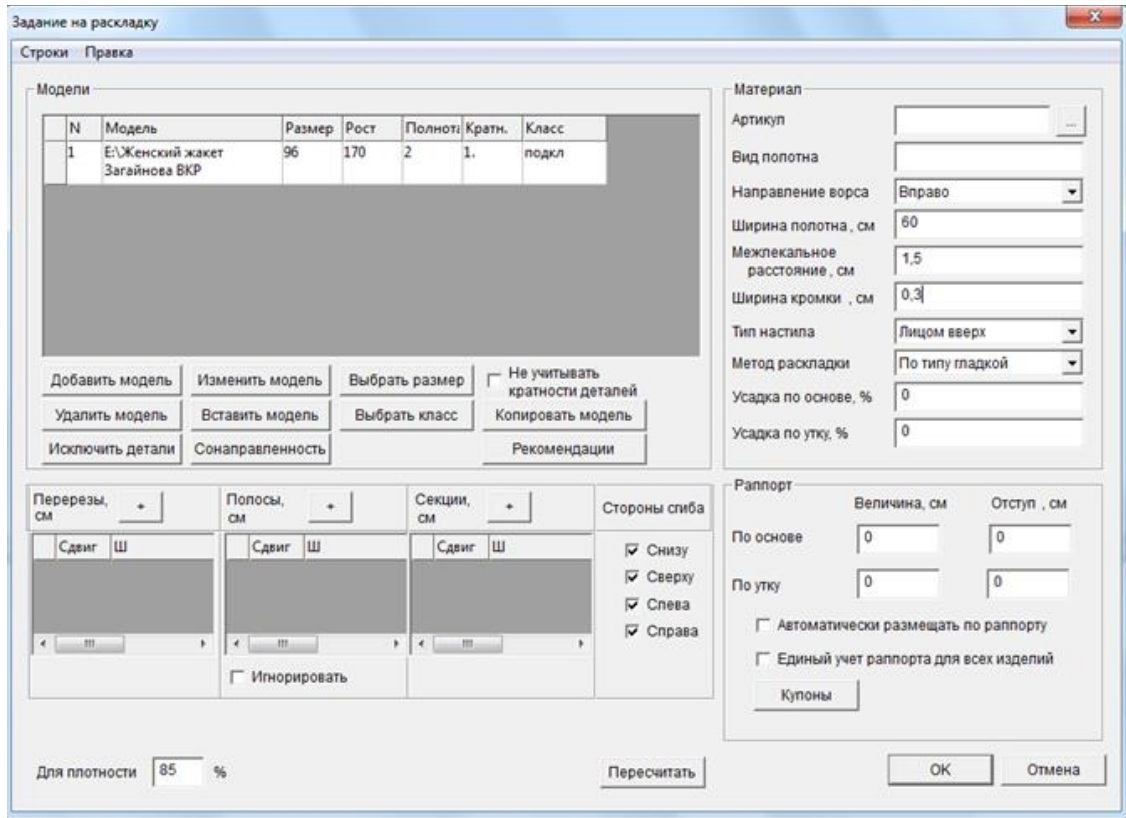


**Figure 59 - Development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit from the base material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode**

The task for laying out the details of the patterns of a women's suit from the lining material is shown in Figure 60.

**Impact Factor:**

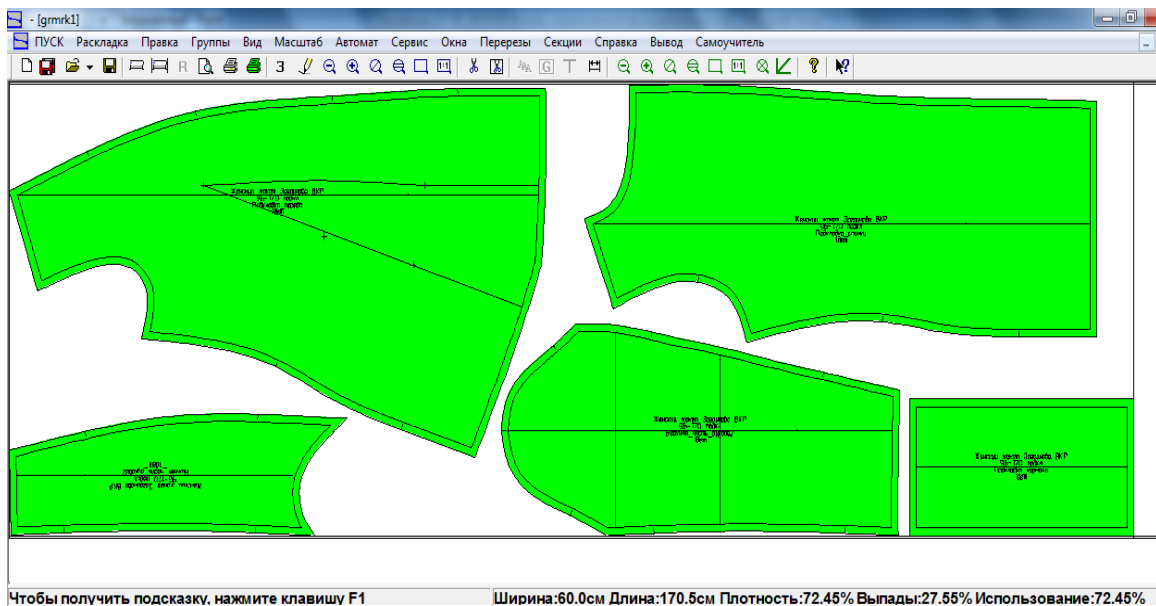
ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Figure 60 - Task for laying out the details of a women's suit from lining material**

Figure 61 shows the development of the layout of the details of the women's suit from the lining

material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode.



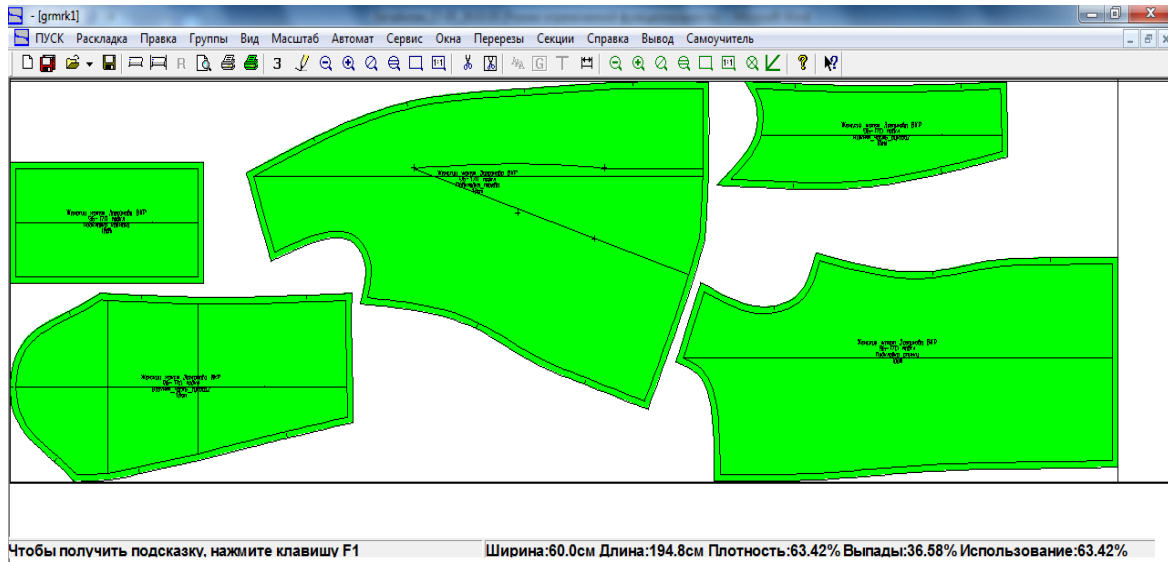
**Figure 61 - Development of the layout of the details of the women's costume from the lining material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode.**

Figure 62 shows the development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit from the lining material

in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode.

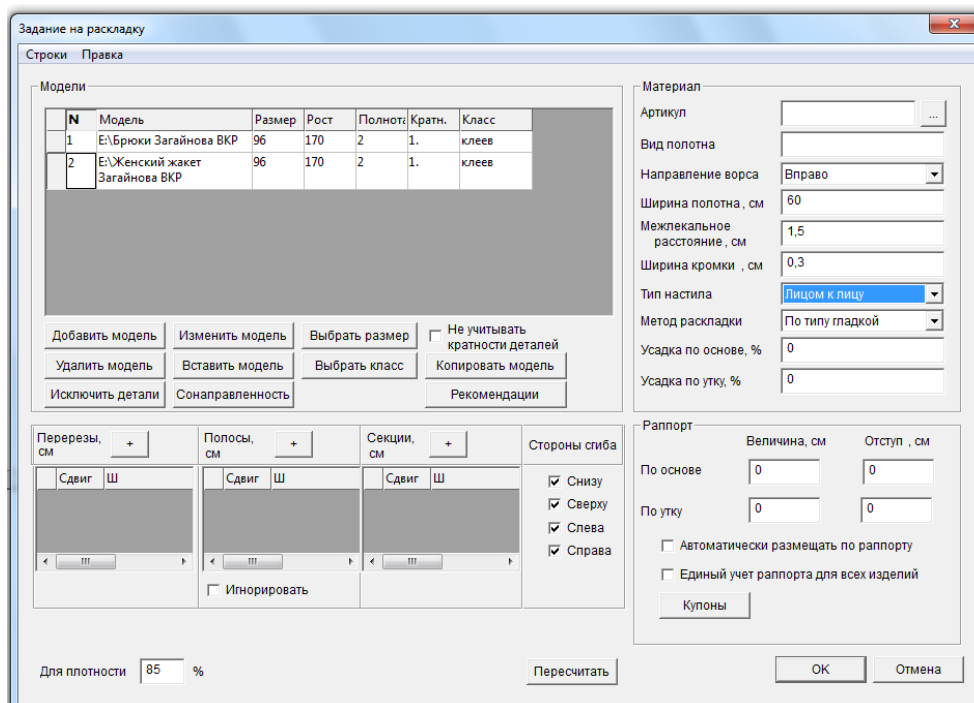
**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Figure 62 - Development of the layout of the details of the women's suit from the lining material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode.**

The task for laying out the details of the patterns of a women's suit made of interlining material is shown in Figure 63



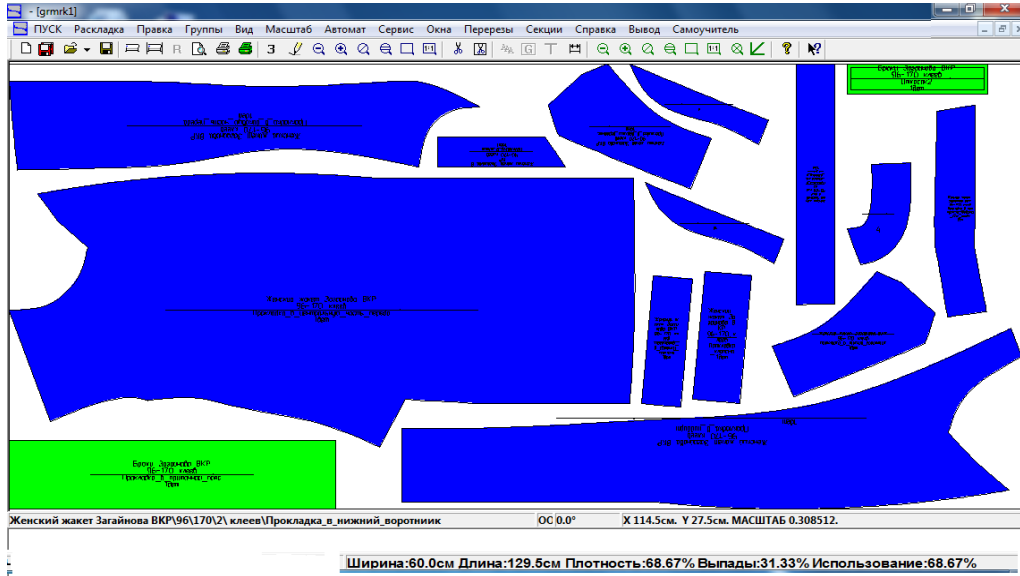
**Figure 63 - Task for laying out the details of a women's suit made of cushioning material.**

Figure 64 shows the development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit made of cushioning

material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode.

**Impact Factor:**

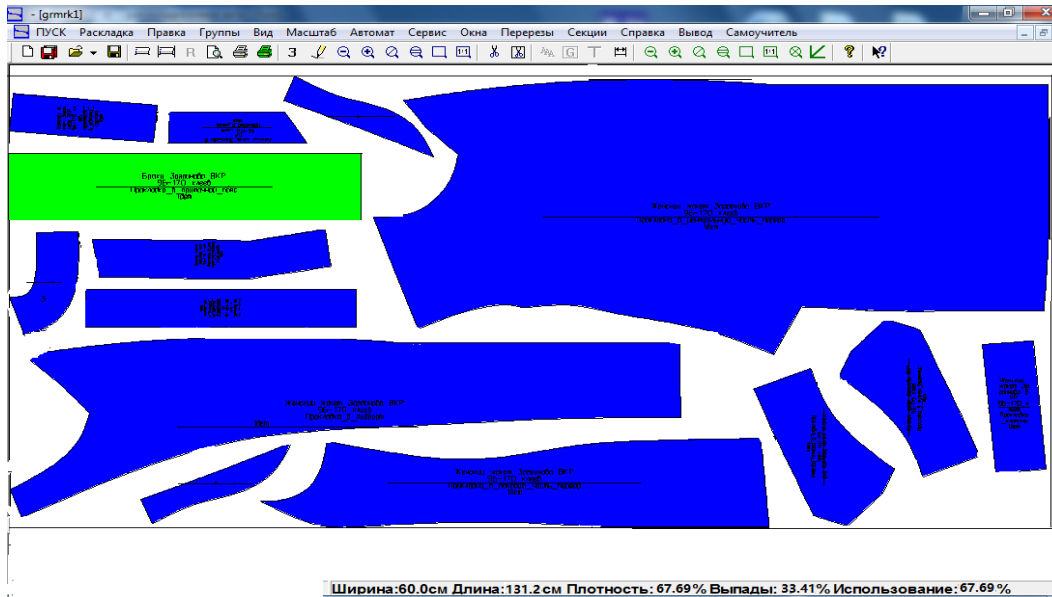
ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	РИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350



**Figure 64 - Development of the layout of the details of the women's suit from the cushioning material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in an automated mode.**

Figure 65 shows the development of the layout of the parts of a women's suit made of cushioning

material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode.



**Figure 65 - Development of the layout of the details of the women's suit from the cushioning material in the conditions of CAD "Grace" (version 401) in manual mode.**

Appearance of a female costume model

Figure 66 shows the appearance of a women's suit.

**Impact Factor:**

ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
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**Figure 66 - Appearance of the female costume model**

**Conclusion**

The main areas of activity in which the development of the clothing industry is currently being carried out in accordance with the adopted Strategy for the Development of Light Industry in Russia are considered.

The geographical features of the regions of the Southern Federal District and the North Caucasus Federal District and an estimate of the number of children's population are given. The features that influence the formation of the range of children's clothing are analyzed. The principles of a competent assortment policy for the production of competitive children's clothing are determined, taking into account the factors affecting its consumer demand:

The requirements for children's clothing and determining its quality are analyzed, of which the most important are the safety requirements established by the technical regulations of the Customs Union TR TS 007/2011, as well as the requirements for materials, the chemical composition and structure of

which determine all the main properties of finished products, divided by nature into physical, chemical, mechanical, biological. Taking into account this factor, all the others are formed: design, technology, etc. Taking into account all kinds of requirements for clothing, it is noted that the high prospects for increasing the competitiveness of Russian industries in different markets is the production of clothing from natural organic materials, due to their undoubtedly better hygienic properties.

The influence of innovative technologies on the development of children's clothing production has been studied; recommendations are given on equipping the garment enterprises of the South with innovative equipment. The efficiency of enterprises, and in many respects their ability to survive in the competitive struggle, depends on the ability to quickly and cost-effectively reorganize production according to fluctuations in demand, the best opportunities for this are the development and implementation of flexible production systems. The restructuring and

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technical re-equipment of modern small and medium-sized production of children's clothing, as well as manufacturers of men's clothing with high-performance multifunctional equipment, should be facilitated by the widespread introduction of the practice of leasing schemes as the most optimal option for the development of Russian production.

Thus, the transition of the industry to an innovative development model focused on increasing its competitive advantages not only meets the vital needs of many regions of the Southern Federal District and the North Caucasian Federal District (reducing social tension, providing employment for the population, developing small and medium-sized businesses), but also contributes to the formation of a prosperous, an ecologically healthy childhood environment that satisfies social needs for a fulfilling life.

For the successful implementation of the proposed measures, a real interest in supporting the clothing enterprises of the South from the federal and regional branches of government is necessary, which should lead to a reduction in prices for components, materials, energy costs and transport, providing the manufacturer with the opportunity, due to the price niche, to offer the domestic consumer a demanded and competitive product. children's clothes. This can provide many manufacturers with stable positions not only in domestic, but, most importantly, in foreign markets. As a result of the research, a model design of a suit was developed for women of the younger age group in size 164-84-92, the second fullness group, as well as technical documentation for its manufacture.

In the design and engineering section, at the stage of the technical assignment, a set of requirements for a women's suit and its technical documentation was developed. Based on these requirements and analysis of fashion trends for the current and future periods, a sketch of a designed female denim suit, developed using the CoreIDRAWX5 program, is presented. The description of appearance is made. At the stage of studying and analyzing models, data were obtained on the overall dimensions of the main parts and the location of model structural elements, on the basis of which general view drawings of the designed product were developed. At the stage of studying and analyzing the model, data were obtained on the overall dimensions of the main parts and the location of the model structural elements, on the basis of which a drawing of a general view of the designed model of clothing for women of the younger age group was developed. In the CAD program "Grace 401" a model design of a women's suit was built.

At the stage of the technical project for the manufacture of the designed women's suit, a rational package of materials was selected that meets the requirements formulated in the terms of reference.

The parts were cut according to the patterns developed at the detailed design stage in accordance with the experimental layouts.

A model of the designed product was made, which made it possible to refine the design and make the necessary corrections.

In the technological section, the methods of shaping the designed set of clothes were determined. The proposed processing methods ensure the manufacture of high-quality products in the conditions of individual production. Increasing the efficiency of the designed women's suit was achieved by choosing the optimal technological processing modes, drawing up rational schemes for assembling products.

The results of the studies performed confirm that the developed suit for women of the younger age group meets the stated requirements and is appropriate for introduction into production. To design and develop a model of a women's suit for the senior group, an analysis of the fashion direction for the promising season was carried out, the most relevant colors and silhouettes were identified.

After analyzing the direction of fashion, the requirements for the designed product and materials were studied and provided.

Based on the analysis of the fashion direction, the most advantageous version of the women's suit was chosen, which was necessary for the further production of the model, taking into account the individual characteristics of the customer.

Thanks to the analyzes done and the study of information in the literature and magazines, a draft design was developed and a description of the projected model was drawn up. The overall dimensions of the design details of the model were presented in the form of a table.

For further development of the design of the women's suit, an array of initial information was chosen in the form of a table of dimensional features and allowances for free fitting.

With the help of trying on a model of a women's suit, it was possible to carry out work to eliminate fit defects associated with the individual characteristics of the customer's figure. Based on this, a confection map and specification were drawn up, samples of materials and fittings were provided.

The following were produced: the development of derivative parts of a women's costume, which made it possible to determine the consumption of materials using layouts; development of gradation schemes for sizes and heights using the example of a jacket back detail.

To select processing methods and equipment, a characteristic of the shaping of the main parts was given, on the basis of which it was possible to develop an assembly drawing and assembly diagrams of the product before and after fitting.

Determining the economic efficiency of design development made it possible to calculate the cost of

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developing design and technological documentation, taking into account typical time standards for compiling documentation and spending both raw materials and materials.

According to the developed layout templates for patterns of women's costume parts in CAD "Grace" (version 401), both with the traditional (manual) and automated method of laying out parts, savings were determined while reducing the consumption of materials for the designed product, which made it

possible to calculate the total price for the designed model and the savings were determined by reducing the consumption of each type of material for a women's suit, as well as the total.

Thus, we can conclude that the developed models of women's suits in the conditions of individual production fully comply with all the requirements and fashion trends. The products are suitable for everyday wear, as well as for office work and going out to events.

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Issue

Article



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## THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF FINANCIAL MECHANISMS IN REDUCING THE SHADOW ECONOMY

**Abstract:** In this article, research was conducted on the role of financial mechanisms in reducing the shadow economy, in addition, the level and direction of influence of the factors in the shadow economy were also studied.

**Key words:** hidden economy, financial mechanism, economic importance, benefits, financial technologies.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The problem of reducing the level of the shadow economy and getting more income by reducing it is more important in developing countries.

Research has shown that the extent of the shadow economy in a given country is influenced by various factors, including: the overall tax and social security contribution burden; the complexity of the tax system; business registration costs; management social environment; efficiency of tax administration; attitude to government authority and public spending.

Most of these factors noted by the International Monetary Fund are financial factors. It follows that the level of the hidden economy is caused by the lack of effective financial mechanisms. The financial mechanism is an integral part of the economic mechanism, means of financial incentives, forms and methods of regulating economic processes and relations. The financial mechanism includes the following (Figure 1):

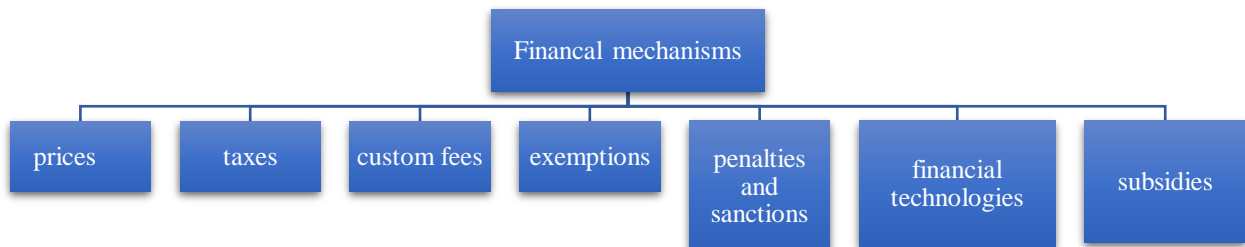


Figure 1. Forms of financial mechanism<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by the author

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All these mechanisms directly or indirectly affect the level of the hidden economy.

If we see the influence of financial mechanisms on the level of the hidden economy, based on the direction of their influence, we can use them to develop appropriate measures to reduce the hidden economy.

### *Price Effects on the Shadow Economy:*

The increase in the price of certain types of products causes an increase in the level of the hidden economy, in particular, the increase in the price of strategically important products can cause some enterprises to switch to the hidden economy. For example, the increase in the price of oil affects the production costs of many producers, the increase in production costs causes them to pay taxes and other costs, so they can operate in the shadow economy in order to avoid the tax burden. Government intervention in pricing to reduce the shadow economy may have a negative impact on the economy or may cause a reduction in product supply.

### *The role of taxes in reducing the level of the shadow economy*

Various studies have shown that the high complexity of taxes, weak or ineffective collection of taxes, lack of incentives to carry out official transactions and payments through official banking channels affect the level of the hidden economy. Another important factor is the level of trust of taxpayers in the government. These factors can be influenced by tax policy and tax administration measures.

In general, a strategy to address the factors that contribute to reducing the size of the shadow economy should be comprehensive, involving all stakeholders, such as the central bank, the banking sector, the ministry of finance or economy, and the tax administration. Taxes play a key role in reducing the level of the hidden economy. Of course, setting tax rates at an optimal level reduces the level of the hidden economy. In this case, the provision of tax incentives can cause taxpayers to not hide their income or claim receipts for the goods and services they purchase. For this, it is necessary to establish the correct formation of the mechanism and control of its operation. The ability of tax administrations to detect the activities of the hidden economy increases significantly when any transaction leaves a trail based on documents. Such means may consist of a simple invoice issued by a business for a good or service, or a recorded payment for a good or service. The starting point for developing a document trail for cash transactions is the requirement to issue a tax invoice for any sale with a price above a certain amount. Research shows that countries have established such legal requirements under existing tax laws; however, the fact that such requirements are not beneficial for both the enterprise and the taxpayer creates the risk that they will not comply with this regulation. Physical controls to

ensure compliance with invoicing obligations are complex and incur additional costs. Nevertheless, some tax administrations devote considerable resources to conducting audits of enterprises, including anonymous test purchases.

Ensuring that traders record their purchases through an online cash register or NKM also serves to reduce the level of the shadow economy. Modern NKM systems provide real-time transfer of sales data to the tax administration database and allow continuous monitoring of individual business operations and changes in sales volume. But there are a number of problems in achieving this. For this practice to be effective, one of the parties must be interested in it. Only then will the efficiency increase.

### *The role of duties in reducing the level of the shadow economy*

High tax rates of customs duties significantly protect domestic economic producers. Therefore, reducing this type of duties reduces the protection of domestic goods against foreign goods and reduces competitiveness. In turn, this situation may force some local producers to leave formal markets and work informally to reduce their costs in order to avoid paying taxes. Naturally, in this process, the size of the hidden economy will significantly increase the level of the hidden economy. increases. In the same way, increased import taxes protect domestic production against imported goods, reducing the incentive to operate in the shadow economy. In order to reduce the level of the hidden economy, it is necessary to choose a high optimal amount of import duties, because the increase in the amount of duties is mainly a burden for consumers, and the lack of competition affects the price and quality of products in the local market, and may even lead to the emergence of a monopoly. Effective organization and conduct of this process directly depends on the institutional system of the state.

### *The role of benefits in reducing the level of the shadow economy*

Measures to ensure voluntary compliance by providing monetary or non-monetary benefits have been introduced in a number of EU countries, that is, the practice of paying taxes on time and in full through various benefits is widely used in the EU countries. Recently, in many European Union member states, the practice of introducing direct tax credits to users of domestic services, i.e. house cleaning, child care, or elderly care services, has been applied, the purpose of which is to enable those engaged in these activities to carry out their activities in the formal economy.

Another type of benefit is cashback on credit/debit card purchases. That is, every citizen receives a certain amount of cashback for purchases made using his credit or debit cards, which serves to reduce the practice of paying wages in "envelopes" in the hidden economy.

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### *The role of financial technologies in reducing the level of the shadow economy*

Currently, it is possible to monitor and accurately calculate the amount of payments using financial technologies. According to a number of theories mentioned above, cash transactions increase the level of the shadow economy because they do not leave a trace in any document. For this reason, measures taken to reduce the level of the hidden economy should be focused on reducing the amount and volume of payments made in cash. Currently, in order to determine the turnover of vending machines installed in crowded places, educational institutions, and various organizations, it is necessary to connect them online to the database of tax authorities using financial technologies. This allows for accurate calculation of the tax base.

The role of grants and subsidies in reducing the level of the shadow economy

When the economy is depressed, businesses are forced to lay off a large number of employees to avoid bankruptcy, and to employ the necessary number of employees informally. According to the theory of John Maynard Keynes, in order to bring the economy out of depression in this situation, the state should be a customer of large enterprises, so that the volume of production in these enterprises will increase and they will employ more people, as a result, the purchasing power of workers will increase. Through this, the state will get the economy out of depression. This reduces the motivation to move to the underground economy.

### *Literature review*

Since financial inclusion ensures the participation of a large sector of the economy in the formal financial system, it creates a positive externality in the economy, as it enables more effective implementation of monetary policy. In fact, high financial inclusion allows interest rates to become an effective policy tool, as Mehrotra, A., and Yetman, J.<sup>2</sup> According to his research, Central Banks facilitate a mechanism through which they can stabilize price levels. As inclusiveness allows for a smoothing of higher consumption, households are able to adjust to changes in interest rates by adjusting the level of savings and loans. Higher financial

inclusion can encourage households to convert their savings into deposits. Khan HR<sup>3</sup>. and Tombini, A<sup>4</sup>. concluded that high levels of financial inclusion make interest rates a relatively powerful and key policy tool. As financial inclusion increases, monetary reserves begin to convert from currency in circulation to interest-bearing deposits in the banking system. This allows most economic activity to be controlled by interest rates. Khan HR<sup>5</sup>. the larger the informal sector, the more difficult it is to implement and control monetary policy, as the decisions of more households and small business owners are independent of central banks' monetary policy. In addition, financial inclusion encourages people to move from a cash economy to a banking economy, so their financial transactions can be tracked.

Mehrotra, A. and Yetman, J<sup>6</sup>. clarifies that when more agents are included in the formal financial system, output volatility increases relative to inflation volatility because financial agents are better able to change their investment and savings decisions. Therefore, as financial inclusion increases, central banks will be able to focus on stabilizing prices and thereby increasing financial stability. In some countries, central banks focus on the core price index to determine inflation targets, but the choice of this price index can sometimes be wrong. Mbutor, MO, & Uba, IA<sup>7</sup> analyzed the effect of the level of financial inclusion on the effectiveness of monetary policy in Nigeria from 1980 to 2012. Their results support the claim that higher levels of financial inclusion play an important role. However, when the variable of number of bank branches was included, this result did not hold, actually showing a negative relationship. This shows that the purpose of banks in opening new branches is mainly to seek more profit, but not to increase financial opportunities.

### **Research methodology**

In this study, the models related to the reduction of the shadow economy through financial mechanisms and the level and direction of the influence of the factors influencing the shadow economy were analyzed.

### **Analysis and results**

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<sup>5</sup>Khan, HR (2011, November 4). Financial Inclusion and Financial Stability: Are They Two Sides of the Same Coin? Lecture presented

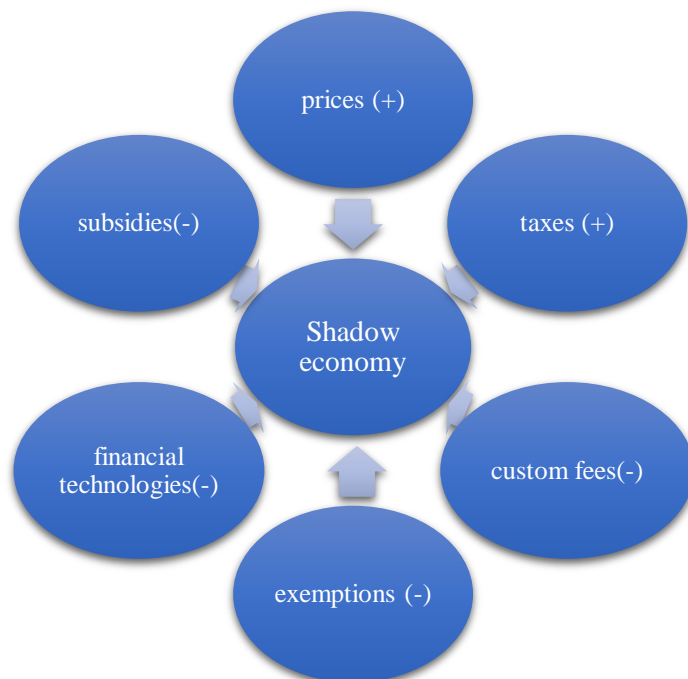
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<sup>6</sup>Mehrotra, A., & Yetman, J. (2014). Financial Inclusion and Optimal Monetary Policy, (Working paper No. 476). BIS. Retrieved from <https://www.bis.org/publ/work476.pdf>

<sup>7</sup>Mbutor, MO, & Uba, IA (2013). The impact of financial inclusion on monetary policy in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and International Finance*, 5(8), 318-326. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5897/JEIF2013.0541>

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**Figure 2. The direction of influence of financial mechanisms on the level of the hidden economy<sup>8</sup>**

It is possible to influence the level of the shadow economy through the financial mechanisms shown in Figure 2. The (+;-) symbols next to each mechanism represent the direction of the mechanism's effect.

Many scientists around the world have used different terms to describe and analyze the phenomenon of the hidden economy. One of the most convincing studies, in our opinion, is conducted by Williams and Schneider, who state that there are various adjectives and nouns (vocabulary) describing unrecorded economic activities, which cover any possible activity from an individual to an enterprise.<sup>9</sup> Analyzing these terms, it was found that the main idea is transactions (financial or non-financial) that have been omitted by official authorities. The large-scale activity of the underground economy is an undeniable fact, which means that there is a lack of universally accepted definition. Considering the conclusions and ideas of Williams and Schneider, we have different results<sup>10</sup>.

The measures taken to reduce the share of the underground economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan consist of the following 5 sections:

As a result, the negative effects of the secret economy on society and the state, which are widespread in foreign countries, have been identified and they are:

- Violation of the competitive environment and non-transparency;
- Decrease in quality and quantity of products;
- Reduction of tax revenues to the state budget;
- Increasing the tax burden to support social and economic institutions;
- Consisted of a slowdown in economic growth.

At the same time, the methods of assessing the hidden economy, widely used in foreign countries, were studied and divided into two categories: direct and indirect. Direct methods are based on direct observations and tax audits, while indirect methods are transactional, currency-based methods.

Consists of the demand method, the energy consumption method, the difference between cost and income statistics, the difference between official and actual labor force, and the MIMIC model.

Most studies consider only one factor, the tax burden, as the cause of the shadow economy. Other factors (such as the impact of regulation, the attitude of taxpayers to the state, tax ethics, etc.) are not taken into account, since reliable data are not available for most countries. It is possible that if these other factors also affect the level of the shadow economy, the level of the shadow economy may be higher than reported in most studies.

<sup>8</sup>Compiled by the author

<sup>9</sup>Williams, CC and Schneider, F. (2016). *Measuring the Global Shadow Economy: The Prevalence of Informal Work and Labor*. Edward Elgar Publishing, UK

<sup>10</sup>Williams, CC and Schneider, F. (2016). *Measuring the Global Shadow Economy: The Prevalence of Informal Work and Labor*. Edward Elgar Publishing, UK

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Determining the level of hidden economy through Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC).

In this method, several causes and many effects of the shadow economy are clearly addressed. The methodology uses relationships between observable causes and effects of an unobservable variable to estimate the variable itself, in which case the books are kept to identify the hidden economy.<sup>11</sup>

The MIMIC model is a special type of structural equation modeling (SEM) based on the statistical theory of unobservable variables developed by Zellner (1970) in the 1970s, which is widely used in research in many fields.<sup>12</sup> The MIMIC model is a theory-based approach to confirm the effects of a set of exogenous causal variables on a latent variable (the level of the latent economy), as well as the effects of macroeconomic indicator variables on the latent economy.

In our opinion, determining the extent of the underground economy is that the underground economy remains an unrecorded process (hidden variable), the causes of illegal behavior, the tax burden and intensity of regulation, and indicators that reflect illegal activities, such as foreign exchange demand and official working hours. is calculated through the influence of

Disadvantages of calculation by these methods include:

One major problem with approaches such as MIMIC or demand-side accounting for currency is that they use causal factors such as tax burden, unemployment, self-employment, and regulation to make people do what they do or ask their friends and neighbors for something. are responsible. Thus, do-it-yourself work, help from neighbors or friends, and legally purchased materials from the "shadow" economy are included in these approaches to

calculating the hidden economy. This means that in these approaches, self-made work, help from neighbors, legally purchased materials, and the "common" underground economy are valued.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6098, relief was granted to the following areas:

- To construction enterprises;
- Catering establishments;
- To those engaged in real estate activities.

In addition, commissions and structural structures were established, consisting of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, the State Tax Committee and the State Statistics Committee. Another financial factor affecting the level of the hidden economy is financial inclusion.

Financial inclusion is critical for central banks to stabilize financial systems and manage monetary policy effectively, as higher financial inclusion can significantly change the behavior of consumers and firms.

### Conclusion

The hidden economy affects all sectors of the economy, and its high level is explained by the presence of economic and social problems in the state and the ineffective functioning of financial mechanisms.

There are a number of methods for determining the level of the hidden economy, the most effective of which is the ratio of cash to demand deposits.

The definitions of the hidden economy of the researchers who conducted research on the detection and reduction of the hidden economy are also fundamentally different from each other.

Fiscal and monetary tools are the main tools for reducing the level of the hidden economy.

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Issue

Article



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## LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY OF ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** This paper studies the practice of assessing the financial situation of enterprises and identifying signs of economic insolvency in Uzbekistan. It studies the legislative definitions of bankruptcy, how legislation works in Uzbekistan towards insolvency of companies.

**Key words:** solvency, bankruptcy, financial situation, economic insolvency, Uzbekistan.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In the conditions of economic development and liberalization, the economic strategy of the state includes not only setting long-term fundamental goals, but also defining the means and ways to achieve these goals. Among them, continuous improvement of production efficiency takes the main place.

Positive aspects are not always observed in economic development. Especially in the conditions of today's pandemic, as well as integration into the world economy and globalization, the transformation of the world's competitive economy into a single economy requires enterprises to take measures to avoid economic insolvency and to take measures to prevent it. In the conditions of fierce competition, globalization and the integration of the world economy, a modern enterprise corresponds to such characteristics as competitiveness, financial stability and the ability to change its organizational structure. However, this is not the case for all businesses. A sudden change in business conditions led to the emergence of a new concept - insolvency.

The process of transformation from a totalitarian system to a competitive, free market economy is causing completely new problems in macroeconomics, such as bankruptcy, crisis, and imbalance. Studying the theoretical and practical foundations of these problems, determining the means of solving them is an urgent issue of today. Concepts

of economic insolvency and bankruptcy are usually considered in the same context. There are many reasons that cause it. But healthy competition is one of the laws of economics.

The fact that the market economy is based on different forms of ownership makes it possible to attract new techniques and technologies to production, which leads to a decrease in market prices due to an increase in the supply of products and creates a healthy competitive environment between market participants. As a result, bankruptcy processes are activated in the activities of market participants. Today, in the post-pandemic situation, the risk of a global crisis continues to threaten the world economy. This aspect requires increasing the activity of measures against economic insolvency and bankruptcy in enterprises.

### Literature review

Companies entering and exiting the market are inherent to the business life cycle, and policies should ensure that this can occur in a smooth and organised manner (Cirmizi, Klapper and Uttamchand, 2011). Efficient insolvency regimes protect both entrepreneurs and creditors, striking the right balance between the interests of each; protecting and ensuring support to all parties is imperative for efficient bankruptcy rules and procedures (World Bank, 2017). Efficient regulations for bankruptcy recognise the

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complexity of the phenomenon and envisage the possibility of viable companies reorganising.

Business success or failure might be explained by internal or external circumstances. Internal causes can include managerial incompetence, overconfidence or excessive risk taking (Hayward, Shepherd and Griffin, 2006). External factors can be related to inadequate economic circumstances, government policies or lack of financial resources (Liao, Welsch and Moutray, 2008]; Cardon, 2010). However, regardless of the cause, effective liquidation and discharge procedures need to be in place to allow entrepreneurs to reintegrate into the market. Data show that entrepreneurs who go bankrupt have a higher success rate in their second attempt and, on average, their firms perform better than newcomers in terms of turnover and jobs created (Stam et al., 2008). Currently, this possibility is often impeded by the stigma attached to a firm's failure.

### Analysis and results

Help is sometimes needed for people to start their own businesses, for disadvantaged enterprises or remote areas to "get on their feet" and to enter new export markets. This will eventually lead to the creation of new jobs and an increase in the income of the population. For this purpose, a number of benefits have been introduced in our country in recent years. In 2021, their total volume was 51 trillion soums. As a result, 170,000 new business entities were opened last year, and more than 500,000 jobs were created. In the last six years, about 1,400 benefits have been provided in the tax sector alone. Subsidies aimed at supporting exports are also giving their results and helping entrepreneurs to enter the foreign market. Last year alone, more than 280 billion soums of such subsidies were allocated, of which about 220 billion were allocated to transport costs for exports. As a result, 2,800 enterprises entered the foreign market for the first time. Also, international standardization and certification, insurance and even advertising expenses are partially reimbursed to exporting enterprises. As a result, 870 soums worth of exports were made for each soum subsidy provided in the electrical engineering sector. This indicator was 555 soums in the field of textiles and 273 soums in the field of construction materials. A system of loan interest compensation and loan guarantees was created to help entrepreneurs. In order to reduce their credit burden, the Entrepreneurial Activity Support Fund received obligations of 6 trillion 100 billion soums, and compensations of 2 trillion 500 billion soums were paid in 2022.

However, there are also cases of inefficient or purposeless use of benefits. For example, although 127 types of subsidies have been introduced from the state budget, 15 of them are not used in practice. The benefits are not the same across industries and sectors. For example, 33 soums of added value is created in the sector for every 1 soum of concession given to

agriculture. This figure is 30 soums in health care, 22 soums in education, and 16 soums in information technology.

"In recent years, we were forced to introduce unprecedented benefits in order to stimulate economic sectors. Today, we need to find an answer to the question, what was the result, lesson, experience from them. It is necessary to put the calculation of every soum allocated from the budget in place, to increase the efficiency of benefits," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. As for regions, 31 percent of tax benefits are allocated to Tashkent city. The share of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Khorezm and Surkhondarya regions does not exceed 2 percent. However, the requirements, taxes, benefits, subsidies, compensation and preferences for entrepreneurs are the same in Oltinsoy district of Surkhondarya and Mirabad district of Tashkent city.

Therefore, the head of our state issued an instruction on determining tax benefits based on the level of development of the regions. - Now it is necessary to go to the places, make targeted decisions, take advantage of the privileges and bring the peripheral districts to the path of development, - the President says.

In the context of modernization of the macroeconomics, the recovery of economically weak enterprises is of great importance. Timely identification, analysis, and implementation of support measures for economically weak enterprises. Positive solutions to issues such as the growth of the economic indicators of our republic, improvement of the population's livelihood, reduction of unemployment, production of competitive products in accordance with world standards will help.

In determining the signs of economic insolvency of enterprises, the meaning of several economic terms such as restructuring, bankruptcy, rehabilitation, their importance, analysis of bankruptcy cases in the enterprise, in which situations to apply them in practice, to clarify them theoretically is appropriate. Concepts such as economic insolvency, bankruptcy, state of crisis, and crisis are usually used to explain the decline of firms and companies. The concept of bankruptcy is derived from the Italian word "banco rotto", and although it is actually translated as the breaking of the chair (seat), this word has the meaning that the debtor falls into a helpless situation and breaks down is used.

"On Bankruptcy" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Bankruptcy symptoms are defined separately for legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. By 2003, additions and amendments were made to this law.

To date, a program has been developed for the implementation of important priority projects aimed at modernization of the country's economy in all aspects, technical and technological renewal, sharp increase of its competitiveness, increase of export potential. In



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particular, the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Insolvency" was put into practice.

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of insolvency of legal entities and individuals, as well as individual entrepreneurs in the country.

bankrupt - a debtor who has been declared insolvent based on a court decision and is subject to liquidation proceedings or the procedure for selling his property;

one type of creditors - a group of creditors who have the same requirements towards the debtor and do not have a preference over each other in their satisfaction;

settlement agreement - an agreement of the parties on termination of insolvency proceedings on the basis of mutual concession;

creditors - to which legal entities or individuals the debtor is responsible for monetary obligations and (or) for the fulfillment of his obligations in terms of taxes and fees, these same legal entities or individuals, the debtor's life if he is responsible for the damage to his health, this same citizen, as well as institutions (participants) of a legal entity that is liable for obligations arising from his participation, are excluded;

court rehabilitation procedure - a procedure used by the court in order to restore the debtor's solvency and pay off his debt to creditors without transferring the authority to manage the debtor's affairs to the rehabilitation manager;

pre-trial rehabilitation - measures taken by the founders (participants) of the debtor legal entity or the owner of its property, creditors and other persons to restore the debtor's solvency and prevent insolvency;

In order to prevent insolvency, the debtor's founders (participants), management body, or the owner of the debtor's property shall take measures aimed at the financial recovery of the debtor until the application to declare the debtor insolvent is submitted to the court will be Measures aimed at the financial recovery of the debtor may be taken by creditors or other persons based on the agreement concluded with the debtor.

The main measures of pre-trial rehabilitation:

- The main measures of pre-trial rehabilitation are as follows:
  - full or partial purchase of overdue debts;
  - re-specialization of production in line with competitive production;
  - attracting highly qualified specialists from abroad;
  - training, retraining and improving the skills of employees;
  - providing financial assistance by legal and natural persons interested in the recovery of the debtor's solvency and continuing its activities;
  - an agreement aimed at reaching an agreement between the debtor and creditors on delaying the term

of payments to creditors and (or) paying it in installments or giving a discount from debts in order for the debtor to continue the activity;

- postponement of payment of taxes and fees and repayment of loans until the period of rehabilitation before the court;

- reorganization of the debtor legal entity.
- There may be other measures in the pre-trial rehabilitation procedure.

- Conducting pre-trial remediation with the assistance of the state is carried out based on the decision of the body authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

- The procedure for pre-trial remediation with the assistance of the state is regulated by legislation.

- When pre-trial rehabilitation is carried out with the assistance of the state to the debtor, the debtor's working accounts in the bank that has been providing services to the debtor are suspended, and a rehabilitation account in soums and (or) foreign currency is opened. The procedure for using the sanation account is determined by legislation.

Without an economic assessment of the causes of economic insolvency (bankruptcy) in an enterprise, it is ineffective to deal with it. Most economists have pointed out that the causes of enterprise-wide recessions are caused by marketing deficiencies. Disruption of information transformation between the enterprise's production and market activity causes interruptions or problems at this level.

Reasons related to economic factors:

- Insolvency, illiquidity of the enterprise (poor situation in covering payment obligations through payment funds, slowness in the mobility of funds);

- financial instability of the enterprise (poor state of asset financing, dependence on borrowed capital, low share of private capital in fixed capital and working capital);

- chronic loss-making and low profitability of the enterprise (continuity of loss-making, low level of profitability, lack of justification of expenses);

- slowdown of business activity (slowness in the turnover of funds, assets, reduction of cash receipts, excessive increase in receivables and payables, loss of the company's place and position in the market)

- low efficiency of the management apparatus of the enterprise (lack of education of managers, lack of knowledge of legislation, inability to make sufficient use of opportunities and concessions lost by the state, lack of deep study of specific laws of the market economy, strict adherence to contractual discipline, being deceived when choosing a partner, not being able to conduct marketing, not taking into account demand and supply, not considering the opinion of the work team, and implementing management in the old way).

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From an analytical point of view (based on the information provided in the financial reports), the following reasons for economic failure can be shown.

1. Factors related to the financial situation of the enterprise (insolvency, illiquidity of funds, the state of financing of working capital, financial instability)

2. Factors associated with changes in the financial condition of the enterprise (financial performance, low level of profitability or a negative sign)

3. Other factors expressing various aspects of the changes in the financial situation of the enterprise (the structural structure of cash flow, the state and movement of the main means, the structural structure of private capital, the state of debtor and creditor obligations).

One of the main reasons for economic decline in the modern economy is explained by the decrease in the financial potential of the enterprise. According to the degree of change in the financial situation, enterprises can be divided into financially stable, financially risky and financially unstable enterprises.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Evaluation Activities", President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5953 dated March 2, 2020 "Five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 on the Decree on the implementation of the action strategy in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development" and PQ-4381 of July 1, 2019 "Further improvement of evaluation activities and low-profit and In accordance with the decision "On measures to simplify the mechanisms for the sale of non-operating state-owned enterprises", the unified national evaluation standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved. This legislation is intended to determine the normative regulation of assessment activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An assessment approach consists of a set of assessment methods combined with a common methodology. Appraisal methods are a sequence of procedures that allow to determine the value of the object of assessment on the basis of information important for these methods within the framework of one of the approaches to assessment.

Assessment approaches include:

- comparative approach;
- income approach;
- cost approach.
- Each of the assessment approaches has different uses.

The purpose of choosing the valuation approach and methods in asset valuation is to find the most suitable method for use in specific cases. No single assessment method may be appropriate for all situations. When choosing them, the following should be taken into account:

- appropriate assessment basis and assessment conditions in accordance with the conditions and objectives of the assessment task;

- relative strengths and weaknesses of approaches and methods that can be used for evaluation;

- the appropriateness of each method used by the relevant market participants, taking into account the nature of the asset, approach or methods;

- availability of reliable information necessary for the application of the method.

If significant differences in value indicators are obtained using different valuation approaches and/or valuation methods, the appraiser should conduct an analysis to understand why the value indicators differ in this way, since, as a rule, one or two different value indicators are simply ( arithmetic) would not be appropriate to measure. In such cases, the appraiser should consider the requirements of the second paragraph of paragraph 100 of this Standard to decide whether any of the approaches/methods used can provide a more appropriate or reliable indication of value.

A comparative approach is a set of methods of assessing the value of an asset based on comparing the appraised asset with similar assets in the presence of information about transaction or offer prices. The comparative approach is based on the substitution principle. Comparative approach methods are effective when there is an active market for comparable valuation objects, which gives an idea of the real market value of the object. The diversity of most assets makes it impossible to find market data on transactions with the same or similar assets in some cases. Without using a comparative approach, primary market data should be used to a high degree even when other approaches are used. The following main methods are used in the assessment of asset value through a comparative approach:

- comparable transaction method;
- capital market (analog-company) method.

The income approach provides for the estimation of the value of the object of evaluation by reducing the expected future income from the object of evaluation to a single present value. When the income approach is used, the value of the asset is determined by the value of the income or cash flows that will result from its use, or the cost that will be saved. The income approach provides for the estimation of the value of the object of evaluation by reducing the expected future income from the object of evaluation to a single present value.

When the income approach is used, the value of the asset is determined by the value of the income or cash flows that will result from its use, or the cost that will be saved. The most important factor in the income approach is the investors' expectations of return/performance from their investments, which must take into account the perceived risk levels of the

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investments in obtaining returns. To estimate the value of the object of assessment with the income approach, the appraiser uses one of the following methods, based on the conversion of the expected income from the object of assessment into a unit of value at the date of assessment:

the method of discounting cash flows (hereinafter referred to as the POD method) — the value of the object of assessment is based on determining the state of the assessment date by adding the current values of cash flows in the forecast and post-forecast periods (at the end of the period);

method of capitalization of income - the value of the object of assessment is determined by dividing the amount of income in a single period by the capitalization rate corresponding to this income.

The following are the main areas of application of the POD method:

choosing the most appropriate type of cash flow, taking into account the characteristics of the asset being valued and its valuation, that is, real or nominal cash flows, cash flows before or after taxes, cash flows for private capital or invested capital, etc. ;

determining the duration of the cash flow forecast period;

preparing a cash flow forecast during the cash flow forecast period;

if it is necessary to determine the post-forecast value (hereinafter referred to as the terminal value) for the assessed asset after the end of the specified forecast period, determine the appropriate terminal value, taking into account the characteristics of the assessed asset;

determining the appropriate discount rate;

apply the discount rate to the projected future cash flow, taking into account the terminal value if necessary.

The discount rate and other metrics used in the valuation should be appropriate for the type of cash flow selected. Appraisers may use any reasonable method to calculate the discount rate. The following are generally accepted methods of calculating the discount rate:

- weighted average cost of capital (WACC);
- discounted cash flow analysis;
- internal rate of return (IRR);
- Weighted average return on assets (WARA);
- cumulative compilation (as a rule, it is used only in the absence of market data).

The cost approach is a set of methods for estimating the value of the object of evaluation based on determining the necessary costs for its restoration or replacement, taking into account the obsolescence of the object of evaluation. To replace this property, it is assumed that a copy of the original property or another property that can provide the same utility can be created.

This approach provides an indication of value by calculating the cost of replacing or remanufacturing an asset and by applying discounts for physical and other reasonable wear and tear.

The formula for calculating the present value of an appraisal object using the POD method, assuming that the cash flows will fall at the end of each year of the forecast period, will look like this:

$$PV = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{CF_i}{(1+D)^i} + \frac{FV}{(1+D)^n}$$

here,

PV - current value;

i is the number of the year of the forecast period;

n is the last year of the forecast period;

CF<sub>i</sub> - cash flow of the i-th year of the forecast period;

D - discount rate;

FV is the value of the object of evaluation after the end of the forecast period.

When it is assumed that the cash flows fall in the middle of the year (when they fall proportionally during the year), instead of i, the level indicator is i-0.5, and instead of n, n-0.5 is used accordingly.

The main type of cash flow used to estimate the value of an enterprise's private equity or ownership interest in it is net cash flow to private equity, which is calculated in the following order:

net income;

plus depreciation allowances;

plus (minus) decrease (increase) of private working capital;

plus (minus) sale of assets (capital investments);

minus dividends on preferred shares;

plus (minus) increase (decrease) in long-term debt.

## Conclusions

The cost approach is a set of methods for estimating the value of an object of evaluation based on determining the necessary costs for its restoration or replacement while accounting for obsolescence. It is assumed that a copy of the original property or another property that can provide the same utility can be created to replace this property.

To avoid insolvency, the debtor's founders (participants), management body, or the owner of the debtor's property must take measures aimed at the debtor's financial recovery until an application to declare the debtor insolvent is filed with the court.

To assist entrepreneurs, a system of loan interest compensation and loan guarantees was established. The Entrepreneurial Activity Support Fund received obligations totaling 6 trillion 100 billion soums in order to reduce their credit burden, and compensation totaling 2 trillion 500 billion soums was paid in 2022.

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## LESYA UKRAINKA'S WORKS IN UZBEK

**Abstract:** This scientific article consists of two areas, the first part is dedicated to the creative work and poetry of Lesya Ukrainka, a leading figure in Ukrainian literature, and discusses the translation skills of Uzbek poets during translation of her poems. The main aspects of poetic translation are analyzed; the successes and shortcomings of the translation process are reflected through the work of Lesya Ukrainka. The next part of the article are the features of translation of a dramatic work that differ from the translation of emotional works that revealed accomplished the translation of the poet's work "In the Caves". This translation belongs to the national Poet of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov. Among 14 poets and translators' works studied and compared their approach to the original text. There given and found the best translation of the work "In the Cave" made by Gafur Gulyam. There ascribed in Ukrainka's collection "Thoughts and Dreams" in 1899, and the third collection "Echoes" (1902) are close in content, spirit, socio-political points of view. As for instance "The voyage to river", "Song of liberty", "Song of Autumn", "Poems of Slave" "Echoes of the Crimea", "Pearl tears" are among them. The poet made an extensive use of folklore of the nation in her creative work. And revived the unique of legends and traditions of different peoples in real colors in her poems "Smoke", "Spring in Egypt", "Legend of the Centuries" that reflected on the struggle for independence, friendship of people, solidarity of nations.

At the same time the author of the article emphasized that Ukrainka appealed to the historical and mythological figures in its coverage of the theme of good and evil, freedom and liberty. Promitei, the Greek legendary hero who gave fire to humanity, glorifies freedom and liberty through such great figures as Spartacus, the hero who led the revolt of slaves in ancient Rome. Among them are "Memory my friend", "So it's dark now". And the poet Lesya Ukrainka also wrote comic poems such as "Happy Pan", "Business Pan", and "Pan Politician". She pointed out that the poet used the verbal tradition of the people in her great works of art. "The Tale of the Great Hero" and "Song of the Forest" are among them. The author of the article made her conclusion that the poet Lesya Ukrainka did the great work and translators' work also challenging and vivid.

**Key words:** translation, poet, literature, poetry, pen, me, time, peoples, life, creativity.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Poet Lesya Ukrainka and time. Lesya Ukrainka is known not only in Ukrainian literature, but all over the world for her beautiful, liberal, liberating works. Ivan Franco said of Lesya Ukrainka: "Since then, there has never been such a powerful, fiery, poetic word in the language of such a weak, sick girl in Ukraine."

Indeed, in her works, the poet sang about the vast fields, nature, and ordinary working people of Ukraine. At the same time, in her works we see the

hard life and great history of the people of Italy, Germany, England, the Czech Republic, Egypt, where she traveled and lived for some time. Poetess believed that there is great truth and goodness in the unity, harmony and peace of nations. She instilled these values in her whole life and work. That is why her works seem close and dear not only to the Ukrainian people, but to the hearts of all peoples of the world.

The works of the poetess began to be heard in world languages during her lifetime. As early as 1890, she began to appear directly in the Russian, Czech,

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and Polish press with several of her articles. Her works were read by German readers in 1916 and by Americans in 1917 in their own languages.

In the twentieth century, the interest in the poet's work grew even more in foreign countries. In Germany, the poet's masterpiece "Song of the Forest" was published as a separate book. German literary critics called this work "a bright symbol of nationalism" (P.P. Oxrimenko and O.G. Oxrimenko, "Lesya Ukrainka i mirovaya kultura", Moscow -1970, p. 32). A one-volume book of her beautiful works was published in Czech and Bulgarian.

Many literary-critical articles about the work and life of Lesya Ukrainka have also been published. On the 40th anniversary of the poet's death, Czech literary critics Irji Bubla and Skukalek came out with their articles. Irji Bubla called The Song of the Forest "the most beautiful example of Slavic literature" (P.P. Okhrimenko and O.G. Okhrimenko, "Lesya Ukrainka i mirovaya kultura", Moscow -1970, p. 33).

In 1971, in accordance with the decision of UNESCO, the world community widely celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lesya Ukrainka, a tireless singer of human happiness, a great poetess, writer, playwright and literary scholar, a heroic singer of the Ukrainian people.

A solemn evening dedicated to her anniversary was held on March 1 in Moscow. Nikolai Tikhonov, the writer of the Ukrainian girl, opened the solemn evening, which is a symbol of deep respect and love for the great poetess. "Lesya Ukrainka's anniversary has gone down in history as the day of the celebration of great poetry ... Today, Lesya Ukrainka's works are heard all over the world. The voice of the poetess still calls for the struggle for international solidarity, friendship and happiness. " (Literaturnaya Gazeta, March 5, 1971, page 1, article "Velikaya doch Ukrainy").

Georgian poetess Marika Baratashvili said: "Georgia also celebrated the anniversary of the poet with great joy. We are proud to say that Ukrainka would have wanted to be a Georgian girl if I had not been a Ukrainian girl" (Literaturnaya Gazeta, March 5, 1971, p. 1, from the article "Velikaya doch Ukrainy").

On the eve of the 100th anniversary of Ukraine, in order to further immortalize the bright image of the poetess, the award "Lesya Ukrainka" for the most beautiful examples of Ukrainian children's literature was established.

Lesya Ukrainka and Uzbek literature. Uzbek readers first became acquainted with the works of the poetess in 1961 thanks to a collection of poems "Past Tale" translated by Erkin Vahidov. Lesya Ukrainka's works were widely presented to Uzbek readers on the occasion of her 100th anniversary.

14 Uzbek writers took part in the delivery of the poet's works to Uzbek readers. They translated the dramatic poem "In the Caves", the poem "A Word",

"The Tale of the Great Hero" and about 50 poems from Uzbek into Russian. Well-known Uzbek poets and writers such as Zulfriya, Shuhrat, Uygun, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Sayyar, Rauf Parfi, Jumaniyaz Jabborov have played an important role in this.

Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art has published "Selected Works" of the poetess in Uzbek, which includes beautiful poems and verses. The collection also includes the poet's great dramatic poem "In the Caves". This work was translated by Abdulla Aripov.

On the occasion of the centenary of the poetess, a number of scientific articles dedicated to the life and work of the poetess were published in Uzbek. For example, in the newspaper "Soviet Uzbekistan" on February 25, 1971 was published the article of the candidate of philological sciences Rahmatulla Inogamov "Inexhaustible talent", in the newspaper "Tashkent evening" on February 25, 1971 was published the article of the poet Shuhrat.

The Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art has also published a book by literary critic Asil Rashidov entitled Lesya Ukrainka.

However, there is no information about the poet's translations into Uzbek in these works. Our goal is to study the translations of Lesya Ukrainka's works into Uzbek, analyze them and determine the place of these translations in Uzbek literature.

Life and work of Lesya Ukrainka. The poet's mother, Elena Petrovna Kosach, was a well-known writer of her time. Elena created under the pseudonym Pechilka. Her uncle Mikhail Dragomanov was a famous historian and publicist.

Larisa's youth was spent in the village of Kolodyajniy, on her father's property. Here she sees the hard life and life of the rural laborers. From them she hears folk songs, legends and fairy tales imbued with the spirit of liberalism and humanity. In her work, he repeatedly refers to these childhood memories.

When we look at her way of life, we see how much suffering she created. She was diagnosed with bone tuberculosis at the age of eleven. She will suffer for the rest of her life. For the purpose of treatment will be in several countries, such as Italy, Egypt, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Georgia

She was not officially educated anywhere for her illness. However, independently, she diligently studied literature, foreign languages, history, geography. From childhood she loved to read AS Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, Saltikov-Shchedrin, I.S. Turgenev, N.A. Nekrasov, T.G. Shevchenko, Heinrich Heine.

Ukrainka studied the works of Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko in particular. She continued the advanced traditions promoted in their poetry in new conditions, with consistency.

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She also read the popular magazine *Jizn* at the time, as well as her own articles. There are articles "Two different directions in the latest Italian literature", "Malorus writers in Bukovina", "New perspective and old ideas", "Notes on the latest Polish literature".

Ukrainka grew up to be an educated, cultured woman of her time. She wrote what her heart commanded. She says: "Who can be called a free poet and a free writer? Only people who can't help but write about the events in their lives that amaze, excite or excite them!"

The poet began to appear in the press from the age of thirteen. "Bluebell" and "Joy" are among his first published poems.

In 1893, with the help of her teacher Ivan Franco, her first collection - "On the Wings of Songs" was published. This includes poems from the series "Crimean Memories", which she wrote during her treatment in the Crimea. She published her second collection, *Thoughts and Dreams*, in 1899, and her third collection, *Echoes*, in 1902. She loved to write her lyrical poems in series. The poems in each category are close to each other in their content, spirit, socio-political views, "Sounds of Crimea", "Pearl Youth" are among them.

In her creative work she makes extensive use of the folklore of the countries she has seen. It revives the unique legends and traditions of different peoples in real colors. In her poems "Smoke", "Spring in Egypt", "Legend of the Centuries" she reflected on the struggle for independence, friendship of peoples, solidarity of nations.

Ukrainka appeals to historical and mythological figures in its coverage of the theme of good and evil, freedom and liberty. Promitee, the Greek legendary hero who gave fire to mankind, glorifies freedom and liberty through such great figures as Spartacus, the hero who led the revolt of slaves in ancient Rome. Among them are "Remembrance to my friend", "So it's dark now".

She also wrote comic poems such as "Happy Pan", "Business Pan", "Pan Politician". The poet used the folklore in her great works of art. "The Tale of the Great Hero" and "Song of the Forest" are among them.

Most of the poet's poems are written on the theme of the past. But the poet has chosen to portray such warlike pages in the history of the people, through which she was able to express the spirit of her time. The poem "Izorda Belorukaya" is based on medieval French life. *Vila-posestra* is based on the spirit and heroes of Serbian folk tales. The poem "King Robert Bruce of Scotland" is based on medieval life. Ukrainka has also written a number of dramas, including "Aisha and Muhammad", "Telba", "Captive of Babylon", "The Tale of Autumn", "In the Ruins", "Cassandra", "Martian the Lawyer," and "Orgy."

Although these works were also mostly written on the theme of the distant past, they were in tune with the fighting spirit of the author's time.

The poetess died on August 1, 1913 in Surami, Georgia. Ukrainka created my face until the last moment of her sick life. It was the first time I started my career with a song, I will finish it with a song, (Translation of Shuhrat) remained true to her word.

**BASIC FEATURES OF POETRY TRANSLATION.** Poetry is a magical world that knows no bounds in beauty. Simple words combine to make a person's heart tremble and think. This is, of course, because the deep meaning of the philosophy of life is expressed in short, concise verses, using a vast world of words. Words that have existed since ancient times in poetry are used in a different tone.

A dress of new expressive meanings is worn. Poetry differs from prose by its weight, rhythm, rhyme. As difficult as it is to translate prose, it is even more difficult to translate poetry. The person who translates the poem must also be a poet himself. The translator must be able to accurately reflect the content, images, style of the original, as well as the weight, rhyme, rhythm. Only then can he preserve the magic, the spirit, the charm, the tone of the original.

Of course, this requires great skill from the translator, because the poetry of each nation has its own characteristics, poetic forms. "The order of poetic structure is an important part of the national form in poetry." (E. S. Aznaurova's article "The main problems of literary translations" from the book "The Art of Translation", page 12. State Publishing House of the USSR, 1961).

It is therefore much more difficult to give the poetic form of the poetry of one nation clearly in the poetic form of the poetry of another nation. In his book "Introduction to the theory of translation" A.V. Federov says: To do this, you need to read all the works written by this author, so that the translator can fully or partially translate the spirit and tone of each book. (Izd. "Literaturny na inostrannyx yazykax", Moscow, 1958, p. 95).

Lesya Ukrainka's works have been translated from Russian by Uzbek artists.

Lesya Ukrainka's works are in Uzbek. Lesya Ukrainka's works in Russian are mainly written in a syllabic-tonic and syllabic system. There are some translated into Uzbek mainly in the form of finger poems, as well as in the form of white poetry.

Some poems by Ukrainka have been translated twice. For example, "Umid" (Zulfiya and Erkin Vahidov), "Umid kutaman" (Zulfiya and Shuhrat), "Tush" (Mirtemir and Muhammad Nasir), "Song about freedom" (Uygun and Jumaniyaz Jabborov), "Who called me weak?" (Sayyar and Muhammad Nasir) are among them. Many Ukrainian poems, especially those translated by Zulfiya, Erkin Vahidov, Shuhrat, Abdulla Oripov, have been successfully

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translated into Uzbek. Their translations are very close to the spirit of originality.

The series of poems "Song about freedom" contains several poems, such as "People go, the flag flies", "Nagaechka, nagaechka", "Where does the Baynalminal anthem flow". The poem "People go, the flag flies" was translated by Uygun and Jumaniyaz Jabborov. Both translators named the poem after a series.

Both translators tried to convey the content. Even those who have achieved this. Jumaniyaz Jabborov translated all the verses of the original in full. However, Uygun omitted the third paragraph after the first paragraph in his translation.

Both interpreters chose finger weights. Jumaniyaz Jabborov chose a finger weight with 11 joints (3-3-5), equal to the original joints, and Jumaniyaz Jabborov chose a finger weight with 14 (7-7) joints. Considering the repetition of 4 accents in each verse of the corresponding original, he also divided the words in the translated verses into four stanzas. That is, one can see four pauses, as in the work of the poet.

People / go, / flags / coals /  
Loving / swaying, / thick / crowded /

In Jumaniyaz Jabborov, the verses are longer than in the original.

Crowd / thick / flowing / moving / as if smoke, /  
Heads / over / flags / similar/ charcoal / pink. /

In the poem "Dream" the poet thinks about the people's uprising. Mankind's freedom has created the image of a rebellious-hearted man fighting for happiness. This poem was translated into Uzbek by Mirtemir and Muhammad Nasir. Both were able to reveal the essence. Both have chosen two different paths in conveying the form and tone of the poem to the reader. The original is written in the form of a white poem in 4 fixed doctrinal weights:

From this point of view, both translators translated the work in the form of a white poem. The flat repetition of accents, the lack of rhyme is the main feature of this white poem. Mirtemir was able to preserve these features by expressing the 4 accents in each stanza of the original in his translation by dividing each stanza into four stanzas and pausing. The repetition of the flat accent in the original is given by the flat repetition of the joints in the translation.

Muhammad Nasir's translation does not show these features in the original. The fact that the number of joints in the verses also varied was a bit far from the spirit of the original. However, the stylistic colors in the expression are very strongly reflected.

For some reason, Muhammad Nasir's ability to feel the stylistic color in synonyms is not reflected in the translation of the poem "Кто вам сказал, что я хурупка".

Translator Muhammad Nasir translated "Кто вам сказал, что я хрупка" as "Who told me to be

thin". The poetess here denies the words of those who call themselves helpless. When my "voice" is weak, when I don't fight for life, then the proud idea that you call me weak, the goal lies in the idea of poetry. I think the word weak is more accurate here than the word thin. Because the poet was seriously ill and had been confined to a wheelchair for a lifetime. It is from this spirit that it is written.

Defects can also be seen in the translation of Maruf Jalil's novel "Ne lyubuysya na mesyats vesnoyu." The poet sings about the deceived love in this romance. The poem is rich in beautiful analogies and charms. However, there is no poetic enthusiasm in the translation.

He translated the first two verses of the second verse completely incorrectly. Beryoza plakuchiy - birch with downward-growing branches. He translated it as "Again to the opposite brother-in-law." The poet also uses "birch plakuchey" to remind them of what made them friends, depicting the branches of a birch tree bent down and likening it to an orphaned love. Willow could be used here. In the next verse, he used the word "sad horns." Will there be sad horns too? In the next two verses, he used the word "sad" in succession.

In the poem "Silence of the Sea" translated by the wave, one can also find words that are used incorrectly. The translator could have used the word bright here instead of "clear sun". After all, in Uzbek it is not used as clear sun.

M.Mahmudov's translation of "Tragedy" can be seen in the fact that he was able to express such qualities as analogy, animation.

Here, the translation of the word "dama" in one place as "bekam" and in another as "erkam" enhances clarity and quality. The fact that "Zajmet pokrepche" did not turn exactly, but increased the quality to "let the flower vibrate" ensured the success.

"The main condition of a full-fledged translation is to be able to convey the artistic originality of the original - its national features and the author's unique creative traditions. However, this rule is not always followed. Even qualified translators who can accurately convey the content and period of a work do not fully convey the author's unique creative features. Most of the time, they don't strive for it. ("High ideology and high skill of translation", "Zvezda Vostoka" magazine, 1952, No. 2).

CONCLUSION: The translation of Lesya Ukrainka's works into Uzbek has made a worthy contribution to the treasury of our literature and the development of our translation. These translations are still the first steps in introducing Lesya Ukrainka's works to the Uzbek reader. Several series, major dramatic works, as well as the royal work "Song of the Forest" and nothing from her prose have been translated.



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## KHOJA AHRAR - PEACE AND CONSENT BETWEEN PEOPLE

**Abstract:** The Tashkent oasis appears to be one of the blessed places where great and pious scientists, famous representatives of the brotherhoods of tariqah buried. It was here that the noble bodies of Zangi Ata (d. 1258), Sheikh Umar Bagistani (XIII), Sheikh Khavandi Takhur (d. 1355) and others found eternal rest. One of them is Ubaidullah Mahmud Nasirad-din ash-Shashi (806/1404-895/1490), better known as Khoja Ahrar. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the Sufi tariqa Naqshbandi, as well as the largest political figure and the owner of one of the most significant fortunes of his time. His name is closely associated with the beginning of the activation of the political and economic activities of the Nakshbandi brotherhood and the spread of its ideology beyond the borders of Central Asia. The article deals with the activities of Khoja Ahrar as the leader of the Nakshbandiyya tariqa, in particular, about caring for the lives of ordinary people, etc.

**Key words:** Shash, Tashkent, cooperation, tolerance, Sheikh Umar Baghistani, Sheikh Khavand Tahur, Khoja Ahrar, tasavvuf, Sufi, wali, avliya, sayings, humanism.

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## ХОДЖА АХРАР – СТОРОННИК МИРА И СОГЛАСИЯ МЕЖДУ ЛЮДЬМИ

**Аннотация:** Ташкентский оазис предстаёт одним из благословенных мест, где покоятся великие и благочестивые учёные, известные представители братств тарикатов. Именно здесь обрели вечный покой благородные тела Занги Ата (ум. 1258), Шейха Умара Багистани (XIII), Шейх Хаванди Тахура (ум. 1355) и др.

Одним из них является Убайдуллах Махмуд Насирад-дин аш-Шаши (806/1404-895/1490), более известный как Ходжа Ахрар. Он являлся одним из выдающихся лидеров суфийского тариката накибандия, а также крупнейшим политическим деятелем и обладателем одного из самых значительных состояний своего времени. С его именем тесно связано начало активизации политической и экономической деятельности братства накибандия и распространение его идеологии за пределы Центральной Азии.

В статье речь идёт о деятельности Ходжа Ахрара как предводителя тариката накибандия, в частности, о заботе жизни простых людей и т.д.

**Ключевые слова:** Шаи, Ташкент, Ташкентди, сотрудничество, толерантность, Шейх Умар Багистани, Шейх Хаванд Тахур, Ходжа Ахрар, тасаввув, суфий, вали, авлия, поговорки, гуманизм.

### Введение

Ходжа Убайдулла Ахрар [4, с.62] был одним из авторитетнейших исламских деятелей мусульманского Востока. Он тоже был родом из кишлака Багистан Ташкентской области, где

родился в месяц Рамадан (март 1404 г). Его отец Ходжа Махмуд и дед были просвещёнными людьми, занимались земледелием и торговлей [10, с.13] Его мать была дочерью Ходжи Давуда – сына Шейха Хаванди Тахура.

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Ходжа Убайдулла Ахрар был крупнейшим представителем тариката Накшбандия. Он снискал к себе уважение во всем исламском мире. Широко пропагандируя известное изречение Бахауддина Накшбанди «Дил ба ёру, даст ба кор» (Пусть душа твоя будет с Аллахом, а руки в труде), своей миротворческой и религиозной деятельностью имел высокий авторитет в народе, за что ему присвоили звание «валий» (авлия, святой).

Убайдуллах Махмуд Насир ад-дин аш-Шаши (806/1404-895/1490), более известный как Ходжа Ахрар [3, с.47-60], являлся одним из выдающихся лидеров суфийского тариката Накшбандия, а также крупнейшим политическим деятелем и обладателем одного из самых значительных состояний своего времени. С его именем тесно связано начало активизации политической и экономической деятельности братства Накшбандия и распространение его идеологии за пределы Центральной Азии.

Следует отметить, что последние годы в новом Узбекистане особое внимание уделяется сохранению культурно-исторических ценностей на уровне государственной политики ведутся целенаправленные работы по восстановлению и реконструкции исторических памятников и изучению научного наследия предков. Здесь нужно упоминать научных исследований N.Nasrullaev [18, с. 1112-1115], N.Nasrullaev [19, с. 359-364], N.Nasrullaev [20, с. 435-438], Khatamov Tokhir [23, с. 128-132], Khatamov Tokhir [37, с. 8-11], Khatamov Tokhir [38, с. 49-58] Ganiyev, A., & Umaraliev, S. [24, p. 441-444], Tokhtiev, Sh. [30, p. 1068-1070], Ш.Тохтиев [31, с.115-120], Tokhtiev, Sh. [32, p. 218-223], Ganiyev, A., & Zinatullayev, Z. [26, с.313-317], Ziyatullayev Ziyodilla [7, p.155], Ziyatullayev Ziyodilla [8, p.1071-1076], Samatkhonovich, G. S., Ashurovich, K. M., & Murodjon Ugli, 2021: 6735-6741, (Samatkhonovich, G. S. 2021: 883-887), (Khaydarov, M., & Abdulkadirov, J, 2022:127-134) и т.д.

Многие правители тех времен считали Ходжу Ахрара своим духовным наставником, он пользовался большим почетом и уважением среди сильных мира сего.

Он родился в горном кишлаке Багистан [16, p.211-218] близ Ташкента в 806 году хиджры (1404 год). Как гласит предание, мальчик родился в «ночь предопределения» в месяце Рамадан, в который Аллах ниспослал священный Коран пророку Мухаммеду. По линии матери род Ходжи Ахрара уходил к священному дому второго благословенного халифа Омара. Отец Ходжи Ахрара – Ходжа Махмуд, был младшим братом Ходжи Мухаммеда – сына Ходжи Шахобиддина Баки-Багдади, который славился своей ученостью. Он был посвящен в тайны суфийского учения.

Семейная хроника Ходжи Ахрара повествует, что благословенный Ходжа Шахобиддин перед смертью призвал к себе Ходжу Махмуда, отца Ходжи Ахрара, и попросил принести к нему внука. Ходжа Ахрар был еще грудным младенцем. И когда его принесли к деду, тот, взяв его на руки, со слезами умиления на глазах произнес: «О как прискорбно мне умереть теперь и не увидеть его во цвете лет! Он будет любимцем Бога, сможет творить чудеса, и цари будут испрашивать его совета». Расцеловав внука, Шахобиддин дал [3, с.47-60] наставление своему сыну Ходже Мухаммеду оберегать и заботливо воспитывать маленького Ходжу.

Когда Ходже Ахрару [2, с.177-190] исполнилось 22 года его дядя отправил его на обучение в Самарканд. Здесь в медресе студентам читали лекции такие ученые, как Кази Заде Руми, Каши, да и сам Улугбек любил общаться с учащимися медресе. Но Ходжи Ахрара эта сторона жизни в Самарканде не привлекала. Его не интересовали точные дисциплины. У него были иные душевные потребности, к ним он и тянулся. В медресе молодой Ходжа ограничился лишь изучением арабской графики.

В Самарканде Ходжа Ахрар пробыл недолго. Он не нашел себе здесь истинных духовных наставников и учителей. И вот Ходжа Ахрар как паломник идет в Бухару, центр исламского просвещения и родину шейха Бахауддина Накшбанди – основателя всемирно известного дервишского ордена Накшбандия. Молодой суфий по пути в Бухару посещал видных последователей Бахауддина, выслушивал их наставления, а затем в городе предстал перед знаменитыми шейхами ордена Накшбандия.

Затем в возрасте 24 лет он отправляется в Герат, не менее знаменитую столицу мусульманской учености на Востоке. Ходжа Ахрар в течение пяти лет усердно обучался у знаменитейшего из гератских шейхов Сайда Табризи, а также посещал беседы шейхов Бахауддина Умара и Зайнутдина Хавафи. Будучи в Герате Ходжа Ахрар услышал о выдающихся познаниях в суфизме и о доброй жизни ученика прославленного шейха Бахауддина Накшбанди Якуба Чархи, в котором Ходжа Ахрар вскоре обретет для себя достойного учителя.

Он пешком отправился из Герата в Хисар, в горный кишлак Халату, где жил святой шейх Якуб Чархи. После обучения у Якуба Чархи Ходжа Ахрар вернулся в Ташкент, что бы вести жизнь, достойную суфия. Вскоре слава о благочестивом шейхе дошла до Туркестана, Бухары, Самарканда [35, с.531].

Как повествует история, этот выдающийся человек был не только мыслителем, чудотворцем и покровителем бедных, но и искушённым политиком. Об этой неожиданной стороне

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деятельности шейха красноречиво повествует в своем прозаическом труде «Насайм ал-мухаббат мин шамаиль аль-футувват» великий современник Ходжи Ахрара [29, с. 14] Алишер Навои. «В последующие времена обрел он удивительное влияние на державы и неизреченную близость к властителям и повелителям. Властители Мавераннахра считали себя его мюридами и сподвижниками, но и многие повелители от Египта до Китая и Индии считали себя сподвижниками Ходжи и его подданными. Писания его оказывали на властителей неодинаковое влияние, от умеренного до самого сильного....».

Высоко ценил роль Ходжи Ахрара как политика и заступника народа другой великий его современник поэт Абдурахман Джами.

Мистические истории сопровождали Убайдуллаха с момента его появления на свет. Согласно преданию, сразу после рождения он в течение 40 дней, пока длился нифас, не притрагивался к материнской груди. Сам святой позднее рассказывал, что помнил все разговоры окружающих и всё, что с ним происходило, начиная с одного года. В детстве Убайдуллах был замкнутым, сторонился сверстников, не играл в детские игры. Большую часть времени он проводил в [мечетях](#) и на [мазарах](#) местных святых и праведников, усердно предаваясь молитвам и медитации. После смерти Махмуда Шаши опеку над его семьёй взял его брат Ибрагим. Убайдуллах получил в семье дяди хорошее начальное образование. Когда же пришло время идти в [мечресе](#), подросток совсем утратил интерес к учёбе. «Каждый раз, когда я иду на учёбу, я чувствую себя больным» [33, с. 105-107] – не раз говорил он дяде Ибрагиму. К восемнадцати годам юноша окончательно встал на путь [суфийского мистика](#). Окружающие Убайдуллаха люди нередко наблюдали, как во время [зикра](#) он впадал в мистический [транс](#) прямо посреди шумного базара.

Такой пренебрежительной оценкой шейх подчёркивал, что его глубокие знания и мудрость не являются результатом постижения светских наук, а ниспосланы ему свыше. Почти всё своё время Убайдуллах проводил на [мазаре Кусамы ибн Аббаса](#). По его словам, именно там к нему явились пророки [Мухаммед](#) и [Иса пайгамбар](#), которые укрепили его в вере и наставили на путь [дервиша](#). Взяв посох, Убайдуллах отправился в странствие по Мавераннахру в поисках высшего знания, способного привести его к вершине духовной власти [11, с.34].

В [Бухаре](#) Убайдуллах становится [адептом](#) суфийского ордена Накшбанди, слушает праповеди его шейхов, но не найдя среди них учителя, идёт в [Хорасан](#). Когда он прибыл в [Герат](#), ему уже исполнилось 24 года. Здесь он, наконец,

становится послушником одного из самых авторитетных шейхов тариката Накшбанди Сайида Касима ат-Табризи. Около четырёх лет под его наставничеством Убайдуллах постигал учение [Бахауддина Накшбанды](#), полностью отречьшись от всего мирского [13, с. 14]. «Я был сподвижником многих суфийских шейхов, - рассказывал впоследствии шейх Убайдуллах о своём учителе, - но ни у одного из них не наблюдал состояния более высокого, чем у него. Всё, что я получил от других шейхов, - ничто по сравнению с тем, что я получил от него» [29, с.18]. Когда обучение было закончено, шейх Сайид Касим указал своему ученику путь в [Гиссарские горы](#), где жил духовный лидер братства шейх [Якуб ибн Осман ибн Махмуд аль-Чархи](#). Когда Убайдуллах достиг горного кишлака Халкату, он был крайне измождён и двадцать дней пролежал в [лихорадке](#). Местные жители даже думали, что дервиш умрёт, но когда он всё же предстал перед хазратом Якубом, великий шейх сразу признал в нём достойного продолжателя дела Бахауддина Накшбанды. Убайдуллах стал его [мюридом](#) и очень быстро получил от Якуба аль-Чархи его знания и опыт, а вместе с ними иршад – право самому быть наставником суфиев, и «[силсила](#)» - преемственную святость [35, с. 531]. Другие мюриды шейха Якуба были поражены той скоростью, с какой он передал тайные знания своему новому послушнику.

Получив благословение Якуба аль-Чархи, новый шейх ордена Накшбанди ещё около года совершенствовался в духовных практиках в Герате под наблюдением Сайида Касима ат-Табризи. В 1432 году Убайдуллах вернулся в Ташкент.

Ходжа Убайдуллах провозгласил новый курс для последователей суфизма активное участие в общественной жизни и государственном управлении. [Отшельничество](#) и жизнь на [подавание](#) объявлялись неприемлемыми для членов братства. Ходжа Ахрар считал, что цель суфия состоит не в том, чтобы спасти свою собственную душу, а в том, чтобы спасти души всего мира, а для этого нужно иметь богатство и власть и использовать их для достижения цели. Но при этом шейх всегда уточнял, что «к власти над миром должен стремиться лишь тот, кого уже мир как мир привлекать не может, тот, который достиг степени безразличия и совершенного равнодушия по отношению к ценности и прелестям мира».

Следует отметить что, одной из главных задач ордена Накшбандия духовный лидер Мавераннахра считал заступничество за бедных и обездоленных, заботу о людях труда, ибо «до нас шейхи не обращались к мирам и падишахам по поводу дел простого народа» [17, р. 1242-1246]. В 1460 году шейх Убайдуллах добился отмены тамги – кабального налога, взимавшегося с

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населения ещё со времён монгольского господства, и заметного смягчения существовавшей в государстве Тимуридов чагатайской системы наказаний. Велика также личная заслуга Ходжи Ахрара в прекращении междоусобных войн, опустошавших страну и разорявших население. Всё это положительно сказалось на развитии ремёсел и сельского хозяйства в Мавераннахре.

До нас дошли только три труда Ходжи Ахрара. Это, во первых, книга «Факарат ул-арифин» («Отрывки из слов арифов»), в которой он повествует о нескольких представителях суфизма и приводит примеры из их изречений. Второй труд «Валидия» («Посвященные отцу») содержит пояснения понятий и норм нравственного поведения человека вошедших в это учение. Произведение было переведено Захириддином Мухаммадом Бабуром с персидского на узбекский в поэтической форме. Третий труд «Хавраия» посвящен комментарию Рубаи известного суфийского поэта Абу Саида Абулхайра, начинающегося со слова «Хавро» («Ангелы»).

Кроме этого до нас дошли несколько писем (рукъанамэ) Ходжи Ахрара, написанные современникам, которые были собраны Алишером Наваи и названы «Мажмуаи мурасалат».

В своих письмах он призывал к таким благим делам как забота о народе и оказывание помощи обычным людям. Однажды, когда Алишер Наваи решил отречься от дворцовой службы, он написал ему письмо следующего смысла: «Как до меня дошло, иногда вы нежелаете любезничать с его величеством султаном. Моя просьба, не отрекайтесь от службы во дворце, так как этим вы поможете мусульманам и можете рассеите горе какого-то бедняка. В настоящее время, когда никто уже не думает о немощных, оказывание им помощи является самым благим деянием..» [15, с.54-57].

За такие человеческие качества Ходжа Ахрар чтился как «кутб праведных», «шейх всех шейхов», «предводитель всех последователей тариката», «валий мира».

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Article



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## THE ROLE OF PARAPHRASES IN THE WORK OF A JOURNALIST

**Abstract:** In the article, daily press materials are marked as an object. Periphrasis is considered as a visual tool of the language. Periphrasis in newspaper language is divided into eleven types. The ability of periphrasis to artistically describe the meaning of the stories has been revealed. It was found in the branch specialists and also in the work of journalists that they were able to use paraphrases in their articles.

**Key words:** paraphrase, daily press, artistic tools of the language, noun, numerals, creative work, journalist, main article, publicist article.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

As daily newspapers of Karakalpakstan, we can take a look at the newspapers "Free Karakalpakstan" («Еркин Қарақалпақстан») and "Youth of Karakalpakstan" («Қарақалпақстан жаслары»), which have a long history. They can always be noticed with the operative activeness in delivering the news, events, socio-political situation to the newspaper reader. The topic, content and way of using the facts of the articles presented in the newspapers are different from other newspapers. The reason is that experienced journalists work on creative work in the newspaper. We can see the beauty of the Karakalpak language and the wide range of lexical resources in the example of lexical units used in the language of these newspapers. The speed of information delivery in the media has improved significantly. There is also a requirement to deliver each fact in an understandable, compact, clear, high-quality and impressive form. Therefore, all communication tools should be able to fulfill the requirements and duties in a timely manner. Audio, video and photo materials can take the leading place in conveying facts in an effective way. And, in the delivery of messages in text form, impact is achieved only if every word is used in its place. That's why the artistic tools of the language in the newspaper language began to be used productively in informational genres, in addition to analytical, artistic-publicistic genres. In the scientific theses of

Karakalpak linguists [1, 55-56], in the scientific articles [2, 121-125], in the scientific works [3, 51-52], these issues were studied within the framework of established classifications, opinions were expressed. The differences in the use of paraphrases in newspaper language in the materials of local newspapers were specially studied. Information on this was provided in the monograph entitled "Language and stylistic features of branch newspaper materials" [4, 60-70]. In the articles entitled "Periphrasis in the language of Karakalpakstan branch newspapers" [5, 148-152], "Periphrasis with personal explanation in the language of newspapers" [6, 150-153], the applicability of paraphrases related to the branch in the journalistic style of Karakalpakstan branch newspapers is also described with different accuracy step by step. Journalism has moved to the format of delivering public messages, public publications, and statistical information not only with the help of numbers, but in an effective way. Periphrasis, which is considered one of the tools of language development, was able to take the leading place in this step. In newspaper materials, new paraphrases are being used productively in addition to the periphrasis that have become commonplace in our language. Well, we will learn to divide it into several types depending on the function it performs in newspaper language.

1. **Ordinal numbers as paraphrases.** In newspaper language, it is used in facts related to

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providing clarity, discipline, and increasing interest. For example: "the story "The Last Hunter", story-essay "Polat Madremov - the first ballet master of the karakalpak people", documentary story "The youth of the poet", novel "Ibrayim Yusupov" are distinguished by their new approach to literary genres, their images are both artistic and conclusive" («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.29.03. №36). "In particular, the story-essay "Polat Madremov - the first Karakalpak ballet master" (2011) was a new work in Karakalpak literature from both genre and thematic aspects" («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.29.03. №36). "K. Abdireimov is creating a *second life* among us with priceless treasure, performances and stage roles that he left behind". («Қ.Абдиреймов өзінің қалдырып кеткен бийбаха ғезийнеси, спектакль хәм сахналық рольлери менен арамызда *екинши өмирин* жасап келмекте») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). He also went down in history as the *first film actor* among Karakalpak actors, the *first chief director* in television, and the director who staged the *first television production* in Karakalpakstan television. (Сондай-ак, ол карақалпақ актёрлары ишинде *биринши кино актёр*, телевидениеде болса *биринши бас режиссёр*, Қарақалпақстан телевидениесинде *биринши телестановка сахналастырган режиссёр* сыпатында тарийхта қалды) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). As a director, he staged the first television productions. (Режиссёр сыпатында *биринши телестановкаларды* сахналастырады) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). The paraphrase "*the first karakalpak ballet master*" in the given examples is used to reveal the professional style of Polat Madremov. We can see that paraphrases *the second life, the first film actor, the first chief director, the first television production* are related to the life and creation of Kuwatbai Abdireimov, one of the most mature poets of culture with master roles in the public.

2. **Numerals are paraphrases.** It is widely used in the articles describing the life path of people who have achieved their place in the society by becoming leaders in the fields of literature, culture, and journalism. These articles are widely expanded in articles prepared based on studies, learnings and reviews. For example: "Sharap Usnatdinov is a wonderful doer who combined *the services of three lives, that is, the service of three lives into one life*". («Шарап Уснатдинов ортаңқолдай үш ғайраткердің хызметлерин, яғный *үш өмирдің хызметин бир өмирге жайластырган өз алдына әжайып ғайраткер*») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.29.03. №36). "It is not an exaggeration to say that *T. Kayibbergenov, one of the two great heroes or one of the two great clans* of the national Karakalpak literature in the XX-XXI centuries, is among the indelible personalities who introduced not only the Karakalpak literature to the world, but also the entire

Karakalpak people". («Миллий карақалпақ әдебиятының XX-XXI әсирлердеги *еки үлкен байтереклериниң бири* ямаса *үлкен еки арысының биреуи Т.Қайыпберген*ов шын мәнісінде тек ғана карақалпақ әдебиятын емес, ал, пүткил карақалпақ халқын жәхәнге танытқан өшпес уллы тулғалардың қатарына жатады десек асыра силтеу ямаса қосып жазыу емес шығар») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.12.05. №53). "These *two great works*, which we have mentioned above, like "Navayi" by academician writer Aibek made uzbek people and "Abay's novel" by well-known M. Awezov made Kazakh people famous to the world, who are the wonderful figures of the Turkic people and *two unique works by a great novelist* T. Kayibbergenov which we are talking, put a wide step to the readers". («Биз атларын көрсеткен бул *еки үлкен дәретпелер* түркий халықларының әжайып дәретіуши тулғалары академик жазыушы Айбектиң «Наўайы» өзбек халқын, даңқлы М.Әўезовтың «Абай романы» қазақ халқын жәхәнге танытқаны сыяқлы, ал, сөз етилип отырған *үлкен романист* Т.Қайыпбергеновтың аталған *еки қайталанбас дәретпеси* дүнья китапқумарларына қарай кең адым атты») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.12.05. №53). In the cited examples, the periphrasis *the services of three lives, that is, the service of three lives into one life*, was masterfully chosen in the article of Professor K. Jarimbetov, written for the anniversary of *Sharap Usnatdinov*. The paraphrases *one of the two great heroes or one of the two great clans, and a great novelist*, were revealed based on clear numbers in the article by the candidate of philology Aruwkhan Utambetova, written for the birthday of *Tolepbergen Kayibbergenov*. The author narrated the novels of the famous writer "Karakalpak daughter" and "Karakalpak poem" based on paraphrases *two unique works* in order to convey them to the reader of the newspaper in an effective form.

3. **Paraphrases explaining the person.** It should be noted that paraphrases with personal explanations are used in the most productive form in newspaper language. Periphrasis is made up of lexical units that provide impression in revealing the portrait of the hero. For example: "In it, the clarity of facts and information was combined and synthesized to create a single image, the image of the *outstanding Karakalpak ballet master Polat Madremov*". («Онда көркем сүүретлеулер менен фактлардың, мағлыұматлардың анықлығы қосылып, синтезленип тутас бир образды, *көрнекли карақалпақ балетмейстери Полат Мадреймов* образын пайда еткен») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.29.03. №36). "Among them, we can mention *famous journalists Abdullah Khabiyrov, Atajan Halmuratov, Elmurat Baynazarov, Otebay Nurpeyisov, Bukharbay Tilevmuratov, Orazbay Abdirahmanov, Omirbay Oteuliyev, Perdegul*

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*Khojamuratova*. Each of them has matured into *leading journalists* who can awaken and shape public opinion through their journalistic service. («Олардан белгилі журналистлер Абдулла Хэбийпов, Атажан Халмуратов, Елмурат Байназаров, Өтебай Нурпейисов, Бухарбай Тилеумуратов, Оразбай Әбдирахманов, Өмирбай Өтеулиев, Пердегүл Хожамуратоваларды атап өтсек болады. Олардың хәр бири өзиниң журналистлик хызмети менен жәмийетлик пикирлер оята алатуғын хәм оларды қәлиплестире алатуғын жетекши журналистлер болып жетилисти») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.29.03. №36). "Well, the ingenuity and wise thoughts in the quatrains of the word jewel not only attract the eye due to their poetic forms, but also invite the readers to the depth of thought and intelligence". («Ал, сөз зергериниң төртликлериндеги тапқырлық пенен даналық пикирлер өз поэтикалық бояу формалары аркалы көз тартып қоймай, оқыушыларды ой тереңлигине, ақыл-парасатқа шақырады») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.12.05. №53). "On May 12 of this year, in the State Museum of the History of Karakalpak Literature named after Berdak, a night of commemoration and appreciation was held in the "A paired big tree of Karakalpak Literature" dedicated to the achievements of the Heroes of Uzbekistan, great figures of Karakalpak literature, I. Yusupov and T. Kayibbergenov". («Усы жылдың 12-май күни Бердақ атындағы қарақалпақ әдебияты тарихы мәмлекетлик музейинде Өзбекстан Қахарманлары, қарақалпақ әдебиятының уллы тулғалары И.Юсупов хәм Т.Қайыпбергеновлардың дәретиўшиликлерине арналған «Қарақалпақ әдебиятының қос байтерегі» атамасында есләу хәм қәдирләу кешеси болып өтті») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.14.05. №54). "Among them there was Kuwatbay Abdireimov, an outstanding and talented person, actor and director, People's Artist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan". («Солар қатарында топ жарып шыққан және бир талантлы инсан, актёр хәм режиссёр, Өзбекстан хәм Қарақалпақстан халық артисти Қуўатбай Абдиреймов та болды») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). "We can call K. Abdireimov as a great master, who played the role of fame on the caravan road of Karakalpak film art, and who showed his acting skills in a number of screen". («Қарақалпақ кино көркем өнериниң кәрўан жолында сәрўан ўазыйпасын атқарған, өзиниң актёрлық шеберлигин бир қатар экран шығармаларында сәўлелендирген Қ.Абдиреймовты шын мәнисинде уллы устаз деп атасақ болады») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). During the period of his work time, a number of cultural models came to the stage, many young people opened their abilities and entered the field of art. («Ол жасап, мийнет еткен дәўирде бир қатар мәденият үлгилери жарыққа шықты,

көплеген жаслардың қырлары ашылып, сәният майданына аяқ басты») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). "K. Abdireimov was a master landscaper, a careful leader who devoted all his energy and conscious life to the development of Karakalpak artistic art". («К.Абдиреймов барлық күш-қуўатын, саналы өмирин қарақалпақ көркем өнериниң раўажланыўына бағышланған шебер шөлкемлестиреўиши, уқылы басиы еди») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). He is the son of Ernazar Alakoz who was a brave ancestor, the hero of the Karakalpak people. (Ол ержүрек бабамыз, қарақалпақ халқының қахарманы Ернazar Алакөздиң ақлығы) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). *Karakalpak Othello*, our nation's favorite actor and director Kuwatbay Abdireimov will be 85 years old this year. (Қарақалпақ *Отеллосы*, халқымыздың сүйикли актёры хәм режиссёры Қуўатбай Абдиреймовтың туўылғанына быйыл 85 жыл толады) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). The participants of the event were shown the documentary film "Karakalpak Othello" dedicated to the performance of a certain talent. (Илаж қатнасыўшыларына белгилі талант ийесиниң дәретиўшилигине бағышланған «Қарақалпақ *Отеллосы*» хўжетли фильми қойып берилди) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). (*Karakalpak Othello - Kuwatbay Abdireimov*). As it was mentioned, in the past century, a number of great poets, writers, heroes of the life have matured in our republic, among them *Sapar Sultanov* is one of the people who started the development of medicine in *Karakalpakstan*. (Атап өтилгениндей, өткен әсирде республикамызда бир қатар уллы шайырлар, жазыўшылар, мийнет қахарманлары жетилисип шығып, солардың қатарында *Қарақалпақстанда медицина тараўының раўажланыўын* баслап берген инсанлардың бири – Сапар Султанов болып есапланады) («Шыпакер» 2018. May, №5). In 1975, when surgery was at the stage of development in all provinces except Tashkent, S.Sultanov focused on tuberculosis surgery in Nukus. (С.Султанов Ташкенттен басқа барлық ўәлаятларда хирургия енди раўажланыў басқышында турған ўақтында, 1975-жылы *Нөкисте туберкулёз хирургиясына тийкар салған*) («Шыпакер» 2018. May, №5). In the given examples, paraphrases are selected that match the hero, the respondent, the sphere of life and the story: *outstanding Karakalpak ballet master, famous journalists, the word jewel, a paired big tree of Karakalpak Literature, an outstanding and talented person, actor and director, the role of fame on the caravan road of Karakalpak film art, the field of art, a master landscaper, a careful leader, a brave ancestor, the hero of the Karakalpak people, Karakalpak Othello, one of the people who started the development of medicine in Karakalpakstan, focused on tuberculosis surgery in Nukus*. In these

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paraphrases, the person's personality, work activity, position, character, heroism, loyalty, and intellectual ability are disclosed.

4. **Periphrasis that describe the noun in an expressive sense.** How many times did the bell ring every day during the school year in this educational center, which our President described as "*the greatest of all buildings is a school*". (Президентимиздин: «Имаратлардың ең уллысы – мектеп» деп тәрийп берген бул билим алыу ошағында хәр күни, оқыу жылы дауамында нешше мәрте коңырау қағылмады дейсиз) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.26.05. №60). His life partner, Kiyik Abdireimova, is also considered a dedicated cultural worker of Karakalpakstan. (Оның өмирлик жолдасы Кийик Абдиреймова да Қарақалпақстанға мийнети синген мәденият хызметкери саналады) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.19.05. №56-57). My grandmother, Biybizada, Dali Axmed's daughter, thus a life partner of my grandfather Askar, during her studies at a medical school provided medical aid to soldiers wounded in the war. (Кемпир апам, яңғый, Асқар атамның өмирлик жолдасы Дали Ахмед қызы Бийбизада урыс дәуиринде медициналық училишеде тәлим алып атырған дәуирде урыста жарадар болған әскерлерге медициналық жәрдем көрсеткен) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.26.05. №60). Every word and task given by the teachers, wise advice has become a priceless treasure for us to be a life partner who chased the play without getting enough, heard the ringing of bells, pulled alertly, like rushing to reach the race line, through the door entrance, when someone's hand folded because of disorder, someone cried because someone's foot was stepped on. (Тәнеписте ойынға тоймай қуғаласып, қағылған коңырау сестин еситиуден, сергек тартып, бәйги сызығына жетиуге асыққан тулпар яңлы қанат қағып есиктен кириуге жабыла тармасып, тартипсизликтен кимнің қолы қайырылса, кимниңдур аяғы басылғанын айтып жыламсырағанында тәмбисин берип, тәрбиялы болыуға шақыратуғын устазлардың айтқан хәр бир сөзи, берген тапсырмасы, ақыл кеңеслери биз ушын өмирлик жолдас болатуғын бийбаха гэзийнеге айланды) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). Uncle Ibrayim, who is never tired of work and research, brought up a son and a daughter with his life partner Shekerkhan. (Мийнеттен, излениуден шаршамайтуғын Ибрайым аға өмирлик жолдасы Шекерхан менен бир ул, бир қызды тәрбиялап, камалға келтирди) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). In these examples, the paraphrase *a life partner* is considered the most productively used paraphrase in the language of journalistic articles in newspapers, and in the language of portrait essays. Our educated, capable and aspiring children are the gold fund and priceless treasure of New Uzbekistan. (Билимли, қәбилетли хәм умтылыушаң перзентлеримиз – Жаңа

Өзбекстанның алтын фонды, бийбаха гэзийнеси) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). May you all be blessed with *certificates of achievement, which are a symbol of hope and faith!* (Умт хәм исеним нышаны болған жетиклик аттестатлары бәршеңизге мүбәрек болсын!) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). *Certificates are a symbol of hope and faith.* We firmly believe that our striving and aspiring children, who are ready to use their knowledge and abilities to achieve great goals in order to become worthy children for our country and people, are our faith and support, and will become *the gold fund and priceless treasure of the New Uzbekistan.* (Өзиниң билим хәм қәбилетин Ыатанымызға хәм халқымызға мүнәсип перзент болыудай уллы мақсетлерге жумсауға таяр турған сиздей талпыныушаң хәм умтылыушы перзентлеримиз – бизиң исенимимиз хәм сүйенишимиз, Жаңа Өзбекстанның алтын фонды, бийбаха гэзийнеси болатуғынына бекем исенемен) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). Journalists are skillfully using the rich resources of the Karakalpak language. The same paraphrases were created in order to convey nouns in an impressive and artistic form. In the given examples, the paraphrases *the greatest of all buildings, a life partner, the gold fund and priceless treasure of the New Uzbekistan, a symbol of hope and faith* are used instead of the words *school, wife, child, children, youth, certificate*. In the context, if the noun was used literally, it would not have been provided to a full extent. That's why we can see the journalist's editing skills by paying special attention to lexical units. One of the leading and stable works in the future is the ability to find a form in harmony with the theme and give it with ornaments.

5. **Periphrasis expressing the profession.** This is a continuous process, and every creator, especially *the owners of the thin pencil*, survive, and it is clear that they want to repeat this situation when the new edition is implemented. (Бул дауамлы процесс болып, хәр бир дөретиуши, әсиресе, қыл қәлем ийелери басынан кеширип, олар усы жағдайдың қайталаныуын жаңа дөретпеси жүзеге келгенде қәлери анық) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.26.05. №60). Thus, *the thin pencil* became a lover of the nature and painting became an integral part of his life. (Солай етип, қыл қәлем тәбият шайдасы болыу, сүүрет салыу оның өмириниң ажыралмас бир бөлегине айланды) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.26.05. №60). ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.26.05. №60). Ibrayim Jolimbetov, an artist of all trades and a radiant heart, successfully finished secondary school №1 in his village in 1975 and flew *into the world of art.* (Қолы гүл, жүреги нурлы өнермент Ибрайым Жолымбетов 1975-жылы өз ауылындағы 1-санлы орта мектепти табыслы тамамлап, өнер дүньясына қанат қоллап ушады) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан"

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2022.26.05. №60). And, most importantly, the collection of celebrated years, that is, *the jubilee exhibition* of his working life, was organized in the State Museum of Fine Arts named after I. V. Savitsky which is situated in our capital (Ал, ең тийкарғысы, шуұмақланған жыллар жыйнағы, яғный, мийнет жолының *юбилей көргизбеси* пайтахтымыздағы И.В.Савицкий атындағы мәмлекетлик Көркем өнер музейинде шөлкемлестирилди) ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.26.05. №60). In the content of the paraphrases *the owners of the thin pencil, into the world of art and the jubilee exhibition* in the given examples, *the artist, the branch of art, and a certain creator of the the branch of art* are emphasized.

**6. Paraphrases used in the topic of the main articles, journalistic articles.** In relation to the main article entitled "To the reading days of *paired big trees* of the Karakalpak literature", («Қарақалпақ әдебиятының қос байтерегин оқыу күнлерине») an article authored by scientist A. Otambetova was published under the title "*The writer who made the nation famous to the world*" («Милетти дуньяға танытқан уллы жазыушы») ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.12.05. № 53). In the rubric "Human dignity is great, remember forever" authored by journalist R. Arziyev, there is an article on the topic "*paired big trees* of the Karakalpak literature". («Қарақалпақ әдебиятының қос байтерегин») ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.14.05. № 54). The article entitled "*Stage Star*" (Reminiscences of Kuwatbay Abdireimov) («Сахна жұлдызы») (Куўатбай Абдиреймов туўралы еске түсириўлер)) authored by a composer N. Muhammeddinov is also paraphrased ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.19.05. № 56-57). Topics selected in daily press language are presented on the basis of paraphrase. Thanks to this, it was able to invite the newspaper reader to think logically. Therefore, in the topics of the articles prepared by the journalists and the leading authors of a number of topics, attention was paid to the expressive tools of the language.

**7. Paraphrases related to medicine.** The onset of pollinosis diseases and the aggravation of clinical manifestations usually coincide with the *period of triumphant flowering of poplars*, flowers and other plants (April, May). (Поллиноз кеселликлериниң басланыўы хэм клиникалық көринислериниң кескинлесиўи әдетте тереклер, гүллер және басқа да *өсимликлердиң галаба гүллеў* (апрель, май айлары) *дәуирине* туўра келеди) («Шыпакер» 2018. Май, №5). It is forbidden to open the mirrors of the patient's room *during the flowering period of the plants*. (Наўкас жатқан бөлмениң айналарын *өсимликлердиң галаба гүллеў дәуиринде* бәркулла ашып қойыў қадаған етиледи) («Шыпакер» 2018. Май, №5). These paraphrases are described as the *period of triumphant flowering of poplars*. Particularly we mean the months April and May.

**8. Paraphrases related to animals.** "However, it is not surprising that the tiger that was shot and killed in 1968 can be the *"king of animals"* that we talked above". («Енди исенемен, 1968-жылы атып өлтирилген жолбарыс биз жоқарыда айтып берген *«қайўанатлар патшасы»* болыўы да тәэжип емес») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.22.02. № 21). In this example, the paraphrase of *the king of animals* is used instead of the word "tiger".

**9. Paraphrases expressing the name of the place of work, institution.** "At the presentation, the layout of the State Museum of Fine Arts planned to be built in the National Garden area, in particular, the layout of the exhibitions, expositions and other rooms prepared by *the world-famous «Амелье Брукнер» architecture bureau*". («Таныстырыўда миллий бағ аймағында салыныўы режелестирилген Мәмлекетлик көркем өнер музейиниң жойбары, атап айтқанда, *дуньяға белгилі «Амелье Брукнер» архитектура бюросы* тәрешинен таярланған көргизбелер, экспозициялар хэм басқа да бөлмелердиң жайласыў режеси көрип шығылды») ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" 2022.24.02. № 21). In this example, the periphrasis of the *world-famous architecture bureau*, describing the term *«Амелье Брукнер»*, is aimed at the attention of the newspaper reader.

**10. Paraphrases related to the seasons.** "Ahead of the *season of renewal and rejuvenation*, the action "Green Space" was launched in our republic with the aim of inviting each of our compatriots to beautify and turn green their own area, street and neighborhood". («*Жаңаланыў хэм жасарыў мәусими* алдынан хәр бир ұатанласымызды өзиниң жасап атырған аймағын, көшесин хэм мәхәллесин абаданластырыў хэм көклемзарластырыўға шақырыў мақсетинде республикамызда «Жасыл мән» акциясына старт берилди») («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.24.02. № 21). In this example, the periphrasis of the *season of renewal and youth* is used instead of the word "spring".

**11. Paraphrases associated with the holidays.** "Navruz holiday, which clearly embodies the ancient history, rich culture and artistic abilities of our people, rejuvenates the mother nature and the spirit of people, and fully demonstrates the renewal and development throughout the ages, is considered one of the *most valuable national holidays*". («Халқымыздың ески тарийхы, бай мәдениаты хэм бийбаха қәдириятларын өзинде айқын жәмлеген, ана тәбият хэм адамлардың руўхиятында жүз беретугын жасарыў, жаңаланыў хэм раўажланыўларды әсирлер даўамында толық көрсетип киятырған *Наўрыз байрамы ең қәдирили миллий байрамларымыздан бири* болып есапланады») («Қарақалпақстан жаслары» 2022.24.02. №7)). "Navruz 2022 is a great holiday in our country, "Hello, Navruz is a *holiday of renewal, peace, intercession and great power!*" The main idea

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

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is to be celebrated in the highest spirit and in the highest level as a common walk in the country. («2022-жыл Наурыз улыўмахалықлық байрам мәмлекетимизде «Ассалам, Наурыз – жаңаланыў, мийрим-шәпәт хәм қәдир-қымбат байрамы!» деген баслы идея тийкарында улыўмахалықлық сейиллер тәризинде көтеринки руўхта хәм жоқары дәрежеде белгиленсин») («Қарақалпақстан жаслары» 2022.24.02. № 7). In these examples, the paraphrases *one of our most valuable national holidays, renewal, peace, intercession and great power* are used instead of Navruz holiday.

### 12. Paraphrases related to the topic of arts.

We studied and learned *scripts and plays* which are *the roots of films and plays* that was discussed staged performances. (Ол сахналастырылған спектакльлерге талқылаў жасап, *фильм хәм спектакль өзегі* болған *сценарий хәм пьесаларды* изертлек хәм үйренип шықтык) («Еркин Қарақалпақстан» 2022.19.05. №56-57). That's why our people just didn't say that talent is a *priceless treasure*. (Соның ушын да, халқымыз талант – *бийбаха гәзийне* деп бийкараға айтпаған («Қарақалпақстан мәдениаты» 2021.03.07. №27-28). The role and influence of *baqsi, poets and jiraw*, who were *ambassadors of goodness* in educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, our national cultural abilities, calling them to justice and humanity, and and becoming brave, is considered to be the best. (Жаслардың ана Ўатанға, миллий мәдени қәдириятларымызға садықлық руўхында тәрбиялаў, оларды әдилликке хәм адамгершиликке шақырыў, нәўқыран әўлад болып камалга келиўинде *жақсылық елишлери* болған баксы, акын хәм жыраўлардың орны хәм тәсири теңсиз болып есапланады) («Қарақалпақстан мәдениаты» 2021.21.12. №52). In the past, there were few written

poems, but the sound of *kobyz and jiraws sang about yesterday and the past*. (Өткен әсирлерде жазба дәрәтпелер кем болған, бирақ қобыз сести хәм жыраўлар *кешегі күн, өтмиш ҳаққында жырлаган*) («Қарақалпақстан мәдениаты» 2021.11.09. №36). "It should be noted that the national leg dance occupies a special place in the history of our artistic life, and its *wreath, the "Lazgi"* leg dance, is widely recognized not only in our country, but also in foreign countries for its deep social philosophy, dance style and attractiveness". («Миллий аяқ ойыны көркем өнеримиз тарийхында айрықша орын ийелейтуғын, атап өтиў керек болса, *оның гүлтажы болған «Лазги» аяқ ойыны өзиниң терең турмыслық философиясы, бийтәкирар усылы хәм тартымлылығы менен тек ғана елимизде емес, ал сырт мәмлекетлерде де кеңнен танылған*) («Қарақалпақстан мәдениаты» 2022.28.05. №24). In this example, *the roots of films and plays, a priceless treasure, ambassadors of goodness, sang about yesterday and the past*, paraphrases the words *wreath of our art, script and plays, talent, baqsi, poets and jiraw, sound of kobyz, "Lazgi" a leg dance*.

To put it bluntly, the range of use of paraphrases in newspaper language has actually expanded. They can be connected with all aspects of the socio-political relationship. The reason is that the Karakalpak language has a very wide resource. The newspaper is developed due to constant communication with almost all the news. In turn, the newspaper language is not limited to the artistic presentation of the text, but introduces new lexical units into our literary language. That is why newspaper language requires constant research. It makes productive use of language tools and perfects new forms.

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

According to the results of research work of the past 2022 and published scientific articles in the journal «Theoretical & Applied Science», Presidium of International Academy of Theoretical & Applied Sciences has decided to award the following scientists - rank Corresponding member and Academician of International Academy, as well as give diplomas and certificates of member of International Academy.



Presidium of International Academy  
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Scopus ASCC: 2000. Economics, Econometrics and Finance.			
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2	<b>Tikhonov Artyom Alexandrovich</b>	Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU	
3	<b>Rumyanskaya Natalya Sergeevna</b>	Institute of Service and Entrepreneurship (branch) DSTU	Ph.D., Associate Professor

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<b>Scopus ASCC: 3300. Social Sciences.</b>			
6	<b>Davlyatova Gulchekhra Nasirovna</b>	Ferghana State University Ferghana city, Uzbekistan	Associate Professor, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Department of Russian philology
<b>Scopus ASCC: 2200. Engineering.</b>			
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8	<b>Khatamov Ildar Urakovich</b>	Karshi Engineering-Economic institute, Karshi, Uzbekistan	Russian Language teacher Department of Uzbek Language and Literature
<b>Scopus ASCC: 1700. Computer Science.</b>			
9	<b>Kozhevnikov Vadim Andreevich</b>	Peter the Great St.Petersburg Polytechnic University	Senior Lecturer

**Presidium of International Academy**  
**congratulating applicants with award of a rank of**  
**Academician of International Academy TAS (USA)**

<b>Scopus ASCC: 2000. Economics, Econometrics and Finance.</b>			
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GIF (Australia)	0.356	0.453	0.564							
SIS (USA)	0.438	0.912								
РИИЦ (Russia)		0.179	0.224	0.207	0.156	0.126		3.939	0.671	
ESJI (KZ)		1.042	1.950	3.860	4.102	6.015	8.716	8.997	9.035	8.771
SJIF (Morocco)		2.031				5.667			7.184	
ICV (Poland)		6.630								
PIF (India)		1.619	1.940							
IBI (India)			4.260							
OAJI (USA)						0.350				

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### Deadlines

	Steps of publication	Deadlines	
		min	max
1	Article delivered	-	
2	Plagiarism check	1 hour	2 hour
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5	Publication of the article	1 day	5 days
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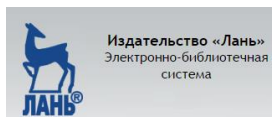
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